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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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MG 26
J

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

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

1996-02-02
7-2061

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

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

Access is Restricted.

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

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

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

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

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

Public Papers.

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

This series consists of the important correspondence both from the Prime Minister's Office and from Laurier House. The correspondence is arranged alphabetically by author within each year, with enclosures and any replies kept together. The pages of the entire series are numbered consecutively. For the correspondence up to 1921, there are both subject and author indexes. The subject index is an alphabetical list of subjects. The author index consists of index cards. The subject index is also available on microfilm reels C-4591 to C-4593. For the 1922-1950 correspondence, a detailed letter by letter index is available on the Prime Ministers CD-ROM. A microfilm conversion list for the whole series is available in the finding aid and on microfiche. Because the 1922-1932 J1 correspondence in Volumes 69-193 (reels C-2242 to C-2331) was reboxed after it was microfilmed, the volume numbers on the targets and running heads with the reels are incorrect.
Check the conversion list for the correct volume number. Also available on microfilm, reels C-1901 to C-1952, C-2242 to C-2331, C-3672 to C-3695, C-3723 to C-3751, C-4566 to C-4576, C-4860 to C-4872, C-6804 to C-6814, C-7034 to C-7060, C-9871 to C-9887, C-9166 to C-9181, C-11035 to C-11055, C-4632.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal Papers.

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

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

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

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

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

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Spiritualism, J9 Series. Original, 1919-1950, 1.400 m. (Vol. 1-7).
This series includes correspondence, publications and memoranda arranged in subject files.

Laurier House and Kingsmere, J10 Series. Original, 1919-1950, 2.800 m. (Vol. 1-28).
This series includes financial, property, hospitality and job application files relating to King's two residences. A file list is available in the finding aid.

Finances, J11 Series. Original, 1907-1950, 1.600 m. (Vol. 1-16).
This series includes annual statements, material on investments, etc. arranged in subject files.

Personal Miscellaneous, J12 Series. Original, 1905-1950, 2.100 m. (Vol. 1-21).
This series consists of subject files on personal matters such as cars, church, health, insurance and staff.

Diaries, J13 Series. Original, 1893-1950, 7.420 m. (Vol. 147-209). Transcript, 1893-1950, 10.760 m. (Vol. 1-118, 127-129, 132-146). Microfiche, 1893-1946, 1949, 492 fiches. T-1 to T-275, M-1 to M-217. Photocopy, 1947-1948, 1950, 1.110 m. (Vol. 119-126, 130-131).
A list of the diaries and a microfiche conversion list is available in the finding aid and on microfiche.

King Family Papers, J14 Series. Original, 1840-1950, 2.000 m. (Vol. 1-20).
This series consists of correspondence of members of the King family with persons other than W.L.M. King. Included are the papers of John and Christina King, Mr. and Mrs. John King, Isabel King, Dr. and Mrs. Macdougall King, Mr. and Mrs. H.M. Lay, and the Lindsey family. A file list is available in the finding aid and on microfiche.

Souvenirs, J15 Series. Original, 1641, 1703, 1815-1950, 7.250 m. (Vol. 1-18).
This series, rearranged in 1981, contains a wide variety of material including programmes, historical documents and memorabilia collected by Mackenzie King. It is organized by type of document. A file list is available with the finding aid and on microfiche.

Election Campaign Posters, J16 Series. Original, 1940, 0.002 m.
These posters are in horizontal storage, 6 pages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Political Archives Section.

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MG 26
J

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

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

1996-02-02

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

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

Accès contrôlé.

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

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

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

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

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

Papiers publics. Original,

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

Cette série comprend un choix des lettres les plus importantes des dossiers du cabinet du premier ministre et des dossiers de la maison Laurier. La correspondance est classée par ordre alphabétique d'auteur pour chaque année avec pièces jointes et réponses réunies à la lettre principale et numérotées consécutivement. Il existe un index des auteurs et des matières pour la correspondance antérieure à 1921. L'index des auteurs est sur fiches et l'index des matières consiste en une liste alphabétique des sujets. L'index des matières est également sur microfilm (bobine C-4591 à C-4593). Pour la période 1922-1950, un index détaillé est disponible sur le CD-ROM des premiers ministres.
Une liste de conversion des numéros de bobines de la série est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiches. Parce que la correspondance de la série J1 pour les années 1922 à 1932, volumes 69-193 (bobines C-2242 à C-2331) a été reboîtée après le microfilmage, les numéros de volumes apparaissant dans les entêtes des microfilms sont inexacts. Il faut donc vérifier la liste de conversion pour avoir le bon numéro de volume.
Aussi disponible sur microfilm, bobines C-1901 à C-1952, C-2242 à C-2331, C-3672 à C-3695, C-3723 à C-3751, C-4566 à C-4576, C-4860 à C-4872, C-6804 à C-6814, C-7034 à C-7060, C-9871 à C-9887, C-9166 à C-9181, C-11035 à C-11055, C-4632.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cette série comprend des notes de discours, des brouillons, des copies imprimées, des commentaires et comptes rendus de journaux classés par ordre chronologique. Une liste donnant le sujet, la date et l'endroit de chaque discours se trouve dans un instrument de recherche relié séparément et sur microfiche.

Les discours de 1899-1932 sont aussi disponibles sur microfilm, bobines C-1984 à C-1988, C-2788 à C-2800

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

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

Papiers personnels.

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

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

Aussi disponible sur microfilm, bobines H-2244 à H-2270.

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Correspondance personnelle. Série J8. Original, 1897-1950, 4.000 m. (Vol. 1-41).
Cette série comprend la correspondance reçue par King entre les années 1897 et 1950. Cette correspondance provenait de ses amis plutôt que de ses connaissances ou du public en général. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

Spiritisme. Série J9. Original, 1919-1950, 1.400 m. (Vol. 1-7).
Cette série comprend des lettres, des publications et des mémoires classés par matière.

Maison Laurier et Kingsmere. Série J10. Original, 1919-1950, 2.800 m. (Vol. 1-28).
Cette série comprend des lettres ayant trait à des plans, des meubles, etc., des résidences de King. Elle est organisée en dossiers-matière. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche.

Finances. Série J11. Original, 1907-1950, 1.600 m. (Vol. 1-16).
Cette série comprend des états annuels, des documents relatifs à des placements, etc., organisés en dossiers-matières.

Papiers personnels divers. Série J12. Original, 1905-1950, 2.100 m. (Vol. 1-21).
Cette série comprend des dossiers-matières sur des affaires personnelles (voitures, église, clubs, santé, assurances et personnel).

Journaux intimes. Série J13. Original, 1893-1950, 7.420 m. (Vol. 147-209). Microfiche, 1893-1950, 492 fiches. T-1 à T-275, M-1 à M-217. Transcription, 1893-1946, 1949, 10.760 m. (Vol. 1-146). Photocopie, 1947-1948, 1950, 1.110 m.
Une liste des journaux intimes et une liste de conversion de ces journaux sur microfiche, sont disponibles dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

Papiers de la famille King. Série J14. Original, 1840-1950, 2.000 m. (Vol. 1-20).
Cette série comprend la correspondance des membres de la famille King avec d'autres personnes que W.L.M. King. On y trouve des lettres de John et Christina King, M. et Mme John King, Isabel King, Dr. et Mme Macdougall King, M. et Mme H.M. Lay et la famille Lindsey. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

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Souvenirs. Série J15. Original, 1641, 1703, 1815-1950, 7.250 m. (Vol. 1-18).
Cette série ré-organisée en 1981, comprend une variété de documentation y compris des programmes, des documents historiques, des souvenirs collectionnés par Mackenzie King. Elle est organisée par type de document. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

Affiches de la campagne électorale. Série J16. Original, 1940, 0.002 m.
Ces affiches sont dans le classeur horizontal, 6 pages.

Exécuteurs littéraires de M. King. Série J17. Original, 1938-1969, (Vol. 1-9).
Cette série comprend de la correspondance des exécuteurs littéraires, 1950-1958, au sujet de la biographie de W.L.M. King et les documents sur le dépôt des papiers de M. King aux Archives publiques. Il y a aussi des dossiers financiers ayant trait à la fondation Rockefeller et au don de celle-ci au projet des mémoires de King, 1950-1957. Une liste des dossiers est disponible à l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

McGregor F.A. Série J18. Original, 1950-1956, 0.100 m.
F.A. McCregor; Secrétaire du sous-ministre du Travail, 1909-1910; professeur au Collège Woodstock, 1913-1914, assista W.L.M. King lorsqu'il fit des études en relations industrielles grâce à une bourse de la fondation Rockefeller, 1914-1919; secrétaire particulier du chef de l'opposition et du Premier ministre du Canada, 1919-1925; greffier, Loi relative aux enquêtes sur les coalitions, 1925-1937; commissaire, Loi relative aux enquêtes sur les coalitions, 1937-1949; membre de la Commission des prix et du commerce en temps de guerre, 1939-1950, et agent d'exécution, 1941-1946; l'un des exécuteurs littéraires et des fiduciaires de la succession de W.L.M. King. Les papiers ont été présentés aux Archives en 1980 par A.N. McGregor.
Correspondance entre F.A. McGregor, les exécuteurs littéraires et les diverses autres personnes concernées par la succession et la biographie de W.L.M. King. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche.

Trust Royal. Série J19. Original, 1950-1960, (Vol. 1-2).
Cette série comprend les dossiers de la compagnie Trust Royal concernant la succession de W.L.M. King.

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

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

Section des archives politiques.

FILE BEGAN ON PREVIOUS REEL

LE DOSSIER A DEBUTE SUR LA BOBINE PRECEDENTE

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
48	186	Chronological Files	Aug. 1939	D 28477 - D 28680	
49	187	Chronological Files	Aug. 1939	D 28681 - D 29113	
49	188	Chronological Files	Sept. 1939	D 29114 - D 29352	
50	189	Chronological Files	Oct. 1939	D 29353 - D 29805	
50	190	Chronological Files	Nov.-Dec. 1939	D 29806 - D 29946	

St. Laurent Files, 1934-1939 - Chronological Subject List

51	Weddings	Feb. 1934	D 29946 A - D 29955	
51	Toronto Centennial. Speeches outside Parliament	Mar. 1934	D 29956 - D 29993	
51	Dominion Convention. Speeches outside Parliament	Mar. 1934	D 29994 - D 30025	
51	South Oxford - By-election. Speeches outside Parliament	Apr. 1934	D 30026 - D 30132	

D 29279

Deterioration of World Conditions and Canadian Preparedness (1935-1939)

	World Conditions	Canadian Effort
1935-6	Sanctions against Italy (Oct.); Re-militarization of Rhineland (March); Outbreak of Spanish War (July).	Restoration of National Defences to pre-depression efficiency.
1937	Revival of Japanese intervention in China (July); Spanish war threatened to embroil all Europe.	Defence estimates doubled; emphasis on direct and immediate defence of Canada.
1938	Seizure of Austria (March); Sudeten crisis (Sept.); Japanese intervention continued; Spanish war continued.	Defence estimates maintained at 1937 level; priority to air force and naval service.
1939	Seizure of Czecho-Slovakia and Memel (March); Italian occupation of Albania (April); German denunciation of non-aggression pact with Poland (April).	Defence estimates nearly doubled from 1937 level; increased attention to air force and to supply (Defence Purchasing Board).

N. B. Polish crisis traced on separate sheet.

1. To seek to advance the interests of Canada abroad as at home, realizing at the same time that our interests are increasingly bound up with those of our associates in the British Commonwealth of Nations, our good North American neighbour, and all countries, whether linked in the League of Nations or co-operating through other channels, which are prepared to work together for the establishment of peace.

2. To build up the national defences to meet in adequate and responsible measure any probable danger of attack.

3. To strive, in the conduct of our own affairs and in our co-operation with others, to understand the needs and ways of thought of other peoples while maintaining our own needs and our own ways of life, and by such understanding to aid, within the measure of our capacity, in the restoration of confidence, the acceptance of peaceful methods of adjusting difficulties, and the liberation of the world's energies for the opportunities of advancing prosperity and new security which have been made available.

D29281

Statement of total expenditures for Defence for the fiscal year

1935-36 - $ 17,177,074.28

1936-37 - 22,923,092.62

1937-38 - 32,760,306.84

1938-39 - 34,432,023.20

1939-40 - Estimates -

$ 30,127,102.00 (Capital)

34,401,713.85 (Ordinary)

Total: $ 64,528,815.85

Note: Governor General's warrants have been passed in addition to above amounting to:

$ 16,454,120.--

D29282

OMINOUS RECORD OF AGGRESSION AND APPEAL TO FORCE, 1935-1939 AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE PEACE AND TO PREPARE FOR FAILURE OF PEACE (SINCE OCT. 1935)

World conditions Government has faced

	World	Canada
1935 -	War in Abyssinia - Invasion of Ethiopia Imposition of sanctions against Italy.	Lack of defence preparations in Canada. Faith in League--sanction of expenditures, especially air.
1936 -	Rhineland remilitarized (March 1936) Outbreak of Spanish War (July 1936)	Restoration of defences to pre-depression level undertaken.
1937 -	Revival of Japanese intervention in China (July 1937) Spanish war threatened to embroil all Europe.	Greatly increased defence estimates.
1938 -	Seizure of Austria by Hitler (March 1938) Sudeten Crisis Campaign for annexation of Sudetenland culminated in Munich Pact (Sept. 1938) followed by fleeting hope of peace.	1937 defence level raised; priority to coastal defences.
1939 -	Seizure of Bohemia and Moravia (March 1939) by Germany. Seizure of Memel - March 1939. Seizure of Albania - by Italy - April. Invasion of Poland - September 1. Wars on all sides - a record of combined and continuous aggression. May well ask to what source they owe their inspiration. Upon what secret understanding they may be based.	Greatly increased Canadian defence estimates, 1939

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D29283

CANADIAN WAR ACTION

The Government has been giving continuous consideration to the question of the most feasible and effective measures which Canada could take in furtherance of the great task that lies before us.

I may be allowed to quote from a statement I made to this House on March 30th of this year:

> While another world war will, I trust, never recur, it is desirable nevertheless to consider some questions which would arise in the event of our participation in such a conflict. That participation could not be passive or formal, nor could it be unplanned or irresponsible. It would be necessary to consider in consultation with others involved and with regard to the objectives and operations of the enemy, what would be the most effective form our action and our co-operation could take.
>
> It is clear that the conditions determining the nature of participation in such a conflict have undergone a great change since the last war. The balance of world power has shifted, and Canada has to keep its Pacific as well as its Atlantic coast in mind. From both the military and the economic aspect, the attitude of the United States would be immensely more important for the world and for us, than twenty years ago. The weapons and tactics of war have materially changed; naval conditions have perhaps not greatly altered, so far as the sea reaches, but armies have become mechanized, great Maginot or Siegfried lines bar the possibility of rapid infantry advance. Aeroplanes have brought new resources and scope to other arms in joint operations, and have in themselves given war new range, new flexibility and new terrors. Mechanization on land and in the air, and the colossal demands for supplies and renewed equipment, demands which would begin far beyond where the demands of the last war left off, greatly increase the importance of the economic factor, the indispensability of adequate supplies and staying power, factors in which the democratic countries are overwhelmingly strong.

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It is not possible at this stage to forecast the character and requirements of the conflict. We know the present alignment of nations and can in some measure conceive the economic and strategic factors inherent in the present situation. We cannot, however, be certain as to what other countries may enter the conflict on one side of the struggle or the other, and the consequent readjustment both of tasks to be met and of contributions to that end. We have vivid in our memories the experience of the last war, from which we have much to learn both as to heroic endeavour to be emulated and mistakes to be avoided. It is clear, however, that in many vital respects the conditions of the present struggle differ very greatly from those of the last, and that we cannot simply assume that the methods and objectives of 1914 are applicable to 1939. We must frame our policy in the light of our knowledge of the present situation and the best information we can obtain as to the probable course of future developments. To this end, as I have already indicated, we have been and shall of course remain in close consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, so that the assistance Canada is to render, if it is to have the greatest effectiveness, shall not be unplanned and irresponsible.

D29285

The primary task and responsibility of the people of Canada is the defence and security of Canada.

The Minister of National Defence defined these needs in this House on February 17,1937 (Debates, p. 892) when he stated:

> National security, national defence, the direct defence of Canada, of our coastal areas, our ports, our shipping terminals, our territorial waters, the focal areas of our trade routes adjacent to our harbour mouths - these are the matters dealt with in these estimates.

This involves, in the first instance, military measures of defence. I have already outlined the steps which have been taken to safeguard the situation by calling out the Active Militia and the Naval and Air Forces. Further measures will be taken in the directions where the need proves most imperative.

Again, we must provide for internal security, and guard against sabotage, disturbance of vital military and economic establishments, and against hostile propaganda.

~~There is~~ A wide measure of economic defence measures must be considered. The outbreak of war involves a tremendous upheaval both in international and in internal trade. It involves the re-direction of many energies - the intensification of some forms of effort, the reduction of those less vitally necessary. It involves vigiland action to furnish the necessary financial

D29286

support for the military measures to be taken, and to maintain the credit and the financial relations of Canada. Profiteering must and will be rigidly controlled. Close co-operation with the provinces and with representatives of industry and agriculture, of labour and of commerce will be established. Some of the immediate measures necessary to this end have already been taken; others will be adopted shortly.

Next, we must consider measures of co-operation with the United Kingdom.

The safety of Canada depends upon the adequate safeguarding of our coastal regions and the great avenues of approach to the heart of this country. Foremost among these is the St. Lawrance River and Gulf. At the entrance to the St. Lawrence stands the neighbouring British territory of Newfoundland and Labrador. The integrity of Newfoundland and Labrador is as essential to the security of Canada. By contributing as far as we are able to the defence of Newfoundland and the other British and French territories in this hemisphere, we will not only be defending Canada, but we will also be assisting Great Britain and France by enabling them to concentrate their own energies more in that part of the world in which their own immediate security is at stake. The British Government, in reply to the enquiry we have made, have indicated their agreement that this would be an effective and desirable means of co-operation.

D29287

We propose to co-operate in economic pressure, which is an essential factor in the situation ~~such as~~ that faces us. Measures looking to the prevention of trading with the enemy, control of vital exports and appropriate measures with regard to alien enemies, merchant ships and property will be taken.

Of special and vital importance, is the furnishing of supplies of all kinds to the British and Allied Powers - munitions, manufactures and raw materials and food stuffs.

The urgent necessity of a constant supply of munitions, and the ability of Canada, because of its industrial equipment and its relative accessibility to the main theatres of the war, to meet these needs in great measure are apparent. It is a subject on which there has been consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom. The British aircraft mission which was sent to this country in 1938, placed initial orders with a representative co-operative group of Canadian aircraft manufacturers. With the concurrence of the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, a delegation organized by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and widely representative of Canadian industry, recently visited the United Kingdom to study on the spot all forms of armament and munitions production with a view to the expeditious adaptation of Canadian industry to these forms of production.

D29288

Representatives of the delegation recently presented to the Government a report of their enquiries and conclusions. I may say that the enquiry was carried out in the most thoroughgoing way and will prove of decided help to the Governments both of Canada and the United Kingdom, and that it is a fine example of the capacity and readiness to co-operate of leaders in Canadian business. A special British mission has just arrived from the United Kingdom to survey the munitions situation further. It has been authorized by the Government of the United Kingdom to place certain orders in Canada on the lines explored in consultation with the Canadian mission and to make a further survey of the situation.

Canada is of all non European countries the nearest and surest source of these indispensable materials and supplies. It may be said with assurance that a determined national effort to bring our industry and agriculture to the point of highest efficiency and to keep them at that high level will be of the utmost importance to the common cause. Specific measures of economic and financial co-operation which we propose to recommend in order to make an effective contribution in this field will shortly be announced.

D29289

As regards action in other theatres of war and the means and measures that might be taken, certain essential information touching the character of British and allied action and contemplated plans must be available before any intelligent and definitive decision could be made as to Canadian action even in the immediate future. The Canadian Government, like the Governments of some others of the Dominions, is in consultation with the British government. We will continue to consult with the purpose of determining the course of action which may be regarded as most effective. The question of an expeditionary force or units for service overseas is particularly one of wide reaching significance which will require the fullest examination. I note that Sir Henry Gullett, Australian Minister for External Affairs, told the Australian House of Representatives on Wednesday that his ~~the~~ Government had not yet seriously considered despatching an expeditionary force overseas. He declared that when the Commonwealth had discharged its first duty to the Empire, which was to ensure its own safety, and when it was better able to assess the strength of its enemies and the nature of the conflict, it would

evolve proposals of further participation in the war and participation of the people. That statement indicates the Australian Government are making the same approach to this problem as the Government of Canada.

There are certain measures of economic naval and air co-operation which are obviously necessary and desirable and which it is possible to undertake, without delay. I have already referred to economic measures. The information we have obtained indicates that the most immediate and effective further means of co-operation would be a rapid expansion of air training, and of air and naval facilities, and the despatch of trained air personnel. These measures we propose to institute immediately.

I wish now to repeat the undertaking I gave in Parliament on behalf of the Government, on March the 30th last. The present Government believe that conscription of men for overseas service will not be a necessary or an effective step. No such measure will be introduced by the present Administration. We have full faith in the readiness of Canadian men and women to put forth every effort in their power to preserve and defend freedom and free institutions and, in particular, to resist aggression on the part of a tyrannical regime ~~power~~ which aims at the domination of the world by force. The Government, as representing the people of Canada, will use its authority and power to the utmost in promoting the most effecitve, organised national effort towards these imperative ends.

D29291

CANADIAN WAR ACTION

The Government has been giving continuous consideration to the question of the most feasible and effective measures which Canada could take in furtherance of the great task that lies before us.

I may be allowed to quote from a statement I made to this House on March 30th of this year:

> While another world war will, I trust, never recur, it is desirable nevertheless to consider some questions which would arise in the event of our participation in such a conflict. That participation could not be passive or formal, nor could it be unplanned or irresponsible. It would be necessary to consider in consultation with others involved and with regard to the objectives and operations of the enemy, what would be the most effective form our action and our co-operation could take.
>
> It is clear that the conditions determining the nature of participation in such a conflict have undergone a great change since the last war. The balance of world power has shifted, and Canada has to keep its Pacific as well as its Atlantic coast in mind. From both the military and the economic aspect, the attitude of the United States would be immensely more important for the world and for us, than twenty years ago. The weapons and tactics of war have materially changed; naval conditions have perhaps not greatly altered, so far as the sea reaches, but armies have become mechanized, great Maginot or Siegfried lines bar the possibility of rapid infantry advance. Aeroplanes have brought new resources and scope to other arms in joint operations, and have in themselves given war new range, new flexibility and new terrors. Mechanization on land and in the air, and the colossal demands for supplies and renewed equipment, demands which would begin far beyond where the demands of the last war left off, greatly increase the importance of the economic factor, the indispensability of adequate supplies and staying power-factors in which the democratic countries are overwhelmingly strong.

It is not possible at this stage to forecast the character and requirements of the conflict. We know the present alignment of nations and can in some measure conceive the economic and strategic factors inherent in the present situation.

D29292

We cannot,however, be certain as to what other countries may enter the conflict on one side of the struggle or the other, and the consequent readjustment both of tasks to be met and of contributions to that end. We have vivid in our memories the experience of the last war,from which we have much to learn both as to heroic endeavour to be emulated and mistakes to be avoided. It is clear,however,that in many vital respects the conditions of the present struggle differ very greatly from those of the last, and that we cannot simply assume that the methods and objectives of 1914 are applicable to 1939. We must frame our policy in the light of our knowledge of the present situation and the best information we can obtain as to the probable course of future developments. To this end,as I have already indicated,we have been and shall of course remain in close consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, so that the assistance Canada is to render,if it is to have the greatest effectiveness,shall not be unplanned and irresponsible.

D29293

The primary task and responsibility of the people of Canada is the defence and security of Canada.* This involves, in the first instance, military measures of defence. I have already outlined the steps which have been taken to safeguard the situation by calling out the Active Militia and the Naval and Air Forces. Further measures will be taken in the directions where the need proves most imperative.

Second, we must provide for internal security, and guard against sabotage, disturbance of vital military and economic establishments, and against hostile propaganda.

Third, is a wide measure of economic defence measures. The outbreak of war involves a tremendous upheaval both in international and in internal trade. It involves the re-direction of many energies - the intensification of some forms of effort, the reduction of those less vitally necessary. It involves vigilant action to furnish the necessary financial support for the military measures to be taken, and to maintain the credit and the financial relations of Canada. Profiteering must and will be rigidly controlled. Close co-operation with the provinces and with representatives of industry and agriculture, of labour and of commerce will be established. Some of the immediate measures necessary to this end have already

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* (Minister of National Defence (unrevised Hansard 1937, p.970). "National security, national defence, the direct defence of Canada, of our coastal areas, our ports, our shipping terminals, our territorial waters, the focal areas of our trade routes adjacent to our harbour mouths" were the primary responsibility of his department.

been taken; others will be adopted shortly.

Next, we must consider measures of co-operation with the United Kingdom.

The safety of Canada depends upon the adequate safeguarding of our coastal regions and the great avenues of approach to the heart of this country. Foremost among these is the St. Lawrence River and Gulf. At the entrance to the St. Lawrence stands the neighbouring British territory of Newfoundland and Labrador. The integrity of Newfoundland and Labrador is as essential to the security of Canada. By contributing as far as we are able to the defence of Newfoundland and the other British and French territories in this hemisphere, we will not only be defending Canada, but we will also be assisting Great Britain and France by enabling them to concentrate their own energies more in that part of the world in which their own immediate security is at stake.

2. We propose to co-operate in economic pressure, which is an essential factor in the situation such as faces us. Measures looking to the prevention of trading with the enemy, control of

D29295

vital exports and appropriate measures with regard to alien enemies, merchant ships and property will be taken.

3.,and of vital importance, is the furnishing of supplies of all kinds to the British and Allied Powers - munitions, manufactures and raw materials and food stuffs.

The urgent necessity of a constant supply of munitions,and the ability of Canada,because of its industrial equipment and its relative accessibility to the main theatres of the war, to meet these needs in great measure are apparent. It is a subject on which there has been consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom. The British aircraft mission which was sent to this country in 1938, placed initial orders with ~~an effective~~ co-operative group of Canadian aircraft manufacturers. With the concurrence of the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, a delegation organized by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and widely representative of Canadian industry, recently visited the United Kingdom to study on the spot all forms of armament and munitions production

D29296

with a view to the expeditious adaptation of Canadian industry to these forms of production. Representatives of the delegation recently presented to the Government a report of their enquiries and conclusions. I may say that the enquiry was carried out in the most thoroughgoing way and will prove of decided help to the Governments both of Canada and the United Kingdom, and it is a fine example of the capacity and readiness to co-operate of leaders in Canadian business. A special mission is now on its way from the United Kingdom to Canada to survey the situation further. It has been authorized to place certain orders in Canada on the lines explored in consultation with the Canadian mission and to make a further survey of the situation.

Canada is of all non-European countries the nearest and surest source of these indispensable materials and supplies. It may be said with assurance that a determined national effort to bring our industry and agriculture to the point of highest efficiency and to keep them at that high level will be of the utmost importance to the common cause. No Canadian who is throwing all his energies into the vital task of producing foodstuffs or essential materials and supplies should feel, or be made to feel, that he is contributing less to the common national effort than the soldier or the sailor or the airman. The greatest disservice that can be done to Canada and to Great Britain in this critical time will be the promotion, by well-intentioned but uninformed individuals and organizations, of ~~grandiose and irresponsible~~ schemes.

D29297

As regards action in other theatres of war and the means and measures that might be taken certain essential information touching the character of British and allied action and contemplated plans must be available before any intelligent and definitive decision could be made as to Canadian action even in the immediate future. The Canadian Government is in consultation with the British Government and will continue to consult with the purpose of determining the course of action which it considers in the interest of Canada and our associates in this conflict. The question of an expeditionary force or units for service overseas is particularly one of wide reaching significance which will require the fullest examination. I note that Sir Henry Gullett, Australian Minister for External Affairs told the Australian House of Representatives on Wednesday that the Government had not yet seriously considered despatching an expeditionary force overseas. He declared that when the Commonwealth had discharged its first duty to the Empire which was to ensure its own safety and when it was better able to assess the strength of its enemies and the nature of the conflict, it would evolve proposals of further participation in the war and participation of the people. That statement indicates the Australian Government are making the same [redacted]ble approach to this problem as the Government of Canada.

The information in our possession indicates the desirability and feasibility of certain measures of naval cooperation.

Perhaps the most immediate and urgent means of co-operation could be effected by a rapid expansion of air training and facilities.

It is however that the further
measures and effective
co-operation would be a rapid
expansion of air training and
air and naval facilities and the
despatch of air personnel. These
measures we propose to institute immediately.

D29298

I wish now to repeat the undertaking I gave in Parliament on behalf of the Government, on March the 30th last. In a war to save the liberty of others, and thus our own, we should not sacrifice our own liberty or our own unity. Planning and co-ordination will be essential, but the necessary co-ordination will be made without sacrificing our freedom or our national unity. Profits can and will be rigidly controlled, and profiteering suppressed. But men's lives and men's wills cannot be put on the same basis as goods and profits. The present government believe that conscription of men for overseas service will not be a necessary or an effective step. Let me say that so long as the present government may be in power, no such measure will be introduced by the present administration. We have full faith in the readiness of Canadian men and women to rally for the defence of their country and their liberties, and to resist aggression by any country seeking to dominate the world by force. There is in our people, in every part of Canada, a deep sense of duty, a power of facing realities, a tenacious courage, that will rise to this challenge.

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D29299

Parliament prorogued in June at a time when the Canadian people, by the universal warmth of their reception of the King and Queen, were giving a striking demonstration of national unity. At that time we still hoped that peace might be preserved. The world was still in a troubled state and we were all aware that, at any moment, our nation might be called upon to face the greatest of all tests - the terrific test of war.

The time of testing has come. All efforts to maintain peace in the world have failed and the representatives of the Canadian people are assembled today in Parliament to determine Canada's course in the hour of crisis.

I shall not detain the House long with a review of the efforts which have been made to preserve the peace or with an account of the measures which it has been necessary to take to prepare us to meet the risk of failure in the task of maintaining peace. I need not remind Honourable Members that the shadow of impending conflict has, in recent years, never completely lifted.

When the present government took office, Canada had already been committed to the imposition of economic sanctions against Italy. The government realized the

grave danger of sanctions, leading to hostilities; they, also, realized how completely unprepared the country was, at that time, to engage in a war.

No time was lost in undertaking the restoration of the existing defences to the state of efficiency in which they had been before the onset of the great economic depression during the early years of which they were, perhaps inevitably, neglected.

Within the first year after the government came into power, there were two major threats to the peace of the world. In March, 1936, the Rhineland was re-militarized by Germany in defiance of her treaty obligations, and Germany was once more put in a position to attack France. In July, a civil war broke out in Spain. For two years and a half the Spanish war threatened to embroil the whole continent of Europe, because of the intervention of great powers who were interested in the fortunes of one party or the other in that struggle.

The growing menace to the peace of Europe which is so vital to our welfare in Canada, and to the welfare of other parts of the world, made it necessary for us, in 1937, substantially to increase our estimates for the defence of Canada. At the same time the increased range

and efficiency of modern weapons of war, particularly aircraft, forced upon us an increased realization of the vulnerability of Canada to direct attack. The emphasis in our defence programme was shifted to those branches of the services which could best meet such attacks.

Instead of the international situation improving, it deteriorated steadily in 1937. The renewal, in July, of active Japanese intervention in China served forcibly to remind us again that we had not one but two coasts to defend. The government were convinced that the security of Canada demanded the maintenance of the defence estimates in 1938 at the level established the previous year. Definite priority was given to the development of our coastal defences.

The threats of the previous years paled before those of 1938. In March, Austria was seized and annexed to Germany. In May the campaign for the annexation of the Sudeten regions of Czechoslovakia got under way in Germany. The crisis of last September brought the world to the very brink of war.

After Munich there was a fleeting hope that Germany had been satisfied and that peace might be rebuilt. That hope was shattered by the brutal seizure

of what remained of the Czecho-Slovak republic in March of this year. This act of wanton aggression left no doubt that Germany looked to force as the sole basis of her relations with her neighbours, and with the whole world.

Germany could not hope for passive acquiescence in acts of international lawlessness, nor can she anticipate victory over the limitless moral and material resources arrayed against her. There is war today, not because it is desired by the people of Germany, but because their government, drunk with power, has resorted to force instead of appealing to reason, and has sought domination rather than co-operation.

In referring in Parliament to the seizure of Czechoslovakia, I stated that "there was scarcely anything I would not sacrifice for peace, but that one thing I must except, and that was the liberty which we enjoy and which we will never surrender." I am confident this is the feeling of every Canadian who loves his country and cherishes its liberties. Acts of aggression and attempts at world domination by force are just as hateful to the people of Canada as they are to the people of all other peace-loving and freedom-loving democracies.

The events of March and succeeding months have made it increasingly clear that the German government alone had both the will and the power to make an attempt to dominate throughout the world. The government have never concealed their abhorrence of such an ambition. In referring in this House on March the 20th (Unrevised Hansard, 1939, p.2211), to the seizure of Czecho-Slovakia I remarked on the regret which was felt at the fate of that gallant and vigorous small nation. I added that "the evidence a great country had given that it does not consider itself bound by pledges freely exchanged a few short months before, and that it looks to force as the sole basis of relations with its neighbours, and apparently with the world" was still more regrettable.

The government have repeatedly stated that the cause of freedom everywhere in the world is bound up with the freedom and security of the free nations of Western Europe, and, particularly, of Great Britain. I have been concerned above all in recent months with the position of our own country if Great Britain became involved again in war.

Honourable Members will recall my statement in Parliament last March (Unrevised Hansard, 1939, p.2212) that if there were a prospect of an aggressor launching

an attack on Britain, with bombers raining death on London, I had no doubt what the decision of the Canadian people and Parliament would be. We would regard it as an act of aggression, menacing freedom of all parts of the British Commonwealth. When these statements were made, they were received with approval in all parts of the House of Commons and in all sections of the country. I have not the slightest doubt that today, when that peril is imminent, when the security of Great Britain is actually endangered, the approbation will be both deeper and more widespread.

Our feeling for France is only second to our concern for the security and preservation of Britain. With France too we have ties of kinship and ties of trade. With France too we have the stronger tie of common attachment to free institutions. France is also a bulwark of our liberties and her preservation is essential to our security.

When this present crisis became acute I expressed in the message I sent to the head of the German government on August the 25th, thebelief of the Canadian people that force is not a substitute for reason, and that there was no international problem which could not have been settled by conference and negotiation.

A peaceful settlement was not achieved and the world was plunged into war, because the German government insisted upon resort to force. There can be no peace in the world so long as there are men at the head of great states who preach and practice the gospel of force. There are times when force can only be effectively met by force; but, at such a time, if we are to be true to ourselves and the civilization for which we stand, we must bear in mind that, in the long run, the only way in which force can be overcome is by persuasion. We must never let ourselves forget that in no nation are all the people bad; that within every nation, even in those in which the doctrine of force for the moment prevails, there are hundreds of thousands of men and women just as anxious as we are to prevent anything in the nature of destruction, above all, to prevent the destruction of civilization.

What is now facing the world is a struggle between the pagan gospel of force and violence, and the Christian conception of humanity and free personality. In resistingforce we must avoid the fatal error of ourselves glorifying force; in defending freedom we must beware of destroying freedom; in championing the cause of humanity we must not descend into inhumanity.

I have been taunted by friends and opponents alike for giving too much of my time and thought to foreign affairs, and thereby neglecting, as they seemed to feel, more immediate domestic problems. I have given, I have no hesitation in admitting, much of my attention to developments abroad. I have done so, not from any wish to avoid domestic difficulties, but because I believed that no lasting solution could be found for our problems at home, while the world was in disorder and the threat of international conflict persisted. I have sought and my colleagues have been at one with me in seeking to remove the causes of conflict insofar as Canada could contribute to that end. The Canadian government are entitled to claim that they have done nothing to add to international misunderstanding and a great deal to promote good relations among nations.

I have never doubted that if the fatal moment came, the free spirit of the Canadian people would again assert itself in the cause of freedom. I have done my utmost to insure that, if war came, our people should be one from coast to coast in recognizing the magniture of the issue, and one in their determination to meet it with all the strength and power at their

command. I have made it the supreme endeavour of my public life to let no hasty or premature decision create mistrust and division between the different elements that compose the population of our vast country. Constantly before me has been the determination that, as far as it lay in my power, our national effort should be marked by unity of purpose, of heart and of endeavour. Canada cannot fail to assume her share in defending the freedom of humanity. I am confident and the government are unanimous in sharing my conviction that the Canadian people will face the national sacrifice with the courage and mutual understanding which has preserved our unity in the past, and that our voluntary effort as a free people will strengthen the bonds which unite us.

I come now to a review of the steps which have already been taken by the government in advance of the meeting of Parliament. The paramount duty of the government is to insure the defence of the people of Canada and the integrity of Canadian territory. As I stated in my radio address on Sunday last, "to be helpful to others, we must ourselves be strong, secure, and united". The obligation to put our defences in readiness could not await the meeting of Parliament.

Munitions and Supply. Establishment of department to mobilize and control resources, munitions and essential supplies. Resolution, Mr. Mackenzie King, considered in committee and reported.
Bill No. 5, first reading 150
Motion, Mr. Mackenzie King, for second reading 188
...te continued by:
Mr. Cahan 190
Mr. Manion 193
Mr. Douglas (Weyburn) 194
Mr. Walsh 194
Mr. Mackenzie King 194
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MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT TO MOBILIZE AND CONTROL RESOURCES, MUNITIONS AND ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) moved that the house go into committee at the present sitting to consider the following proposed resolution:

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to establish a Department of Munitions and Supply with authority, to mobilize the resources of the nation for the production of munitions and essential supplies and to take such action as may be necessary therefor, to secure an adequate supply of commodities of all kinds necessary or desirable for the prosecution of the war, to ensure an adequate allotment of such supplies among such agencies as may require the same, and to control the making of contracts in connection with expenditures therefor; to provide for the employment of officers, clerks and servants necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the department; and to authorize the payment of certain expenditures and the making of certain grants in connection with the work of the department.

He said: His Excellency the Governor General, having been made acquainted with the subject matter of this resolution, recommends it to the favourable consideration of the house.

Motion agreed to and the house went into committee, Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Mr. Chairman, I would ask the committee if it would permit the resolution to pass so that we may have the debate on the bill. The purpose of introducing the resolution at this stage is that of permitting the house to have the bill before it at as early a moment as possible. Hon. members would then have an opportunity of acquainting themselves with its provisions. I would suggest that to avoid unnecessary repetition the resolution might be carried, and the bill introduced and immediately distributed, following which we could proceed, in a moment or two, with the budget resolutions.

Mr. MANION: Carried.

Mr. POULIOT: Will the defence purchasing board continue to operate after the establishment of the Department of Munitions and Supply?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I shall have a full statement to make with respect to the matter at a later time.

Resolution reported, read the second time and concurred in. Mr. Mackenzie King thereupon moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 5, respecting the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

Mr. SPEAKER: When shall said bill be read a second time?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: This day.

QUESTION DE PRIVILÈGE— M. LACOMBE

DÉCLARATION DE L'HONORABLE JUGE EN CHEF GREENSHIELDS

A l'appel de l'ordre du jour.

M. LIGUORI LACOMBE (Laval-Deux-Montagnes): Monsieur l'Orateur, avant l'appel de l'ordre du jour, je désire soulever une question de privilège. Je viens de prendre connaissance d'une déclaration de l'honorable R. A. E. Greenshields, juge en chef de la Cour supérieure pour le district de Montréal, qui est relatée dans le quotidien *The Ottawa Journal*, numéro du 12 septembre 1939, et qui se lit comme suit:

Quebec Chief Justice Assails Lawyers Refusing to Serve

Montreal, September 11.—Hon. R. A. E. Greenshields, seventy-eight-year-old Chief Justice of the Superior Court, condemned to-day what he described as "ill-judged sentiments" expressed by certain members of the provincial bar, who, he said, had "refused to serve their king in an hour of dire need."

The Chief Justice, opening the fall sessions of the superior court, did not identify the men he criticized, but it was believed he referred to lawyers who had urged from public platform that Canada take no part in the war.

"I would recall to these gentlemen that when they were admitted as members of the profession of law—"

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): What is the question of privilege? The Chief Justice did not speak about members of parliament; he spoke about members of the bar.

M. LACOMBE: La question de privilège est celle-ci, monsieur l'Orateur: En ma qualité de représentant de la circonscription électorale de Laval-Deux-Montagnes, je ne suis pas seulement membre du Parlement, mais je suis aussi membre du barreau de la province de Québec. C'est comme député et membre du barreau de la province de Québec que je soulève cette question de privilège.

Some Hon. MEMBERS: Order.

M. le PRÉSIDENT: Je suis d'opinion que la question soulevée par l'honorable député n'est pas conforme au règlement.

M. LACOMBE: Monsieur l'Orateur, dois-je comprendre que la décision que vous avez rendue m'empêche de continuer la lecture de la nouvelle parue dans *The Ottawa Journal*?

M. le PRÉSIDENT: J'ai décidé qu'il n'y avait pas là de question de privilège.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: The Honourable Pierre-François Casgrain

Tuesday, September 12, 1939.

The house met at three o'clock.

EUROPEAN WAR

TABLING OF EMERGENCY ORDERS IN COUNCIL

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I should like to lay on the table of the house the following additional emergency orders in council:

No. 2588, relating to the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Henri DesRosiers and Lieutenant Colonel K. S. Maclachlan as associate acting deputy ministers of national defence.

No. 2595, placing all officers and ratings of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve on active service.

No. 2596, waiving the maximum age limits for entry into the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

No. 2620, setting up a war services offers bureau under the public information committee.

No. 2621, establishment of an agricultural supplies committee.

No. 2622, naming members of the agricultural supplies committee.

No. 2625, amending the war time prices and trade board regulations and appointing further members of the board.

No. 2626, authorization of the proclamation that a state of war exists between Canada and the German Reich as from September 10.

Mr. MANION: I would invite the attention of the Prime Minister to the suggestion that in the interim after the prorogation of the present session of parliament it might be advisable—and I hope the right hon. gentleman will agree that it is—that copies of emergency orders in council be sent to the leaders of the various parties.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I believe the suggestion is a good one, and I shall be glad to have it complied with.

CREATION OF VOLUNTARY SERVICE REGISTRATION BUREAU

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): It will be noticed that the list of emergency orders in council tabled today contains an order respecting the war services offers bureau, and I should like to make a brief statement in regard to that body. During my remarks on Friday last I took occasion to inform the house that the government had in mind and were taking steps to arrange for the establishment of a bureau to give proper consideration to the many offers of assistance which had been received and indeed continue to be received daily in large numbers by the government. The order in council for this purpose has been approved by his excellency and has just been tabled. It provides for the establishment of a bureau to be known as the voluntary service registration bureau with authority "to direct and have general control of the tabulation, organization and coordination of all voluntary offers of service for the defence of Canada," in cooperation with Britain and France.

The general object of the voluntary service registration bureau is to arrange that the best possible advantage be taken of the offers which are being made by men and women and by organizations from coast to coast. The qualifications of individuals and organizations will be considered in relation to the country's needs at this critical time, in order that the most effective use may be made of such services. The bureau has already entered upon its task, and I feel confident that it will in no small measure contribute to the effectiveness of our national effort.

Hon. R. J. MANION (Leader of the Opposition): Might I ask the hon. gentleman to put the order in council itself on *Hansard*? I believe that would be of assistance to all hon. members, because we are all receiving letters and telegrams in this connection.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I might have it inserted in the votes and proceedings, if that would be satisfactory.

Mr. MANION: Very well.

the same practice with respect to these bills as is adopted as a general rule with regard to private bills, the standing order being that:

All private bills reported to the house by any committee may, on one motion be referred together to a committee of the whole house and such committee may consider and report one or more such bills at the same sitting.

That will help to expedite the matter.

Mr. LAWSON: Are they printed?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Three are printed and the fourth is on the way to the house.

Motion agreed to.

EXCISE ACT, 1934

The house in committee on Bill No. 7, to amend the Excise Act, 1934—Mr. Ilsley—Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT

The house in committee on Bill No. 6, to amend the Customs Tariff—Mr. Ilsley—Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

The house in committee on Bill No. 8, to amend the Special War Revenue Act—Mr. Ilsley—Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

INCOME WAR TAX ACT

The house in committee on Bill No. 9, to amend the Income War Tax Act—Mr. Ilsley—Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On section 3—War surtax 20 per cent.

Mr. LAWSON: I have not before me the Income War Tax Act. May I ask which of these schedules relate to rates payable by non-resident owned investment corporations?

Mr. ILSLEY: My information is that they do not.

Mr. LAWSON: These amendments do not affect non-resident owned investments?

Mr. ILSLEY: No.

Mr. CAHAN: The wording of this amendment is clear on its face; but not having the original act before us, one finds some difficulty in grasping the connection. In working out the percentage, is there an increase of one-fifth in percentages, or will the income tax be computed as in the previous year and one-fifth added?

Mr. ILSLEY: The latter is the case. This is a surtax on the income tax. It is an increase of the income tax, made up as before, by 20 per cent. Is there any ambiguity?

Mr. CAHAN: In computing that, the amount of the tax will be reckoned as in the previous year and one-fifth of the tax of the previous year will be added as surtax?

Mr. ILSLEY: Yes, that is correct.

Section agreed to.

Sections 4 to 7 inclusive agreed to.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

MEASURE AUTHORIZING ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT TO MOBILIZE AND CONTROL RESOURCES, MUNITIONS AND ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) moved the second reading of Bill No. 5, respecting a Department of Munitions and Supply.

He said: I had the permission of the house to present the resolution at an earlier stage without debate and to have the bill introduced and read the first time. When that permission was granted, I indicated that I would make a statement on the second reading of the bill with respect to its purpose and provisions.

The bill before the house intituled "An act respecting a Department of Munitions and Supply," is intended to give the government the necessary authority to set up a department of munitions and supply. In the United Kingdom during the last war, as hon. members are aware, it proved necessary, in order to meet the unprecedented demands for munitions and other supplies, to set up a separate ministry of munitions.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his Memoirs, makes some very significant observations which bear directly on the proposal being made by the government. In a speech at Manchester, while organizing the Ministry of Munitions, he had this to say of its purpose:

We want to mobilize in such a way as to produce in the shortest space of time the greatest quantity of the best and most efficient war material. That means victory; it means a great saving of national strength and resources, for it shortens the war; it means an enormous saving of life.

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That reference will be found in Mr. Lloyd George's Memoirs, volume 1, page 258. He also stated:

It requires some effort to envisage the wide range of our task. Few people would at the outset imagine how much is covered by the phrase "munitions of war" or dream of the colossal ramifications of the industries concerned in their production.

That will be found on pages 269 and 270 of the Memoirs. Mr. Lloyd George also stated:

Most of the special steps that were taken after the formation of the Ministry of Munitions to stimulate production could equally well have been taken in 1914. It was to those special steps that the greatly accelerated yield on account of outstanding war office orders in the latter part of 1915 as well as the immense augmentation of output in 1916 on direct orders of the ministry was mainly due.

That will be found at page 269 of the Memoirs.

The government is determined to avoid if at all possible similar consequences flowing from any delay in setting up effective machinery in Canada to meet the urgent demand inseparable from modern war for munitions and supplies. It is for these reasons that we are asking parliament to give us authority to set up a new and comprehensive department with far-reaching powers. Hon. members will recall that following upon the commission established in 1915 for war purchasing, the war trade board was established in 1918, both under the authority of the War Measures Act. We intend to take at once measures which were found necessary as the result of experience gained after the war of 1914-18 had been in progress for some time. We propose to establish at once under the provisions of the War Measures Act a war supply board responsible to the Minister of Finance with comprehensive powers similar in character to those being asked for in this bill.

At the same time, as the result of legislation being asked for in this bill, the government will have in reserve the authority to create at any moment a separate department of munitions and supply. The new department, if it becomes necessary, will have the advantage of the experience and organization which the activities of the war supply board will have made available. At the last session of parliament we established a defence purchasing board. That was in a time of peace. This is a time of war. Hon. members will recall that at the time the defence purchasing board was set up the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Mackenzie), in reply to a specific question, said:

The answer is this, that this is a measure for peace time, and I trust that it will long be used for that purpose. If an emergency arises, doubtless other measures will be enacted immediately to deal with the emergency.

That quotation will be found at page 2134 of *Hansard* for this year.

The main concern at that time was to ensure that there should be no profiteering incidental to preparations for defence. The then Minister of Finance (Mr. Dunning) envisaged different methods for controlling profits in the event of war. In the same debate he said:

And of course if—God forbid—war should come and we have to consider the results of war inflation of one kind and another, outside of this measure altogether we shall have to evolve schemes for profit control which will apply not only on purchases by the Department of National Defence. I think there is no doubt we would come to that.

That is to be found in *Hansard* for March 29 of this year, at page 2591.

I hope I have already made it abundantly clear that the attitude of the government to-day is just as firm in that respect, and if anything more were needed to show our firmness the tax proposals in the budget speech should leave no room for doubt on this score. What we do want to ensure is that the procedure for which there might have been time in days of peace does not hamper and slow up the meeting of urgent needs in the present situation, when the saving of time may mean the saving of lives. The war supply board will be so constituted as to function speedily and effectively in the matter of purchases. But this problem is no longer confined to the purchase of day to day requirements on a comparatively limited scale. The problem is now broadened to include planning not only for months but perhaps for years ahead. Further than that, it includes the whole question of the supply of materials of all kinds directly or indirectly necessary for the prosecution of the struggle. It involves the investigation of sources of supply of many commodities, not only those produced in Canada but those which must be obtained abroad; also the working out of measures to conserve essential supplies here which otherwise might be exported, and the ascertaining of capacities and capabilities of plants and businesses for producing or supplying essential needs.

Equally important is the endeavour which must be made to ascertain and forecast not only present but prospective needs, and to take steps to see that supplies will be conserved or obtained to fill these needs from time to time. The experience of the last war revealed clearly that staying power, the effective use of economic resources, was the decisive factor. It is but a commonplace to say that in modern war economic defence is as vital as military defence. Canada's geographical situation especially fits her to make

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a tremendous material and technical contribution to the joint effort. This joint effort raises another problem, namely the distribution of available materials as between us and our allies. Now that purchases on a large scale by the British government, and probably by other governments associated with Great Britain in the struggle, are likely to be made in Canada it is advisable that there should be an authority with power to act not only for Canada but as agents for other governments if they should desire it, and in any case to coordinate the purchases of the Canadian government with those made for other governments.

Furthermore the experience of the last war has clearly shown that the problem of securing armaments and munitions cannot be separated from the general economic organization of the country. For example, if too much energy and material is thown into the manufacture of munitions, some other industry equally essential to the national effort may be crippled. In order to prevent such a situation arising, the governmental body must have power, not merely over the production of munitions themselves, but over production of related supplies, if a proper balance is to be maintained, and the most effective use made of our varied resources.

Not only will it be necessary to coordinate the industrial production of the country in a way which would not be desirable in peace time, but it may be necessary to determine priorities in the case of certain essential materials. A Canadian supply authority must be able to divert production from one field to another as the changing circumstances of war may demand. It is essential that an organization be created which will view the problem of supply as a whole and which will have the capacity to act in whatever direction action is most urgently needed.

While the legislation which the government has introduced provides for the creation of a department of munitions and supply, it is not the intention of the government to set up a full-fledged department immediately. We are anxious to avoid unnecessary duplication of departments, and to have the benefit which will be gained from actual experience in operation of a fully authorized and competent board working to achieve the best methods of handling the complex and far reaching problems involved in respect of war supplies. We feel that the reasons for having made the defence purchasing board responsible to the Minister of Finance apply even more strongly in the case of a war supply board during the period in which an organization is being built up. The problem of finance is a vital element in the general problem of supply, and the Minister of Finance must necessarily be in close contact with whatever organization is entrusted with the responsibility of securing munitions and supplies.

No one can foretell what demands this war will make upon the country. We must be prepared to meet unexpected demands quickly. This legislation gives us the power to act quickly and effectively if the need should develop for another department with a full time minister in charge. In the earlier stages, however, it is considered that surveys, investigations, organization and administrative methods can be initiated and worked out by a board in close touch with business and practical conditions, these activities to be later continued under the board or merged in a ministry as the occasion and circumstances demand, and as the experience gained may warrant.

Mr. LAWSON: It may not be strictly in order, but perhaps the Prime Minister would permit me a question. Is it the thought that this war supply board to which the right hon. gentleman has referred is to supplant what has been previously set up as the defence purchasing board?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes.

Hon. C. H. CAHAN (St. Lawrence-St. George): Mr. Speaker, when I read this bill and attempted to consider it in all its ramifications and complexities, I felt I need not discuss its provisions in detail, either on second reading or in committee. It is an elaborate effort to provide for a Department of Munitions and Supply under a minister who will have the most extensive powers ever given to a minister of the crown in Canada.

Section 6 of the bill provides that the minister shall examine into and organize the resources of Canada, the sources of supply and the agencies available for the supply of munitions of war, and supply for the execution and carrying out of defence projects, and the needs present and prospective of the government and of the community in respect thereto; and may make use of the services of any board, agency or association in carrying out the provisions of this section.

Then in the definitions section it is provided that "munitions of war" shall mean:

> Arms, ammunition, implements of war, military, naval or air stores, or any articles deemed capable of being converted thereinto, or made useful in the production thereof.

And the term "supplies" is defined in this way:

> "Supplies" includes materials, goods, stores and articles or commodities of every kind including, but not restricting the generality of the foregoing: (i) articles which in the opinion of

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the minister, would be essential for the needs of the government or of the community in the event of war; and (ii) anything which, in the opinion of the minister, is, or is likely to be, necessary for, or in connection with, the production, storage or supply of any such article as aforesaid.

Therefore the scope of the work of the department is very extensive indeed, and I might almost say unrestricted. It occurred to me, therefore, in reading the bill that it was to be brought into operation at an early date by order in council, and that it was to continue for a period of three years, with a possible extension of one year for certain of its provisions. I had thought therefore that it would be advisable to refrain from any criticism of these provisions for the present, in view of the fact that at a later date—perhaps at the ensuing session of parliament—the bill would have been in operation for several months, and that we would then know something of the success and efficiency of the measure.

I now find, however, that this bill will be held in abeyance for the time being, while the new war supplies board, which is to be created and which is to function under the War Measures Act, is to make the necessary investigations and examinations of the economic conditions and industrial life of the country, preliminary to setting up the Department of Munitions and Supply as provided in the bill.

Under those circumstances I think criticism is vain and premature. I trust, when the war supplies board is constituted, that the order in council, by which it will be constituted, will be made known to the public, so that during the recess we may thoroughly examine into its provisions and watch with great care the manner in which it functions.

I should have thought it might be advisable to start at once with the Department of Munitions and Supply because that department, if it is to be created, should be under the administration of a minister of the crown. The war supplies board will not be under the direct administration of a minister of the crown, whose time can be given exclusively to the efficient operation of the board. Perhaps any further comment from me is unnecessary.

I notice that under section 20 the governor in council may from time to time make such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the bill. No provision is made for the publication of those regulations, or to provide that they shall have the force of law after they are once made.

Section 14 provides—and I believe very properly—that subject to the order of the minister any person carrying on business, which comes within the scope of this enactment, shall not be bound, in respect of such matters as may be specified in the order made by the minister, by any obligation or limitation imposed on that person by or by virtue of any other act, order, rule, regulation or by-law. That is a provision whereby the minister administering this department may exempt all persons and all companies, with which he may deal, from the provisions of any act existing on the statute books of Canada, which would otherwise restrict their operations in furnishing munitions of war and supplies.

For instance, had this bill been drafted after the remarks I made the other night respecting the Combines Investigation Act, I would have suggested that the draftsman had carried out the suggestions I then made, namely, that if industry is to be mobilized for the efficient production of munitions of war and supplies for carrying on the war, it must not be subjected strictly to a number of statutes, such as the Combines Investigation Act, and one or two others which I might mention.

I regret to have taken any considerable time, but the Prime Minister's statement that the bill is to be held in abeyance and is not to be put into operation at an early date, came without notice. Otherwise I would discuss certain of its provisions more at length.

Mr. T. L. CHURCH (Broadview): I understand the purpose of the bill now before the house is that of establishing a Department of Munitions and Supply. I would suppose that the bill of last session limiting to five per cent profits on munitions, and imposing certain other restrictions, would have to be read into this measure. We have wasted most of this year. As late as August business men came to Ottawa and could find no one who could deal with the matter or advise them. I moved a resolution in the house at the last session and also in 1938 asking for a survey of industry in this country similar to that carried out by the British munitions board. My motion called for a census or registry to be taken of the industrial and economic power, food supplies and so on of the country. On February 2 the minister replied that 1,300 industrial firms had been surveyed. Letters were sent out. That was all very well so far as it went, but it was not followed up. Many firms tell me that they were not inspected or surveyed at all. On April 26 the minister said in reply:

> During the past two years this committee has made a thorough survey of industrial firms and plants, with a view to ascertaining, tabulating and indexing the available industrial resources of the country for the production of military requirements at a time of emergency.

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In April, two months after his reply in February, he stated that 1,500 firms had been surveyed. The result of that survey has been practically nothing. During the past eleven months there have been three major crises in Europe, but we have not profited from any one of them or started to get ready. We misjudged the European situation. Immediately after Munich we should have started mobilizing the industry of this country and putting it on a war basis. The industry of Great Britain has been on a war basis for two years, but nothing was done here as a result of the survey, or any preparation made. At the opening of the last session or a month later, a petition was presented to parliament by the Ontario legislature along the same lines as my earlier motions.

All this is gone and perhaps there is no use in talking about it now. We should not forget that Germany has great striking power. She has 100 divisions ready to put into the field, and she has the largest and most up-to-date fleet of aeroplanes in Europe. She has 4,200 first-line machines and 2,500 modern bombers capable of bombing London or Paris, or perhaps even coming here to Canada. It is almost impossible to have quick action in the production of munitions. We should have had the equipment available with a reserve of materials; we should have set up reservoirs of food and provided protection against this dreadful submarine menace to transportation.

Another idea is that the most attention should be given to home defence. Home defence in Canada is not as vital as it is in Great Britain. Great Britain is one of the most vulnerable of the European nations. She must provide means of protecting her people because she is only twenty or thirty miles away from her enemies. She must provide protection for her people from air raids, and she must ensure a sufficient supply of munitions and food. Home protection is of vital importance to Great Britain, and this matter is not receiving the attention it should in Canada. The main program passed this session seems to be for the defence of Canada. I contend that our first line of defence is in France and Great Britain. If they fail, all is gone and the whole world will enter into outer darkness. All the money we are spending on the home defence of Canada will be wasted; it will not contribute one iota to winning a victory. Our duty should be early to supply Great Britain with all our munitions to the exclusion of the home defence of Canada. The passive defence of Canada will not assist Great Britain in meeting her enemies on the German border. Our home defence is useless.

I should like to say a word about the action of the United States in connection with its Neutrality Act. For the last three or four years our friends in the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation and others have been arguing that we did not need an army or air force, that we could rely on Pan-America. As a result of similar arguments Great Britain, to please the pacifists, scrapped the finest navy, the finest army and the finest air force the world ever had. You cannot get such forces back in a day or a generation, and this is one of the main reasons for the present trouble.

I think Canada should seek some revision of her last trade treaty with the United States —which she has now power to do—in view of the action of that country in connection with its Neutrality Act. They are not going to give us any munitions, aeroplanes and all that kind of thing. After Munich, New Zealand, by preparation, got ready, and she has now 1,300 trained pilots who are immediately available to go to England to take part in the fighting at the German front. We should have taken the same action. The board of education of Toronto came down here and stated they were ready to offer the equipment of their technical schools to train men, and asked federal aid. Many men from Canada were trained, and some have since gone overseas to receive further training in England. Some of those men took part in the recent attack on the Kiel canal. In view of the action of our friends to the south, I think we should seek some revision of our trade treaty. We should make every effort to conserve the economic and industrial life of Canada in view of this great disaster which has come to the world.

We have been supplying materials to Germany when we should have been building up our own country. I was surprised to learn that we have been supplying Germany with pig iron. The figures show that the following exports of pig iron were made during the six months, September, 1938, to February, 1939:

From—	Tons
Belgium and Luxemburg	131,754
France	204,506
United Kingdom	39,203

And a large tonnage from Canada. That is a deplorable condition. I regret to learn that for the past three years Canada has not been supervising her trade with Germany and has permitted the shipment of iron and other raw materials to that country for the manufacture of munitions.

This munitions board should not be faced with the same disaster which faced the British board in 1917 when there was a great scarcity of power for munitions plants. At one time

the hydro system supplied power to manufacture 52 per cent of all the shells being sent to the allies. A book published by Mr. Carnegie, one of the heads of the British munitions board, shows that there was a great scarcity of power during the war and the record the hydro made. The government would have been well advised after Munich to take some definite action. This board cannot come along now and get munitions in the twinkling of an eye. It is going to take a long time to get into production.

The United States are back to where they were in the days of George Washington and Andrew Jackson. They want complete isolation. The United States always speaks with two voices, one is the voice of the president, who has been most friendly to us, but the other is the voice of the house of representatives and the senate, who are for neutrality and isolation. We all know what action was taken by congress during last July and August in connection with the Neutrality Act. I ask hon. members to read some of the speeches delivered in the senate and the house of representatives. The United States are treating the dictatorships the same as they treat the democracies. They are treating people who are attacked the same as they treat the attackers.

Then we may not be able to get the plants which we hoped to get, even assuming that this board will take over certain private plants.

It is essential that munitions plants should have protection and that they should have a cheap power, light and water supply. These industrial plants will be working on two or three shifts a day, and any board appointed should seek the utmost cooperation between labour and industry and should prevent sabotage. It has been a puzzle to me why all these raw materials, scrap metal, pig iron, nickel, lead, copper and manganese, have been allowed to go out of the country and get over to Germany during the past year or two.

The return which has been brought down gives no indication at all of where these plants are. A few of them have been inspected, but I should like to know if any new factories have been approved, and in what state of preparation they are. What progress has been made in that respect? Will consideration be given to all these matters under this legislation? During the war of 1914 to 1918 it was found necessary, in order to give full support to these industries under the munitions board, to place section 98 in the criminal code for the protection of munitions plants. I am not prepared to say what should be done here, but it is a fact that Attorney General Conant of Ontario has written to the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) and to the department asking for an amendment to the criminal code to protect not only munitions plants but public utilities in the event of war. I do not know whether that should be done, but certainly the government should look into it. I do not wish to delay the committee or to say much more, but I do think it is deplorable that with war staring us in the face Canada should have been asleep at the switch in making preparations to supply munitions.

I believe that Canada will give as good an account of itself in this war as in 1918, when we had a munitions board. I believe that industry and labour will work well together and that there will be no strikes. I think everybody will make a great effort to supply Britain with the munitions she needs, and that should be our first consideration, and home defence second.

Hon. R. J. MANION (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, looking over this bill since it was distributed, I have been struck, as was the hon. member for St. Lawrence-St. George (Mr. Cahan), by the extraordinary powers that it gives to the minister if and when he is appointed. I listened to the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) with interest, and I noticed that he mentioned the work of Mr. Lloyd George in England. I should like to ask him, if I might without interrupting the few remarks I wish to make, whether the powers conferred by this bill are more extensive than those that Mr. Lloyd George took for the same purpose in England. Are they more extensive than his?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: In replying to my hon. friend I can reply at the same time to the hon. member for St. Lawrence-St. George.

Mr. MANION: Then perhaps the right hon. gentleman would defer answering until I have finished the few remarks I wish to make.

I do not of course know what the answer to that question is. I hope at all events that these powers are not more extensive than those that were taken by Mr. Lloyd George. At any rate they are most extraordinary powers to give to any minister. While, as I have said before, I do not want to be put in the position of criticizing at a time when we have no desire to criticize unnecessarily, I do ask myself, and I think the government should ask themselves, if it is advisable to give to any one man such powers as this bill seeks to confer. We have stated that we are fighting

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this war to do away with Hitlerism. I should not like to do away with Hitlerism in Europe and establish it in Canada. I do think it might be well to give a little thought to these extraordinary powers.

Glancing over the bill, and that is all we have had time to do, it would seem that the minister could take control of almost any business in Canada, force anybody to store what he chooses to have stored, and go almost to the length of completely nationalizing the business of the country. I say that without meaning to criticize at all, but if I understand the somewhat confused and devious language that lawyers use in drafting a bill of this kind, all these powers are to be conferred upon the minister if and when he is appointed to administer this measure. I rose largely to emphasize the very wide powers to be granted to the minister if and when he is appointed, and to suggest to the government, with all respect, that before this statute is proclaimed and a minister appointed to carry it out, they should give very serious consideration indeed to the powers sought by this bill and consider perhaps putting some limitation on those powers. But if, on the other hand, they have decided finally that it is in the interest of our participation in this war to proclaim this statute and appoint a minister, then certainly I hope that they will appoint a man of exceptionally high ability and of fine character to such an all-powerful position if he is to be given these extraordinary powers to carry out the terms of the statute.

Mr. T. C. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): The Prime Minister stated that pending the proclamation of this statute, a supply board would be set up. May I ask whether it will take the place of the defence purchasing board? Provision was made in setting up that board, first, for calling for tenders, and, second, a limitation was put on profits where tenders were not called for. When the Prime Minister rises to reply, perhaps he would state whether there will be any restrictions of that kind with reference to the supply board that may be set up pending the proclamation of this statute.

Mr. W. A. WALSH (Mount Royal): Before the Prime Minister replies, I should like to make one or two observations. This bill is to set up a board; and if the board does not prove itself effective, a ministry of munitions will be set up. Why not proceed at once directly to the issue and set up a ministry of munitions such as was set up in England, and as I feel will have to be set up in Canada within a very short time. I do not see the necessity of a bill to set up a board which may prove a failure, and then to have to make provision for a ministry following that failure.

Mr. STIRLING: This bill does not set up a board.

Mr. WALSH: I was referring to the setting up of a board under the War Measures Act. I would prefer to see a ministry of munitions set up to function immediately, and not wait until a board has first been set up under the War Measures Act. I feel there is a necessity to appoint a ministry of munitions.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I might say first of all that this bill, the second reading of which has just been moved, is based on the bill which was passed by the British House of Commons as recently as the eighth of June of the present year, a bill providing for a ministry of supply. That bill was based on the Lloyd George bill, if I may so call it, which was enacted in 1915 at the time of the great war. All of the experience that had been gained under the Lloyd George measure was before those who were drafting the measure which was passed in June of this year; and, having regard to conditions in time of war being much the same in one country as in another, our administration felt that we could not be on safer ground in instituting the ministry for a similar purpose than by following as closely as we could the British enactment. Hon. members will, I think, agree with me that there is no parliament in the world which strives more earnestly to preserve freedom and prevent anything in the nature of the development of dictatorship than the British House of Commons; but, as has been pointed out time and again, measures which are suitable for a time of peace are not adequate for a time of war, and we are at present in a time of war, a very serious war indeed.

The British minister of munitions, Mr. Burgin, in speaking upon the very subject to which the leader of the opposition (Mr. Manion) and the hon. member for St. Lawrence-St. George (Mr. Cahan) have referred, namely the very extensive powers which are given in the bill to the ministry, made the following statement to the British House of Commons, and I will repeat to our House of Commons his words in reference to this measure. They will be found in the British *Hansard*, parliamentary debates, House of Commons, June 8, 1939:

> The house, with its experience of past debates on the subject, will recognize at once that if you take the decision to appoint a minister of supply and set up a department, you must give to it powers adequate for the purposes that

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you intend to be served by that department. Those powers must be wide and drastic. It is of the very essence of a supply department for a defence service that wide and drastic powers should be obtained. Of course, those powers are only to be used compulsorily if your voluntary system fails to deliver what is required. Hitherto, the voluntary system has been sufficient to meet the demand. We are now, however, in an emergency condition. We seem destined to live in an emergency condition. Therefore, something of the magnitude of the task must be appreciated in order to justify the wide powers that are granted by this bill.

I doubt if there is any hon. member who likes less than myself to entrust a ministry with too extensive powers. I have felt very strongly, as all hon. members know, on giving a ministry extreme powers to exercise at will, and I think that the very temperament which has caused me to feel in that regard as strongly as I have will enable me to watch with extra zeal to see that these powers are not availed of in excess of what the situation may demand.

As regards the question asked by the hon. member for Weyburn (Mr. Douglas), perhaps he would wait until the bill is in committee; the question he has asked will come up naturally there.

With regard to the question of the hon. member for Mount Royal (Mr. Walsh) as to the war supply board possibly being a failure and requiring a substitution later, I would say that I think the government, in taking the lesser step at the outset and taking it under the direction of one so experienced in military affairs and in financial affairs as the present Minister of Finance, is taking a very wise course. If it becomes necessary to establish the department in full before parliament reassembles or when parliament does reassemble, it will only be because it was desirable to have more extensive authority than it is contemplated to take under the board which will be appointed under the War Measures Act. But the War Measures Act board will, we hope, enable the government to introduce this new branch of administration in a way which will effect economies at the outset and add to efficiency in the long run.

Mr. MANION: I am sorry, but I hardly think that the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) answered my question quite directly. He read from British *Hansard* and pointed out that dictatorial powers were taken under the Lloyd George act. What I asked him was if the terms of this bill are based on the Lloyd George act and if they go any further than that act.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I have not myself read the Lloyd George act, but I am informed by my colleague, who has, that they go about the same length as the Lloyd George act did. But as I mentioned, the present act in Britain on which this measure is based is itself based on the Lloyd George act.

I should have said, in reply to the hon. member for St. Lawrence-St. George, that I think he was right in suggesting that the order in council appointing this board under the War Measures Act should be given publicity at once, and I would think it should appear in the *Canada Gazette*.

With respect to regulations which can be made public, they will be made public. There may be some which it will not be in the public interest to publish, but any such might be communicated to the leader of the opposition (Mr. Manion).

Mr. CAHAN: And such should be given the force and effect of law, I think, by the express terms of the statute.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I have no doubt that my hon. friend is correct in that. The legislation as drafted will, I believe, cover what my hon. friend has in mind.

Motion (Mr. Mackenzie King) agreed to and bill read the second time.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SUSPENSION OF THE ELEVEN O'CLOCK RULE WITH RESPECT TO ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If the Speaker will allow me, I will put the motion with respect to adjournment. As the standing order now stands, the house would adjourn at eleven o'clock. I should like to ask that the present debate be suspended, and move that this house shall not be adjourned at eleven o'clock this evening.

Motion agreed to.

MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

MEASURE AUTHORIZING ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT TO MOBILIZE AND CONTROL RESOURCES, MUNITIONS AND ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) moved that the house go into committee on Bill No. 5, respecting a Department of Munitions and Supply.

Motion agreed to and the house went into committee, Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

Section 1 agreed to.

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On section 2—Definitions.

Mr. MacNICOL: I should like to ask a question with reference to paragraph (e). In the twenty-third line are the words "in the event of war." whereas in sections 5 and 7 are the words "during or respecting the present war." Should not the same words be used in each case?

Mr. POWER: I rather imagine that was copied from the British act. The British act was passed in the month of June, before war was declared. If my hon. friend has any objections to the words "in the event of war," I should be glad to strike them out, because war is here.

Mr. MacNICOL: Should it not read, "during or respecting the present war"?

Mr. POWER: I move, seconded by Mr. Rogers, that the words "in the event of war" in line 24 be struck out and the words "in the present war" be substituted therefor.

Amendment agreed to.

Section as amended agreed to.

Section 3 agreed to.

On section 4—Deputy Minister.

Mr. MacNICOL: Why are the appointments to be made by the minister instead of by the civil service commission?

Mr. POWER: The reason is that this is a new department which is being set up. It is all very well, in cases where a department is already in existence and where there are a certain number of men who know the workings of that department, to bring in new men through the civil service commission. But when a department or a board of any kind is being set up, it is extremely difficult to get the calibre of people required through the civil service commission by means of the ordinary eligible lists.

Mr. CAHAN: This department will cease to exist at the end of three years. It is not regarded as continuing after that time.

Mr. POWER: I thank my hon. friend for giving me a better reason than the one I mentioned.

Section agreed to.

Sections 5 to 11 inclusive agreed to.

On section 12—Power to require production of documents and keeping of records.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): Would the Prime Minister be good enough to answer now the question I asked a few minutes ago?

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

Mr. HOWE: Perhaps I may be allowed to answer the question on behalf of the Prime Minister. The provisions of the defence purchasing board will not be carried into a board set up under the War Measures Act. As stated by the Prime Minister, the defence purchasing board was a board to function in times of peace, and one requirement was that all materials should be purchased by public tender. It is perfectly reasonable and satisfactory to do that in time of peace, but it may be impossible to do it in time of war on certain occasions, and to make it mandatory that tenders shall be called, as in the defence purchasing board act, would not be practicable. Let me give an illustration. A few days ago an order came to the defence purchasing board for the purchase of a net for submarines at one of our harbours. A net for submarines was needed immediately. It was not something that we could get by tender. That is obvious. It is not a commodity sold on the ordinary market. It was necessary to make arrangements to have it constructed at once. It is obvious, therefore, that if a new board functioning in time of war were restricted to tenders, the obtaining of that very necessary equipment would have been impossible at the time at which it was required.

There is another factor to be considered. In time of war many materials come from outside the country. Prices in other countries are beyond our control; they may fluctuate widely. At such times it is often not possible to protect the price for a period such as is required in calling for tenders. A price may be quoted for two or three days, but with rapidly fluctuating prices no firm is likely to quote a price good for two or three weeks, and such additional time as is necessary to review tenders and to award the contract after the tenders have been analysed. Under the former act, there was a provision that profits should be limited to 5 per cent of the capital utilized for the period in which the article was produced. I have had a good deal of experience, extending over a good many years, in buying materials, and I give it as my opinion that it is impossible to lay down a uniform standard for profits with respect to a wide variety of purchases. If you could tell me the range of products, I would give from my experience what I believe to be the minimum profit which is reasonable; but unless you could tell me the range, I would not attempt to say what would be a reasonable profit for a wide variety of commodities. It depends a great deal upon the size of the plant, the amount of machinery required, the

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length of time it takes to produce it; and these factors are not capable of measurement by any yardstick.

The provision of 5 per cent was put in the last act after a good deal of consideration as a minimum return for the service rendered, but it was one which men of considerable experience believed to be unworkable. I can say to my hon. friend that from that day to this the defence purchasing board has done its very best to place contracts on that basis and has used every pressure that could be brought to bear in the form of patriotism and so on, but to date it has not succeeded in placing a single contract on that basis. To carry that provision into another bill would be out of the question at this time. That part of the act we can consider as having proven to be unworkable.

The best guarantee which this government can have that profits on war material will be kept to a minimum is to place, on the board responsible for purchases, men of skill in purchasing, men of experience, men who know values, and men of absolute integrity. When the board was set up under the last act, the chairman was chosen as a man who perhaps had the widest experience in purchasing in this dominion, a man who in the ordinary course of his business had for many years been purchasing materials to the extent of around $100,000,000 a year. A man of that type, if unrestricted by the sort of provisions placed in the last act, could have saved for this government every cent it was possible to save, and at the same time he could have obtained the material which he was required to secure. I believe that the greatest safeguard this country can have, particularly at the present time, is to have adequate machinery of control such as the set-up under the present bill, and to have the measure administered by men of experience and wisdom in the particular service, men of absolute integrity.

Section agreed to.

Sections 13 and 14 agreed to.

On section 15—Power to require protection of essential undertakings in time of war.

Mr. MacNICOL: In line 20 on page 9 of the bill I find these words:

. . . the appropriate proportion of the expenditure of a capital nature. . . .

Would wages be included as an expenditure of a capital nature?

Mr. POWER: I did not quite follow my hon. friend, but I think I have an idea of what he wants to know. Subsection 2 states:

Where the person carrying on an undertaking proves to the satisfaction of the minister that directions given under this section in respect of that undertaking have been complied with within the period specified therein, or such further period as the minister may allow, there shall be paid to that person by the minister a grant equal to the appropriate proportion of the expenditure of a capital nature which appears to the minister to have been reasonably incurred in complying with the directions.

If the minister were to tell a person that he must build an extension to his plant, let us say, or put in some new machinery, then an appropriate proportion of that expenditure would have to be paid by the government.

Mr. MacNICOL: But would that include wages?

Mr. POWER: The labour cost of installation might be included, but I doubt whether any other labour cost would come in.

Mr. LAWSON: The other labour cost is included in the goods supplied.

Mr. POWER: Yes.

Section agreed to.

Sections 16 to 18 inclusive agreed to.

On section 19—Offences and penalties.

Mr. MacNEIL: May I ask if the rights of organized labour are fully protected under this bill?

Mr. ROGERS: The point raised by my hon. friend is one which would naturally be raised in connection with a bill of this kind by one interested in organized labour. This point was not overlooked in the drafting of this bill. On the other hand, it was not found possible to put in any appropriate words the rights and obligations of labour in relation to the activities which might be carried on under this ministry of supply. It seems to me that one cannot go beyond this statement, that in connection with this very large reserve of power in regard to the mobilization of industry in this country, it would be natural for the minister concerned to work on a basis of consultation both with industry and with organized labour. I have every reason to believe that if the cooperation of labour were sought on fair and reasonable terms, cooperation would be given in generous measure. I doubt very much if it would be possible or, indeed, advisable to put into this bill any special clause dealing with the position of organized labour. I think we can depend upon the relationship to be worked out satisfactorily on a basis of effective consultation.

Mr. SLAGHT: With reference to this section, which is the punitive portion of the bill, perhaps I can allay some of the fears that were expressed by the leader of the opposition

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in regard to the drastic nature of the bill, by pointing out that under section 11 provision is made for remuneration after arbitration. If anyone concerned feels that he has been adversely dealt with, that section is open to him. Under this section provision is made for the only method I can see of enforcing the measure, namely proceeding by summary conviction against anyone who does not comply with what are said to be drastic provisions. So we find that we have what is a basic protection against anything that might be regarded as too arbitrary in this country. Anyone proceeded against for failure to comply with the directions of the minister would have all the protection of the court in the proceedings on summary conviction and also all the protection of the appellate court on an appeal from any such summary conviction, if he felt himself to be aggrieved. I think with those safeguards we may consider that this measure well protects the subject in war-time.

Mr. MacNEIL: I can appreciate the difficulties outlined by the Minister of Transport, and I do not wish to detain the committee at any great length, but I think some further assurance should be given in regard to the limitation of profits. It is well remembered—and I have before me some of the evidence—that a similar committee was set up during the last war, and subsequently some unsavoury evidence was brought to light showing that some of the members of the original shell committee were personally interested in firms handling large contracts for the government. One member of the board was interested in a firm which secured contracts to the value of $15,000,000. Can we have some assurance that the members of this supply board will not have any direct personal interest in any of the firms likely to secure war contracts from the government?

Another point that arose during the last war was that middlemen were allowed to operate. Anyone who has read the Memoirs of Sir Robert Borden or even the booklet issued by the Liberal party in 1917, which in condensed form points a finger at all these difficulties, will see what might arise in this connection. Actually reputable firms such as Bauer and Black, which was making Webb standard equipment, were refused the right to do business direct with the government. That is my second point. Can we be sure that middlemen will not be allowed to take a rake-off? There was one case in which three men actually agreed to share a rake-off of millions of dollars on a contract for shell fuses.

The third point on which I think we should have some assurance is in regard to the elimination of a patronage list. Before the public accounts committee of 1915-16, and before the Davidson and the Duff-Meredith commissions as well, I believe the director of contracts swore that he was compelled to do business with a specified list of firms, which eventually grew to something like eight thousand. Again, if you read the evidence produced at that time, you will find that one great source of the difficulties with regard to purchasing and the scandals which subsequently arose was the patronage in placing contracts.

I bring up these three points at this time for the consideration of the government, and while the minister may not be able to give any definite assurance at the moment, could we have some general assurance with regard to these matters?

Mr. POWER: We can thank the hon. member for the warning he has given us not to fall into any of the errors which may have been committed by past or present governments, or which might be committed by a government which had not been so solemnly warned as we have been to-night. It is the intention to get the very best possible men to do the work. The only assurance that can be given to my hon. friend is that we hope, in giving anyone the wide powers contained in this bill, to be able to confer them on someone who will be above all suspicion. It is the intention to deal directly with manufacturers; almost every section of the bill indicates that. Furthermore, it is the intention to inquire into all sources of supply and to mobilize all industry. I should think that if all the intentions of the bill are fully carried out, there will be no chance whatever for any middlemen. The duty of the minister is to see to it that all the industries in Canada capable of producing munitions and supplies are mobilized in such a way that these will be produced most effectively and most expeditiously. I see no room whatever for either patronage lists or middlemen. The warning which the hon. member has given us will be duly conveyed to whomever is in charge of the department. I am quite sure there will be no reason to complain of any of the evils which he foresees.

Section agreed to.

On section 20—Regulations.

Mr. CAHAN: I suggest some change should be made here.

Mr. POWER: I am prepared to have an amendment moved, and would ask my colleague to move it.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): I move:

That after the word "act" in section 20 the following words be added: "and such regulations shall have the same force and effect as if enacted herein."

Mr. CAHAN: I think that will enable the government by regulation to eliminate the middleman and patronage. Such regulations, if made to that end, will have the force of law.

Amendment agreed to.

Section as amended agreed to.

On section 21—Coming into force.

Mr. MacNICOL: May I ask a question respecting section 6 which, I realize, has been passed? I would direct attention to lines 42, 43, 44 and 45, wherein appear the words:

. . . and generally take steps to mobilize, conserve and coordinate the economic and industrial facilities available in respect of munitions. . . .

And so on. Would that include mobilizing and perhaps compensating inventive geniuses in plants? I have in mind an inventive genius in a plant who has developed a wonderful shell lathe and who, in addition to receiving good pay was given a trip to Scotland by the proprietor of the plant so that the man might recuperate in health for many hours lying awake at night pondering over problems. I am wondering how the government will obtain the services of these geniuses if they cannot be compensated.

Mr. POWER: It has been suggested that perhaps the words, "conserve and coordinate the economic and industrial facilities available," might be meant to cover the case of a reward or compensation made to someone who is particularly apt at inventing objects useful in the manufacture of munitions.

Mr. MacNICOL: That is satisfactory.

Section agreed to.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

SALARIES ACT AMENDMENT

PROVISION FOR SALARY OF MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister) moved that the house go into committee to consider the following proposed resolution:

That it is expedient to amend the Salaries Act to provide that the salary of the Minister of Munitions and Supply shall be $10,000.

He said: His Excellency the Governor General, having been made acquainted with the subject matter of this resolution, recommends it to the favourable consideration of the house.

Motion agreed to and the house went into committee, Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

Mr. MacNICOL: And will the minister also receive the $2,000 allowance for his car?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think he would be terribly disappointed if he did not.

Resolution reported, read the second time and concurred in. Mr. Mackenzie King thereupon moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 10, to amend the Salaries Act.

Motion agreed to, bill read the first and second times, considered in committee, reported, read the third time and passed.

WAR CHARITIES ACT

MEASURE TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF CHARITIES

Right Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE (Minister of Justice) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 11, relating to war charities.

Motion agreed to and bill read the first time.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East) moved the second reading of the bill.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Explain.

Mr. LAPOINTE (Quebec East): Mr. Speaker, I have been requested to give some explanation of this bill. During the last war, in 1917 it was found necessary to pass a similar bill for the purpose of registering all war charities and preventing abuses which had grown up in connection with subscriptions for same. In many places throughout Canada people were being asked to subscribe to various charities which were not coordinated in any way. It was thought that it might not be necessary to introduce such a bill at the outset of the present war, and we had decided to wait until the regular session. However, people interested in these welfare subscriptions came to us and pointed out that legislation was absolutely essential. These gentlemen, many of whom were from Toronto, were quite frank in voicing their apprehension that people would be greatly embarrassed by promoters of alleged charities. Under the provisions of this bill no such fund can be started without its being registered. The present bill is much the same as the one enacted in 1917, except for a few changes suggested by those interested.

Motion agreed to, bill read the second time, considered in committee, reported, read the third time and passed.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT

Hon. J. L. ILSLEY (Minister of National Revenue) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 12, the Excess Profits Tax Act.

Motion agreed to, bill read the first and second times, and the house went into committee thereon, Mr. Sanderson in the chair.

Section 1 agreed to.

On section 2—Definitions.

Mr. MANION: Are the definitions in this bill the same as those in the previous bill, the definition for capital, for example?

Mr. ILSLEY: There are some changes as improvements have been made in the light of the experience gained under the other act. I have one or two amendments to suggest to section 2. The first sub-paragraph in subsection 2 of section 2 is lettered "(i)." I am sugegsting that this be changed to a capital "A". Then in the last line but one on page 1 there is a sub-paragraph lettered "(ii)". This is to be changed to a capital "B". Then after the word "period" in line 22 on the first page the following words are to be added, "or deemed to have been received by shareholders thereof under section 13 of the Income War Tax Act." Then on page 2, line 9, the small "(i)" is to be changed to a capital "A". I will ask my colleague, the Minister of Transport to move these amendments.

Mr. HOWE: I move accordingly.

Mr. ILSLEY: The hon. member for Rosetown-Biggar (Mr. Coldwell) asked me for certain information which I said I would give him when we were considering the bill. As I understood his question, it was what the tax would be in connection with a profit of ten per cent made by a company having a capital of $1,000. He wanted to know how much would be left in the hands of the corporation as a return. The combined income war tax and business profits tax would be $21.20. This would leave $78.80 in the the hands of the corporation, or 7·88 per cent on the capital. Of course individual shareholders would again be taxed if their total income were sufficient.

The hon. member for York South (Mr. Lawson) asked if these changes in the rate of corporation income tax affected non-resident owned investment corporations, and I told him I thought not. I find that is not correct. I find that the non-resident rate is changed because the rate is one-half the corporation rate, and therefore moves up with the corporation rate. When the corporation rate is raised from 15 to 18 per cent, the non-resident rate moves from 7½ to 9 per cent. The reason why I was under the other impression was that the schedule was affected not directly but indirectly, in the manner I have just mentioned.

Mr. MANION: The minister said that certain changes were made in the definitions. Will he explain what they are?

Mr. ILSLEY: The chief change is in paragraph (c) (ii) from lines 25 to 32. That is a limitation which did not appear, I am informed, in the other act. It provides that capital shall not include capital stock to the extent that it represents the value of good will or other intangible assets, whether paid for in cash or not, or appreciation in value of assets used in the business unless the minister is satisfied that capital values should be recognized in whole or in part to the extent that cash was used in the purchase of good will or other intangible asset. That is the chief change in the definitions.

Mr. DONNELLY: I undestood the minister to say in reply to a question asked by the hon. member for Rosetown-Biggar that on a capital of $1,000 the government got ten per cent in excess profits taxation, and that the tax actually received by the government would be $21.20. I should like to know how he arrived at that figure.

Mr. ILSLEY: The capital is $1,000; the profit, $100, and the corporation income tax is 18 per cent; that is $18. That is allowed as a deduction before we begin to apply the excess profits tax. Therefore we start with $82 which in a way is subject to the excess profits tax. But 5 per cent is exempt from excess profits tax; that is $50 which is exempt. That leaves $32 which is subject to excess profits tax. The rate of excess profits tax between 8 and 10 per cent is 10 per cent. So the excess profits tax is 10 per cent of $32, or $3.20. Now $18 income tax and $3.20 excess profits tax gives the figure of $21.20.

Amendment (Mr. Howe) agreed to.

Mr. MacNICOL: I would ask a question with reference to good will. Paragraph (c) (ii) says:

(ii) capital stock to the extent that it represents the value of good will, other intangible assets, whether paid for in cash or not, or appreciation in value of assets used in the business unless the minister is satisfied that capital values should be recognized in whole or in part to the extent that cash was used in the purchase of good will or other intangible asset.

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Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I will draw the attention of the Minister of Finance to my honourable friend's remarks. As a matter of fact, I see to it that all constructive comments made in the Senate, even those accompanied by carping criticism, are referred to the appropriate Minister.

Hon. F. B. BLACK: Honourable senators, if I correctly understood the right honourable leader on this side (Right Hon. Mr. Meighen), he suggested that the exemption on incomes should be much lower than it is at present. I think that in England everyone earning over £150, roughly $600 or $700 in our money, is subject to income tax, whereas in Canada income is exempted up to $2,000. Nobody would want to impose a heavy tax on people earning low incomes, but a small tax upon virtually all incomes in the lower brackets would go far towards making our people more conscious of the burden of taxation. For many years I have been favourable to a lowering of the income tax exemption.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: With leave of the Senate, I would move third reading of the Bill now.

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: I think the honourable leader might well leave third reading over until to-morrow. We are really not giving very bright and animated attention to the measure at this hour, and I think no undue delay would be occasioned by putting third reading over until the next sitting.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Of course, we cannot amend this Bill.

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: I know that, but we may have some worth-while suggestions to offer when we have had time to go through the Bill more carefully.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Then I will postpone the motion for third reading until the next sitting.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY BILL

FIRST READING

A message was received from the House of Commons with Bill 5, an Act respecting a Department of Munitions and Supply.

The Bill was read the first time.

SECOND READING

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND moved the second reading of the Bill.

He said: My right honourable friend (Right Hon. Mr. Meighen) is aware of the legislation which was announced to create a Department of Munitions and Supply. I may say the Bill follows very closely the terms of the British Act passed during the war of 1914-1918. It is intended to give the Government the necessary authority to set up a Department of Munitions and Supply.

In the United Kingdom during the last war, as honourable members are aware, it proved necessary, in order to meet the unprecedented demands for munitions and other supplies, to set up a separate Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Lloyd George, in his memoirs, makes some very significant observations which bear directly on the proposal now being made by the Government. In a speech at Manchester, while organizing the Ministry of Munitions, he had this to say of its purpose:

> We want to mobilize in such a way as to produce in the shortest space of time the greatest quantity of the best and most efficient war material. That means victory; it means a great saving of national strength and resources, for it shortens the war; it means an enormous saving of life. . . .
>
> It requires some effort to envisage the wide range of our task. Few people would at the outset imagine how much is covered by the phrase: "Munitions of war," or dream of the colossal ramifications of the industries concerned in their production.

* * *

> Most of the special steps that were taken after the formation of the Ministry of Munitions to stimulate production could equally well have been taken in 1914. It was to those special steps that the greatly accelerated yield on account of outstanding War Office orders in the latter part of 1915, as well as the immense augmentation of output in 1916 on direct orders of the Ministry, was mainly due,

The Government is determined to avoid, if at all possible, similar consequences flowing from any delay in setting up effective machinery in Canada to meet the urgent demand, inseparable from modern war, for munitions and supplies. It is for this reason that we are asking Parliament to give us authority to set up a new and comprehensive department with far-reaching powers.

Honourable members will recall that in 1915 a War Purchasing Commission was established, and in 1918 a War Trade Board, both under the authority of the War Measures Act. We intend to take at once measures which were found necessary as the result of experience gained after the war of 1914-18 had been in progress for some time. We intend to establish at once, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, a War Supply Board responsible to the Minister of Finance, with comprehensive powers similar to those contained in this Bill. As a result of the legislation now proposed, the Government will have in reserve the authority to create at any moment a separate Department of Munitions and Supply. The new department, if it becomes necessary, will

D29324

have the advantage of the experience and organization which the activities of the War Supply Board will have made available.

At the last session of Parliament we established a Defence Purchasing Board. That was in a time of peace; this is a time of war. Honourable members will recall that at the time the Defence Purchasing Board was set up the Minister of National Defence said in reply to a specific question:

> The answer is this, that this is a measure for peace time, and I trust that it will long be used for that purpose. If an emergency arises, doubtless other measures will be enacted immediately to deal with the emergency.

The main concern at that time was to ensure that there should be no profiteering incidental to preparations for defence. The Minister of Finance envisaged different methods for controlling profits in the event of war. In the same debate Mr. Dunning said:

> And of course if—God forbid—war should come and we have to consider the results of war inflation of one kind and another, outside of this measure altogether we shall have to evolve schemes for profit control, which will apply not only on purchases by the Department of National Defence. I think there is no doubt we would come to that.

I hope I have already made it abundantly clear that the attitude of the Government today is just as firm in that respect, and, if anything more were needed to show our firmness, the tax proposals in the Budget speech should leave no room for doubt on this score. What we do want to ensure is that the procedure for which there may have been time in days of peace does not hamper and slow up the meeting of urgent needs in the present situation. When the saving of time may mean the saving of lives, the War Supply Board will be so constituted as to function speedily and effectively in the matter of purchases.

But the problem is no longer confined to the purchase of day-to-day requirements on a comparatively limited scale. The problem is now broadened to include planning, not only for months but perhaps for years ahead. Further than that, it includes the whole question of the supply of materials of all kinds directly or indirectly necessary for the prosecution of the struggle. It involves the investigation of sources of supply of many commodities; not only those produced in Canada, but, as well, those which must be obtained abroad; also the working out of measures to conserve essential supplies here, which otherwise might be exported, and the ascertaining of capacities and capabilities of plants and businesses for producing or supplying essential needs. Equally important is the endeavour which must be made to ascertain and forecast not only present but also prospective needs, and to see that supplies shall be conserved or obtained to fill these needs from time to time. The experience of the last war revealed clearly that staying-power, the effective use of economic resources, was the decisive factor. It is but a commonplace to say that, in modern war, economic defence is as vital as military defence. Canada's particular geographical situation especially fits her to make a tremendous material and technical contribution to the joint effort.

This joint effort raises another problem, namely, the distribution of available materials as between us and our Allies. Now that purchases on a large scale by the British Government, and probably by other governments associated with Great Britain in the struggle, are likely to be made in Canada, it is advisable that there should be an authority with power to act not only for Canada but also as agents for other governments if they should desire it, and in any case to co-ordinate the purchases of the Canadian Government with those made for other governments.

While the legislation which the Government have introduced provides for the creation of a Department of Munitions and Supply, it is not the intention of the Government to set up a full-fledged department immediately. We are desirous of avoiding unnecessary duplication of departments, and of having the preliminary benefit gained from actual experience of a fully authorized and competent board, working to achieve the best methods of handling the complex and far-reaching problems involved in respect of war supplies.

We feel that the reasons for having made the Defence Purchasing Board responsible to the Minister of Finance apply even more strongly in the case of a War Supply Board during the period in which an organization is being built up. The problem of finance is a vital element in the general problem of supply, and the Minister of Finance must necessarily be in close contact with whatever organization is entrusted with the responsibility of securing munitions and supply.

No one can foretell what demands this war will make upon the country. We must be prepared to meet unexpected demands quickly. This legislation gives us the power to act quickly and effectively if the need should develop for another department with a full-time Minister in charge. It is considered, however, that in the early stages surveys, investigations, organization and administrative methods can be initiated and worked out by a Board in close touch with business and practical conditions, these activities to be later

Hon. Mr. HAIG: I object to the Bill being read before I have a copy of it.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: The Bill says:

"War Charity Fund" means any fund having for its objects or among its objects the supplying of needs or comforts or the relief of suffering or distress for the benefit of the personnel of the armed forces of Canada or the families or dependents of any of them or of any other sufferers from the present war, or any other charitable purpose connected with the war.

2. (1) It shall be an offence under this Act,

(a) directly or indirectly to solicit or make any appeal to the public for donations or subscriptions in money or in kind for any War Charity Fund, or to raise or attempt to raise money for any War Charity Fund by promoting or conducting any bazaar, sale, entertainment or exhibition, or by soliciting for advertising or by any other means, unless the War Charity Fund is registered under this Act;

(b) to make or attempt to make any collection for any War Charity Fund unless with the authorization in writing of the officer duly designated in accordance with paragraph (d) of subsection two of section four of this Act to authorize collections for such War Charity Fund;

(2) This Section shall not apply to any collection at Divine Service in a place of public worship;

3. (1) The Minister, on application of any person, association or institution under whose auspices it is proposed to raise a War Charities Fund, may grant registration thereof upon his being satisfied:—

(a) that adequate provision has been made for its establishment and control in accordance with such regulations as may be made from time to time under the authority of section eight of this Act;

(b) that there is reason to believe that its specific purpose is not already satisfied;

(c) that the application for registration is made in good faith;

(2) The Minister shall keep a register of all War Charities Funds.

I had forgotten about the legislation of 1917, but I now remember that all kinds of organizations were springing up. They had to be controlled, and legislation similar to this was enacted for the protection of the public. I should think my right honourable friend would remember that legislation.

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, quite well.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I think it is absolutely necessary to prevent some evilly disposed persons from taking advantage of the emotions created by war and devising various schemes to raise money, not all of which would reach the persons to whom it was apparently destined.

If my right honourable friend has no objection, I will move the second reading of the Bill.

Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN: We might give the Bill second reading now and take third reading to-morrow.

Bills are coming over here at the rate of one a minute. I cannot understand it at all. It is utterly absurd. I do not like, and I am sure other honourable members do not like, to see this House passing legislation which we have had no opportunity to read. Why there should be such a rush in the Commons to get home I cannot imagine. I think we should sit to-morrow and thoroughly study all these measures, no matter what the Commons may want.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Shall we take the second reading now?

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: And the third reading to-morrow. We certainly should have a Bill of this kind.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX BILL

FIRST READING

A message was received from the House of Commons with Bill 12, the Excess Profits Tax Act.

The Bill was read the first time.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Is my right honourable friend agreeable to our giving second reading to-night?

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: This is another important measure which might better be left over until our next sitting. We are apparently expected to legislate en masse.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Second reading at the next sitting.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

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continued under the board or merged in a ministry as the occasion and circumstances demand, and as the experience gained may warrant.

I have given this explanation so that honourable members may understand the purport of the Bill.

Hon. F. B. BLACK: Honourable members, I think we shall in the long run lose very little time if we postpone the second reading of this Bill until to-morrow. We could more easily follow the explanation given by the honourable leader if we had had an opportunity before hand to peruse this lengthy measure. I should at least like to look it over.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON: The question has not yet been put.

Hon. Mr. BLACK: Oh, I beg pardon.

The Hon. the SPEAKER: It is moved by Honourable Mr. Dandurand, seconded by the Right Honourable Mr. Graham, that this Bill be now read a second time.

Hon. Mr. BLACK: I apologize to His Honour the Speaker for having risen at the wrong time, but the remarks I have already made still apply. I should like to see this Bill postponed until to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. LACASSE: At what hour?

Hon. Mr. BLACK: That matter is in the hands of the Chair.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I have no objection to meeting the request of my honourable friend, though I may say we are not working under any more difficult conditions than the House of Commons, which received this Bill only at ten o'clock this evening. That does not mean we shall not take more time to examine it than that House did. It is intended that the Senate shall convene again at ten-thirty in the morning. I presume my honourable friend will rise early and digest the Bill before coming to the House.

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: The Bill certainly should stand until to-morrow. I am astonished that it passed through the other House in a matter of minutes. It is a very important measure and really ought to go to committee. As I understand it, the Bill provides for the calling into being of a Department of Munitions which will supplant the present Defence Purchasing Board. The poor members of that Board have hardly got their seats warm yet.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: The war came upon them too fast.

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: The Board came into existence as a result of a recommendation which arose out of embarrassments surrounding a certain war contract. They have just got the glory of that around their heads.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: Perhaps I was a little hasty in saying the board would disappear.

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: Surely we are not going to have for this purpose both a department and a Defence Purchasing Board.

Hon. Mr. LITTLE: They moved into a new building just this week.

Right Hon. Mr. MEIGHEN: And now they are going out the window.

I have looked through the Bill, and can see at least one merit which evidences a certain degree of education on the part of the Government. There is no five-per-cent clause in this Bill.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Black, the debate was adjourned.

SALARIES BILL

FIRST READING

A message was received from the House of Commons with Bill 10, an Act to amend the Salaries Act.

The Bill was read the first time.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: This Bill is consequential to the one we have just been discussing. Second reading at the next sitting of the House.

WAR CHARITIES BILL

FIRST READING

A message was received from the House of Commons with Bill 11, an Act relating to War Charities.

The Bill was read the first time.

SECOND READING

Hon. RAOUL DANDURAND moved the second reading of the Bill.

He said: Honourable senators, I wonder whether we could not dispose of this Bill now? It has been drafted on the basis of the War Charities Act of 1917, with changes suggested by the experience gained in the administration of that Act.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: We have not got copies of the Bill.

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND: I shall state the purpose of the Bill.

Coll – Dept of Munitions & Supply

D29327

GOVERNMENT NOTICE OF MOTION.

THE PRIME MINISTER - On next - In Committee of the Whole - the following Resolution:-

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to introduce a measure to establish a Department of Munitions and Supply with authority to mobilize the economic forces of the nation, to control the making of contracts in connection with war expenditures and take such action as may be necessary to secure an adequate supply of commodities necessary for the prosecution of the war, and to provide in connection therewith for the payment of grants or loans, and for the employment of officers, clerks and servants necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department.

D 29328

Routine Proceedings
September 12, 1939

The Prime Minister—In Committee of the Whole—The following Resolution:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure to establish a Department of Munitions and Supply with authority, to mobilize the resources of the nation for the production of munitions and essential supplies and to take such action as may be necessary therefor, to secure an adequate supply of commodities of all kinds necessary or desirable for the prosecution of the war, to ensure an adequate allotment of such supplies among such agencies as may require the same, and to control the making of contracts in connection with expenditures therefor; to provide for the employment of officers, clerks and servants necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department; and to authorize the payment of certain expenditures and the making of certain grants in connection with the work of the Department.

Re-use material D29329
for final statement

Preliminary Statement on Department of Munitions and Supply

The Bill before the House is intended, ~~as is made plain by the title~~, to give the government the necessary authority to set up a Department of Munitions and Supply, ~~if circumstances as they develop show that such a department, with a full-time Minister at its head, is necessary to the effective prosecution of the war.~~

As hon. members are aware
In the United Kingdom during the last war, it proved necessary, in order to meet the unprecedented demands for munitions and other supplies, to set up a separate Ministry of Munitions. Before this action was taken, the need had become so pressing that Mr. Lloyd George, who occupied, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the most important position in the Cabinet after the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith), was chosen to preside over the new department.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his Memoirs, makes some very significant observations which bear directly on the proposal being made by the government. In a speech ~~made~~ at Manchester while ~~he was~~ organizing the Ministry

D29330
~~29908~~

in case of war was envisaged by the Minister of Finance when the Defence Purchasing Act was under discussion in the House. Mr. Dunning said: (Hansard, March 29, 1939, p. 2591) "And of course if - God forbid - war should come and we have to consider the results of war inflation of one kind and another, outside of this measure altogether we shall have to evolve schemes for profit control which will apply not only on purchases by the Department of National Defence. I think there is no doubt we would come to that." (4—)

Ralston

~~But~~ The Government are faced at the ~~same~~ this time with the necessity of providing speedier and more comprehensive machinery for coping with the problem of defence requirements in war time. This problem is no longer confined to the purchase of armaments and munitions on a comparatively limited scale. Under war conditions, the problem is broadened to include the whole question of the supply of materials of all kinds, directly or indirectly necessary for the prosecution of the struggle. The Defence Purchasing Act is not broad enough in its terms, and the Board has not sufficient powers to deal with the whole problem.

D29330-A

accelerated yield on account of outstanding War Office orders in the latter part of 1915, as well as the immense augmentation of output in 1916 on direct orders of the Ministry, was mainly due."

(Memoirs, p. 269.)

The government ~~are~~ determined to avoid, if at all possible, similar consequences flowing from any delay in setting up effective machinery in Canada to meet the urgent demand, inseparable from modern war, for munitions and supplies. It is for this reason that ~~they~~ are asking Parliament to give ~~them~~ authority to set up a new and comprehensive department with far-reaching powers. ~~We will then be in a position to use this authority as soon as the necessity for it is demonstrated.~~

~~During the late war, it proved sufficient in Canada to set up the War Trade Board under the authority of the Governor in Council. It is possible that a similar Board will be sufficient, and such a Board, to be entitled "The War Supply Board" is being established immediately. Once this bill is passed, however,~~ the government will have in reserve the authority to create a separate department ~~if~~

D 29331

experience ~~shows that a~~ Board ~~is not able adequately to cope with the problem of supply.~~

At the last session of Parliament, ~~steps were taken to~~ establish a Defence Purchasing Board. ~~The Defence Purchasing Board was a peace-time measure.~~

~~This was pointed out by the Minister of National Defence~~ in the House, on

D29332

Statement on

Department of Munitions and Supply

When the Defence Purchasing Board was set up, at the last session of Parliament, it was intended only as a peace time measure. This was pointed out by the Minister of National Defence in the House, on March the 16th last, (Hansard, p. 2134), in reply to a question. The Minister said: "The answer is this, that this is a measure for peace time, and I trust that it will long be used for that purpose. If an emergency arises, doubtless other measures will be enacted immediately to deal with the emergency."

I think it can fairly be said that the main concern of the Government and of the House was to insure that there should be no profiteering incidental to obtaining of the defence requirements of Canada. Although it was recognized that speed was important in building up our defences, it was not the primary object or concern at the time. In proposing to supersede the Defence Purchasing Board, the Government are not losing sight of the vital necessity of preventing profiteering. The necessity of taking other measures to control profits

Ralston

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CANADA

D 29333

~~And~~

~~I have~~ already

I hope I made/made it abundantly

clear that ~~the~~ attitude

of the Government today,

is just as ~~it has been~~ firm

in that respect. What

we do want to ensure is

and if that the procedure ~~which~~

amendments ~~will be applicable~~

were needed for which there might have

to shape our finances

the tax pro- been time in days of peace

posals in the does not hamper and

Budget slow up the ~~procedure~~ putting

Speech of urgent needs ~~at~~

should ~~that time of the~~ Budget

leave ~~at that time~~ at that time

no room for doubt on the score

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CANADA

D29334

~~[illegible]~~:

in the present situation when ~~time~~ the saving of time may mean the saving of life, ~~the War Supply~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Board will be so.~~

~~It will~~

The War Supply Board will be to constituted ~~function~~ as to function speedily and effectively in the matter of purchases —

in case of war was envisaged by the Minister of Finance when the Defence Purchasing Act was under discussion in the House. Mr. Dunning said: (Hansard, March 29, 1939, p. 2591) "And of course if - God forbid - war should come and we have to consider the results of war inflation of one kind and another, outside of this measure altogether we shall have to evolve schemes for profit control which will apply not only on purchases by the Department of National Defence. I think there is no doubt we would come to that."

~~But~~ The Government are ~~faced at the same time with~~ the necessity of providing speedier and more comprehensive machinery for coping with the problem of defence requirements in war time. ~~The problem is no longer confined to the purchase of armaments and munitions on a comparatively limited scale. Under war conditions, the problem is broadened to include the whole question of the supply of materials of all kinds, directly or indirectly necessary for the prosecution of the struggle. The Defence Purchasing Act is not broad enough in its terms, and the Board has not sufficient powers to deal with the whole problem.~~

But the day to day requirements on a comparatively limited scale - The problem now include planning - not only for munitions, but perhaps for years ahead. Further than that it

(Page 3 of statement already given to Pr. follows immediately)

D29336

~~The Defence Purchasing Board was confined to purchasing.~~ The Government are now faced with the ~~necessity~~ of setting up an authority which will have ~~power to organize the resources of the nation, affecting the provision of munitions and supplies for the prosecution of the war -- this~~ involves the investigation of sources of supply of many commodities: not only those produced in Canada, but those which must be obtained abroad - also the working out of measures to conserve essential supplies here, which otherwise might be exported, and the ascertaining of capacities and capabilities of plants and businesses for producing or supplying essential needs. Equally important is the endeavour which must be made to ascertain and forecast not only present but prospective needs, and to take steps to see that supplies will be conserved or obtained to fill these needs from time to time. The experience of the last war revealed clearly that staying-power, the effective use of economic resources, was the decisive factor.

~~Profiting from this experience, the Government are determined, as far as they are able, to organize Canada's war effort by proper co-ordination on the economic side.~~ It is but a commonplace to say that in modern war, economic defence is as vital as military defence

defence. Canada's particular geographical situation especially fits her to make a tremendous material and technical contribution to the joint effort. This joint effort raises another problem, namely the distribution of available materials as between us and our allies, to get not only Canada but as agent for other governments if they should desire it, and in any case the purchases of the Canadian Government with those made for other governments, if that should be desired by the governments concerned. The government intend, therefore, to set up an agency with wider and more flexible powers than was felt justified, in peace time, in giving to the Defence Purchasing Board.

It will be evident to the House that there would be substantial advantage in setting up an agency, the scope of whose activities is so broad as to afford the fullest facilities either to insure the procuring of munitions and supplies for the Canadian and other allied Governments, through one agency, or to provide for co-ordination with any agency representing other governments. This is highly desirable, not only to

Furthermore (insert page 5)

while

The legislation which the Government ~~proposes to introduce~~ has introduced provides for the creation of a Department of Munitions and Supply; it is not, ~~however~~, the intention of the Government to set up a full-fledged department immediately. We are anxious to avoid unnecessary duplication of departments, and to have the preliminary benefit ~~of the experience~~ and advantage of a fully authorized and competent board, working to achieve the best methods of handling the complex and far-reaching problems involved in respect of war supplies.

gained from actual experience

We ~~recognize~~ feel that the reasons for ~~making~~ having made the Defence Purchasing Board responsible to the Minister of Finance ~~are, if anything, even stronger~~ apply even more in the case of an agency with such far-reaching authority over the economic life of the country, as is contemplated in ~~setting up~~ strongly in the case of a War Supply Board. ~~It will be obvious to hon. members that~~ during the period in which an organization is being built up the problem of finance is a vital element in the general problem of supply and ~~that~~ the Minister of Finance must necessarily be in close contact with whatever organization is entrusted with the responsibility of securing ~~the~~ munitions and supplies ~~which will be required.~~

The Government intend, therefore, immediately to establish a War Supply Board, responsible to the Minister of Finance with powers generally similar in scope to those, which, under the proposed legislation, would be given to the Department of Munitions and Supply. The Government already have, in the opinion of their legal advisers, authority to set up such a Board under the War Measures Act. It was felt, however, that, as time went on, it might quite possibly appear that a separate Ministry was justified.

~~It is therefore advisable to have in reserve the necessary authority to establish another department with a full-time Minister in charge.~~ In the early stages, however, it is considered that surveys, investigations, organization and administrative methods can be initiated and worked out by a Board in close touch with business and practical conditions, these activities to be later continued under the Board, or merged in a Ministry as the occasion and circumstances demand, and as the experience gained may warrant.

D29340

I have already pointed out that new legislation is not required to set up a War Supply Board. Sufficient legislative authority already exists under the War Measures Act. Furthermore, as I have already explained, the purpose is regarded as a necessary and desirable step in organizing any system of war supply. It is essential that it should have the utmost flexibility if speedy results are to be obtained. The Order in Council setting up the Board, and all Orders in Council relating to it, will be tabled at the beginning of the next session. Parliament will, therefore, be thoroughly informed of the action which is being taken by the government. Some hon. members may be inclined to wonder why the government have felt it necessary to introduce legislation to create a department, when legislation is not necessary for a Board, which will have, roughly, similar functions. It was felt, however, that the establishment of a new department should receive specific sanction from Parliament, even if the authority to establish it is not to be used immediately. If it becomes necessary to establish the department, the government will, in the meantime, have gained valuable experience from the operations

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of the Board, and be in a position to profit from the experience already gained when the department is being formally organized.

D 29342

Statement on Department of Munitions and Supply

intitulé "An act respecting a Department of Munitions and Supply"

The Bill before the House is intended to give the government the necessary authority to set up a Department of Munitions and Supply.

In the United Kingdom during the last war, as hon. members are aware, it proved necessary, in order to meet the unprecedented demands for munitions and other supplies, to set up a separate Ministry of Munitions.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his Memoirs, makes some very significant observations which bear directly on the proposal being made by the government. In a speech at Manchester while organizing the Ministry

(page 2 follows immediately)

of Munitions, he had this to say of its purpose:

"We want to mobilise in such a way as to produce in the shortest space of time the greatest quantity of the best and most efficient war material. That means victory; it means a great saving of national strength and resources, for it shortens the War; it means an enormous saving of life. . . ."

(Memoirs, I, at p. 258)

He has also stated that:

"It requires some effort to envisage the wide range of our task. Few people would at the outset imagine how much is covered by the phrase: 'Munitions of war,' or dream of the colossal ramifications of the industries concerned in their production."

(Memoirs, I pp. 269 & 270).

Mr. Lloyd George also said:

"Most of the special steps that were taken after the formation of the Ministry of Munitions to stimulate production could equally well have been taken in 1914. It was to those special steps that the greatly

accelerated yield on account of outstanding War Office orders in the latter part of 1915, as well as the immense augmentation of output in 1916 on direct orders of the Ministry, was mainly due."

(Memoirs, p. 269)

The government is determined to avoid, if at all possible, similar consequences flowing from any delay in setting up effective machinery in Canada to meet the urgent demand, inseparable from modern war, for munitions and supplies. It is for this reason that we are asking Parliament to give us authority to set up a new and comprehensive department with far-reaching powers.

Hon. members will recall that following upon the Commission established in 1915 for war purchasing, the War Trade Board was established in 1918, both under the authority of the War Measures Act. We intend to take at once measures which were found necessary as the result of experience gained after the war of 1914-18 had been in progress for some time. We propose to establish at once, under the provisions of the War Measures Act, a War Supply Board responsible to the

D29345

Minister of Finance with comprehensive powers similar in character with those being asked for in this Bill.

At the same time, as a result of the legislation being asked for in this Bill, the Government will have in reserve the authority to create at any moment a separate Department of Munitions and Supply. The new Department, if it becomes necessary, will have the advantage of the experience and organization which the activities of the War Supply Board will have made available.

At the last session of Parliament we established a Defence Purchasing Board. That was in a time of peace, this is a time of war.

(page 5 follows immediately)

Honourable Members will recall that at the time the Defence Purchasing Board was set up, the Minister of National Defence said in reply to a specific question, "The answer is this, that this is a measure

> for peace time, and I trust that it will long be used for that purpose. If an emergency arises, doubtless other measures will be enacted immediately to deal with the emergency." (Hansard P. 2134).

The main concern at that time was to insure that there should be no profiteering incidental to preparations for defence. The Minister of Finance envisaged different methods for controlling profits in the event of war. In the same debate, Mr. Dunning said: "And of course

> if - God forbid - war should come and we have to consider the results of war inflation of one kind and another, outside of this measure altogether we shall have to evolve schemes for profit control which will/not apply only on purchases by the Department of National Defence. I think there is no doubt we would come to that." (Hansard, March 29, 1939, p. 2591.)

D29347

I hope I have already made it abundantly clear that the attitude of the government today is just as firm in that respect, and if anything more were needed to show our firmness the tax proposals in the Budget Speech should leave no room for doubt on this score. What we do want to insure is that the procedure for which there might have been time in days of peace does not hamper and slow up the meeting of urgent needs in the present situation, when the saving of time may mean the saving of lives. The War Supply Board will be so constituted as to function speedily and effectively in the matter of purchases.

But the problem is no longer confined to the purchase of day to day requirements on a comparatively limited scale. The problem is now broadened to include planning, not only for months but perhaps for years ahead. Further than that it includes the whole question of the supply of materials of all kinds, directly or indirectly necessary for the prosecution of the struggle. It involves the investigation of sources of supply of many commodities: not only those

produced in Canada, but those which must be obtained abroad - also the working out of measures to conserve essential supplies here, which otherwise might be exported, and the ascertaining of capacities and capabilities of plants and businesses for producing or supplying essential needs. Equally important is the endeavour which must be made to ascertain and forecast not only present but prospective needs, and to take steps to see that supplies will be conserved or obtained to fill these needs from time to time. The experience of the last war revealed clearly that staying-power, the effective use of economic resources, was the decisive factor. It is but a commonplace to say that in modern war, economic defence is as vital as military defence.

(page 8 follows immediately)

D29349

Canada's particular geographical situation especially fits her to make a tremendous material and technical contribution to the joint effort. This joint effort raises another problem, namely the distribution of available materials as between us and our allies. Now that purchases on a large scale by the British Government, and probably by other governments associated with Great Britain in the struggle, are likely to be made in Canada, it is advisable that there should be an authority with power to act not only for Canada but as agents for other governments if they should desire it, and in any case to co-ordinate the purchases of the Canadian Government with those made for other governments.

(page 9 follows immediately)

~~prevent profiteering, but also to insure a constant flow of supplies and production.~~ Furthermore, the experience of the last war has clearly shown that the problem of securing armaments and munitions cannot be separated from the general economic organization of the country. For example, if too much ~~skilled labour~~ energy and material is drawn into the manufacture of munitions, some other industry equally essential to the national effort may be crippled. In order to prevent such a situation arising, the governmental body must have power, not merely over the production of munitions themselves, but over production of related supplies, if a proper balance is to be maintained, and the most effective use made of our varied resources. Not only will it be necessary to co-ordinate the industrial production of the country in a way which would not be desirable in peace time, but it may be necessary to determine priorities in the case of certain essential materials. The Canadian supply authority must be able to divert production from one field to another as the changing circumstances of war may demand. It is essential that an organization be created which will view the problem of supply as a whole and which will have the capacity to act in whatever direction action is most urgently needed.

While the legislation which the Government has introduced provides for the creation of a Department of Munitions and Supply, it is not the intention of the Government to set up a full-fledged department immediately. We are anxious to avoid unnecessary duplication of departments, and to have the ~~preliminary~~ benefit which will be gained from actual experience in operation of a fully authorized and competent board, working to achieve the best methods of handling the complex and far-reaching problems involved in respect of war supplies.

We feel that the reasons for having made the Defence Purchasing Board responsible to the Minister of Finance apply even more strongly in the case of a War Supply Board, during the period in which an organization is being built up. The problem of finance is a vital element in the general problem of supply and the Minister of Finance must necessarily be in close contact with whatever organization is entrusted with the responsibility of securing munitions and supplies.

D29352

No one can foretell what demands this war will make upon the country. We must be prepared to meet unexpected demands quickly. This legislation gives us the power to act quickly and effectively if the need should develop for another Department, with a full time Minister in charge. In the earlier stages, however, it is considered that surveys, investigations, organization and administrative methods can be initiated and worked out by a Board in close touch with business and practical conditions, these activities to be later continued under the Board, or merged in a Ministry as the occasion and circumstances demand, and as the experience gained may warrant.

RAG CONTENT-CANADA

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
48	186	Chronological Files	Aug. 1939	D 28477 - D 28680	
49	187	Chronological Files	Aug. 1939	D 28681 - D 29113	
49	188	Chronological Files	Sept. 1939	D 29114 - D 29352	
50	189	Chronological Files	Oct. 1939	D 29353 - D 29805	
50	190	Chronological Files	Nov.-Dec. 1939	D 29806 - D 29946	

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51	Weddings	Feb. 1934	D 29946 A - D 29955	
51	Toronto Centennial. Speeches outside Parliament	Mar. 1934	D 29956 - D 29993	
51	Dominion Convention. Speeches outside Parliament	Mar. 1934	D 29994 - D 30025	
51	South Oxford - By-election. Speeches outside Parliament	Apr. 1934	D 30026 - D 30132	

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D29353

Chronology

Canada

Events of War

D29354

TOPICS COVERED IN PRIME MINISTER'S FIRST DRAFT OF SECOND BROADCAST.

1. Outbreak of War. ✓
2. Canada enters the war. ✓
3. The declaration ✓
4. The work of Parliament ✓
5. Speed and thoroughness of work. ✓
6. Reasons for speed:
    1. Co-operation of all parties & groups ✓
    2. War Measures Act ✓
    3. Preparatory work of Government ✓
7. Government seeking to avoid mistakes of last war. ✓ also comparison + contrast with
8. Tendency to fight last war ✓
9. Comparison with 1914. ✓
10. Nature of warfare today. ✓
11. Steps taken by government to meet conditions of 1939.
12. Two phases of Canadian effort
    (1) Defence of Canada
    (2) Effort overseas
13. Problems of defence of Canada
    (1) Naval (British)
    (2) Aerial
14. Effort Overseas:
    (1) Material & supplies
    (2) Men

organize the national resources
achieve national effort
Hungry are the ~~the~~ people Hungry are they.
Steps taken to organize Canada's
war effort.
Strengthening Canada's war effort
for use at right time

15. Finance - resources not unlimited, must be used to best advantage.

16. Government seeking to be effective not spectacular.

EARNSCLIFFE
UNION BOND
RAG CONTENT-CANADA

Broadcasts' Drafts

Broadcasts' headings

D29356

Decision to enter war.

War aims.

Action of Government since entering war.

Record of Government work.

Problems presented - 1914 vs. 1939.

Governing conditions in determining Canada's war effort.

Mistakes of 1914.

Meeting of Parliament.

No conscription.

Measures promised and taken.

Legislation enacted by Parliament.

Assistance of press and citizens.

No patronage or profiteering.

War Supply Board.

War Time Prices and Trade Board -

hoarding and profiteering.

Re: Sugar.

Agricultural Supplies Committee -

disposition of crops: apples,
bacon,
cheese, etc.

Finance.

War Credits -

war loan.

D29357

System of exchange control.

Military and Naval preparations.

Navy.

Canadian Air Force.

Air-training shceme.

National Unity -

Relation of Dominion and Provinces.

War Aims - to maintain ideals of N.A.

Re: Principles underlying Peace settlement.

ODS/ET D29358
23 Oct.1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
PRIME MINISTER:

I did not have an opportunity of reading your notes for the broadcast re Canada's War Effort until I returned from Kingston yesterday afternoon.

I think the general plan, the review of the action taken by Parliament, the emphasis on the necessity of preparing for the present war rather than the last one, and the reference to the preparations for the defence of Canada itself, preparatory to reviewing our cooperative effort, are all important and clearly developed.

I note that you have left space for certain details to be filled in, and that further material is to be added at the end. This will,I suppose,include details on our war effort,military,naval and air.

I am not certain whether the review of the economic and financial efforts should be divided into domestic and cooperative or treated as a single subject.

I think it is very desirable to indicate,as you have done, that the character of present day war and the limitation of our resources definitely affect the nature and extent of our contribution. I think,however, there is too defensive and apologetic a note in some of the later pages. Explanation may be needed but not defence.

I do not think there has been any substantial delay since the war began in either the military or economic activities of the Government. I think it is very desirable to get it through to the public that there are limits to what we can do or undertake. If we accepted all the schemes put forward by United Kingdom and certain Canadian advisers, in addition to what has already been undertaken, it is clear that the Canadian Government would be taking out of the people a much larger proportion of their annual resources than Hitler is taking out of the German people. While that is true, I am not sure that we should use a phrase about "safeguarding the public Treasury". If we indicate the extent of the military and economic efforts for the duration of the war, that should be a good basis for drawing the conclusion that it is necessary, both in order to make our effort most effective and to keep it within the range of our actual power and resources, that we should have before us a comprehensive view of the requirements of each of the several activities and of what they add up to in their demands upon our human and financial resources, and that we, in the light of this full picture, should

select those forms of effort that are most essential and will give greatest results. In other words, there is need for a planned and concerted national effort not for spasmodic action and unrelated activities.

D 29361

In order to make Canada's war effort most effective and to keep it within the range of our actual power and resources, the Government has sought to keep before it a comprehensive view of the requirements of each of the several activities and of what they add up to in their demands upon our human and financial resources. In the light of this full picture we are endeavouring to select those forms of effort which are most essential and which will give the greatest results. In other words, we have sought, from the outset, to avoid spasmodic action and unrelated activities and have striven for a planned and concerted national effort.

What, in concrete form, has thus far been achieved, I shall now endeavour very briefly to outline under the following headings:

(1) Military Measures:
- Militia,
- Naval Service,
- Air Force,
- General.

(2) Economic Defence Measures:
- Financial,
- War Supply,
- Price Control - Measures to prevent profiteering and hoarding,
- Food Production and Marketing,
- Shipping and Transportation.

(3) Internal Security and Public Welfare:
Avoidance of Partisanship and Patronage,
Voluntary Service,
War Charities,
Censorship,
Public Safety and Order,
Enemy Aliens,
Relations with Labour.

Conclude by reference to Dominion-Provincial relations and constitutional and diplomatic action.

(Develop material under these headings).

D 29363

The Economist, September 2, 1939, p. 436.

"The potential war effort of the wealthy democracies is far greater than that of their adversaries - but only on two rigorous conditions. The first is that their armed forces are, from the start, strong enough to protect their industrial machines from disruption by armed attack. That is the task of the Maginot Line, of air defence and of the British Navy. The second is that the democracies are prepared to mobilise their margin of superiority by reducing to a minimum the resources of labour and equipment required for ordinary peace-time consumption. That is the task, only dimly realised as yet of domestic economic policy. But if these two conditions are fulfilled, there is hardly room for doubt about the victorious outcome for the industrial democracies of an industrial struggle."

D 29364

The Economist, September 9th, 1939, p. 479-80

"Power to produce ranks high among the decisive factors in any major war. It has already been emphasized in this journal (September 2nd, pages 434-7) that Great Britain possesses a marked advantage over Germany in this respect. But it is the British Empire, and not Britain alone, which has declared war on Germany. To Britain's material advantage must be added the continuing contribution which can be made by the Dominions and colonial territories. Outstanding among these is Canada, who may well supplement her traditional part of Empire Granary with that of Empire Arsenal.

The logic of such a development is immediately apparent. Canada is reasonably safe from the hazard of air bombing, and at the same time the most accessible of the outlying parts of the Empire to Britain. Additional factors are that the extent and variety of Canada's natural resources render them of peculiar value in a war emergency, while the Dominion has made such progress in diversified manufacturing as to have laid a sound foundation on which to build war industries."

September 9th, cont'd.

"Not alone by reason of her geographical position, but on account of the development which has taken place in the post-war period in mineral investigation and exploitation, in the progress of the various phases of aviation and in industrial expansion Canada is a greater Empire asset to-day than she was in 1914 and is capable of an enlarged service. The Dominion is revealed as occupying a place of new and greater importance in the scheme of Empire defence and in the prosecution of a war in which the Empire is involved. Quite apart from the organising of a militant force Canada's aid is invaluable. It is well this is being increasingly recognised."

D29366

Extracts from Liddell Hart - "The Defence of Britain"

P. 27

"What are the fundamental military conditions of the present time? The first is the increasing value of machine-power in comparison with man-power. The second, which follows from it, is the increasing measure in which the capacity to make war depends on industrial power and economic resources. The third is the increasing advantage of defence over attack.

.....

P. 38-9

"The European situation to-day gives a new turn to that earlier quoted remark about the last great conflict of nations: 'War is too serious a business to be left to soldiers.' For it cannot now be left to soldiers even if there was the most complete trust in their judgment. The power to maintain war, if not to launch it, has passed out of the sphere of the soldier into that of business. As machine-power gains a growing domination over mere man-power on the battlefield, so, in a realistic view, does industry push the armies at the front into the background of grand strategy. Unless the supplies from the factories and oil-fields are maintained without interruption they are no more than inert masses. Impressive as the marching columns may look to the awed civilian spectator, in the eyes of the modern war-scientist they are but giant marionettes dependent, as if they hung on wires, upon a conveyor-belt or pipe-line. And in that aspect is presented the potential factor that may save the world from catastrophe.

D29367

PP.42-45 Cont'd

"To attain that object, however, need not imply on our part a war a outrance. For the aggressor, aiming at conquest, the complete overthrow of the opposing forces and the occupation of the opponent's territory may be necessary to his success. But not to ours. Our object is fulfilled if we can convince the enemy that he cannot conquer. This is an object much easier of attainment especially under modern conditions. The only decisive victories in recent wars have been gained against opponents greatly inferior in equipment and industrial resources. That advantage cannot be expected by either side in any major war. As long as we are adequately armed for true defence, and do not, by abandoning our friends, become isolated, there is nothing to support the idea that an aggressor can defeat us."

N.B. Canada might be substituted for England.

October 16, 1939.

D 29367-A

NOTE BY MR. BROCKINGTON RE PRIME MINISTER'S PROPOSED BROADCAST ON CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

"I suggest that the Prime Minister refer to his own abiding love for peace, and his own efforts to maintain it. The more personal touches he can put in the better - something perhaps of the simplicity of his own sequestered life - of his friendships with men of many races - of Canada itself being built before his eyes on the friendship of many races. Let him picture the growing horror of the final inevitability of war as it descended upon himself and suggest that what went on in his own mind went on in the minds of each individual citizen and finally became the mind of Canada."

D29368

war a[illegible]

[illegible] continually
professing on them
[illegible] the opposite
[illegible]
was
[illegible]
[illegible]

D29369

Note

D29370

Department of War Book D29371

D29372

Toronto Oct. 14/39

D20375

MUST NOT FORGET

To the Editor of The Star.

Sir: Canadians must not forget that Canada is a part of the Empire. That the Empire is at war. That the war was not of Britain's seeking or making. That before declaring war Messrs. Chamberlain and Daladier made every possible concession they could with dignity and honor, to preserve the peace. That the Empire and its dominions are democracies. Canadians must not forget that the fundamentals of democracy are the right of the people to govern themselves through their freely chosen representatives; the right to freedom of speech; the right to lawfully assemble to discuss just grievances; the right to religious liberty; the right to seek redress before tribunals that are independent and impartial. That these rights are non-existent in Germany and Russia.

Canadians must not forget that the German regime has expressed its contempt for the democracies. That Germany under Hitler, thinks and plans in terms of war and conquest. That Hitler's Germany destroyed the labor unions and co-operatives. That Hitler deliberately and brutally encouraged barbaric excesses against religious and racial minorities. That Hitler is a brazen breaker of treaties. That the Nazi government has for several years menaced weaker neighboring nations. That Hitler, Goebbels, and Goering have enslaved the German nation. That the fate of the world's most civilized and progressive nations is at stake in the present conflict. That Britain is called upon to co-operate with France to make the world safe for Christianity and civilization. That the organized workers in Britain and France are unitedly behind their governments. That the heroic Poles have shown the world they were prepared to make any sacrifice rather than submit to the German yoke. That the arrogant challenge of Hitler left the Allies no alternative but to fight or forever lose all they hold dear.

That Britain and France in the consciousness of their might in the cause of right have the will to victory and will once again become the undaunted emancipators of small nations from the tyranny of despots and dictators.

BERNARD ROSE

CALCIUM FOR STUTTERING

... Ont., Oct. 14.—Stutterers ... by supply-

Oct. 27/39

D29374

final version

Fellow Canadians:

On Sunday, September the 3rd, as you will recall, His Majesty the King appealed to his peoples, at home and across the seas, to make their own the cause of freedom, which, on that day, Britain had taken up.

Speaking over a world-wide network the same afternoon, I was able to say that Canada had already answered that call. On the Friday previous, September the 1st, the Canadian Parliament had been summoned to meet on September the 7th. At the time of making the announcement, I stated that in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war, in the effort to resist aggression, our government would immediately seek the authority of Parliament for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain.

On Thursday, September the 7th, Parliament met. On Saturday, the 9th, by an all but unanimous adoption of the Address, the necessary authority was secured. On the following day, September the 10th,

a State of war

a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King.

Since the entry of our country into the war, the time of the government has been occupied with the steps necessary to place Canada on a war footing. For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly, but none the less effectively, been preparing for the [redacted] eventuality of war. With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe.

I intend, for the present, to make two broadcasts. In the broadcast I am now making, I shall endeavour to clarify the issue, in order better to define the war aims. In the second broadcast, to be delivered on Tuesday evening next, I shall outline Canada's war effort as organized by the government from the time of the meeting of Parliament to the present.

In the broadcast of September the 3rd, I stated that the fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, were the occasion, not the real cause of the present

conflict

conflict. I added that the forces of evil had been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of Might, and a civilization founded upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations, and the sacredness of human personality.

To understand the struggle, we must first understand how the pagan conception came to dominate Germany.

For years past, we have witnessed within Germany the growth in power of a single political party which has secured not merely the control of government, but, for the time being, at least, an all but complete domination over the minds and will of the German people. This the party has been able to do by a skilfully worked out system of terrorization. Individuals who have dared to express opinions contrary to the government in power have been threatened; many have actually suffered imprisonment or death.

The Court has recessed

The party has succeeded in identifying itself with the State. It has taken the position that whatever is contrary to the policy of the party is opposed to the interests of Germany. It has increased its power by propaganda specially designed to poison at their source, the springs of information and opinion. By these and other methods, the party has sought to instil in the minds of all, and particularly of the young, doctrines entirely opposed to those on which human relations are based in free countries, or on which they were based in the Germany of other times.

We teach our children to believe in the power of Truth and Right and Justice; in the value of a man's word, in obedience to laws framed by free representative assemblies, in the sanctity of contracts, whether between individuals or between nations. We ourselves have come to see that these concepts are the essentials of peace and freedom; that it is only in this way that human liberties can be preserved. Under the regime which has held power in Germany for nearly seven years, the youth of that country have been increasingly taught not to place their trust in

the [illegible] word,

the pledged word, the written contract, and the power of representative assemblies and courts to defend the right and secure freedom, but to look to Force as the one instrument in national and international relations on which to place reliance. Of the merits of any alternative to Force, there has been no opportunity for discussion or debate. Opposition has been silenced by threats, by the concentration camp, or by death. Parliament, in Germany, has ceased to exist, except when it is called to register the will of the dictator.

The political party in Germany that has thus identified itself with the State is the Nazi party. Its head is Herr Hitler. It is Naziism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war, and which threatens, if it is not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations.

It is necessary to keep this danger in mind in order to understand why Great Britain and France found it imperative to pledge their support to Poland. It was a pledge given in the hope that it might prevent more in the way of aggression. When Herr Hitler and the Nazi rulers who surround him disclosed their unwillingness to settle differences between the two countries by ~~peaceful means~~ peaceful methods of Conference

by peaceful methods of conference and agreement, but, instead, made clear their determination to gain their objectives by force, Britain and France were bound to oppose, with all the resources at their command, this further employment of force.

How is it that the German people, many of whom love freedom and desire peace quite as much as the peoples of other countries, have come to submit to such a regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our minds. The answer to it affords the key to much that has taken place, and which it would otherwise be difficult to explain. It lies in the sort of beneficent role which in the eyes of a large proportion of the German people, Force has actually come to assume.

Germany was slow to recover from the humiliation of defeat in the last war. The Republic which was set up in 1919 was associated in the popular mind with the shame of the peace treaty. The government of the Republic seemed powerless to cope with the social problems which followed in the wake of the war. To add to its difficulties, the discontent of the

Enemies began to breed

twenties began to breed Communism and to further its spread. Amid the existing demoralization, the Communist party employed its growing strength to undermine the country's social and industrial life.

It has been asserted that the Communists had little or no chance of gaining power. Many Germans, however, were afraid of the Communist influence. They had fresh in their memories, and before their very eyes, the results of the Russian revolution. ~~Hert~~ Herr Hitler claimed to understand, and to foresee, the dangers to Germany of the Communist movement. He became a leader against it. He sought to identify Communism with Jewish control of opinion and finance. Thereby, he satisfied a bitter personal prejudice, and gained much anti-Semitic support. Powerful industrial and financial interests became his allies. Hitler and his associates came in time to be widely accepted as the champions of the German people against what he called the Jewish Communist menace.

With the aid of the financial interests, who supported him as a bulwark against Communism, Hitler became Chancellor. From that time on the political party, of which he was the head, wielded absolute power.

Mr. Conversano Nuremberg

D29381

The government of Germany became a dictatorship based upon Force. The German people were taught to view democracies with contempt.

To the youth of Germany, Hitler sought to make the doctrine of Force especially attractive. As he glorified youth, so also he glorified arms. Youth was taught that together they symbolized the future power of the Reich. Force, the Nazis claimed, would be effective where Reason had failed. Sir Nevile Henderson, the former British Ambassador to Berlin, cites the following statement as having been made by Hitler himself: "If you wish to obtain your objectives by force, you must be strong; if you wish to obtain them by negotiation, you must be stronger still." Henderson says that this remark expresses, in its most concise form, the Hitler technique.

The first use made of force by Hitler and his associates was in the internal affairs of Germany. In order to give to the Nazi party a monopoly of power in the State, not only the Communists, but Socialists, Liberals, Catholics, and even Conservative Nationalists were persecuted and their political parties suppressed.

Labour unions and cooperatives were destroyed

Labour unions and co-operatives were destroyed, religious bodies were terrorized. Religion itself was made subservient to the pagan gospel of racial superiority. The treatment of the Jews became steadily more brutal. At the same time the increasing regimentation of the labour and resources of Germany for rearmament on a colossal scale, and with unprecedented rapidity, served gradually to end unemployment. The superficial and temporary prosperity produced by this rearmament helped to give an appearance of order to Germany and to restore its self-respect.

It was not long before the threat of force was tried in the international field. It was contended by Hitler that the Treaty of Versailles had reduced Germany to an inferior position among the nations of the world. In addition to being stripped of a part of her territory, Germany had also been disarmed. Other nations, it was pointed out, had retained, or were increasing their arms. Hitler told the German people that he and his party would throw off this yoke of German inferiority. Rearmament was thus given a fresh excuse, and a new impetus. Germany began with all her might to develop her military power. It is not without significance that this step was taken in defiance of treaty obligation.

to end alleged inequalities

D29383

To end alleged injustices, by restoring to the German Reich peoples of German stock, and territories formerly German, was an ambition which, naturally, made an appeal to the German people. The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite. The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory, as well as of the power, of the former Reich. Such a result seemed, within Germany, to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on, the whole of Germany was organized into a vast military machine.

Within Germany, this machine was increasingly used to destroy individual liberty, and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself with the State.

with the State. Beyond the confines of Germany, the military might of Germany was increasingly employed as an instrument of threat and terror to other nations.

The Nazi leaders were well aware that the countries of Europe generally were not anxious for another war. They assumed that this desire to avoid war would ensure the localization of conflicts, particularly those with countries immediately adjacent to Germany. On this assumption, the party began to develop its technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were peoples of German stock.

The technique employed was, first of all, to develop a quarrel with the government of the State to be absorbed. With passions aroused, some incident was surreptitiously fomented, demands were thereupon presented, supported by the threat of force. The demands were so framed, and so timed, as to make acceptance impossible within the limits prescribed. As a part of the technique, all opinion on the issue, except the Nazi version, was suppressed in Germany. Adverse opinion from outside Germany was excluded from the country. Worst of all, the German people were deluged by a never ending stream of lying propaganda.

Mr Schuschnigg worked in Austria

The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in the extinction of Czechoslovakia, and the recovery of Memel. Hitler believed it would work in the case of Poland. On each occasion, the alleged purpose and the method were the same. The German people were told that an old wrong was being righted, that German territories, or peoples of the Germanic race, were being restored to, and incorporated, in the greater Reich. Each time, however, aggression went a step farther. Germany began to include peoples who were not Germanic in origin, and territory which had never before been German. Moreover, the conquered peoples and possessions were utilized, as the wealth of the oppressed Jews within Germany itself had been, to augment the growing power of Nazidom. All the while, Hitler and his Nazi associates continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations, by opposing aggression, to risk setting all Europe aflame.

Aggression harmed in this fashion

Aggression pursued in this fashion worked for a while. As, however, its real significance came to be understood, it was realized that it constituted a threat, not to the countries of Europe only, but to those of the entire world. A system which deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means, national and international disputes, cannot continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

Moreover, reliance upon Force, as opposed to Reason, inevitably brings into association with itself the many agencies of, and evils attendant upon, terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law. Sooner or later, all the powers of darkness and evil are loosed. They gain increasing sway.

Here is the explanation of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those which she had employed in the case of Austria and

Czechoslovakia

D29387

Czechoslovakia, the British and the French Governments, first of all, earnestly worked for an adjustment of the differences by peaceful means. It explains why, later on, regardless of the cost to themselves, they found it necessary to pledge their word to Poland, and to take up arms on her behalf. It was the one and only means left of checking more in the way of German aggression.

The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war. Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. When Nazi Germany delibterately fomented the dispute with Poland, German aggression and German power had reached a place where, to save the civilization enjoyed by free countries, it became necessary for one or more of the great powers to say that Nazi aggression must cease.

Great Britain and France had been driven to believe that it may be better to risk all, in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression, and the gradual dominance of the world by Force.

It must never be forgotten

It must never be forgotten that behind all we have seen and felt of Nazi methods and aims during recent years, lies the Nazi doctrine of racial superiority. This doctrine It appears to me as the pagan parallel of the doctrine of the divine right of Kings. In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world.

Although the Nazis have a single aim - world domination - the methods being employed to achieve that end are many. Against neighbouring peoples the method is aggression, conquest, and subjugation. Against more remote lands, they have proceeded by planting centres of Nazi influence. To achieve their ends, they are, as the pact with Soviet Russia has shown, even willing to aid in the spread of Communism which they formerly claimed was the enemy of civilization. They seem to believe that, by fostering world unrest, they will be assisted in the destruction of freedom, but that, in the end, the Nazis will dominate by virtue of their racial superiority.

If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate - one might almost say the immediate - aim of Nazified Germany, was the domination of Europe, as a step towards world domination

world domination, that doubt has surely been removed by what was witnessed in the first six weeks of war. The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland, and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon Force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction may best serve their lust for power.

May I, now, say a few words that are more or less personal. I have participated in the public life of Canada for many years. My views and aims are pretty well known to all of you. No one, I believe, would accuse me of being an exhibitionist, a firebrand or a jingo. If one purpose above another has dominated my life, that purpose has been the promotion and preservation of peace. In industrial and international relations, I have striven to foster good-will.

I have had, all my life,

I have had, all my life, a positive hatred of war. In season and out, in our own Parliament, at Imperial Conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva, in all our relations with other countries, I have sought to shape and to expound the policies of our country so as to remove the danger of involving Canada in war, and, if possible, to avert war itself. I have not been satisfied with adopting a merely negative attitude. I have seized every opportunity to foster, in positive ways, the friendliest relations between classes, and races, and countries, believing that only on a basis of friendship and good-will could nations hope to enjoy an enduring peace.

In recent years, I have followed, with the deepest concern, political trends in some other lands. I hate dictatorship no less than I hate war. Since a love of freedom is to be found in every human breast, it has always seemed to me that, sooner or later, the yoke of dictatorship could result only in war or revolution. I have dreaded dictatorship not so much for its effect upon the peoples in the particular countries which are prepared to tolerate it, even for a time, as for its undermining effect upon the free institutions of other lands.

dictatorship is necessarily

Dictatorship is necessarily based upon Force. Force developed in one country, unless faced by superior force elsewhere, constitutes, for other countries, an immediate and constant menace. Free nations, in order to preserve their freedom, are compelled to change their mode and method of life, to concentrate on building up armaments, or run the risk of sacrificing their very existence. That kind of thing, obviously, cannot go on indefinitely without many nations being brought to the edge of an abyss. It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. Because of Nazi Germany, the free nations have been compelled every year to devote more and more of their resources to arming. Even so, more than one free nation has already perished before our very eyes. Should Naziism triumph in Europe, what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?

This is a question which I have had to ask myself over and over again, as I have watched the growing power of dictatorships in Europe, and the onward sweep of the forces of aggression. No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict. No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of

Canada's participation in this war. Had I been afraid of responsibility, I would have abandoned public life long before this. It is because I hoped that, in the end, I might use such power and influence as my position gives me, in the effort to incline the scales of international relations to the side of peace, that I welcomed the larger measure of responsibility which came with the return of my party to power four years ago. If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a government, charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe — that only by the destruction of Naziism, and the resistance of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

The growth of my own conviction has, I believe, been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. Today it represents the mind of Canada itself.

I doubt if this [illegible],

I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain, like France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed, as quickly as it was erected, that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

If I were called upon to sacrifice out of my life all save one of the influences of the past, or of my present possessions, the one thing I would wish to retain is the influence of the Christian training of my childhood days. That has been a sheet anchor through life. Without it, life for me would lose its warmth, its beauty, its colour, its sustaining power in times of adversity, the inspiration of its best endeavours. It would be a dreary, mechanical existence at best. Knowing how true this is, I do not wish to see the young people of our Dominion deprived of so precious a heritage, or future generations enslaved by the false doctrines which would rob them of it. That early Christian influence is what, above all else, were it in my power so to do, I would wish to bequeath to all who have the battle of life to face

would wish to bequeath to all who have the battle of life to face.

The Nazi doctrine of Force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian Gospel. If it prevails, there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail, unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is for the Allied Forces a crusade.

The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the Faith. Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and Country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of the freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul.

D29395

First Broadcast

October 27, 1939

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D29396

Name of Publication London Times

Date Oct. 30/39.

Subject

CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM

MR. MACKENZIE KING ON ALLIED AIMS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

OTTAWA, Oct. 29

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, in a national broadcast on Friday night, reviewed the origins of the war and analysed German aims and policies. He said that all doubt that the aim of Nazi Germany was the domination of Europe had been removed by the events of the past two months.

He described the gradual growth of his own conviction that only by the destruction of Nazism could the nations of the British Commonwealth continue to enjoy their present liberties and the world be spared a descent to a new and terrible age of barbarism, and expressed the belief that the majority of the Canadian people had experienced a parallel change in their outlook. He doubted if two years ago they could have been persuaded to participate in another European war, but they now saw that the Nazi doctrine of force would prevail unless men were prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it.

The present war was for the Allied Forces a crusade, and the young men now enlisting were first and foremost the defenders of Christian civilization. It was a crusade for the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle—not only national and personal freedom, but freedom of mind and soul.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D 29397

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL

Date OCT 28 1939

Subject

War to Save Christian Civilization

Those Enlisting Are Defenders Of Faith Declares Prime Minister King

The war against Nazi Germany is a "crusade" to save Christian civilization, and those enlisting in the services are "first and foremost, defenders of the faith", Prime Minister King declared in a broadcast address Friday night.

"The Nazi doctrine is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is, for the Allied forces, a crusade."

Strikes at Roots of Democracy.

The Nazi doctrine of forceful aggression rather than peaceful negotiations in international relations, of racial superiority and of submerging individuals to the need of the state, strikes directly at the roots of democratic ideals and Christian civilization to which British nations were devoted.

Delivering the first of two scheduled addresses over a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network, the Prime Minister's subject was, "The Issue in the Present War". The second address next Tuesday evening will cover Canada's war effort up to the present.

"No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict.

"No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in war. . . .

Must Destroy Nazism.

"If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a Government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Nazism and the resistance of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

"The growth of my own convictions has, I believe, been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. Today it represents the mind of Canada itself.

"I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain and France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences.

"It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors. . . .

"The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith.

"Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Sketching the rise to power of the Nazi party in Germany the Prime Minister said pledges given by Britain and France to Poland were necessary as the only means of checking Germany's progress toward world domination.

"Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts and the sacredness of human personality. . . .

"Great Britain and France have been driven to believe that it is better to risk all in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression and the gradual domination of the world by force. . . .

Standing At Abyss.

"It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. Should Nazism triumph in Europe what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?"

The Prime Minister reviewed the swift sequence of events from the Hitler march into Po-

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

D29398

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Subject.....

land until, with the almost unanimous endorsation of Parliament, on Sept. 10, "a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King."

Dominion on War Footing.

Since the entry of Canada into the war the time of the Government has been occupied with steps to place the Dominion on a war footing.

"For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly but none the less effectively been preparing for the eventuality of war."

"With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe."

German people had been taught and many made to believe that the Nazi party was the State and that force was the one instrument not only to maintain the State but to control international relations.

"It is Nazism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war and which threatens, if it is not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations."

PRESS CLIPPINGS D 29399 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN

Date OCT 28 1939

Subject

War Is Crusade Says Canadian Prime Minister

Those Enlisting in Service Are "First and Foremost Defenders of the Faith," Declares Mackenzie King

The war against Nazi Germany is a "crusade" to save Christian civilization and those enlisting in the services are "first and foremost, Defenders of the Faith," Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared in a broadcast address last night.

If Nazis Prevail.

"The Nazi doctrine is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian Gospel," the Prime Minister said. "If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is, for the allied forces, a crusade."

The Nazi doctrine of forceful aggression rather than peaceful negotiations in international relations, of racial superiority and of submerging individuals to the need of the state, strikes directly at the roots of democratic ideals and Christian civilization to which British nations were devoted, the Prime Minister said.

The Issue.

Delivering the first of two scheduled addresses over a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network, the Prime Minister's subject was "The Issue in the Present War." The second address next Tuesday evening will cover Canada's war effort up to the present.

"No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict," the Prime Minister said.

"No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in war. . . .

"If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Nazism and the resistance of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

The Mind of Canada.

"The growth of my own convictions has, I believe, been more or less praalleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. Today it represents the mind of Canada itself.

"I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain and France we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences.

"It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors. . . .

Defenders of the Faith.

"The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost Defenders of the Faith.

"Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Sketching the rise to power of the Nazi party in Germany, the Prime Minister said pledges given by Britain and France to Poland were necessary as the only means of checking Germany's progress toward world domination.

"Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts and the sacredness of human personality. . . .

"Great Britain and France have been driven to believe that it is better to risk all in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression and the gradual domination of the world by force. . . .

On Edge of Abyss.

"It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. Should Nazism triumph in Europe what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?"

The Prime Minister reviewed the swift sequence of events from the Hitler march into Poland until, with the almost unanimous endorsation of Parliament, on Sept. 10 "a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D29400

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

Since the entry of Canada into the war the time of the government has been occupied with steps to place the Dominion on a war footing.

"For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly but none the less effectively been preparing for the eventuality of war," the Prime Minister said.

"With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe."

German people had been taught and many made to believe that the Nazi party was the state and that force was the one instrument not only to maintain the state but to control international relations.

"It is Nazism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war and which threatens, if it is not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations," the Prime Minister declared.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D2940

Name of Publication MONTREAL GAZETTE

Date OCT 28 1939

Subject

'Crusade' to Guard Christianity Is Allied Aim, Says Premier King

In Talk to Nation, He Calls Those Who Join Defence Forces 'Defenders of Faith' Against Nazis' Pagan Philosophy

By F. C. MEARS.
(Gazette Resident Correspondent.)

Ottawa, October 27. — It is a holy war that Canada is helping Britain and France to wage against Germany, according to the picture of the European conflict drawn tonight by Prime Minister Mackenzie King in the first of two nation-wide radio broadcasts.

"The Nazi doctrine of force," declared the Prime Minister, in his half-hour address, "is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is for the Allied forces a crusade."

Mr. King spoke tonight on the subject, "The Issue in the Present War." In an address next Tuesday night he will deal with Canada's war effort as organized by the present Government since the beginning of the conflict nearly two months ago.

At the outset the Prime Minister recalled that Canada entered the struggle of its own free will at the side of Britain. After recalling that precautionary steps were taken before war actually began, he said that ever since the Government has been busy taking new steps to make the country's co-operation effective.

Tracing the growth of the pagan idea in Germany and the rise of the Nazi party, Mr. King pointed out it did not take long for this party to identify itself with the state and dominate the political and social thought of the country.

Hitler's first aim was to make Nazism attractive to the youth, said Mr. King. Later came the overthrow of religion in Germany and the multiple murder of Jews. Then the threat of force was tried in the international field. Re-occupation of the Saar was the first step. Then followed the absorption of Austria, Czechoslovakia and finally Poland.

Taking a cue from recent British speeches, Mr. King contended that the invasion of Poland was "the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war." This invasion was considered further confirmation of Hitler's intention to defy international law and pledges.

Mr. King then referred to his own life-long fight for conciliation and peace in the social and industrial fields and declared his upbringing and education and temperament made him an enemy of war and the use of force, but the present situation permitted of no peaceful methods.

"I hate dictatorship no less than I hate war," said the Prime Minister. He dreaded it chiefly because of "its undermining effect upon the free institutions of lands other than those in which it is established."

"It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today," he warned.

"The young men who are enlisting in our forces today to serve on land, on the sea and in the air," concluded the Prime Minister, "are first and foremost defenders of the faith. Like others who have gone to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission."

"It is the preservation for our own and future generations," he said, "of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Summary of Address

Ottawa, October 27.—(CP)—"No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict," Prime Minster King said in his radio address.

"No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in war. . . .

"If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a Government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war it is because contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Nazism and the resistance of ruthless aggression can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

"The growth of my own convictions has, I believe, been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. Today it represents the mind of Canada itself.

"I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain and France we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences.

"It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors. . . .

"The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith.

FREEDOM MAIN ISSUE.

"Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Sketching the rise to power of the Nazi Party in Germany the Prime Minister said pledges given by Britain and France to Poland were necessary as the only means of checking Germany's progress toward world domination.

Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts and the sacredness of human personality....

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication ..... D 29402 .....

Date .....

Subject .....

"Great Britain and France have been driven to believe that it is better to risk all in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression and the gradual domination of the world by force....

"It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. Should Nazism triumph in Europe what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?"

The Prime Minister reviewed the swift sequence of events from the Hitler march into Poland until, with the almost unanimous endorsation of Parliament, on September 10 "a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King."

Since the entry of Canada into the war the time of the Government has been occupied with steps to place the Dominion on a war footing. "For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly but none the less effectively been preparing for the eventuality of war," the Prime Minister said.

"With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe."

German people had been taught and many made to believe that the Nazi Party was the state and that force was the one instrument not only to maintain the state but to control international relations.

"It is Nazism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war and which threatens, if it is not overthrown; to extend its tyrannical power to all nations," the Prime Minister declared.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D 29403

Name of Publication Windsor Star

Date Oct. 28/39.

Subject

Complete Text of Mr. King's Address Last Night

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—The complete text of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's address last night follows:

Britain's Declaration

FELLOW Canadians:

On Sunday, September the 3rd, His Majesty the King appealed to his peoples, at home and across the seas, to make their own the cause of freedom, which, on that day, Britain had taken up.

Speaking over a world-wide network the same afternoon, I was able to say that Canada had already answered that call. On the Friday previous, September the 1st, the Canadian Parliament had been summoned to meet on September the 7th. At the time of making the announcement, I stated that in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war, in the effort to resist aggression, our government would immediately seek the authority of Parliament for effective cooperation by Canada at the side of Britain.

On Thursday, September the 7th, Parliament met. On Saturday, the 9th, by an all but unanimous adoption of the address, the necessary authority was secured. On the following day, September the 10th, a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King.

Dominion's Efforts

Since the entry of our country into the war, the time of the government has been occupied with the steps necessary to place Canada on a war footing. For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly, but none the less effectively, been preparing for the eventuality of war. With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe.

I intend, for the present, to make two broadcasts. In the broadcast I am now making, I shall endeavor to clarify the issue, in order better to define the war aims. In the second broadcast, to be delivered on Tuesday evening next, I shall outline Canada's war effort as organized by the government from the time of the meeting of Parliament to the present.

In the broadcast of September the 3rd, I stated that the fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, were the occasion, not the real cause of the present conflict. I added that the forces of evil had been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of might, and a civilization founded upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations, and the sacredness of human personality.

Naziism in Germany

To understand the struggle, we must first understand how the pagan conception came to dominate Germany.

For years past, we have witnessed within Germany the growth in power of a single political party which has secured not merely the control of government, but, for the time being, at least, an all but complete domination over the minds and will of the German people. This the party has been able to do by a skilfully worked out system of terrorization. Individuals who have dared to express opinions contrary to the government in power have been threatened; many have actually suffered imprisonment or death.

The party has succeeded in identifying itself with the state, it has taken the position that whatever is contrary to the policy of the party is opposed to the interest of Germany. It has increased its power by propaganda specially designed to poison at their source, the springs of information and opinion. By these and other methods, the party has sought to instil in the minds of all, and particularly of the young, doctrines entirely opposed to those on which human relations are based in free countries, or on which they were based in the Germany of other times.

We teach our children to believe in the power of truth and right and justice; in the value of a man's word, in obedience to laws framed by free representative assemblies, in the sanctity of contracts, whether between individuals or between nations. We ourselves have come to see that these concepts are the essentials of peace and freedom; that it is only in this way that human liberties can be preserved.

Different in Reich

Under the regime which has held power in Germany for nearly seven years, the youth of that country have been increasingly taught not to place their trust in the pledged word, the written contract, and the power of representative assemblies and courts to defend the right and secure freedom, but to look to force as the one instrument in national and international relations on which to place reliance.

Of the merits of any alternative to force, there has been no opportunity for discussion or debate. Opposition has been silenced by threats, by the concentration camp, or by death. Parliament, in Germany, has ceased to exist, except when it is called to register the will of the dictator.

The political party in Germany that has thus identified itself with the state is the Nazi Party. Its head is Herr Hitler. It is Nazism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war, and which threatens, if it is not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations.

It is necessary to keep this danger in mind in order to understand why Great Britain and France found it imperative to pledge their support to Poland. It was a pledge given in the hope that it might prevent more in the way of aggression. When Herr Hitler and the Nazi rulers who surround him disclosed their unwillingness to settle differences between the two countries by peaceful methods of conference and agreement, but, instead, made clear their determination to gain their objective by force, Britain and France were bound to oppose, with all the resources at their command, this further employment of force.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D29404

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Germans' Surrender

How is it that the German people, many of whom love freedom and desire peace quite as much as the peoples of other countries, have come to submit to such a regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our minds. The answer to it affords the key to much that has taken place, and which it would otherwise be difficult to explain. It lies in the sort of beneficent role which, in the eyes of a large proportion of the German people, force has actually come to assume.

Germany was slow to recover from the humiliation of defeat in the last war. The republic which was set up in 1919 was associated in the popular mind with the shame of the peace treaty. The government of the republic seemed powerless to cope with the social problems which followed in the wake of the war. To add to its difficulties, the discontent of the twenties began to breed Communism and to further its spread. Amid the existing demoralization, the Communist Party employed its growing strength to undermine the country's social and industrial life.

It has been asserted that the Communists had little or no chance of gaining power. Many Germans, however, were afraid of the Communist influence. They had fresh in their memories, and before their very eyes, the results of the Russian revolution. Herr Hitler claimed to understand and to foresee the dangers to Germany of the Communist movement. He became a leader against it. He sought to identify Communist with Jewish control of opinion and finance. Thereby, he satisfied a bitter personal prejudice, and gained much anti-Semitic support. Powerful industrial and financial interests became his allies. Hitler and his associates came in time to be widely accepted as the champions of the German people against what he called the Jewish Communist menace.

Financial Support

With the aid of the financial interests, who supported him as a bulwark against Communism, Hitler became chancellor. From that time on the political party, of which he was the head, wielded absolute power. The government of Germany became a dictatorship based upon force. The German people were taught to view democracies with contempt.

To the youth of Germany, Hitler sought to make the doctrine of force especially attractive. As he glorified youth, so also he glorified arms. Youth was taught that together they symbolized the future power of the Reich.

Force, the Nazis claimed, would be effective where reason had failed. Sir Nevile Henderson, the former British ambassador to Berlin, cites the following statement as having been made by Hitler himself: "If you wish to obtain your objectives by force, you must be strong; if you wish to obtain them by negotiation, you must be stronger still." Henderson says that this remark expresses, in its most concise form, the Hitler technique.

The first use made of force by Hitler and his associates was in the internal affairs of Germany. In order to give to the Nazi party a monopoly of power in the state, not only the Communists, but Socialists, Liberals, Catholics, and even conservative nationalists were persecuted and their political parties suppressed. Labor unions and co-operatives were destroyed, religious bodies were terrorized, religion itself was made subservient to the pagan gospel of racial superiority. The treatment of the Jews became steadily more brutal. At the same time the increasing regimentation of the labor and resources of Germany for rearmament on a colossal scale, and with unprecedented rapidity, served gradually to end unemployment. The superficial and temporary prosperity produced by this rearmament helped to give an appearance of order to Germany and to restore its self-respect.

International Field

It was not long before the threat of force was tried in the international field. It was contended by Hitler that the Treaty of Versailles had reduced Germany to an inferior position among the nations of the world. In addition to being stripped of a part of her territory, Germany had also been disarmed. Other nations, it was pointed out, had retained or were increasing their arms. Hitler told the German people that he and his party would throw off this yoke of German inferiority. Rearmament was thus given a fresh excuse and a new impetus. It is not without significance that this step was taken in defiance of treaty obligation.

To end alleged injustices, by restoring to the German Reich peoples of German stock and territories formerly German, was an ambition which, naturally, made an appeal to the German people. The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite.

The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory as well as of the power of the former Reich. Such a result seemed, within Germany, to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on, the whole of Germany was organized into a vast military machine.

Liberty Destroyed

Within Germany, this machine was increasingly used to destroy individual liberty, and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi Party which controlled and identified itself with the state. Beyond the confines of Germany, the military might of Germany was increasingly employed as an instrument of threat and terror to other nations.

The Nazi leaders were well aware that the countries of Europe generally were not anxious for another war. They assumed that this desire to avoid war would ensure the localization of conflicts, particularly those with countries immediately adjacent to Germany. On this assumption, the party began to develop its technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were peoples of German stock.

The technique employed was, first of all, to develop a quarrel with the government of the state to be absorbed. With passions aroused, some incident was surreptitiously fomented, demands were thereupon presented, supported by the threat of force. The demands were so framed, and so timed, as to make acceptance impossible within the limits prescribed. As a part of the technique, all opinion on the issue, except the Nazi version, was suppressed in Germany. Adverse opinion from outside Germany was excluded from the country. Worst of all, the German people were deluged by a never ending stream of lying propaganda.

Worked Several Times

The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in the extinction of Czecho-Slovakia and the recovery of Memel. Hitler believed it would work in the case of Poland. On each occasion, the alleged purpose and the method were the same.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication .....

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D29405

The German people were told that an old wrong was being righted that German territories or peoples of the Germanic race were being restored to and incorporated in the Greater Reich. Each time, however, aggression went a step farther. Germany began to include peoples who were not Germanic in origin, and territory which had never before been German. Moreover, the conquered peoples and possessions were utilized, as the wealth of the oppressed Jews within Germany itself had been to augment the growing power of Nazidom. All the while, Hitler and his Nazi associates continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations, by opposing aggression, to risk setting all Europe aflame.

Aggression pursued in this fashion worked for a while. As, however, its real significance came to be understood, it was realized that it constituted a threat, not to the countries of Europe only, but to those of the entire world. A system which deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means national and international disputes, cannot continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

Terror and Violence

Moreover, reliance upon force, as opposed to reason, inevitably brings into association with itself the many agencies of, and evils attendant upon, terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law. Sooner or later, all the powers of darkness and evil are loosed. They gain increasing sway.

Here is the explanation of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those which she had employed in the case of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, the British and French governments, first of all, earnestly worked for an adjustment of the differences by peaceful means. It explains why, later on, regardless of the cost to themselves, they found it necessary to pledge their word to Poland, and to take up arms on her behalf. It was the one and only means left of checking more in the way of German aggression.

The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war. Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. When Nazi Germany deliberately fomented the dispute with Poland, German aggression and German power had reached a place where, to save the civilization enjoyed by free countries, it became necessary for one or more of the great powers to say that Nazi aggression must cease. Great Britain and France had been driven to believe that it is better to risk all, in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression, and the gradual dominance of the world by force.

Racial Superiority

It must never be forgotten that behind all we have seen and felt of Nazi methods and aims during recent years, lies the Nazi doctrine of racial superiority. It appears to me as the pagan parallel of the doctrine of the divine right of kings. In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other people are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world.

Although the Nazis have a single aim—world domination—the methods being employed to achieve that end are many. Against neighboring peoples the method is aggression, conquest, and subjugation. Against more remote lands, they have proceeded by planting centres of Nazi influence. To achieve their ends, they are, as the pact with Soviet Russia has shown, even willing to aid in the spread of Communism which they formerly claimed was the enemy of civilization. They seem to believe that, by fostering world unrest, they will be assisted in the destruction of freedom, but that, in the end, the Nazis will dominated by virtue of their racial superiority.

If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate—one might almost say the immediate—aim of Nazified Germany, was the domination of Europe, as a step towards world domination, that doubt has surely been removed by what was witnessed in the first six weeks of war. The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland, and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defense of Germany against possible invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction may best serve their lust for power.

Personal Philosophy

May I now say a few words that are more or less personal. I have participated in the public life of Canada for many years. My views and aims are pretty well known to all of you. No one, I believe, would accuse me of being an exhibitionist, a firebrand or a jingo. If one purpose above another has dominated my life, that purpose has been the promotion and preservation of peace. In industrial and international relations, I have striven to foster goodwill.

I have had, all my life, a positive hatred of war. In season and out, in our Parliament, at Imperial conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva, in all our relations with other countries, I have sought to shape and to expound the policies of our country so as to remove the danger of involving Canada in war, and, if possible, to avert war itself. I have not been satisfied with adopting a merely negative attitude. I have seized every opportunity to foster, in positive ways, the friendliest relations between classes, and races, and countries, believing that only on a basis of friendship and goodwill could nations hope to enjoy an enduring peace.

In recent years, I have followed, with the deepest concern, political trends in some other lands. I hate dictatorship no less than I hate war. Since a love of freedom is to be found in every human breast, it has always seemed to me that, sooner or later, the yoke of dictatorship could result only in war or revolution. I have dreaded dictatorship not so much for its effect upon the peoples in the particular countries which are prepared to tolerate it, even for a time, as for its undermining effect upon the free institutions of other lands.

Dictatorship is necessarily based upon force. Force developed in one country, unless faced by superior force elsewhere, constitutes for other countries, an immediate and constant menace. Free nations in order to preserve their freedom, are compelled to change their mode and method of life, to concentrate on building up armaments, or run the risk of sacrificing their very existence. That kind of thing, obviously, cannot go on indefinitely without many nations being brought to the edge of an abyss.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 29406

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

On Edge Today

It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. Because of Nazi Germany, the free nations have been compelled every year to devote more and more of their resources to arming. Even so, more than one free nation has already perished before our very eyes. Should Nazism triumph in Europe, what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?

This is a question which I have had to ask myself over and over again, as I have watched the growing power of dictatorships in Europe, and the onward sweep of the forces of aggression. No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict. No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in war. Had I been afraid of responsibility, I would have abandoned public life long before this. It is because I hoped that, in the end, I might use such power and influence as my position gives me, in the effort to incline the scales of international relations to the side of peace, that I welcomed the larger measure of responsibility which came with the return of my party to power four years ago.

Reason for Decision

If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a government, charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Nazism, and the resistance of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

The growth of my own conviction has, I believe, been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. Today it represents the mind of Canada itself.

I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain, like France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed, as quickly as it was erected, that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world, which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

Christian Training

If I were called upon to sacrifice out of my life all save one of the influences of the past, or of my present possessions, the one thing I would wish to retain is the influence of the Christian training of my childhood days. That has been a sheet anchor through life. Without it, life for me would lose its warmth, its beauty, its color, its sustaining power in times of adversity, the inspiration of its best endeavors. It would be a dreary, mechanical existence at best. Knowing how true this is, I do not wish to see the young people of our Dominion deprived of so precious a heritage, or future generations enslaved by the false doctrines which would rob them of it. That early Christian influence is what above all else, were it in my power so to do, I would wish to bequeath to all who have the battle of life to face.

The Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails, there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is for the Allied forces a crusade.

Defense of Faith

The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith. Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Globe and Mail D 29407

Date Oct. 28/39.

Subject

Calls Fight Crusade To Save Civilization From Nazi Control

Doctrines of Force to Prevail 'Unless Men Prepared to Sacrifice Lives Opposing It,' Canada Warned; Would Lead to Barbarism

SEEN ONLY WAY TO KEEP LIBERTIES

Ottawa, Oct. 27 (Staff).—Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the Canadian people tonight that the Nazi doctrines of force will prevail throughout the world "unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives opposing it."

Broadcasting over the nationwide network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. King described the present conflict involving Great Britain and her allies, as a "crusade."

"The time has come," he said, "when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today are first and foremost defenders of the faith."

Mr. King told his listeners that the men who had placed their lives at the disposal of their King and country had even a greater mission to fill than that.

"It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdom and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and personal freedom, but of freedom also of mind and soul," he said.

The Nazi doctrine of forceful aggression rather than peaceful negotiations in international relations, of racial superiority and of submerging individuals to the need of the State, strikes directly at the roots of democratic ideals and Christian civilization to which British nations were devoted, the Prime Minister said.

Issue Set Forth.

Delivering the first of two scheduled addresses over a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network, the Prime Minister's subject was "The Issue in the Present War." The second address next Tuesday evening will cover Canada's war effort up to the present.

"No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict," the Prime Minister said.

"No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in war. . . .

"If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a Government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of nazism and the resistance of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

"The growth of my own convictions has, I believe, been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. Today it represents the mind of Canada itself.

"I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain and France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences.

"It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

"The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith.

"Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Sketching the rise to power of the Nazi party in Germany, the Prime Minister said pledges given by Britain and France to Poland were necessary as the only means of checking Germany's progress toward world domination.

"Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts and the sacredness of human personality. . . .

"Great Britain and France have been driven to believe that it is better to risk all in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression and the gradual domination of the world by force. . . .

"It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. Should nazism triumph in Europe, what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?"

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication ..... D 29408 .....

Date .....

Subject .....

The Prime Minister reviewed the swift sequence of events from the Hitler march into Poland until, with the almost unanimous endorsation of Parliament, on Sept. 10 "a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King."

Since the entry of Canada into the war, the time of the Government had been occupied with steps to place the Dominion on a war footing.

"For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly but none the less effectively been preparing for the eventuality of war," the Prime Minister said.

"With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe."

German people had been taught and many made to believe that the Nazi party was the State and that force was the one instrument not only to maintain the State but to control international relations.

"It is nazism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war and which threatens, if it is not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations," the Prime Minister declared.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 29409

Name of Publication Toronto Telegram

Date Oct. 28/39

Subject

We Must Be Ready To Die For Destruction Of Nazism Premier King Tells People

Doctrine of Ruthless Aggression Has to Be Halted to Save Christianity, He Says

Ottawa, Oct. 28—The Nazi "doctrine of force" must be checked, and to that end the British Empire and France are engaged in a "crusade," according to Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Speaking to the Canadian people on "the issue in the present war," Mr. Mackenzie King last night gave the first of two addresses broadcast over a national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The second address on war issues will be delivered Tuesday night.

"The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation," the Prime Minister declared.

"The young men who are enlisting in our forces to-day to serve on land, on the sea and in the air are first and foremost defenders of the faith. Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission.

FREEDOM AT STAKE

"It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

The Nazi doctrine of force, should it prevail, would mean "an end to our Christian civilization," Mr. Mackenzie King warned. "It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it."

"That is why the present war is, for the allied forces, a crusade," he added.

The Prime Minister declared his "positive hatred of war," and described his efforts to preserve peace. "In season and out, in our own Parliament, at imperial conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva, in all our relations with other countries," he said, "I have sought to shape and to expound the policies of our country so as to remove the danger of involving Canada in war and, if possible, to avert war itself."

NAZISM MENACES WORLD

Nevertheless, he said, the question to-day was that "should Nazism triumph in Europe, what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?"

The responsibility of a leader of the government at this period was heavy, the Prime Minister said. "If to-day I am prepared to continue to lead a government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Nazism and the resistance of ruthless aggression can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

"The growth of my own conviction has, I believe, been more or less parallel in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. To-day it represents the mind of Canada itself.

"I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain, like France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences.

"It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D 29417

Name of Publication Montreal Star

Date Oct. 28/39

Subject

Christian Civilization Endangered By Naziism, Says Premier

Pledges Prosecution Of War To Bitter End

Canada Engaged On Crusade In Defence of Freedom and Right, Mackenzie King's Message To Dominion

OTTAWA, Oct. 28—(Star Special) — Because he hates dictatorships and the oppression of free peoples more than he hates war, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King is heading a Government pledged and determined to see the present war through to its logical conclusion, the destruction of the Nazi doctrine, he told the people of Canada last night. In the first of two broadcasts on a national chain, he explained and clarified the issues which confront the Allies, and particularly the people of Canada, in the present struggle.

Christian civilization itself is at stake, he warned his fellow citizens. The war has taken on the nature of a Crusade, and he dedicated himself to prosecution of the war to the end. The war, he declared, was for "the preservation not alone of national and personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Throughout his whole life, Mr. Mackenzie King said, he had hated war and loved peace. He had striven, both at home and in the wider field of world affairs, to maintain peace and avoid war. Only the realization that only through meeting a doctrine of force with force could that peace be assured and the constant threat to the freedom of the world be removed, had brought him to his present position of leading a Government engaged in a great war.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication ..... D 29411

Date .....

Subject .....

RECALLS MESSAGE OF THE KING

Mr. Mackenzie King opened his address by recalling that on Sunday, September 3, His Majesty the King called to his people at home and across the seas to make their own the cause of freedom which on that day Britain had taken up, and that the same afternoon he (Mr. Mackenzie King) had been able to say that Canada had already answered that call. He mentioned that Parliament had been summoned on the Friday previous, September 1, to meet on September 7, and that in making that announcement he had stated that in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war in the effort to resist aggression, the Canadian Government would immediately seek the authority of Parliament for effective co-operation by Canada by the side of Britain.

The Prime Minister further spoke of how Parliament had met on the Thursday and on the following Saturday by almost unanimous adoption of the Address, the necessary authority was secured, and the following day, September 10, a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King.

Continuing, Mr. King said:

"Since the entry of our country into the war, the time of the Government has been occupied by the steps necessary to place Canada on a war footing. For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly but none the less effectively, been preparing for the eventuality of war. With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe."

Will Review Efforts In Second Address

After mentioning his intention of making two addresses in the first of which he would endeavor to clarify the issues in the war and in the second next Tuesday evening outline Canada's war efforts up to the present, the Prime Minister said:

"In my broadcast of September 3 I stated that the fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, are the occasion, not the real cause of the present conflict. I added that the forces of evil had been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of might, and a civilization based upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations and the sacredness of human personality.

To many it is difficult to understand how this pagan conception has seemed to dominate Germany. For years past we have witnessed in Germany the growth of a single political party which has secured not merely the control of the Government, but for the time being it has complete domination over the lives and will of the German people. This the party has been able to do by skilfully working out a system of terrorism. Individuals who have dared to express an opinion contrary to the Government in power have been threatened, many have actually suffered imprisonment or death. The party has succeeded in identifying itself with the state. It has taken the position that whatever is contrary to the policy of the party is opposed to the interest of Germany.

New Doctrines Are Instilled

"By this and other methods it has sought to instil in the minds of the people doctrines entirely opposite to those on which lives are based in other countries and on which they were based in Germany, in the Germany of other times. We teach our children to believe in the power of right and truth and justice in the value of a man's word, in obedience to laws framed by free representative assemblies; in the sancity of contracts whether between individuals or between nations. We ourselves have come to see that these concepts are the essentials of peace and freedom and that it is only in this way that human liberties can be preserved.

Under the regime which has held power in Germany for nearly seven years the youth of that country have been increasingly taught not to place their trust in the pledged word, the written contract and the power of representative assemblies and courts to defend the right and secure freedom, but to look to Force as the one instrument in national and international relations on which to place reliance.

"Of the merit of any alternative to force there has been no opportunity for discussion, and opposition has been silenced by threats, by the concentration camp and by death. Parliament in Germany has ceased to exist except when it is called to register the will of the dictator.

"The political party in Germany that has thus identified itself with the state is the Nazi party. That is headed by Herr Hitler. It is Nazism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war and which threatens, if not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations.

Pledge To Poland Effort To Keep Peace

"It is necessary to keep this danger in mind in order to understand why Great Britain and France found it imperative to pledge their support to Poland. It was a pledge given in the hope that it might prevent more in the way of aggression. When Herr Hitler and the Nazi rulers disclosed their unwillingness to settle differences between the two countries by peaceful methods, and made clear their determination to gain their objective by force, Britain and France were bound to oppose them by all the forces at their command.

"How is it that the German people, who love peace, have come to submit to such a regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our mind. The answer to it offers the key to much that has taken place, and which it would be otherwise difficult to explain.

It lies in the sort of beneficent role which, in the eyes of a large proportion of the German people, Force has actually come to assume.

Germany was slow to recover from the humiliation of defeat in the last war. The Republic which was set up in 1919 was associated in the popular mind with the shame of the peace treaty. The Government of the Republic seemed powerless to cope with the social problems which followed in the wake of the war.

"To add to its difficulties, some began to preach Communism. To meet the existing demoralization, the Communists started to undermine the industrial and social life. It has been asserted that the Communists had no chance of gaining power. Many Germans were afraid of the communist influence. They had fresh in their memories the result of the Russian revolution. Hitler pretended to understand the dangers of the Communist argument and became a leader against it.

He became a leader against it. He sought to identify Communist with Jewish control of opinion and finance. Thereby, he satisfied a bitter personal prejudice, and gained much ani-Semitic support. Powerful industrial and financial interests became his allies.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

D 29412

Absolute Power Wielded By Party

"Hitler and his associates came in time to be widely accepted as champions of the German people against what he called the Jewish-Communist menace. With the aid of the financial interests who supported him as a bulwark against Communism, he became Chancellor, and from that time on the political party of which he was the head wielded absolute power. The Government of Germany became a dictatorship based on force.

The German people were taught to view democracies with contempt.

To the youth of Germany, Hitler sought to make the doctrine of Force specially attractive. As he glorified youth, so also he glorified arms. Youth was taught that together they symbolized the future power of the Reich. Force, the Nazis claimed, would be effective where Reason had failed.

"Sir Nevile Henderson, former British Ambassador in Berlin, supplies the following statement as having been made by Hitler: 'If you wish to obtain your objective by force you must be strong; if you wish to obtain them by negotiation you must be stronger.' Sir Nevile Henderson says this expresses in the most precise form the Hitler doctrine. The first use made of force by Hitler and his associates was in the internal affairs of Germany. In order to give the Nazi party the monopoly of power in the states, not only the Communists, but the Socialists, the Liberals and even the conservative Nationalists were persecuted and their power as political parties was destroyed. Labor parties and religious bodies were terrorized.

Religion itself was made subservient to the pagean gospel of race superiority.

"The treatment of Jews became steadily more brutal. At the same time the increased demand for labor and resources of Germany for rearmament on a colossal scale served to reduce unemployment, and the temporary prosperity produced by this rearmament helped to give a semblance of order to Germany and restore its self-respect.

"It was not long before it was tried out in the international field. It was contended by Hitler that the Versailles Treaty had reduced Germany to an inferior position in the face of the world. He claimed that Germany had not only been stripped of territory but also disarmed while other nations were increasing their armaments. He told the German people that he would throw off this yoke.

Germany Organized As Military Machine

To end alleged injustices, by restoring to the German Reich peoples of German stock and territories formerly German, was an ambition which, naturally, made an appeal to the German people. The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite. The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory as well as of the power of the former Reich.

"Such a result seemed within Germany to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on the whole of Germany was organized into a vast military machine. Within Germany itself power was increasingly used to destroy the individual liberty and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself with the state. Beyond the confines of Germany the military might of Germany was increasingly employed as a terror to other nations. The Nazi leaders were well aware that other countries were not anxious for another war and that this desire to avoid war would ensure a localization of conflict particularly with those countries nearest to Germany.

On this assumption, the party began to develop its technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were people of German stock.

"The technique was first of all to develop a quarrel with the state to be absorbed. With passions aroused, demands were made with the threat of force, so framed and so timed as to make acceptance within the limits prescribed impossible.

"As part of the technique adverse opinion was excluded from the country, and worst of all, the German people were deluged with a never-ending stream of lying propaganda. The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in Czecho-Slovakia and Memel. Hitler supposed it would work in the case of Poland.

"In each case the alleged purpose and method were the same. The German people were told an old wrong was being righted, that German territories and peoples were being restored to create a greater Reich. After a time, however, aggression went a step further. Germany began to include people who were not Germanic and territory which had never been German. Moreover, the wealth of the oppressed people was used to augment the growing power of Nazism. All the while Hitler continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations to risk, by opposing aggression, setting all Europe aflame.

"Aggression pursued in this fashion worked for a while. As, however, its real significance began to be understood it was realized that it constituted a threat not to Europe only but to the entire world.

"A system which deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means national and international disputes, cannot continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

Terrorism Needed To Support Force

"Moreover, reliance on force as opposed to reason inevitably brings into association with itself many agencies and evils dependent upon terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law.

Sooner or later all the persons of darkness and evil are loosed. They gain increasing sway.

"Here is the explanation of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those that they had employed against Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, the British and French Governments tried to stop them, and pledged themselves to take up arms on her behalf. It was the one and only means left of checking more in the way of German aggression. The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war.

"Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. When Nazi Germany deliberately fomented a dispute with Poland, German aggression and power had reached a place where, to save the civilization enjoyed by a free country, it became necessary for one or more of the great powers to say that Nazi aggression must cease. Great Britain and France have been driven to believe that it is better to risk all in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression and the gradual domination of the world by force.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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"It must never be forgotten that, behind all we have seen of Nazi methods and aims during recent years, lies the Nazi doctrine of race superiority. This doctrine appears to me as the pagan parallel of the divine right of kings.

Communism Aided To Achieve Objects

"In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world.

"Although the Nazis have a single aim—world domination—the methods being employed to achieve that end are many. Against neighboring peoples the method is aggression, conquest, and subjugation. Against more remote lands, they have proceeded by planting centres of Nazi influence. To achieve their ends, they are, as the pact with Soviet Russia has shown, even willing to aid in the spread of Communism which they formerly claimed was the enemy of civilization. They seem to believe that, by fostering world unrest, they will be assisted in the destruction of freedom, but that, in the end, the Nazis will dominate by virtue of their racial superiority.

"If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate—one might almost say the immediate—aim of Nazi Germany in the domination of Europe is a step toward world domination, that doubt has surely been removed after all that was witnessed in the first six weeks of the war.

"The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland and crushed the Polisn armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon Force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction may best serve their lust for power.

"May I now say a few words that are more or less personal. I have participated in the public life of Canada for many years. My views and aims are pretty well known to all of you. No one, I believe, would accuse me of being an expansionist, a firebrand or a jingo. If one purpose above another has dominated my life, that purpose has been the promotion and preservation of peace. In industrial and international relations I have striven to foster goodwill. I have had all my life a positive hatred of war. In season and out, in our own Parliament, at Imperial Conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva, in all our relations with other countries, I have sought to establish and expand the policies of our country so as to remove the danger of involving Canada in war, and if possible to avoid war itself. I have not adopted merely a negative attitude. I have seized every opportunity to foster in every way the friendliest relations between nations, races and countries, founding that on a basis of friendship and goodwill with nations who hope to enjoy an enduring peace.

Dictatorship Bound To Result In War

"In recent years I have followed with the deepest concern political trends in some other lands. I hate dictators no less than I hate war. Since a love of freedom has to be held in every human breast, it always seemed to me that sooner or later the yoke of dictatorship will result only in war or revolution.

"I have dreaded dictatorship not only for its effect on the peoples in the particular countries who are prepared to tolerate it, even for a time, but its undermining effect on the free institutions of other lands. Dictatorship is necessarily based on force. Force developed in one country, unless faced by superior power elsewhere, constitutes for every country an immediate and constant menace. Free nations, in order to preserve their freedom, are compelled to change their mode and method of life, to concentrate on the building up of armaments, or run the risk of jeopardizing their very existence. That kind of thing obviously cannot go on indefinitely without many nations being brought to the edge of an abyss.

"It is on the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today because of Nazi Germany. The free nations have been compelled every year to expend more and more of their resources on armaments.

"Should Nazism triumph in Europe, what will become of the freedom in other countries of the globe? This is the question I have asked myself over and over again as I have watched the growing influence of Nazi power in Europe.

"No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict. No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in this war. Had I been afraid of responsibility I would have abandoned public life long before this, and it is because I hope I may, in the end, use such power and influence as my position gives me in the efforts to incline the scales of international relations to the side of peace, that I welcomed the larger measure of responsibility which came with the return of my party to power four years ago.

Destruction of Nazism Necessary For Liberty

"If today I am prepared to continue to lead a Government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Nazism and the resistance to ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

The growth of my own convictions has, I believe been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. Today it represents the mind of Canada itself. I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain, like France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

"If I were called on to sacrifice out of my life all save one of the influences of the past or of my present position, the one thing I would wish to retain is the influence of the Christian training of my childhood days. That has been a sheet anchor through life. Without it life for me would lose its warmth, beauty, color, its sustaining power in time of adversity, and it would be a truly mechanical existence at best.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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Heritage of Youth Must Be Preserved

"Knowing how true this is, I do not wish to see the young people of our Dominion deprived of so precious a heritage or future generations enslaved by the false doctrine which would rob them of it. That early Christian influence is what, above all else, were it in my power so to do, I would wish to bequeath to all who have the battle of life to face.

"The Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is for the Allied forces, a crusade.

"The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. Young men who are enlisting in our forces today to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith. Like those who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martydoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Highlights Of Premier's Talk

THE invasion of Poland was the immediate occasion, not the cause of the present war.

Great Britain and France have been driven to believe that it is better to risk all in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression and the gradual domination of the world by force.

Only by the destruction of Naziism and the resistance to ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown.

The Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails, there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization.

Reliance on force as opposed to reason invariably brings into association with itself many agencies and evils dependent upon terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant rule and law.

Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is in defiance of all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law. I hate dictators no less than I hate war . . . sooner or later the yoke of complete dictatorship will result only in war or revolution.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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Subject

CANADIAN SOLDIERS DEFEND FAITH, PRIME MINISTER SAYS

Present Conflict For Freedom of Mind and Soul As Well As Nation

CHRISTIAN HERITAGE

By H. R. ARMSTRONG

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Canada is engaged in a war which is a crusade to save Christian civilization and the liberty of mankind, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared in a radio address last night.

The present struggle, he asserted, is for the preservation not alone of national and personal freedom but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul.

Stating he had always had a positive hatred of war, Premier King said no other course but the overthrow by arms of Nazi Germany would prevent Naziism extending its tyrannical power over all nations and descent of the whole world into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

When he took office four years ago, the prime minister stated, it was with the hope of using all the power and influence of his position to promote peace and foster international and domestic good-will. But now he stood prepared to shoulder the responsibility of leading the Dominion in war because only the destruction of Naziism could stop force, terror, violence and gangster methods supplanting the rule of law over the face of the earth.

Mr. King said he doubted if, two years ago, the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. But now he felt the views he expressed represented the minds of Canada itself. Like Britain and France, Canada was determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiations of international differences. But Canadians had beheld every structure of peace destroyed and had seen forces loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas "sooner or later would be at our very doors."

Speaking On Tuesday

Mr. King's address over a national network of radio stations, was the first of two broadcasts on Canada's position in the present conflict. Last night he spoke on "Canada's War Aims." Next Tuesday night he will discuss "Canada's War Effort."

The Nazi doctrine of force, the prime minister declared, was the very antithesis of Christianity. In a voice charged with emotion he told his listeners that the most precious influence and possession of his life was the Christian training of his childhood days. He believed no one in Canada had been more anxious to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict. But he would not buy peace at the price of having the young people of Canada deprived of the precious heritage of childhood's Christian influences or future generations enslaved by the false doctrines which would rob them of it.

The young men enlisting in the Canadian forces today are the first and foremost defenders of the faith, he said.

Mr. King traced the development of Nazi power first in Germany then outside that country, until its aggression reached the point where it must be resisted by force unless all other nations are willing to risk the sacrifice of their very existence. Hitler, he asserted, aimed at nothing less than world domination. For that purpose the whole of Germany had been organized into a vast military machine. German rearmament had been on a scale and of a nature not needed for defence. The extent to which submarines had been used since the outbreak of war demonstrated they had never been intended only for resistance against possible invaders of Reich territory.

Persecutes All Others

Mr. King said he hated dictatorship as much as he hated war for it was necessarily based on force and had the effect of undermining the free institutions of other lands. The Nazi party, in order to gain a monopoly of power within Germany, had not only persecuted and suppressed Communists but Socialists, Liberals, and even Conservative Nationalists. Naziism and Hitlerism in its lust for power, he charged, had produced the present war.

It was not until it became evident that war was the one and only means left of checking unlimited expansion of German aggression that Britain and France had taken up arms, the prime minister stated.

The text of Mr. King's address follows:

Fellow Canadians:

On Sunday, Sept. 3, his majesty the King appealed to his peoples, at home and across the seas, to make their own the cause of freedom, which, on that day, Britain had taken up.

Speaking over a world-wide network the same afternoon, I was able to say that Canada had already answered that call. On the Friday previous, Sept. 1, the Canadian parliament had been summoned to meet on Sept. 7. At the time of making the announcement, I stated that in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war, in the effort to resist aggression, our government would immediately seek the authority of parliament for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain.

Authority Secured

On Thursday, Sept. 7, parliament met. On Saturday, the 9th, by an all but unanimous adoption of the address the necessary authority was secured. On the following day, Sept. 10, a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King.

Since the entry of our country into the war, the time of the government has been occupied with steps necessary to place Canada on a war footing. For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly, but none the less effectively, been preparing for the eventuality of war. With that forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe.

I intend, for the present, to make two broadcasts. In the broadcast I am now making I shall endeavor to clarify the issue, in order better to define the war aims. In the second broadcast, to be delivered on Tuesday evening next, I shall outline Canada's war effort as organized by the government from the time of the meeting of parliament to the present.

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In the broadcast of Sept. 3, I stated that the fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, were the occasion, not the real cause of the present conflict. I added that the forces of evil had been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of might, and a civilization founded upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations, and the sacredness of human personality.

The Pagan Conception

To understand the struggle, we must first understand how the pagan concepton came to dominate Germany.

For years past, we have witnessed within Germany the growth in power of a single political party which has secured not merely the control of government, but, for the time beng, at least, an all but complete dominrtion over the minds and will of the German people. This the party has been able to do by a skilfully worked out system of terrorization. Individuals who have dared to express opinions contrary to the government in power have been threatened; many have actually suffered imprisonment or death.

The party has succeeded in identifying itself with the state. It has taken the position that whatever is contrary to the policy of the party is opposed to the interests of Germany. It has increased its power by propaganda specially designed to poison at their source the springs of information and opinion. By these and other methods, the party has sought to instill in the minds of all, and particularly of the young, doctrines entirely opposed to these on which human relations are based in free countries, or on which they were based in the Germany of other times.

We teach our children to believe in the power of truth and right and justice; in the value of a man's word in obedience to laws framed by free representative assemblies; in the sanctity of contract, whether between individuals or between nations. We ourselves have come to see that these concepts are the essentials of peace and freedom; that it is only in this way that human liberties can be preserved.

The Doctrine of Force

Under the regime which has held power in Germany for nearly seven years, the youth of that country have been increasingly taught not to place their trust in the pledged word, the written contract, and the power of representative assemblies and courts to defend the right and secure freedom, but to look to force as the one instrument in national and international relations on which to place reliance. Of the merits of any alternative to force, there has been no opportunity for discussion or debate. Opposition had been silenced by threats, by the concentration camps or by death. Parliament, in Germany, has ceased to exist, except when it is called to register the will of the dictator.

The political party in Germany that has thus identified itself with the state is the Nazi party. Its head is Herr Hitler. It is Naziism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war, and which thrcatens, if it is not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations.

It is necessary to keep this danger in mind in order to understand why Great Britain and France found it imperative to pledge their support to Poland.

It was a pledge given in the hope that it might prevent more in the way of aggression. When Herr Hitler and the Nazi rulers who surround him disclosed their unwillingness to settle differences between the two countries by peaceful methods of conference and agreement, but, instead, made clear their determination to gain their objectives by force, Britain and France were bound to oppose, with all the resources at their command, this further employment of force.

How Did It Happen?

How is it that the German people, many of whom love freedom and desire peace quite as much as the peoples of other countries, have come to submit to such a regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our minds. The answer to it affords the key to much that has taken place, and which it would otherwise be difficult to explain. It lies in the sort of beneficent role which, in the eyes of a large proportion of the German people, force has actually come to assume.

Germany was slow to recover from the humiliation of defeat in the last war. The republic which was set up in 1919 was associated in the popular mind with the shame of the peace treaty. The government of the republic seemed powerless to cope with the social problems which followed in the wake of the war. To add to its difficulties, the discontent of the 20's began to breed communism and to further its spread. Amid the existing demoralization, the Communist party employed its growing strength to undermine the country's social and industrial life.

It has been asserted that the Communists had little or no chance of gaining power. Many Germans, however, were afraid of the Communist influence. They had fresh in their memories, and before their very eyes, the results of the Russian revolution. Herr Hitler claimed to understand and to foresee the dangers to Germany of the Communist movement. He became a leader against it. He sought to identify Communist with Jewish control of opinion and finance. Thereby, he satisfied a bitter personal prejudice, and gained much anti-Semitic support.

Powerful industrial and financial interests became his allies. Hitler and his associates came in time to be widely accepted as the champions of the German people against what he called the Jewish-Communist menace.

Took Lessons in Contempt

With the aid of the financial interests, who supported him as a bulwark against communism, Hitler became chancellor. From that time on the political party, of which he was the head, wielded absolute power. The government of Germany became a dictatorship based upon force. The German people were taught to view democracies with contempt.

To the youth of Germany, Hitler sought to make the doctrine of force especially attractive. As he glorified youth, so also he glorified arms. Youth was taught that together they symbolized the future power of the Reich. Force, the Nazis claimed, would be effective where reason had failed. Sir Nevile Henderson, the former British ambassador to Berlin, cites the following statement as having been made by Hitler himself:

"If you wish to obtain your objectives by force, you must be strong; if you wish to obtain them by negotiation, you must be stronger still."

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Henderson says that this remark expresses, in its most concise form, the Hitler technique.

The first use made of force by Hitler and his associates was in the internal affairs of Germany. In order to give to the Nazi party a monopoly of power in the state, not only the Communists, but Socialists, Liberals, Catholics, and even Conservative Nationalists were persecuted and their political parties suppressed.

Labor unions and co-operatives were destroyed, religious bodies were terrorized, religion itself was made subservient to the pagan gospel of racial superiority. The treatment of the Jews became steadily more brutal.

Superficial Prosperity

At the same time the increasing regimentation of the labor and resources of Germany for rearmament on a colossal scale, and with unprecedented rapidity, served gradually to end unemployment. The superficial and temporary prosperity produced by this rearmament helped to give an appearance of order to Germany and to restore its self-respect.

It was not long before the threat of force was tried in the international field. It was contended by Hitler that the Treaty of Versailles had reduced Germany to an inferior position among the nations of the world. In addition to being stripped of a part of her territory, Germany had also been disarmed. Other nations, it was pointed out, had retained or were increasing their arms. Hitler told the German people that he and his party would throw off this yoke of German inferiority.

Rearmament was thus given a fresh excuse and a new impetus. Germany began with all her might to develop her military power. It is not without significance that this step was taken in defiance of treaty obligation.

To end alleged injustices, by restoring to the German Reich peoples of German stock and territories formerly German, was an ambition which, naturally, made an appeal to the German people. The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite.

A Symbol of Restoration

The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory as well as of the power of the former Reich. Such a result seemed, within Germany, to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on, the whole of Germany was organized into a vast military machine.

Within Germany, this machine was increasingly used to destroy individual liberty, and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself with the state. Beyond the confines of Germany, the military might of Germany was increasingly employed as an instrument of threat and terror to other nations.

The Nazi leaders were well aware that the countries of Europe generally were not anxious for another war.

They assumed that this desire to avoid war would ensure the localization of conflicts, particularly those with countries immediately adjacent to Germany. On this assumption, the party began to develop its technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were peoples of German stock.

The technique employed, was first of all, to develop a quarrel with the government of the state to be absorbed. With passions aroused, some incident was surreptitiously fomented, demands were thereupon presented, supported by the threat of force. The demands were so framed, and so timed, as to make acceptance impossible within the limits prescribed. As a part of the technique, all opinion on the issue, except the Nazi version, was suppressed in Germany. Adverse opinion from outside Germany was excluded from the country. Worst of all, the German people were deluged by a never ending stream of lying propaganda.

At Austria and Munich

The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in the extinction of Czecho-Slovakia and the recovery of Memel. Hitler believed it would work in the case of Poland. On each occasion, the alleged purpose and the method were the same. The German people were told that an old wrong was being righted, that German territories or peoples of the Germanic race were being restored to and incorporated in the greater Reich. Each time, however, aggression went a step farther.

Germany began to include peoples who were not Germanic in origin, and territory which had never before been German. Moreover, the conquered peoples and possessions were utilized, as the wealth of the oppressed Jews within Germany itself had been, to augment the growing power of Nazidom. All the while, Hitler and his Nazi associates continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations, by opposing aggression, to risk setting all Europe aflame.

Aggression pursued in the fashion worked for a while. As, however, its real significance came to be understood, it was realized that it constituted a threat, not the countries of Europe only, but to those of the entire world. A system which deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means national and international disputes, cannot continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

Law of the Gangster

Moreover, reliance upon force, as opposed to reason, inevitably brings into association with itself the many agencies of, and evils attendant upon, terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law. Sooner or later, all the powers of darkness and evil are loosed. They gain increasing sway.

Here is the explanation of why Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those which she had employed in the case of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. The British and French governments, first of all, earnestly worked for an adjustment of the differences by peaceful means. It explains why, later on, regardless of the cost to themselves, they found it necessary to pledge their word to Poland, and to take up arms on her behalf. It was the one and only means left of checking more in the way of German aggression.

The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war. Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule law, the sancity of contracts and the sacredness of human personality.

When Nazi Germany deliberately fomented the dispute with Poland,

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German aggression and German power had reached a place where to save the civilization enjoyed by free countries, it became necessary for one or more of the great powers to say that Nazi aggression must cease.

Nazi Racial Doctrine

Great Britain and France had been driven to believe that it is better to risk all, in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression and the gradual domination of the world by force.

It must be never forgotten that behind all we have seen and felt of Nazi methods and aims during recent years, lies the Nazi doctrine of racial superiority. It appears to me as the pagan parallel of the doctrine of the divine right of kings. In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world.

Although the Nazis have a single aim—world domination—the methods being employed to achieve that end are many. Against neighboring peoples the method is aggression, conquest, and subjugation. Against more remote land, they have proceeded by planting centres of Nazi influence. To achieve their ends, they are, as the pact with Soviet Russia has shown, even willing to aid in the spread of communism which they formerly claimed was the enemy of civilization. They seem to believe that, by fostering world unrest, they will be assisted in the destruction of freedom, but that, in the end, the Nazis will dominate by virtue of their racial superiority.

If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate—one might almost say the immediate—aim of Nazified Germany, was the domination of Europe, as a step towards world domination, that doubt has surely been removed by what was witnessed in the first six weeks of war.

Not Intended For Defence

The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; so the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction may best serve their lust for power.

May I now say a few words that are more or less personal. I have participated in the public life of Canada for many years. My views and aims are fairly well known to all of you. No one, I believe, would accuse me of being an exhibitionist, a firebrand or a jingoist. If one purpose above another has dominated my life, that purpose has been the promotion and preservation of peace. In industrial and international relations, I have striven to foster goodwill.

I have had, all my life, a positive hatred of war. In season and out, in our own parliament, at imperial conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva, in all our relations with other countries, I have sought to expound the policies of our country so as to remove the danger of involving Canada in war, and if possible, to avert war itself.

With Every Opportunity

I have not been satisfied with adopting a merely negative attitude. I have seized every opportunity to foster, in positive ways, the friendliest relations between classes, and races, and countries, believing that only on a basis of friendship and goodwill could nations hope to enjoy an enduring peace.

In recent years I have followed, with the deepest concern, political trends in some other lands. I hate dictatorships no less than I hate war. Since a love of freedom is to be found in every human breast, it has always seemed to me that, sooner or later, the yoke of dictatorship could result only in war or revolutions. I have dreaded dictatorship not so much for its effect upon the peoples in the particular countries which are prepared to tolerate it, even for a time, as for its undermining effect upon the free institutions of the other lands.

Dictatorship is necessarily based upon force. Force developed in one country, unless faced by superior force elsewhere, constitutes, for other countries, an immediate and constant menace. Free nations, in order to preserve their freedom, are compelled to change their mode and method of life, to concentrate on building up armaments, or run the risk of sacrificing their very existence. That kind of thing, obviously, cannot go on indefinitely without many nations being brought to the edge of an abyss. It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today.

"What of Freedom?"

Because of Nazi Germany, the free nations have been compelled every year to devote more and more of their resources to arming. Even so, more than one free nation has already perished before our very eyes. Should naziism triumph in Europe, what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?

This is a question which I have had to ask myself over and over again, as I have watched the growing power of dictatorships in Europe, and the onward sweep of the forces of aggression. No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict. No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in war.

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Date.....

Subject.....

Had I been afraid of responsibility, I would have abandoned public life long before this. It is because I hoped that, in the end, I might use such power and influence as my position gives me, in the effort to incline the scales of international relations to the side of peace, that welcomed the larger measure of responsibility which came with the return of my party to power four years ago. If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a government, charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Naziism and the resistance of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

The Mind of Canada

The growth of my own conviction has, I believe, been more or less parallelled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. Today it represents the mind of Canada itself.

I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain, like France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed, as quickly as it was erected, that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

If I were called upon to sacrifice out of my life all save one of the influences of the past, or of my present possessions, the one thing I would wish to retain is the influence of the Christian training of my childhood days. That has been a sheet anchor through life. Without it, life for me would lose its warmth, its beauty, its color, its sustaining power in times of adversity, the inspiration of its best endeavors. It would be a dreary, mechanical existence at best.

Knowing how true this is, I do not wish to see the young people of our Dominion deprived of so precious a heritage, or future generations enslaved by the false doctrines which would rob them of it. That early Christian influence is what, above all else, were it in my power so to do, I would wish to bequeath to all who have the battle of life to face.

Calls for Sacrifice

The Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails, there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it.

That is why the present war is for the Allied forces a crusade. The time has come when to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are, first and foremost, defenders of the faith. Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of king and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D 29420

Name of Publication Edmonton Journal

Date Oct. 28/39.

Subject

Present Conflict Is Crusade, Premier King Tells Nation

"Necessary to Check World's Rapid Descent To Barbarism"

HITLERISM IS BLAMED

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—The war against Nazi Germany is a "crusade" to save Christian civilization and those enlisting in the services are "first and foremost, defenders of the faith," Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared in a broadcast address Friday night.

"The Nazi doctrine is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel," the prime minister said. "If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end of our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is, for the Allied forces, a crusade."

The Nazi doctrine of forceful aggression rather than peaceful negotiations in international relations, or racial superiority and of submerging individuals to the need of the state, strikes directly at the roots of democratic ideals and Christian civilization to which British nations were devoted, the prime minister said.

Delivering the first of two scheduled addresses over a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network, the prime minister's subject was "The Issue in the Present War." The second address next Tuesday evening will cover Canada's war effort up to the present.

Tried To Avoid War

"No one, I think, has been more anxious than I to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict," the prime minister said.

"No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in war.

"If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that, only by the destruction of Naziism and the resistance of ruthless aggression can the nations of the British commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

"Mind of Canada"

"The growth of my convictions has, I believe, been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. Today it represents the mind of Canada itself.

"I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain and France we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences.

"It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors . . .

"The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization. We must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith.

"Even Greater Mission"

Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Sketching the rise to power of the Nazi party in Germany, the prime minister said pledges given by Britain and France to Poland were necessary as the only means of checking Germany's progress toward world domination.

"Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts and the sacredness of human personality . . .

"Better To Risk All"

"Great Britain and France have been driven to believe that it is better to risk all in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression and the gradual domination of the world by force . . .

"It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. Should Naziism triumph in Europe what will become of freedom in other parts of the globe?"

The prime minister reviewed the swift sequence of events from the Hitler march into Poland until with the almost unanimous endorsation of parliament on Sept. 10 "a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King."

Since the entry of Canada into the war the time of the government has been occupied with steps to place the dominion on a war footing.

"For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly but none the less effectively been preparing for the eventuality of war," the prime minister said.

PRESS CLIPPINGS D29421 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"With that forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe."

German people had been taught and many made to believe that the Nazi party was the state and that force was the one instrument not only to maintain but to control international relations, he said.

"It is Naziism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war and which threatens, if it is not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations," the prime minister declared.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D29422

Name of Publication Vancouver Sun

Date Oct.28/39

Subject

King States the Issue

Mackenzie King, all his life the man c peace, told the Canadian people last nigh why he was leading Canada into war. Hatin war with all his soul, Mackenzie King hate tyranny more, and in this war he sees noth ing less than the question whether freedor and Christianity can survive against tyrann all over the world.

The issue before us, as laid down by th leader of our Canadian race, is very clea and very simple. The issue is the preserva tion of our Christian civilization. As a Christian of deep religious convictions, and not afraid to proclaim those convictions to his countrymen, Mr. King tells us that if the new paganism of Germany is not stopped now the whole Christian concept of life must perish from the earth.

Nothing could be more remarkable in Canada, nothing could more clearly show the profound choice before us than the conversion of Mackenzie King from the man of peace to the man of war. More perhaps than any eminent statesman in the Empire, he has opposed all the ordinary influences towards war—opposed imperialism, jingoism and the economic nationalism which make war.

But now he sees all these things swept aside; he sees all the hopes of his lifetime in ruin—nothing left but the final necessity of preserving one central idea from which, if it is preserved, a new world may be erected.

So Mackenzie King asks Canada to fight, not for a slogan, not for any hope of material gain, not even for the ordinary narrow conception of patriotism, but for something much bigger, for the idea that Christianity brought into the world. Whether we are religious people or not, that is the idea which lies at the root of all our personal liberty. It is the only safeguard of the individual from the slavery of the state. It is the only thing, he says, that stands between us and another age of barbarism.

A great faith and a high hope spoke through the lips of the Prime Minister, through the lips of a man who has risen in these last two months to the stature of real greatness, who can speak now for the whole people of Canada, from coast to coast. It is his faith that the war is more than a war It is a crusade. Every Canadian in uniform is more than a defender of his Empire, more than a defender of his country; he is a defender of an idea. He is, says Mackenzie King, a "defender of the faith."

No one, listening, could doubt this man's sincerity. No one who knows him can doub that if Canada could have stayed out of war Mackenzie King would have kept it out. No one knows better than he the inevitable results of war, the exhaustion of nations, the piling up of new problems, the postponemen of reforms, the halt in all progress.

But he has been forced unwillingly to the conclusion that no progress is possible if the pagan worship of force is not halted before it spreads like an infection through the whole human family.

This was a speech which will kindle the imagination and the faith of all Canadians It will make them rejoice that in this time of peril they have at their head a man who believes in a great idea and will risk everything to save it.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D 29423

Name of Publication Windsor Star

Date Oct.28/39

Subject

Mr. King's Address

When Prime Minister King delivered his inspiring war address last evening, he was speaking directly to the people of Canada. But he was doing more than that; he was placing Canada's attitude, to the present war in Europe, before the whole world.

On one point, the Prime Minister was particularly impressive. Canadians who are enlisting are offering their lives for King and Country. But they are doing much more than that. "Theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom of the mind and of the soul," said Mr. King.

This is putting Canada's cause on its highest, and broadest, plane. We are fighting for our King and Country and Empire, but the battle is being waged on even more important issues; for the principles for which King and Country and Empire stand; principles in which Canadians, irrespective of racial origin, religion or color, believe.

One cannot read Mr. King's words without being impressed by his complete sincerity. Canadians well know they have a peace-loving leader, a man who holds war in horror. They well know he is a statesman who could not lead them into conflict without a just cause. They understand the responsibility placed upon him, and his colleagues in government, not only in having Canada enter the war, but in so directing the affairs of the nation that the dominion's contribution shall be of maximum effectiveness. On the other hand, Mr. King and his colleagues cannot but be heartened by the knowledge of a united nation, a people that will co-operate with its government, in the cause which the Prime Minister has so ably outlined.

Mr. King is to deliver another address next Tuesday night, dealing with Canada's war effort up to the present. This is a policy that should be pursued for the duration of the war. Never in the history of the dominion has there been a greater need for co-operation between government and people; never has there been a greater willingness for such co-operation, on both sides. It might be wise, at times, to allow men like Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Defense Minister Rogers, or other cabinet ministers, to substitute for the Prime Minister, or have Hon. R. J. Manion, Conservative leader, take a turn.

In all cases, they would be speaking to the Canadian people, outlining what is being done, what has been done, and what it is proposed to do. The Canadian people would welcome such talks. But equally important, Mr. King and the others would be speaking not only to Canadians, but for Canadians to the world at large.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister
D 294224

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN

Date OCT 30 1939

Subject

Way Cleared For 'Full Speed Ahead'

Gearing of Canada's industrial and productive resources to supply the war needs of Great Britain and her allies is believed to be progressing rapidly.

Some details of this and other phases of Canada's war preparations are expected from Prime Minister Mackenzie King in the address he will broadcast over a national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Tuesday night.

It will be the second broadcast message to the Canadian people from the Prime Minister within a week. Last Friday he spoke on the aims of those engaged in the war against Germany and described the campaign as "a crusade" necessary to preserve "Christian civilization."

The Quebec election resulting in a victory for the Liberal party and an endorsation from that province of the government's war policy, coupled with a declaration from the Prime Minister that there would be no general election until after the next session, has cleared the way for a "full speed ahead" program of war activity.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D29425

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL

Date OCT 30 1939

Subject

MR. KING ON THE AIR.

The Prime Minister's broadcast speech of Friday evening was a clear, logical dignified exposition of the reasons why he, like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN a man of peace, is leading the Canadian people in the war against Germany. This is, said Mr. MACKENZIE KING, a war to save Christian civilization, which the Nazi would destroy, and in such a conflict this nation cannot be neutral or indifferent. It is a crusade, as he said—a crusade against the forces of evil.

This was the first of two addresses by the Prime Minister, and such reports to the people should be frequent, that they may be as fully informed as is considered possible on the war and the progress of our contribution to eventual victory.

If the Canadian Parliament could be held in continuous session, or could be called periodically as simply as the Parliament of the United Kingdom is called, the same necessity would not exist. But our great distances are a barrier, the expense is a consideration. In these conditions the Prime Minister, through the wireless medium, can do effective work.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D 29426

Name of Publication MONTREAL GAZETTE

Date OCT 30 1939

Subject

WHY CANADA FIGHTS.

Prime Minister King on Friday night delivered the first of two broadcasts dealing with the war and Canada's part in it. Tomorrow night he is to tell his listeners what Canada is doing in its capacity as a belligerent nation and, we may hope, what progress has been made. The public will be glad to receive in this regard as much information as the Prime Minister is at liberty to convey and in the meantime he can be assured of one thing, namely, that he cannot outline too great an effort. In his Friday address he told the people of Canada why they are in this war, why Great Britain and France are in it, and why the issues at stake are of vital concern to all democracies. It may be said that he told us nothing new, and perhaps he did not, but even as a recapitulation of known facts his statement was well worth making and well worth hearing. It was impressive and inspiring, and so far as pacifist elements in this country are concerned, it seems to have been necessary. It was, for example, a complete answer to that group of ministers of the Gospel who quite recently put their names to a mischievous and mendacious anti-war declaration. These men and others who may think with them were reminded that Christianity itself is at stake in this conflict and that those who are fighting the Nazi ideology are engaged in a Christian crusade.

From the Prime Minister's own personal point of view the story which he told was a story of a tragedy. He described the rise of Hitlerism, the conditions and the methods which have enabled the Nazi party to fasten itself upon the German nation and to apply its doctrine of force first to domestic and then to international affairs. He explained that it is against this doctrine that the European democracies have taken up arms, those democracies having realized that Hitlerism and freedom, paganism and Christianity, cannot all survive in the same world. Canada was bound to take up a challenge which was directed against all the institutions and rights which Canadians hold dear and which have been won through generations of suffering and sacrifice. Everybody knows that Mr. King is and has always been an apostle of peace and when he told of the origin and depth of his convictions in this regard, of his hatred of war, of his life-long effort to promote peace in all fields of human activity and in all human relationships, he told nothing that was not already known. Yet the telling was profoundly significant because Mr. King is now engaged in leading a government and a nation in what may well be the most frightful and at the same time the most decisive war in the history of mankind. Nothing less than absolute conviction in the justice of his cause could have drawn a man of Mr. King's temperament into the course which he is now pursuing and in that fact alone there is a guiding lesson for all those on this continent who have so far failed to grasp and to understand the real issues which will be determined once and for all in the outcome of this struggle. In that fact also there is an assurance that Mr. King, having put his hand to the plough, will not turn back, that there will be no slackening of effort and no counting of the cost. The Prime Minister believes, as do his fellow-citizens throughout Canada, that the Dominion lives or dies as a free country according to the ability of the Allied nations to carry on this war to successful completion.

PRESS CLIPPINGS D 29427 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Telegram

Date Oct.30/39

Subject

PREMIER KING DECLARES WAR IS A "CRUSADE."

Premier King's broadcast exposition of Canada's war aims on Friday last was entirely admirable. Clear, concise, comprehensive, it set forth with quiet force and irresistible logic the reasons that compelled the British Commonwealth of Nations to take up arms and embark on a course which every nation detested. In its analysis of the causes that produced Hitlerism, in its description of the manner by which Hitlerism became a threat to the world, and in its definition of the issues on which the conflict was at last joined, the speech was a model of its kind.

As the Prime Minister says, this war is a crusade, a crusade for freedom, and for Christianity. The attack on Poland was the occasion, not the cause, of the struggle. The cause was the challenge openly flung forth by brutal rulers who, having won power at home by terrorizing their own people, hoped to achieve world domination by terrorizing all other nations. The challenge was unmistakable; it had become clear and plain over a period in which every appeal to reason had failed; to refuse it would be to exist under a reign of growing fear until freedom was finally trampled out. That neither Canada nor any nation of the British Empire would do.

Both Canada and Great Britain enter the tragic conflict under leaders who are, in one respect, at least, thoroughly representative of national sentiment. Whatever else may be charged against Premier King or Premier Chamberlain, nobody can accuse them of being warmongers. Both, as has been amply proved by their words and deeds, are men of peace, men to whom the very thought of war is abhorrent, men who would make almost any sacrifice to avoid international strife. When two such men take their countries into war it is plain beyond question that there is nothing unworthy in their motives; that the cause is just.

The Prime Minister's address furnished convincing evidence of a fact which embittered critics of the British have consistently overlooked, the fact that the Canadian government was with the British throughout in the struggle for peace; that it sympathized with every effort that was made to avert the catastrophe and to secure a settlement by reasonable means. "Like Britain and France," he said, "we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed, as quickly as it was erected, that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being unloosed on the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors."

There, in a few words, is complete explanation of the peace policy that has been pursued in the past and of the decision to embark on a conflict which is in truth, as no war ever was before, a crusade.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 29428

Name of Publication Toronto Globe and Mail

Date Oct. 30/39.

Subject

WHY CANADA IS AT WAR.

Prime Minister King's first broadcast address was entitled appropriately, "Canada's War Aims." The explanation was advisable for the benefit of those Canadians who fail to appreciate the significance of the conflict, and for the enlightenment of listeners abroad who see no excuse for Canada's participation. How could this country have an interest in a European war? How, especially, could it have aims? From the standpoint of war aims as ordinarily understood in the past, there could be no excuse. Canada is not likely to be found on the side of an aggressor seeking territorial expansion in some other part of the world, and might not feel called upon to help defend the nation attacked. The issue this time is as vital to this Dominion as to any people anywhere. Mr. King summed it up in one sentence: "The time has come when to save our Christian civilization we must be prepared to lay down our lives."

This is a Christian nation. Our laws and mode of living, inherited from the Mother Country, are based on the principles of Christianity. Nazism has destroyed these principles wherever its power has extended. Its creed is pagan. It thrives on the authority of brutal might. The brotherhood of man is not recognized in its tenets. In fighting the expansion of Hitlerism and Germanism, Canada is striving to preserve most sacred rights for herself and others.

This war plainly is no ordinary struggle for political power. Hitler, like his predecessors, but with more success, has taught the Germans that they are a superior people entitled to live at the expense of others. We see the result in the enslavement of the conquered. The property is appropriated for German use, the people must submit individually and collectively to Nazi wishes. We who are accustomed to the British way of encouraging freedom and self-government may find it hard to understand. Yet, as victims of Nazi expansion, those of us fortunate enough to escape the fire, death and pillage of its barbaric warfare would be deprived of all the freedom inherited with our traditions, slaves of a pagan, military organization. We cannot imagine the United States imposing paganism and slavery on the Cubans and Filipinos, stealing their property and ordering their lives, after waging successful war. Nevertheless, this is how German Nazism treats those it overwhelms.

What we at this distance realize but dimly is that the direct aim of Nazism is destruction of the British Empire. We have seen the efforts to placate the French and drive a wedge between them and the British, to obtain a freer hand to attack Britain and British Empire outposts. Britain is the great obstacle to Nazi advancement to world dominion. And we shall make a tremendous mistake if we believe this aim at world power is not real. Mr. King was speaking with knowledge when he said: "In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world."

The right to rule Canada comes in with the rest of the program, to impose on Canada the pagan doctrine of might, to destroy freedom of government, of religion and speech, and make Canadians hewers of wood and drawers of water for "the superior race." Britain is hated because her manpower and resources have been marshalled in mighty force to hold the Nazis in bounds.

Canada's war aim is to help Britain and her ally save civilization from this terrible danger, and in so doing, save herself. The early crusades were wars of offense. Today's Christian crusade is a war of defense. No cause could be more righteous. Mr. King went to the heart of the matter when he described Canada as defender of the faith, defender of her own soul and the brotherhood of man. The views he expressed are shared by all thoughtful Canadians.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 29429

Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Globe and Mail

Date Oct. 30/39.

Subject

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN

D 29430

Date OCT 31 1939

Subject

Crusade For More Civilization

Tonight Prime Minister Mackenzie King will broadcast again to the nation on Canada's war effort. Last Friday night he spoke of the war against Germany as a crusade. Denouncing the Nazi doctrine as the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel, the prime minister went on to say:

> If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is, for the allied forces, a crusade.

The enlisted men of the Canadian active service force were described by the prime minister as "first and foremost, defenders of the faith."

Other broadcasting over the CBC's national network is being put on to enlighten listeners on the loftiness of Canada's purpose in this crusade. Some of it is hardly on the same level as the prime minister's inspired words. Even in a holy war, radio broadcasting should be used sparingly. It can have a backfire effect.

It must be difficult for some of the elder statesmen again to call for the sacrifice of Canadian youth. So little time has elapsed since the recruiting oratory of the last war when 50,000 of the pick of Canada's manhood were offered up on the altar of patriotism.

More could have been done in the twenty years of armistice to allow Christian civilization to manifest itself. It must call for a clear conscience and a very clear vision to impel Canadian statesmen, publishers and other leaders of opinion to broadcast into the homes of Canada on the righteousness of this renewal of war after years of fruitless armistice.

When Germany is again defeated, when the Nazi challenge is beaten back, Christian civilization will need to produce more practical results. After the armistice in 1918, General Jan Christian Smuts said:

> There is no doubt that mankind is once more on the move. The very foundations have been shaken and loosened and things are again fluid. The tents have been struck, and the Great Caravan of Humanity is once more on the march.

The leaders of the great caravan of humanity had fifteen years to direct the march along a better path, away from sowing the seeds of war in economic conflict, before Adolf Hitler emerged in 1933 with the Nazi challenge. Living conditions in the civilized world had been reduced to a sorry state, with millions of people denied the right to more than a bare existence in compulsory idleness.

A few of the leading statesmen in various countries are showing themselves to be aware that civilization cannot survive under recurring periods of economic war leading to military war. The periodical sacrifice of youth, first in years of compulsory idleness, followed by years of military service, is a vicious downward spiral. The reactionary process has to be reversed. There must be more civilization. As much zeal is needed to produce beneficial results, without economic war in the years after the next armistice, as there is outpouring of wealth to produce military results in the years of sacrifice of youth as defenders of the faith.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN

Date OCT 31 1939

D 29431

Subject

Crusade For More Civilization

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When Germany is again defeated, when the Nazi challenge is beaten back, Christian civilization will need to produce more practical results. After the armistice in 1918, General Jan Christian Smuts said:

> There is no doubt that mankind is once more on the move. The very foundations have been shaken and loosened and things are again fluid. The tents have been struck, and the Great Caravan of Humanity is once more on the march.

The leaders of the great caravan of humanity had fifteen years to direct the march along a better path, away from sowing the seeds of war in economic conflict, before Adolf Hitler emerged in 1933 with the Nazi challenge. Living conditions in the civilized world had been reduced to a sorry state, with millions of people denied the right to more than a bare existence in compulsory idleness.

A few of the leading statesmen in various countries are showing themselves to be aware that civilization cannot survive under recurring periods of economic war leading to military war. The periodical sacrifice of youth, first in years of compulsory idleness, followed by years of military service, is a vicious downward spiral. The reactionary process has to be reversed. There must be more civilization. As much zeal is needed to produce beneficial results, without economic war in the years after the next armistice, as there is outpouring of wealth to produce military results in the years of sacrifice of youth as defenders of the faith.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D 29432

Name of Publication Windsor Star

Date Nov.1/39.

Subject

Mr. King's Address Commended

EDITOR, The Windsor Star,

Sir: Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. King, overshadows Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, in scathingly denouncing Adolf Hitler and the Nazi war mongers, and in placing guilt for the war squarely on the shoulders of Germany. He shines as a political speaker, but excels on other subjects.

Mr. King unmasked, laid bare diabolical Hitlerism to the eyes of the world. He convincingly depicted that all our forefathers sweat blood to hand down to us, freedom of mind, body and spirit, is in jeopardy, is threatened with annihilation by forces of godless treachery that uphold Satan's doctrine of might is right.

Mr. King said: "When Nazi Germany deliberately fomented the dispute with Poland, German aggression and German power had reached a place where, to save the civilization enjoyed by free countries, it became necessary for one or more of the great powers to say that Nazi aggression must cease. For if gangster methods supplant the rule of law, sooner or later, all the powers of darkness and evil are loosened. It is on the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. The Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of what one finds in a Christian gospel. If it prevails, there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war for the Allied forces is a crusade."

In his timely talk to the Canadian people, of world-wide significance, "The Issues in the Present War," Mr. King also told how the German people are dupes of the Nazi regime, are mere cannon fodder or chattels of the state.

If pamphlets containing Mr. King's address, printed in German, were rained from the sky over Germany, would it not greatly aid in ending the war, by awakening the German people —for due to a Hitler controlled press, radio and other means of communication, they know nothing of what is transpiring within or without Germany, other than that fed to them by trickster, utterly unreliable German propaganda?

J. R. BALL.

Chatham.

D 29433

☆ ☆ ☆

Prime Minister Mackenzie King's address, last night, on "The Issue in the Present War" was an admirably clear summary of the reasons why we are engaged in the struggle with Hitlerism. When he said that "only by the destruction of Nazism and the resistance of ruthless aggression can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism," he stated the case concisely. Lucid, also, was his analysis of Nazism and his explanation of how it obtained its present physical and intellectual strangle-hold on the German people. His sketch of the grim "background for war" constituted one of the Prime Minister's finest efforts at verbal exposition.

Brantford "Expositor"
Oct. 28: Page 4, Col. 2.
"Editorial"

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Brantford "Expositor"
Oct. 28: Page 4, Col. 2.
"Editorial".

From: Vancouver Sun,
Vancouver, B.C.
(Editorial) Oct. 28th

D 29434 File 87

King States the Issue

Mackenzie King, all his life the man of peace, told the Canadian people last night why he was leading Canada into war. Hating war with all his soul, Mackenzie King hates tyranny more, and in this war he sees nothing less than the question whether freedom and Christianity can survive against tyranny all over the world.

The issue before us, as laid down by the leader of our Canadian race, is very clear and very simple. The issue is the preservation of our Christian civilization. As a Christian of deep religious convictions, and not afraid to proclaim those convictions to his countrymen, Mr. King tells us that if the new paganism of Germany is not stopped now the whole Christian concept of life must perish from the earth.

Nothing could be more remarkable in Canada, nothing could more clearly show the profound choice before us than the conversion of Mackenzie King from the man of peace to the man of war. More perhaps than any eminent statesman in the Empire, he has opposed all the ordinary influences towards war—opposed imperialism, jingoism and the economic nationalism which make war.

But now he sees all these things swept aside; he sees all the hopes of his lifetime in ruin—nothing left but the final necessity of preserving one central idea from which, if it is preserved, a new world may be erected.

So Mackenzie King asks Canada to fight, not for a slogan, not for any hope of material gain, not even for the ordinary narrow conception of patriotism, but for something much bigger, for the idea that Christianity brought into the world. Whether we are religious people or not, that is the idea which lies at the root of all our personal liberty. It is the only safeguard of the individual from the slavery of the state. It is the only thing, he says, that stands between us and another age of barbarism.

A great faith and a high hope spoke through the lips of the Prime Minister, through the lips of a man who has risen in these last two months to the stature of real greatness, who can speak now for the whole people of Canada, from coast to coast. It is his faith that the war is more than a war. It is a crusade. Every Canadian in uniform is more than a defender of his Empire, more than a defender of his country; he is a defender of an idea. He is, says Mackenzie King, a "defender of the faith."

No one, listening, could doubt this man's sincerity. No one who knows him can doubt that if Canada could have stayed out of war, Mackenzie King would have kept it out. No one knows better than he the inevitable results of war, the exhaustion of nations, the piling up of new problems, the postponement of reforms, the halt in all progress.

But he has been forced unwillingly to the conclusion that no progress is possible if the pagan worship of force is not halted before it spreads like an infection through the whole human family.

This was a speech which will kindle the imagination and the faith of all Canadians. It will make them rejoice that in this time of peril they have at their head a man who believes in a great idea and will risk everything

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D 29435

The Standard

Published at Nos. 17-21 Queen Street
St. Catharines, Ontario

The St. Catharines Standard Limited
Proprietors and Publishers

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1939

Yesterday's Circulation 12,183

BIBLE STORY FOR TODAY

CAREFUL PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION PRECEDE A GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENT: Ye stand this day all of you before the Lord your God; your captains of your tribes, your elders, and your officers, with all the men of Israel.—Deut. 29:10.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH

The address of Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, last night, over the national network was a solemn commitment of the nation to the prosecution of the war by a man who confessed that he hated war but equally hated all forms of dictatorships. Mr. King spoke for the overwhelming majority of the Canadian people and he expressed their innermost thoughts and feelings. His indictment of Nazism was couched in language of precision without oratorical flourish, but what the Prime Minister of this Dominion said relevant to the cause of the war, and the reasons for Canada's participation, will be sustained by the judgment of history.

There was a solemn warning issued by the Prime Minister. "It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today," declared Mr. King. "Should Nazism triumph in Europe, what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?" Those people in the United States who have asked Canadians why Canada should be at war when so far away from the seat of the struggle, have their answer in Mr. King's words. It is bad enough on the world economy, forsooth, to have dictatorships in nations with their tens of millions of people, but the threat to force such rule on other nations is a threat against the entire world. The menace exists for the United States as much as it does for Canada, and this conflict is being waged with British lives and money to preserve freedom and justice for nations too small to help themselves and to wipe out the evil thing which menaces everybody.

The Prime Minister gave a true picture of the technique of the Nazis. They played the same game with Austria, with Czechoslovakia, with Memel and they tried to play it over again with Poland. They overplayed their hand. After Poland had been smashed Hitler wiggled for peace and promised 100 years of contentment. It was the same gestture as when he shook hands with Chamberlain at Munich. Mr. King made it abundantly clear that the war was planned deliberately in Germany, and no force, no argument from without Germany, could have prevented or postponed the conflict.

Mr. King rose to inspired heights of eloquence when he outlined the real, fundamental war aims of Britain, France, Canada and the rest of the Empire. His thoughts may be blazoned across the sky for all to read. We are fighting for the freedom of "mind and soul." Mr. King's peroration of ringing truth will proudly stand forth in the archives of this country for all time to come:

"The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith.

"Like others who have gone firth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

From-
Standard -
St Catherines.
Ont.

28.10.39.

D 29435

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Standard -
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28.10.39.

REPEAT
REPETITION

Hamilton Spectator, October 28th, 1939.

Page 6 "Editorial".

D 29436

HAMILTON, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1939

Mr. King's Appeal

"I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. . . It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors. The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation."

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's Prime Minister, is not given over to emotional heroics. His career has been stamped by a genuine feeling of internationalism—a feeling that many people believed—often rightly—imperilled the ultimate security of Canada as a British dominion.

Last night when he spoke to the people of this country he still spoke as an internationalist, but of a very different type. Where he had equivocated, he saw now a clear and direct path. Where he had compromised, he now pointed to the supreme duty of Canadians. Where he had been content to wait, he called for the full participation of the Dominion's people in a great crusade.

This is no "about face." It reflects the temper of this nation. Never in our history has there been less flag-waving, less trumpeting of national patriotism, but never—and this is much more important—has the Dominion been more solidly united, more prepared for sacrifice in a cause demanding the taking up of arms.

We think it is worth stressing this, because it does not detract from the magnificent contributions made by Canada in the past, but rather bolsters, and gives witness to the world, that this time we are convinced that everything we feel is worth living for is challenged by the forces of destruction. We have cooler heads, but clearer consciences, than we had in other days of trial.

It does not matter that people could still quibble about the possibilities of an attack on these shores; it does matter that people who hate war as war, and want only peace for sound development, are willing to throw their whole energy into a conflict across the seas.

Hard as it was to bring ourselves around to this determination, lacking as we were in preparations, reluctant as we were to endure again the tragedy that struck just twenty-five years ago, our doubts are finally dispelled. We build now on solid ground, on the unquestioned unity and deep convictions of the Canadian people. There is no looking back.

A London firm which formerly manufactured ladies' silk undergarments is now making sandbags. Nothing like a lace-edged burlap to give war that gentle touch.

From the Montreal Star
Issue of October 30, 1939.

D 29437

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR: INSPIRING ADDRESSES

IN the rush and turmoil of our modern life public speakers all too often are handicapped by lack of time for deliberation and preparation. Even those who are endowed with the gift of natural eloquence find that the modern god of speed is more often than not a hindrance; but when a man who has the essential background of culture and of knowledge also enjoys sufficient leisure to enable him to give to the themes with which he deals in his public utterances time and concentration, the result is likely to be a speech the memory of which survives the immediate period of its utterance.

It is not often in Canadian records that we find an address so marked by qualities of inspiration and of vision as that which was delivered by His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir to the officers of the Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment of Canada on Saturday night on the occasion of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the formation of that unit as a Regiment of the Line in the British Army.

It was not a long speech as Canadian public speeches go, but it was one almost every sentence of which recalled the historic past in vivid and memorable phrase. Tracing the splendid story of the Black Watch down the years, His Excellency drew from it inspiration for the present, and pointed out the true significance of its great and enduring traditions for members of the regiment today.

> "A regiment," said His Excellency, "is a wonderful thing. It is a little clan which at any moment may find itself islanded in great seas of pain and death. Its members are bound together by ties which are closer than friendship, and bound not only to each other but to those who have gone before. A regimental tradition is a living thing almost like a personal memory."

And a little later on he reminded his hearers again that "a regiment like yours is not only the men who are enrolled in it today, but the great company who for two centuries have lived and died in its ranks. That is why we celebrate this anniversary and praise famous men."

Speaking of the present, His Excellency summarized the spirit in which Canada is fighting this war in these burning words:

> "We meet tonight under the shadow of war, a war in which the cause we fight for is more momentous and more sacred than in any of our old campaigns. In them we fought for security, or for the defence of territory, or for the balance of power in Europe; today we are fighting for those spiritual values which alone make life worth living. We are striving against the recrudescence of savagery and tyranny, and since those dark powers have appealed to the sword, we must meet them with the sword."

That is the spirit which should animate every Canadian; it is the spirit which we believe will enable this country to play its part fully and valiantly in the tremendous struggle which faces the Empire today. Canada is fortunate in having, as the personal representative of His Majesty the King, who exemplifies the ideals the Empire is pledged to uphold in this momentous conflict, a statesman with the imagination and the vision Lord Tweedsmuir has revealed and the power to express both in words neither his hearers nor his readers will willingly let die.

* * * * * *

IN a special address, broadcast to the people of Canada the night before Lord Tweedsmuir spoke, Premier Mackenzie King voiced sentiments which also held high qualities of inspiration and of faith. Mr. King, who has a profound sense of his great responsibilities in leading the Government of this country in wartime, spoke with the earnest and at times passionate sincerity of a man who believes with all his might and main in the cause for which Canadians are fighting. Coming from one whose whole career has been devoted to ideals of peace, and to whom war and all it connotes is intensely distasteful, the Premier's address made a very deep impression and will, we believe, exert a wide influence in removing doubts and in stimulating determination to fight for the high ideals he set forth.

Mr. King declared that Canada is helping Britain and France to wage a Holy War against Germany, because the Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel, and if it prevails the result will be an end to Christian civilization. He warned that mankind is standing today upon the edge of an abyss, and he closed his address with this solemn adjuration:

> "The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. Young men who are enlisting in our forces today to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith. Like those who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Mr. Mackenzie King spoke throughout with the calm and firm conviction of a man who had not only made up his mind but felt that he was expressing the mind of a united people. It was easy to sense in his words again and again the feeling that he knows today that he has behind him a united Canada and that the decision of Quebec last week has lifted a great burden and cleared the way for truly national effort in which every Province of the Dominion may be relied upon to play its part without stint and without thought of sacrifice.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D 29438

The Calgary Herald

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1939

Editorial

No Other Course

IT is safe to say that the Canadian prime minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, has delivered few more effective and moving addresses during his long public career than his national broadcast last evening dealing with war causes and issues.

Here was a life-long lover of peace, a conciliator by natural inclination and training, a statesman who has always preferred compromise to strife, explaining in convincing phrases the reasons why Canada had no option but to join in the Empire war against German ruthlessness and glorification of force. He made it crystal clear why this Dominion, in company with the Mother Country and the sister dominions, had to accept a challenge which has been developing for several years. That challenge is the German Nazi ambition to dominate the world by force.

Appeasement, conciliation, concession even to dangerous lengths, were wasted on the present German rulers. These efforts to preserve a peace of sorts in Europe were regarded by Hitler and his aides as signs of weakness. Every capitulation inspired new and greater demands.

Mr. King reviewed in his half-hour address the steady encroachment on the rights of neighbors by rampant Nazi-ism during the past four years, the Nazi contempt for the sanctity of contracts, and Germany's tyrannical attitude toward all other peoples. He declared that this campaign of terrorization had reached its zenith when Poland was invaded and showered with bombs. Then was exposed finally for all men to see the uselessness of trying to negotiate with the present German rulers.

If liberty and individual initiative are not to perish from the earth, this naked and unashamed espousal of the doctrine of force and intimidation must be destroyed, and Mr. King called on his fellow-countrymen to rally to the support of the Mother Country and France in their present crusade for the preservation of the freedom of the mind and soul and the destruction of international gangsterism. He declared that the Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of all that is best and noblest in the life of freedom-loving communities.

D 29438

The Calgary Herald

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1939

Editorial

No Other Course

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D29439

File-21

Jewish Daily Eagle (Montreal)
30 October, 1939

Translation follows

קאנאדע אין קריג

פון פרעמיער קינג ערקלערט די אורזאכען פון קריג און די גרויסע געפאהרען פון נאציזם — אנטיסעמיטיזם איז איינע פון די אורזאכען ווארום די דעמאקראטיע זיך נים געקאנט איינלעבען מיט דער נאציסער דייטשלאנד

פון י. מדרש

וואס קאנאדע איז אריין אין קריג האט מען שוין געהערט געזונג שטארקע רעדעס געגעבן היסטאריים פון וועלערע רעגירונגס־פיהרער. פרעמיער קינג האט אויך ניגע מאל שוין גערעדט וועגען די אורזאכען צו קריג. אבער די שטארקסטע רעדע וועלכע דער פרעמיער האט געהאלטען וועגען דער מלחמה און וועגען די אורזאכען ווארום קאנאדע באטייליגט זיך אין איהר איז געהאלטען געווארען פריהאיט, דעמאקראטיע, צו זיין פריי־זיך צו דרוקן אויס אידעען, אין דעמאקראטיע, פון אמת, פון מענשען־פרייהייט. אין די קינדער האט מען אויסגעפיהרט שנאה צו אנדערע ראסען און נאציאנאליטעטען, די פאליטיק פון דייטשלאנד וועלכע האט זיך אידענטיפיצירט מיט נאציזם האט געשטרעבט צו אויסברויטען רעזן איהר טיראניש מאכט איבער אלע נאציאנען. האם האט ארויסגערופען רעם קריג.

דער פרעמיער האט געפרעגט: „וווי קומט עס וואס דייטשע פאליק וועלכע האט אייגענטליך גיט קיין חשק צו קריג, זאל זיך אונטערווארפען צו אזא ברוטאליען רעזשים וווי היטלערס אין ער האט דערויף געגעבען פאלגענדע דערקלערונג:

דייטשלאנד איז ארוים פון קרוג שטארק דערנידעריגט און הערשאפען. עם ווינען ענטשטאנען שווערע עקאנאמישע אין סאציאלע פראבלעמען פאר דייטשע מאנען. די רעפובליק וועלכע איז געשאפען געווארען נאך דער מלחמה, איז געווען מאכטלאז. זי האט ניט געהאט די נויטיגע כוחות צו העלפן אט די אנגעווחטאגטע פראבלעמען.

ווען די רעפובליק האט זיך געראנגעלט מיט די סאציאלע און עקאנאמישע פראבלעמען איז געווארען שטארק די קאמוניסטישע פארטיי. עס איז טאקי ניט געווען קיין מעגליכקייט, אז די קאמוניסטען זאלען איבערנעמען די מאכט. אבער די דייטשען זיינען געווען אנגעשראקען. א גרויסע טייל פון דער דייטשער באפעלקערונג האט געציטערט פאר קאמוניזם זעהענדיג וואס עס איז פארגעקומען אין רוסלאנד נאך דער באלשעוויסטישער רעוואלוציע. היטלער האט זיך דאן אונטערגעוויקט מיט זיינע אנטי־קאמוניסטישע לאוזונגען. ער האט זיך אנגענעבען אלס שונא פון קאמוניזם און אידן. די מורא פאר קאמוניזם האט איהם צוגעשאפט א היבש ביסעל נאכפאלגער. אויך א דעמאגאגישען אופן האט ער פארבונדען קאמוניזם מיט אידן און געזאגט אז דעמאקראטיע איז אידישע אויפגעפונדען. ער האט אויסגעפירט דיקטאטור.

פון דאן אן האט היטלער אנגעפאנגען אן אגיטאציע געגען די דעמאקראטיעס. אין די קעפ פון די דייטשע מאסען האט ארייגגעהאקט דעם גערמאנען, אז די דעמאקראטיעס זיינען שונאים פון דייטשען פאלק. די דייטשע יוגענד האט מען גערעדט זו זאל האסען דעמאקראטיע, פרייהייט און פארהערליכען טאבט און צוואנג. אין וואס איז חיזיק אין די דעמאקראטישע לענדער, ווי גערעכטיגקייט, וויסר־דינג באציאונגען צווישען מענשען, עטיק, העליגיע, איז פון די נאציס ציניש אויסגעטאבט געווארען. פאגאניזם איז געשטעלט געווארען העכער

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D29439

File-21

Jewish Daily Eagle (Montreal)
30 October, 1939

Translation follows

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פון י. מדרש

ווען מאנאדע איז אריין אין קריג האט מען שוין גערעכנט געגנט שטארק רעכענט גפאהרען פון אינערע פיינדליכע. פרעמיער קינג האט אויך נישט טאי שוין געדרעט וועגען די אונזאכען פון קריג. אבער די שטארקסטע ערד אין צילען פון קריג, אבער די שטארקסטע ערד פרעמיער האט געהאלטען וועגען דער מיתמה אין וועגען די אונזאכען וואס האבען מאטיוירט זיך אויך אויף גאנץ אנדערע ווייזען. ער האט גערעדט וועגען דער נויטווענדיגקייט פון אונטערגאנג. אויב דער היטלעריזם וועט ניט פארניכטעט ווערען וועלען די דעמאקראטיעס מיזען אונטערגעהן. עס וועט נעמען א סך צו מעגלעכע פרוכט פרוכטען. ווייזיך איך זאל ניט האבען מיתמה אז אבער ניכער די פארמע פון דיקטאטור וואס דער היטלעריזם ווייזט אריינצווינגען אויף דער מענשהייט" האט דער פרעמיער באמערקט, אויסטרייבענדיג הערטיט די גפאהרען פון נאציזם וואס דער היטלעריזם האט געבראכט.

אין דא האט דער פרעמיער גענעבען א קלאהרע בילד פון דעם היטלעריזם. ווי אזוי עס האט זיך ענטוויקעלט אין גרויסע וואלען אזא גפאהר צוויי וויזאציע, אז די דעמאקראטיע דערזעהט אין אונז פראנקרייך אין א שוועכער קריג וואס האט דעם ציל צו באבען א סך צום היטלעריזם.

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דייטשלאנד ענטוויקעלט אין די לעצטע יאהרען א פארטיי וועלכע האט גערעדט א חאנדרא ניט בייז איבער דער רעגירונג נור אויך איבער די יעבענס פון די דייטשע מאסען. אזוי ארום האט די רעגירונג פארטיי אייסגעאבייט אוא טערארמיסטעם מיט וועלכן זי האט פאחשקאפט דאס פאלק. אייבדריקן א גענגעריש מיינונג צו דער רעגירונג האט גערעטש פרייהאן אדער טוט. די יעניגע וועלכע האבען גערעכט גענגען נאציזם ווינען בא־האנדעלט גיוואלדען פון שונאים פון דייטשלאנד.

די רעזולט פארטיי האט ארויסגעבראכט אין דאנד א דייץ נייע טעארייעס וועגען מענשהייט באציאונג וועלכע זיי־נען היפוך די טעארייעס אין אנדערע לענדער. די נאציס האבען געלייענט די דייטשע מיניסטער צו האבען די "אינסטרוקציעס פון מענשהייט פרייהייט, פון דעמאקראטיע, צו זיין פייניאיך צו די מראדיציעס פון גערעכטיגקייט, פון אמת, פון מענשענפרייונדישאפט. אין די מיטל דער האט מען אויסגעמארשירט שנאה צו אנדערע רעסען אין נאציאנאליטעטען. די פארטיטיטע פארטיי פון דייטשלאנד וועלכע האט זיך אידענטיפיציר מיט נאציזם האט געשטרעבט צו אויסברייטען דעם איהר טיראניטש מאכט איבער אלע נאציאנען. ראס האט ארויסגערופען דעם חרוב.

דער פרעמיער האט געפרעגט "וואי טוט עס וואס רעס דייטשע פאלק וועלכע האט אזא גרויסע קולטור, אזא גרויסע ליטעראטור, אזא גרויסע מוזיק, אזא גרויסע מענשהייט האט אזא גרויסע טיפע ליבע פון פרייהייט, וויאזוי קען עס זיין אז עס האט אזא רעגירונג? אין ער האט דערויף געענטפערט: פארגעסט דער־קלערונג:

דייטשלאנד אין ארויס פון חרוב שטארק דערנידעריגט אין חעריש־אפיר. עס ווינען ענטשטאנען שווערע עקאנאמישע אין מאציאלע פראבלעמען פאר דייטשע מאסען. די רעפובליק וועלכע איז געשאפען פון דער פארטיי. עס איז טאקי ניט געווען חיין מעגליכקייט, אז דער פאלק גיסטען זאלען איבערגעהט די מאכט, אבער די דייטשען ווינען געווען אנגעשראקען, א גרויסע טייל פון דער דייטשער באפעלקערונג האט גלויבט פאר מאנגיים יעהרגעדיג וואס עס איז פארגעקומען אין רוסלאנד נאך דער באלשעוויסטישער רעוואלוציע. היטלער האט זיך דאן אונטערגעדוקט מיט ווינע אנטיסעמיטישע לאזונגען. ער האט זיך אנגעגעבען אלס שוצא פון מאנגיים און אין דעם. די מורא פאר מאנגיים האט איהם צוגעשאפט א חיבש ביסעל נאכפאלגער. אויך א דעמאגאגישען אופן האט ער פארבונדען מאנגיים מיט'ן ווערט אידענטום. אינדוסטריעלע און פינאנציעלע אינטערעסען האבען איהם דערבאר באזארגט מיט דער חילף פון די רייכע ווערט האבען געווארען שפיז א שוידטאכט געגען מאנגיים אין דייטשלאנד. ער איז געווארען דער מאנציאר אין אינגעפירט דיקטאטור.

פון דאן אן האט היטלער אנגעפאנגען אן אגיטאציע געגען די דעמאקראטיע. אין די קעפ פון די דייטשע מאכען האט ארויסגעהאקט דעם גערמאנ. או די דער מאקראטיעס זיינען שונאים פון דייטשען פאלק. די דייטשע יוגענד האט מיזן גערעכענט זי זאל האבען דעמאקראטיע, פרייהייט אין פארהערכען טאכט אין צוואנג. אלץ זאל איז חוירג אין די דעמאקראטישע יענדער, ווי גערעכטיגקייט, וויסרידונג באציאונגען צווישען מענשען, עטיק, העריגיע, איז פון די נאציס צוגעשריבען אויסגעדאכט געווארען. פאר מאניים איז געשטעלט געווארען העכער פון דערפענטהום, בריואריטעט ווינטער

REPEAT
REPETITION

1 of/de

Jewish Daily Eagle
30 October, 1939

D29440

קאנאדע אין קריג

(שלוס פון וייט 4)

ערני־עריגט דייטשלאנד אין דעריבער איז נויטיג צו באוואפענען זיך כדי אומצוקערעז דייטשלאנד צוריק צו איהר פרי־הערדיגער מאכט. עס האט זיכ אנגעהויבען א באוועגונג פו קריגען צוריק דאס וואס זי האט געהאט פאר דער כיהחיה.

עם האט זיך אנגעהויבען מיט דעם מאר געביט אין 1935. דאס צוריקקריגען זי סאאר טעריטאריע איז געווען הער עדשטער טריומף פאר היטלער'ן. באטש היטלער האט עם געקראגען דורך א פרי־ביסציט, פונדעסטוועגען האבען די נאציס אינגעהעדט זייערע מענשען, אז ווען היטלער וואלט ניט געהאט די באוואפענטע מאכט וואלט עם דייטשלאנד קיין־מאל ניט געקראגען צוריק.

דאן האבען די נאצים אין זעערביט א טעראר־טעכניק ווי צו אטערקען די ארומיגע לענדער און ארויסצוקריגען פון זיי די טעריטאריעס וועלכע זי האט גע־וואלט. די טעכניק איז באשטאנען דערין וואס מען האט פריהער אונטערייצט די דייטשע אייגנוואהנער פון א שכנישער לאנד געגען דער דאמיגער רעגירונג. וועלכער מאכט זיך פארנאנדערגע־פאקערט אין דער שכנישער לאנד ציווישען דער דאמיגער דיזטשער מינאריטעט און דער רעגירונג. פלעגט קומען היטלער און זיך אריינמישען צו „באשיצען" די דייטשע מינאריטעט. אט די טעכניק האט מיט ערפאלג געארבייט אין עסטרייך, אין טשעכאסלאוואקיע און אויך אזא אופן האבען זיי אויך צוגעגרי־פען מעמעל. היטלער האט געמיינט, אז דאס וועט אויך ארבייטען בנוגע פוילען.

אבער וועו עס איז געקומען צו פוילען האבען די העמאקראטיעס באשלאסען, אז ווייטער קאן אזוי ניט אנגעהן. ענגלאנד און פראנקרייך האבען איינגעזעהן, אז היטלער'ס אגרעסיע מיז אפגעשטעלט ווערען אויב מען וויל פארמיידען, אז ער זאל באהערשען די וועלט. אלע פארזוכען זיינען געמאכט געווארען צו שליכטען דעם סכסוך מיט פוילען רוהיג פריהפאבער פארטיטלונג. אבער וועו היטלער האט געוויזען, אז ער ווילל ניט פארטיטלונג נור מאכט האבען די העמאקראטישע מיעבטע, ענגלאנד און פראנקרייך, ער־קלערט קריג.

אנריהרענדיג די מאוטישע ראלע אין דעם קריג, האט פרעמיער קינג אונטערשטראכען פאהגענדע צאמענטען. כדי צו פיהרען די קריג געגען ענגלאנד און פראנקרייך האט היטלער געשאפען א נאציאגרעסיע טריטי מיט די סאוועטען. ער האט געמאכט הנחות צו זיין ערגסטען שונא, צו סטאלינען. ער האט ערלויבט סטאלינען צו פארשטארקען זיין אינפלום אין מזרח איראפא. וואהרום האט עם היטלער געטאן? דער ענטפער איז: היטלער איז פאראינטערעסירט, אז עס זאל זיין כאאטיש און אומרוה אין ענגער שיין פון איראפא וואו די מיהמה ווערט ניט געפיהרט. דאס, מיינט היט־לער, וועט זיין גינסטיג פאר איהם. היט־לער שרעקט זיך ניט וואס די סאוועטען ווערען דערווייל שטארקער. ער האלט זיך ביי דער טעאריע פון ראסען־סופעריאריטעט. די דייטשען, גלויבט ער, זיינען א פיל שטארקערע ראסע ווי די סלאוויישע און וועו די דייטשען וועלען פיהרען, אז זיי דארפען אפשוואכען די רוסען וועלען זיי עס קאנען טהאו. צוליב אט דעם גלויי־

D 29440

REPEAT
REPETITION

D 29441

CANADA AT WAR
(translation)

How Premier King explains the reasons for war and the great dangers of the Nazis---anti-semitism is one of the reasons by which the democracies have not been able to live in with Nazi Germany.

Since Canada has entered the war have we already heard enough strong speeches against Hitlerism from our Government leader. Premier King has a few times already spoke about the reasons and objects of war. But the strongest speech which the premier has held about the war and about the reasons why Canada is partaking in it was held Friday evening. In his speech, which was broadcasted throughout the country, has Premier Mackenzie King made clear all issues of the war and stated the reasons by which Canada has stood by the democracies, England and France, in a hard war which has the objective to make an end of Hitlerism.

Right at the start the Premier emphasized that the main reason of the war is to save the present civilation from going under. If Hitlerism would not be destroyed the democracies would have to go under. It would make an end of mankinds freedom, " How much I hate war, I hate even more the form of dictatorship which Hitlerism desires to force upon mankind", the premier emphasized, illustrating by this the dangers of Naziism which Hitlerism has brought.

And here the Premier gave a clear picture of Hitlerism, how it had progressed itself and got so dangerous for civilation, that the democratic countries had no other way out, but to declare war.

For a great many people it is hard to understand how this terror-conception was able to domineer Germany.

D 29442

Before our eyes, has in Germany progressed in the last few years a party which received a control not only over the Government but also over the lives of the German people. In this way had this party worked out such a terror-system which had enslaved the nation. To express an adverse opinion of the Government was to threaten prison or death. Those who spoke against Naziism were treated as enemies of Germany.

This same party brought into the country a list of new theories about human relations which are in contrast to the theories in other countries. The Nazis taught the German children to hate the institutions of human freedom, of democracy, to be hateful to the traditions of righteousness, of truth, of human friedship. In the children they have planted hate to other races and nationalities. The political party of Germany which identified itself with Naziism had strived to spread out her tyranic strength over all nations. This provoked the war.

The premier asked, "How is it that the German people which alone did not have any desire to fight, should throw themselves under such a brutal regime as Hitler's?" and he gave for this the following explanation:

Germany came out of the war strongly humiliated and down-hearted. There became hard economic and social problems for the German people. The republic which was created after the war, was powerless. She did not have the necessary strength to solve these aching problems.

When the republic had wrestled with the social and economic problems, the communistic party got strong.

D 29443

There really was no possibility that the communists should take over the power. But the Germans were frightened. A great part of the German people feared communism, seeing what had happened in Russia after the Bolshevik revolution. Hitler moved up with his anti-communistic policies. He declared himself as an enemy of communists and Jews. The fright for communism had given him a considerable amount of followers. In a demagogueic way he connected communism with world Jewry. Industrial and financial interests therefore had supplied him with means of money. With the help of the rich who wanted to create power protection against communism, Hitler came to his greatness in Germany. He became the chancellor and established dictatorship.

From then on Hitler started an agitation against the democracies. In the heads of the German masses he drove in the thought that the democracies are the enemies of the German people. German youth were taught to hate democratic freedom and to idolize might and force. Everything which is holy in democratic countries, as righteousness, richeous relations between people, ethics, religion, were by the Nazis cynically mocked. Paganism was held higher than Christianity, brutality more important than pity. The Jews were proclaimed as enemies to which people need use brutality. At the same time they took to building a mighty war machine. Because of this they put to work a greater share of the workers, whom under other conditions went around unemployed. In this way in Germany became a sort of temporary prosperity, which appeared as if in Germany had come a normal economic order, for which the

D 29444

Nazis took a great deal of credit.

Afterwards, the Nazis showed achievements on the International field. Hitler kept on ranting that the Versailles Treaty had lowered Germany and therefore it was necessary to arm herself in order to bring back Germany to her previous might. There then started a movement to get back that which she had before the war. It started with the Saar region in 1935. The getting back of the Saar territory was the first triumph for Hitler. Though Hitler got it through a plebicite, nevertheless the Nazis convinced their people, that if Hitler did not have the armed might, Germany would never have got it back.

Then the Nazis worked out a terror-technique to frighten the neighbouring countries and to get out of them the territories which she wanted. The technique consisted in that which they had previously instigated, the German inhabitants from a neighbouring country between that German minority and the government. Hitler used to come and mix in to "protect" the German minority. That very technique had worked with success in Austria, in Czech-Slovakia, and in that way also they took away Memel. Hitler had thought that this would also work in respect to Poland.

But when it came to Poland, the democracies had decided that it could not go on like this any further. England and France realized that Hitler's aggressiveness must be stopped if they were to avoid that he should rule the world. All efforts were made to settle the difference with Poland through peaceful meditations.

D 29445

But when Hitler showed that he did not want meditation but power, the democratic powers, England and France declared war.

Touching the Soviet role in this war, Premier King emphasized the following moments. In order to conduct the war against England and France, Hitler concluded a non-agression pact with the Soviets, he made concessions to his worst enemy, to Stalin, he allowed Stalin to strengthen his influence in East Europe. Why did Hitler do it? The answer is: Hitler is interested that there shall be chaos and unrest in that part of Europe where the war in not being conducted. This Hitler thinks will be favourable for him. Hitler does not fear that the Soviets are becoming stronger in the meantime. He adheres to the theory of race auperiority. The Germans, he believes are a much stronger race than the Slavs and when the Germans will feel that they need to weaken the Russians they will be able to do it. Because of this belief Hitler entered in his adventure with Stalin.

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These are the most important parts of Premier King's speech which show that Canada consciously entered the war to help the Empire from a great danger. The danger of Naziism which threatens to capture the power in many lands and install slavery, oppression and racial laws and all trpubles which are in the Third Riech.

From
The Ontario Intelligencer
31-10-39.

Re
D 23446
Prime's Broadcast.

THE ONTARIO INTELLIGENCER
THE DAILY ONTARIO INTELLIGENCER is published every afternoon (Sunday and holidays excepted) at The Ontario Intelligencer Building, Front Street, Belleville.

FOR PRINCIPLE

Prime Minister King has pledged Canada to the destruction of Hitlerism with its spirit of domination and suppression of national and personal liberty. The Canadian leader did not lose the opportunity to stress the fact that this is a war where Christianity and civilization are at stake. There is not a Canadian but feels that this viewpoint is the correct one. Every Canadian knows that Hitlerism and the Nazi doctrine are the foes of everything in the international life and in the life of a nation and individual that Canada cherishes.

This war is for "the preservation not alone of national and personal freedom but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul." No one dare gainsay that.

In his declaration in his recent broadcast he said he had hated war and loved peace. So do all Canadians. They would do everything they could for peace but yield up their hard-earned freedom they will not. They know as citizens know that in this imperfect world even the small community has to possess a force of men deputed to serve the people as policemen. So Canadians themselves put on accoutrements of war and are ready to fight.

The Prime Minister referred to the loosing of the forces of evil in the world in the pagan conception of force and might as preeminent and in the destruction of individual values.

On the other hand the Allied attitude is the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, the sancity of contractual relations and the sacredness of human personality.

Mr. King's attack on Hitlerism was an indictment of terrorism and the desire for absolution, and of the mechanization of the entire Reich and its conquered peoples, and of the bringing in of Communism. He said, "In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world." But dictatorship is bound to result in war, he said, "It is on the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today because of Nazi Germany . . . . . Should Nazism triumph what will become of the freedom of other countries of the globe?"

This is something which the smaller powers of the world feel and also the great powers. The war is for self-preservation and for mankind.

The Prime Minister goes on:—"If today I have been prepared to lead a Government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Nazism and the resistance to ruthless aggression can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to enjoy the liberties which are theirs and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism."

The personal touch which Mr. King gave is the spirit of a dweller in a land of democracy. He speaks of his desire to retain the influence of the Christian teaching of his childhood days above all which have been a sheet anchor through life. "Without it life for me would lose its warmth, beauty, color, its sustaining power in time of adversty and it would be a truly mechanical existence at that. This early Christian influence he would wish to bequeath to the young people of Canada, preserved from the blight of Nazism which is the antithesis of the Christian Gospel.

His closing words were a closing call for service. "The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. Young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea, and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith. Like those who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and Country but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

His address was deeply moving and sounded the depth of the Canadian resolution.

From
The Ontario Intelligencer
31-10-39.

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Re D 29446
Broadcast

FOR PRINCIPLE

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This is something which the smaller powers of the world feel and also the great powers. The war is for self-preservation and for mankind.

The Prime Minister goes on:—"If today I have been prepared to lead a Government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Nazism and the resistance to ruthless aggression can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to enjoy the liberties which are theirs and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism."

The personal touch which Mr. King gave is the spirit of a dweller in a land of democracy. He speaks of his desire to retain the influence of the Christian teaching of his childhood days above all which have been a sheet anchor through life. "Without it life for me would lose its warmth, beauty, color, its sustaining power in time of adversty and it would be a truly mechanical existence at that. This early Christian influence he would wish to bequeath to the young people of Canada, preserved from the blight of Nazism which is the antithesis of the Christian Gospel.

His closing words were a closing call for service. "The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. Young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea, and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith. Like those who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and Country but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

His address was deeply moving and sounded the depth of the Canadian resolution.

REPEAT
REPETITION

D29447

Picton Gazette: Nov. 1/39.
Page 2.

* * *

The Nazi "doctrine of Force" must be checked, and to that end the British Empire and France are at present, according to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, engaged in a "crusade." Speaking to the Canadian people on "the issue in the present war," Mr. Mackenzie King Friday night gave the first of two addresses broadcast over a national net work of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. "The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation," the prime minister declared. "The young men who are enlisting in our forces today to serve on land, on the sea and in the air are first and foremost defenders of the faith. Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. "It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul." The Nazi doctrine of force, should it prevail would mean "an end to our Christian civilization," Mr. Mackenzie King warned. "It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it." "That is why the present war is for the Allied forces a crusade," he added.

* * *

D 29448

October 31st, 1939.

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Walter Turnbull,
Prime Minister's Office.

Herewith are a number of clippings which have been picked up by the Examiner of Publications, and sent to this office, with reference to the Prime Minister's first radio War broadcast.

I shall send along further clippings of this nature, as they are received.

Press Censor.

Encl.

From the Toronto Globe and Mail
Issue of October 30, 1939 (Editorial)

D 29449

WHY CANADA IS AT WAR.

Prime Minister King's first broadcast address was entitled appropriately, "Canada's War Aims." The explanation was advisable for the benefit of those Canadians who fail to appreciate the significance of the conflict, and for the enlightenment of listeners abroad who see no excuse for Canada's participation. How could this country have an interest in a European war? How, especially, could it have aims? From the standpoint of war aims as ordinarily understood in the past, there could be no excuse. Canada is not likely to be found on the side of an aggressor seeking territorial expansion in some other part of the world, and might not feel called upon to help defend the nation attacked. The issue this time is as vital to this Dominion as to any people anywhere. Mr. King summed it up in one sentence: "The time has come when to save our Christian civilization we must be prepared to lay down our lives."

This is a Christian nation. Our laws and mode of living, inherited from the Mother Country, are based on the principles of Christianity. Nazism has destroyed these principles wherever its power has extended. Its creed is pagan. It thrives on the authority of brutal might. The brotherhood of man is not recognized in its tenets. In fighting the expansion of Hitlerism and Germanism, Canada is striving to preserve most sacred rights for herself and others.

This war plainly is no ordinary struggle for political power. Hitler, like his predecessors, but with more success, has taught the Germans that they are a superior people entitled to live at the expense of others. We see the result in the enslavement of the conquered. The property is appropriated for German use, the people must submit individually and collectively to Nazi wishes. We who are accustomed to the British way of encouraging freedom and self-government may find it hard to understand. Yet, as victims of Nazi expansion, those of us fortunate enough to escape the fire, death and pillage of its barbaric warfare would be deprived of all the freedom inherited with our traditions, slaves of a pagan, military organization. We cannot imagine the United States imposing paganism and slavery on the Cubans and Filipinos, stealing their property and ordering their lives, after waging successful war. Nevertheless, this is how German Nazism treats those it overwhelms.

What we at this distance realize but dimly is that the direct aim of Nazism is destruction of the British Empire. We have seen the efforts to placate the French and drive a wedge between them and the British, to obtain a freer hand to attack Britain and British Empire outposts. Britain is the great obstacle to Nazi advancement to world dominion. And we shall make a tremendous mistake if we believe this aim at world power is not real. Mr. King was speaking with knowledge when he said: "In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world."

The right to rule Canada comes in with the rest of the program, to impose on Canada the pagan doctrine of might, to destroy freedom of government, of religion and speech, and make Canadians hewers of wood and drawers of water for "the superior race." Britain is hated because her manpower and resources have been marshalled in mighty force to hold the Nazis in bounds.

Canada's war aim is to help Britain and her ally save civilization from this terrible danger, and in so doing, save herself. The early crusades were wars of offense. Today's Christian crusade is a war of defense. No cause could be more righteous. Mr. King went to the heart of the matter when he described Canada as defender of the faith, defender of her own soul and the brotherhood of man. The views he expressed are shared by all thoughtful Canadians.

D 29449-A

Ottawa Journal,
October 30, 1939

MR. KING ON THE AIR.

The Prime Minister's broadcast speech of Friday evening was a clear, logical dignified exposition of the reasons why he, like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN a man of peace, is leading the Canadian people in the war against Germany. This is, said Mr. MACKENZIE KING, a war to save Christian civilization, which the Nazi would destroy, and in such a conflict this nation cannot be neutral or indifferent. It is a crusade, as he said—a crusade against the forces of evil.

This was the first of two addresses by the Prime Minister, and such reports to the people should be frequent, that they may be as fully informed as is considered possible on the war and the progress of our contribution to eventual victory.

If the Canadian Parliament could be held in continuous session, or could be called periodically as simply as the Parliament of the United Kingdom is called, the same necessity would not exist. But our great distances are a barrier, the expense is a consideration. In these conditions the Prime Minister, through the wireless medium, can do effective work.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

From The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph
Issue of October 28, 1939.

D 29450

MR. KING SPEAKS TO CANADIANS

We endorse whole - heartedly and commend to the study of every patriotic Canadian citizen the message publicly given last evening by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. The whole people placed themselves unitedly behind the Dominion Government in declaring war on Germany and if there has been any doubt at all in some minds as to its subsequent actions, it has been whether sufficiently vigorous meas- of that war. Last evening's explanations ures were being taken for the prosecution should go far to remove any uncertainty in this connection and the Government cannot take the people into its confidence too fully or too frequently.

The Prime Minister is doubtful, and not without reason, whether Canadians could have been persuaded two years ago of the necessity of participating in a new European war. The fact, therefore, that so great a change has taken place in public opinion in so short a time, permits the hope that it may yet become reconciled to the principle of compulsory service, not to place an excessive drain on the man-power of the Dominion but to ensure that that man-power is utilized to the best advantage.

* * *

Under a voluntary system, the red-blooded youth joins up without considering anything but his duty to respond to the call to arms, while the slacker stays behind and takes advantage of the vacancies created in civil employment by enlistment, to better his position if he can. Yet Canada's main contribution to the cause of Democracy is to be a productive one perhaps and it is certain that with voluntary enrolment many men are taken into the Army who would be more valuably employed in some technical job for which they are specially trained. And on the other hand there are men, physically fit for military service and not specially valuable out of uniform, who turn deaf ears to a call that is meant for them in the first place.

* * *

As Mr. King declares, "our soldiers are veritable defenders of the faith" and "the moment has come when to save our Christian civilization, we must be ready to give our lives." That being the case it is to be presumed that we are each one of us ready to make the sacrifice if we know that it is required of us personally. And so, after all, we are volunteers in the truest sense and the only purpose of compulsory enrolment is to let us know in each case when, where and how we can serve the best — questions that it is extremely difficult for us to answer by ourselves.

From The Hamilton Spectator
Issue of October 28, 1939

D29451
File No. 31

Mr. King's Appeal

"I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. . . It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors. The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation."

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's Prime Minister, is not given over to emotional heroics. His career has been stamped by a genuine feeling of internationalism—a feeling that many people believed—often rightly—imperilled the ultimate security of Canada as a British dominion.

Last night when he spoke to the people of this country he still spoke as an internationalist, but of a very different type. Where he had equivocated, he saw now a clear and direct path. Where he had compromised, he now pointed to the supreme duty of Canadians. Where he had been content to wait, he called for the full participation of the Dominion's people in a great crusade.

This is no "about face." It reflects the temper of this nation. Never in our history has there been less flag-waving, less trumpeting of national patriotism, but never—and this is much more important—has the Dominion been more solidly united, more prepared for sacrifice in a cause demanding the taking up of arms.

We think it is worth stressing this, because it does not detract from the magnificent contributions made by Canada in the past, but rather bolsters, and gives witness to the world, that this time we are convinced that everything we feel is worth living for is challenged by the forces of destruction. We have cooler heads, but clearer consciences, than we had in other days of trial.

It does not matter that people could still quibble about the possibilities of an attack on these shores; it does matter that people who hate war as war, and want only peace for sound development, are willing to throw their whole energy into a conflict across the seas.

Hard as it was to bring ourselves around to this determination, lacking as we were in preparations, reluctant as we were to endure again the tragedy that struck just twenty-five years ago, our doubts are finally dispelled. We build now on solid ground, on the unquestioned unity and deep convictions of the Canadian people. There is no looking back.

A London firm which formerly manufactured ladies' silk undergarments is now making sandbags. Nothing like a lace-edged burlap to give war that gentle touch.

D29452

From The Kingston Whig-Standard,
Issue of October 28, 1939.

Mr. King Defines the Issue

As the few weeks since the special session of the Canadian Parliament have gone by, the Prime Minister, the members of his Cabinet and tens of thousands of other Canadians have been too busy with new administrative and organizing duties to spend much time in public discussion. A genuine need has consequently developed for further clarification and expression of the reasons which left Canada no alternative but to enter the war, of the principles this Dominion will be maintaining while a state of war continues, and of the purposes to keep in mind in the ultimate achievement of peace. Those who heard the Prime Minister's nationwide broadcast last night will realize that he has magnificently met this need.

As he delivered the first of his two scheduled radio addresses, Mr. King must have removed every last trace of doubt among reasonable minded Canadians that there was any alternative to participation in the war if civilization is to be preserved and if Canada desires to remain in the community of civilized nations when the struggle has been concluded. Especially important was his outline of the events leading up to the war and his description of the rise and development of Naziism until it reached a position from which it could extend "its tyrannical power to all nations" if it were not checked. In a general way most Canadians understand this development, but Mr. King, with his great and intimate knowledge of international relations, presented the story with a clarity that has rarely been achieved before.

These sections of his speech had great value as a preparation and strengthening of the national consciousness for the whole-hearted effort which Canada will make in the war. Mr. King did not leave the matter at that. He proceeded to what is perhaps the finest statement of the Allied objective in the war that has yet been made: "It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdom and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and personal freedom, but of freedom also of mind and soul." The time has come when, to preserve Christian civilization, those who cherish it must be prepared to lay down their lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in Canada's forces today "are first and foremost defenders of the faith."

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REPEAT
REPETITION

FREE PRESS

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1939

D 29453

Mr. King's Broadcast

The response to Mr. King's radio talk last night should be widespread and beneficial. It is heartening to know that the Prime Minister is to speak again shortly, but it will be hoped that he will not stop after two broadcasts, but will continue at frequent intervals to speak to the nation in the authentic tones he used yesterday. The immediate issue of the war in which Canada is engaged is clear enough, but the re-statement of it, the amplification of our war aims, the repetition of the facts as they are, are all required to drive home to every section of the population the urgencies of the present and the needs of the future.

Mr. King set forth with a clarity and emphasis which cannot be too highly praised the terrible story of the Nazi rise to power in Germany. The immorality and the crimes that mark its path are now all too clearly seen. From its early days when Hitler and his inner circle waded through the blood of their own fellow-countrymen to establish their dominance in Germany itself, to these later days when their immediate aim [illegible] so clearly threatened the freedom and liberty of the whole of Europe, it was apparent that the Nazi movement contained every portent of war for the whole world. That war has now come, and it is the first duty of every citizen of the state to do what must be done to crush and destroy utterly and completely the regime which has brought this misery to all humanity. This has been realized in Canada, and Mr. King's confidence in his fellow-Canadians that they will follow where he leads, no matter how hard the road, is not misplaced. Last Wednesday's event in Queber was a signal token of the determination of this country to unify and to intensify its war effort. Mr. King can make demands upon Canadians today in the secure knowledge that they will be met with unflinching courage.

* * *

The was must be won, and it will be won. So much is certain, but the day will come when we will ask of our Government how the hard-fought victory can be maintained. No one doubts that the overthrow of Hitler and the evils that accompany his regime will be achieved. But when that is done the more difficult problem of maintaining peace will rise again as it arose in the discussions in Paris in the early months of 1919. That is not long ago, and we still recall the words of Mr. King himself only last spring, that he found it intolerable to contemplate the idea that, every twenty-five years, Canada should be thrown into war. Mr. King was right: it is intolerable. But it will happen, it will go on happening until the force of the nations victorious in this war are thrown without stint and without reservation into the ensuing war for peace.

This war will be another war like the last one unless the people of Canada and the people of every warring nation become convinced that a new order must be established which offers some concrete prospect of a permanent peace. That new order is one the shadowy outlines of which have already appeared in the speeches of the British leaders. We do not doubt that Mr. King and his colleagues in the Canadian Government will let us know that they, too, share the ideal that must be placed before this nation and the nations of the world. Canada has joined other nations in a great war effort. It is even more important that we should prepare ourselves to join in an equally great effort for peace.

* * *

To destroy the Nazi party, to crush Hitlerism: these are the essentials of the moment. But beyond that lies the need to erect some machinery which will make a repetition of that need impossible. That means the complete and enduring co-operation of the Allied Powers in a collective effort to make peace permanent. It means the pledging of this nation to every step and to every risk that the maintenance of peace requires. It means the establishment, as the cardinal principle of Canadian policy, of a Peace Front dedicated to use all its strength to check and prevent the rise of aggression in any form. It means a return to the central principle upon which the League of Nations was founded 20 years ago.

Mr. King last night referred to the gradual realization by Canada that war had become inevitable because every structure for peace was being destroyed as soon as it was erected. Surely the wisdom of Canadian policy in the future must be to see that there will be no sabotage of the new international order which alone will make the sacrifices of the present worth while.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D 29454

From the Windsor (Ont.) Dauly Star
Issue of October 28, 1939.

Mr. King's Address

When Prime Minister King delivered his inspiring war address last evening, he was speaking directly to the people of Canada. But he was doing more than that; he was placing Canada's attitude, to the present war in Europe, before the whole world.

On one point, the Prime Minister was particularly impressive. Canadians who are enlisting are offering their lives for King and Country. But they are doing much more than that. "Theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom of the mind and of the soul," said Mr. King.

This is putting Canada's cause on its highest, and broadest, plane. We are fighting for our King and Country and Empire, but the battle is being waged on even more important issues; for the principles for which King and Country and Empire stand; principles in which Canadians, irrespective of racial origin, religion or color, believe.

One cannot read Mr. King's words without being impressed by his complete sincerity. Canadians well know they have a peace-loving leader, a man who holds war in horror. They well know he is a statesman who could not lead them into conflict without a just cause. They understand the responsibility placed upon him, and his colleagues in government, not only in having Canada enter the war, but in so directing the affairs of the nation that the dominion's contribution shall be of maximum effectiveness. On the other hand, Mr. King and his colleagues cannot but be heartened by the knowledge of a united nation, a people that will co-operate with its government, in the cause which the Prime Minister has so ably outlined.

Mr. King is to deliver another address next Tuesday night, dealing with Canada's war effort up to the present. This is a policy that should be pursued for the duration of the war. Never in the history of the dominion has there been a greater need for co-operation between government and people; never has there been a greater willingness for such co-operation, on both sides. It might be wise, at times, to allow men like Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Defense Minister Rogers, or other cabinet ministers, to substitute for the Prime Minister, or have Hon. R. J. Manion, Conservative leader, take a turn.

In all cases, they would be speaking to the Canadian people, outlining what is being done, what has been done, and what it is proposed to do. The Canadian people would welcome such talks. But equally important, Mr. King and the others would be speaking not only to Canadians, but for Canadians to the world at large.

AS *WE* SEE IT

By W. L. CLARK

Mr. King Calls the Turn

PRIME MINISTER KING got right down to hot facts last night.

He called the Nazis a bunch of lying, pagan gangsters.

* * *

D 29151

From the Windsor (Ont.) Dauly Star
Issue of October 28, 1939.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

From The Montreal Gazette
Issue of October 20, 1939.

D 29455

MONTREAL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30.

Fortune often rewards with interest those that have patience to wait for her.

WHY CANADA FIGHTS.

Prime Minister King on Friday night delivered the first of two broadcasts dealing with the war and Canada's part in it. Tomorrow night he is to tell his listeners what Canada is doing in its capacity as a belligerent nation and, we may hope, what progress has been made. The public will be glad to receive in this regard as much information as the Prime Minister is at liberty to convey and in the meantime he can be assured of one thing, namely, that he cannot outline too great an effort. In his Friday address he told the people of Canada why they are in this war, why Great Britain and France are in it, and why the issues at stake are of vital concern to all democracies. It may be said that he told us nothing new, and perhaps he did not, but even as a recapitulation of known facts his statement was well worth making and well worth hearing. It was impressive and inspiring, and so far as pacifist elements in this country are concerned, it seems to have been necessary. It was, for example, a complete answer to that group of ministers of the Gospel who quite recently put their names to a mischievous and mendacious anti-war declaration. These men and others who may think with them were reminded that Christianity itself is at stake in this conflict and that those who are fighting the Nazi ideology are engaged in a Christian crusade.

From the Prime Minister's own personal point of view the story which he told was a story of a tragedy. He described the rise of Hitlerism, the conditions and the methods which have enabled the Nazi party to fasten itself upon the German nation and to apply its doctrine of force first to domestic and then to international affairs. He explained that it is against this doctrine that the European democracies have taken up arms, those democracies having realized that Hitlerism and freedom, paganism and Christianity, cannot all survive in the same world. Canada was bound to take up a challenge which was directed against all the institutions and rights which Canadians hold dear and which have been won through generations of suffering and sacrifice. Everybody knows that Mr. King is and has always been an apostle of peace and when he told of the origin and depth of his convictions in this regard, of his hatred of war, of his life-long effort to promote peace in all fields of human activity and in all human relationships, he told nothing that was not already known. Yet the telling was profoundly significant because Mr. King is now engaged in leading a government and a nation in what may well be the most frightful and at the same time the most decisive war in the history of mankind. Nothing less than absolute conviction in the justice of his cause could have drawn a man of Mr. King's temperament into the course which he is now pursuing and in that fact alone there is a guiding lesson for all those on this continent who have so far failed to grasp and to understand the real issues which will be determined once and for all in the outcome of this struggle. In that fact also there is an assurance that Mr. King, having put his hand to the plough, will not turn back, that there will be no slackening of effort and no counting of the cost. The Prime Minister believes, as do his fellow-citizens throughout Canada, that the Dominion lives or dies as a free country according to the ability of the Allied nations to carry on this war to successful completion.

From The Montreal Gazette
Issue of October 20, 1939.

D 29455

MONTREAL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30.

Fortune often rewards with interest those that have patience to wait for her.

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Moose Jaw Times-Herald

THE TIMES COMPANY LIMITED, Publishers
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"And what is writ is writ,
Would it were worthier."—BYRON

WHAT IS AT STAKE?

What is at stake for every man and woman and boy and girl in Canada in the present struggle against Naziism was brought forcibly to the attention of the people of the Dominion last Friday night by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. If the Nazi doctrine of force rather than peaceful negotiation of international problems prevails then it will mean the end of the present Christian civilization and the descent of the world into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

It is well that the leader of the Government took the first occasion upon which he addressed the people of Canada to place the issue squarely before Canadians. Post-war years have developed a type of loose thinking among a large element of the population, and with a certain class the tendency to take the attitude that there is nothing for which they desired to fight at stake in this war. The last war was fought to make the world "safe for democracy," but by comparison the threat to democracy in the present struggle is many times greater.

In the present war the democracies have arrayed against them nations which in the period that has intervened between the two world wars have adopted and practised an ideology which is the very antithesis of the Christian gospel. Their record is one of persecutions of minorities, murder of those who dared to show opposition and as ruthless and barbaric a despotism as any which is recorded in the dark ages in the history of mankind.

There were two striking passages in Mr. King's address which should be emphasized again and again, because they are the crux of the whole matter. One of these was that in which he said:—

"It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our own doors."

Then later in his address, after referring to the necessity that men and women, too, be ready to lay down their lives to preserve our Christian civilization, he said:—

"Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they (the young men who are enlisting today) are placing their lives at the service of king and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Some people in Canada today speak sneeringly of "our boasted British freedom," little realizing that it is that very freedom which makes it possible for them to speak of it as they do. The Nazi doctrine has no place in it for even veiled criticism of government policy or action, and should it triumph in the present struggle the world will be back a thousand years or more, to the period of the masses struggling and fighting for the right to call their souls their own.

Mr. King gave Canadians a calmly reasoned and powerful argument which will impress all but the superficial thinkers who place little or no value upon the liberties they enjoy and fail to realize the alternative.

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Edmonton Journal

A SOUTHAM NEWSPAPER

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1939

Mr. King Defines Our War Crusade

The people of the dominion cannot keep too closely in mind what was responsible for its entrance into the present war. Such an address as that delivered on Friday evening by the prime minister was accordingly a most welcome one. It was a singularly effective and succinct presentation of the reasons why Canada has ranged herself, in the struggle precipitated by Nazi Germany, alongside the two nations from which she sprang.

Mr. King emphasized that in order to save Christian civilization "we must be prepared to lay down our lives." The young men who are enlisting are, he held, "first and foremost defenders of the faith." This is something that cannot be insisted upon too strongly or too often. Lip service to the cause of human freedom is not sufficient when it is threatened as it is at this moment.

The mission of those who are placing themselves at the service of their sovereign and of their country is, as the prime minister declared, "the preservation for our own and future generations of the freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms and centuries of struggle." Nations are in grave danger of losing that freedom when they forget how it has been won and are not ready to make the same sacrifices in maintaining it that were required in wresting it from the despotisms of the past. They cannot afford to take its continuance for granted. Mr. King did not by any means adopt too alarmist a tone when he told his audience that, if the forces that had been unloosed upon the world were not subdued and conquered overseas, "sooner or later they would be at our very doors."

Wartime censors are gag men, but seldom are they intentionally funny.

D 29458

From:
The Standard
St. Catharines.
Ont.
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The Standard

Published at Nos. 17-21 Queen Street
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The St Catharines Standard Limited
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1939

Saturday's Circulation 12,340

A BIBLE STORY FOR TODAY

GOD THE ETERNAL IS A SPIRIT FROM WHOM ALL THINGS PROCEED: In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.—John 1:1.

A Blank Check

Canada, unlike the United Kingdom, where Parliament is in session and where the Prime Minister gives his weekly accounting to the nation, practically provides a blank check to the government of the day in the prosecution of the war. The demand is growing that the Parliament of Canada should also be in session, and that the country would gain much from the system of checks and balances which Parliament imposes.

A tremendous responsibility rests on the government of the day, not only in decisions which have to be made but in expenditures. War is a time of wastage, and the pre-war record of the present administration, which is being exposed week by week by The Financial Post, offers no assurance of government infallibility, now that the country is at war. No doubt the view will be taken that as Parliament convenes early in January next, the opportunity will then be offered of washing all the linen necessary. But reports continue to emanate from Ottawa that the alert and experienced British mission, headed by Lord Riverdale "baldheaded" and hard-boiled British industrialist, are finding the going hard, due to the general chaos and mess in which things in general are found in the various government services. These reports are either true or untrue, but the only way they can be met and disposed of is on the floor of the House of Commons. The British mission is attempting about the biggest thing in Canadian history, something which will make Canada the aircraft centre of the whole British Empire. If things are going badly, Canadians are not one whit less diffident than are the people of the United Kingdom, who insist on bad news with the good, well fortified to stand the vicissitudes of the war but not tolerant of ineptitude by the government. The right of free criticism is too valuable a one to be sacrificed, and it can clearly be shown that criticism in the Old Land has already achieved notable betterment. The same would result in Canada.

In London, Prime Minister Chamberlain rises once a week to give a review, to answer questions and to provide assurances. The performance of our own Prime Minister in a radio pulpit cannot be compared with the British way. No one can question Mr. King, answer him, or ask for elaboration of his statements. As yet this Dominion has only been playing at war. And the tragedy is that things are now planned for completion a year hence which should have been done and completed a year or more past. The nation which lacks inspired leadership in this crisis will never pull its full weight in the Armageddon to preserve the Christian world.

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REPETITION

D 29459

SASKATOON STAR-PHŒNIX

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1939

The Prime Minister Speaks

Canada's Prime Minister in his speech to the nation Friday night gave expression to the feelings of the great majority of Canadians. He touched the notes which have found the greatest response in Canadian hearts.

The importance of the Prime Minister's address does not lie so much in its explanation of the issues involved in the present war. These have been clear for some time. But what his statement did was to provide a focus for the thinking and for the emotions of Canadians.

Undoubtedly a great many citizens have felt, and felt strongly, what he said Friday night:

> The Nazi doctrine is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails there will be an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is, for the allied forces, a crusade.

It is also quite probable that few of them have been able to translate these feelings into actual words. The Prime Minister has done this service for the nation. He has given all its citizens a vocal expression of what the vast majority feel but have not been able to state so clearly or so simply for themselves.

D 29460

From: Vancouver News-Herald, Vancouver, B.C.

(Editorial)

MONDAY ..... OCTOBER 30, 1939

Canada's Part

The Prime Minister correctly interprets the trend of public opinion in Canada in declaring that he personally, like the majority of Canadians, has been converted to the duty of intervention in Europe.

No expression of opinion of the same nature as that we have seen recently at Ottawa could have been staged so simply and so effectively before the Munich episode of a year ago. Then opinion in this country, which had been oscillating on Empire commitments, began to develop to its present concrete form. To represent the mind of Canada, a change of policy as profound as anything in recent years has been quietly going forward in the Dominion.

The press has slowly voiced that trend, which has made its emergency from a shadowy, spectral vision into something definite and specific in form during the last 12 months.

In the spring the advances of last March, and the seizure of Albania by Italy shook the complacence of many who thought that the Berlin-Rome axis had got so much that at least it would hesitate to attempt to swallow more territory for a time. By that time there existed a belief that war was inevitable, but that it would not come yet, perhaps not for two or three years.

As Mr. Mackenzie King now says, "It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosened upon the world which if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors."

Freedom of the mind and of the soul for which the Allies are battling is the keynote of this appeal to the nation.

To those who are critical that Mr. Mackenzie King was not more specific on the war aims of this nation we would point out that there has been no change since the addresses in Parliament to base any novel appeal, nor has Allied policy reached that stage when an enunciation of its peace aims is considered timely.

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WILTON'S REVIEW

Winnipeg, Tuesday, October 31, 1939

MACKENZIE KING AND CONSISTENCY

Premier King was on the air on October 28th.

He said that the Allies are crusaders fighting to save Christian civilization from destruction, in fact Defenders of the Faith.

Later he declared that in his opinion "only by the destruction of Naziism can the British Commonwealth of Nations hope to continue enjoying the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism."

All that being true since all will suffer if the Allies lose and profit if they win, all should join in the struggle.

JEWEL STORES
for Wholesome Food

D 29462

THE LEADER-POST

REGINA, SASK., TUESDAY, OCT. 31, 1939

Crusaders!

If there has been something lacking in Canada's war effort, if it has lacked the "punch" of something vigorous and inspiring in exhortation and leadership to the Canadian people, this thing came, and splendidly so, in Right Hon. Mackenzie King's radio address to the Dominion at large the other evening. And there is to be another address on Canada's war effort by the prime minister tonight.

Wars aren't won by words. It takes the sterner language of shot and shell to win wars. It takes "the man behind the gun," sailors afloat, and daring riders of the skies to win wars. Yet there is a place for words—words that exhort and clarify and analyze with intelligence and fervor the issues involved, and that tend to implant in the public concerned a determination to carry on until a just peace has been established.

Such was the speech of Mackenzie King on the air the other night. Mr. King did the thing well, as he did well his speech in parliament in September when Canada entered the war. Mr. King termed Canada's volunteer army "crusaders," crusaders for the right, "defenders of the faith." He well portrayed what Nazism means—something with its foul challenge even to Christianity itself.

It is no mistake to call this war—Allied participation in it, that is—a crusade. It is a crusade for the overthrow of arrogance, of constant threat to peace, of disregard for the pledged word, of insecurity, of unhappiness in the world.

The soldier who is a crusader is a far better soldier than a mere automaton in uniform going forth to fight for something vague or perhaps wholly unknown to him. There is the hallmark of principle and honor, and decency, about the Allied fighting men in this war.

D 29463

From: The Leader-Post, Regina, Sask.
Oct. 31st. (Editorial)

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The soldier who is a crusader is a far better soldier than a mere automaton in uniform going forth to fight for something vague or perhaps wholly unknown to him. There is the hallmark of principle and honor, and decency, about the Allied fighting men in this war.

D 29463

From: The Leader-Post, Regina, Sask.
Oct. 31st. (Editorial)

Crusaders!

If there has been something lacking in Canada's war effort, if it has lacked the "punch" of something vigorous and inspiring in exhortation and leadership to the Canadian people, this thing came, and splendidly so, in Right Hon. Mackenzie King's radio address to the Dominion at large the other evening. And there is to be another address on Canada's war effort by the prime minister tonight.

Wars aren't won by words. It takes the sterner language of shot and shell to win wars. It takes "the man behind the gun," sailors afloat, and daring riders of the skies to win wars. Yet there is a place for words—words that exhort and clarify and analyze with intelligence and fervor the issues involved, and that tend to implant in the public concerned a determination to carry on until a just peace has been established.

Such was the speech of Mackenzie King on the air the other night. Mr. King did the thing well, as he did well his speech in parliament in September when Canada entered the war. Mr. King termed Canada's volunteer army "crusaders," crusaders for the right, "defenders of the faith." He well portrayed what Nazism means—something with its foul challenge even to Christianity itself.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

Montreal Star
Oct. 28/39.

D29464

Christian Civilization Endangered By Naziism, Says Premier

Pledges Prosecution Of War To Bitter End

Canada Engaged On Crusade In Defence of Freedom and Right, Mackenzie King's Message To Dominion

OTTAWA, Oct. 28—(Star Special) — Because he hates dictatorships and the oppression of free peoples more than he hates war, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King is heading a Government pledged and determined to see the present war through to its logical conclusion, the destruction of the Nazi doctrine, he told the people of Canada last night. In the first of two broadcasts on a national chain, he explained and clarified the issues which confront the Allies, and particularly the people of Canada, in the present struggle.

Christian civilization itself is at stake, he warned his fellow citizens. The war has taken on the nature of a Crusade, and he dedicated himself to prosecution of the war to the end. The war, he declared, was for "the preservation not alone of national and personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Throughout his whole life, Mr. Mackenzie King said, he had hated war and loved peace. He had striven, both at home and in the wider field of world affairs, to maintain peace and avoid war. Only the realization that only through meeting a doctrine of force with force could that peace be assured and the constant threat to the freedom of the world be removed, had brought him to his present position of leading a Government engaged in a great war.

RECALLS MESSAGE OF THE KING

Mr. Mackenzie King opened his address by recalling that on Sunday, September 3, His Majesty the King called to his people at home and across the seas to make their own the cause of freedom which on that day Britain had taken up, and that the same afternoon he (Mr. Mackenzie King) had been able to say that Canada had already answered that call. He mentioned that Parliament had been summoned on the Friday previous, September 1, to meet on September 7, and that in making that announcement he had stated that in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war in the effort to resist aggression, the Canadian Government would immediately seek the authority of Parliament for effective co-operation by Canada by the side of Britain.

The Prime Minister further spoke of how Parliament had met on the Thursday and on the following Saturday by almost unanimous adoption of the Address, the necessary authority was secured, and the following day, September 10, a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King.

Continuing, Mr. King said:

"Since the entry of our country into the war, the time of the Government has been occupied by the steps necessary to place Canada on a war footing. For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly but none the less effectively, been preparing for the eventuality of war. With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe."

Will Review Efforts In Second Address

After mentioning his intention of making two addresses in the first of which he would endeavor to clarify the issues in the war and in the second next Tuesday evening outline Canada's war efforts up to the present, the Prime Minister said:

"In my broadcast of September 3 I stated that the fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, are the occasion, not the real cause of the present conflict. I added that the forces of evil had been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of might, and a civilization based upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations and the ...redness of human personality.

...many it is difficult to under- ...d how this pagan conception ...seemed to dominate Germany. ...years past we have witnessed ...ermany the growth of a single ...cal party which has secured ...erely the control of the Gov- ...nt, but for the time being ... complete domination over ...es and will of the German ... This the party has been able to do by skilfully working out a system of terrorism. Individuals who have dared to express an opinion contrary to the Government in power have been threatened, many have actually suffered imprisonment or death. The party has succeeded in identifying itself with the state. It has taken the position that whatever is contrary to the policy of the party is opposed to the interest of Germany.

New Doctrines Are Instilled

"By this and other methods it has sought to instil in the minds of the people doctrines entirely opposite to those on which lives are based in other countries and on which they were based in Germany, in the Germany of other times. We teach our children to believe in the power of right and truth and justice in the value of a man's word, in obedience to laws framed by free representative assemblies; in the sancity of contracts whether between individuals or between nations. We ourselves have come to see that these concepts are the essentials of peace and freedom and that it is only in this way that human liberties can be preserved.

Under the regime which has held power in Germany for nearly seven years the youth of that country have been increasingly taught not to place their trust in the pledged word, the written contract and the power of representative assemblies and courts to defend the right and secure freedom, but to look to Force as the one instrument in national and international relations on which to place reliance.

"Of the merit of any alternative to force there has been no opportunity for discussion, and opposition has been silenced by threats, by the concentration camp and by death. Parliament in Germany has ceased to exist except when it is called to register the will of the dictator.

"The political party in Germany that has thus identified itself with the state is the Nazi party. That is headed by Herr Hitler. It is Nazism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war and which threatens, if not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations.

Pledge To Poland Effort To Keep Peace

"It is necessary to keep this danger in mind in order to understand why Great Britain and France found it imperative to pledge their support to Poland. It was a pledge given in the hope that it might prevent more in the way of aggression. When Herr Hitler and the Nazi rulers disclosed their unwillingness to settle differences between the two countries by peaceful methods, and made clear their determination to gain their objective by force, Britain and France were bound to oppose them by all the forces at their command.

"How is it that the German people, who love peace, have come to submit to such a regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our mind. The answer to it offers the key to much that has taken place, and which it would be otherwise difficult to explain.

It lies in the sort of beneficent role which, in the eyes of a large proportion of the German people, Force has actually come to assume.

Germany was slow to recover from the humiliation of defeat in the last war. The Republic which was set up in 1919 was associated in the popular mind with the shame of the peace treaty. The Government of the Republic seemed powerless to cope with the social problems which followed in the wake of the war.

"To add to its difficulties, some began to preach Communism. To meet the existing demoralization, the Communists started to undermine the industrial and social life. It has been asserted that the Communists had no chance of gaining power. Many Germans were afraid of the communist influence. They had fresh in their memories the result of the Russian revolution. Hitler pretended to understand the dangers of the Communist argument and became a leader against it.

He became a leader against it. He sought to identify Communist with Jewish control of opinion and finance. Thereby, he satisfied a bitter personal prejudice, and gained much ani-Semitic support. Powerful industrial and financial interests became his allies.

Absolute Power Wielded By Party

"Hitler and his associates came in time to be widely accepted as champions of the German people against what he called the Jewish-Communist menace. With the aid of the financial interests who supported him as a bulwark against Communism, he became Chancellor, and from that time on the political party of which he was the head wielded absolute power. The Government of Germany became a dictatorship based on force.

The German people were taught to view democracies with contempt.

To the youth of Germany, Hitler sought to make the doctrine of Force specially attractive. As he glorified youth, so also he glorified arms. Youth was taught that together they symbolized the future power of the Reich. Force, the Nazis claimed, would be effective where Reason had failed.

"Sir Nevile Henderson, former British Ambassador in Berlin, supplies the following statement as having been made by Hitler: 'If you wish to obtain your objective by force you must be strong; if you wish to obtain them by negotiation you must be stronger.' Sir Nevile Henderson says this expresses in the most precise form the Hitler doctrine. The first use made of force by Hitler and his associates was in the internal affairs of Germany. In order to give the Nazi party the monopoly of power in the states, not only the Communists, but the Socialists, the Liberals and even the conservative Nationalists were persecuted and their power as political parties was destroyed. Labor parties and religious bodies were terrorized.

Religion itself was made subservient to the pagean gospel of race superiority.

"The treatment of Jews became steadily more brutal. At the same time the increased demand for labor and resources of Germany for rearmament on a colossal scale served to reduce unemployment, and the temporary prosperity produced by this rearmament helped to give a semblance of order to Germany and restore its self-respect.

"It was not long before it was tried out in the international field. It was contended by Hitler that the Versailles Treaty had reduced Germany to an inferior position in the face of the world. He claimed that Germany had not only been stripped of territory but also disarmed while other nations were increasing their armaments. He told the German people that he would throw off this yoke.

Germany Organized As Military Machine

To end alleged injustices, by restoring to the German Reich peoples of German stock and territories formerly German, was an ambition which, naturally, made an appeal to the German people. The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite. The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory as well as of the power of the former Reich.

"Such a result seemed within Germany to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on the whole of Germany was organized into a vast military machine. Within Germany itself power was increasingly used to destroy the individual liberty and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself with the state. Beyond the confines of Germany the military might of Germany was increasingly employed as a terror to other nations. The Nazi leaders were well aware that other countries were not anxious for another war and that this desire to avoid war would ensure a localization of conflict particularly with those countries nearest to Germany.

On this assumption, the party began to develop its technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were people of German stock.

"The technique was first of all to develop a quarrel with the state to be absorbed. With passions aroused, demands were made with the threat of force, so framed and so timed as to make acceptance within the limits prescribed impossible.

"As part of the technique adverse opinion was excluded from the country, and worst of all, the German people were deluged with a never-ending stream of lying propaganda. The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in Czecho-Slovakia and Memel. Hitler supposed it would work in the case of Poland.

"In each case the alleged purpose and method were the same. The German people were told an old wrong was being righted, that German territories and peoples were being restored to create a greater Reich. After a time, however, aggression went a step further. Germany began to include people who were not Germanic and territory which had never been German. Moreover, the wealth of the oppressed people was used to augment the growing power of Nazism. All the while Hitler continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations to risk, by opposing aggression, setting all Europe aflame.

"Aggression pursued in this fashion worked for a while. As, however, its real significance began to be understood it was realized that it constituted a threat not to Europe only but to the entire world.

"A system which deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means national and international disputes, cannot continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

Terrorism Needed To Support Force

"Moreover, reliance on force as opposed to reason inevitably brings into association with itself many agencies and evils dependent upon terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law.

Sooner or later all the persons of darkness and evil are loosed. They gain increasing sway.

"Here is the explanation of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those that they had employed against Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, the British and French Governments tried to stop them, and pledged themselves to take up arms on her behalf. It was the one and only means left of checking more in the way of German aggression. The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war.

"Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. When Nazi Germany deliberately fomented a dispute with Poland, German aggression and power had reached a place where, to save the civilization enjoyed by a free country, it became necessary for one or more of the great powers to say that Nazi aggression must cease. Great Britain and France have been driven to believe that it is better to risk all in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression and the gradual domination of the world by force.

"It must never be forgotten that, behind all we have seen of Nazi methods and aims during recent years, lies the Nazi doctrine of race superiority. This doctrine appears to me as the pagan parallel of the divine right of kings.

Communism Aided To Achieve Objects

"In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world.

"Although the Nazis have a single aim—world domination—the methods being employed to achieve that end are many. Against neighboring peoples the method is aggression, conquest, and subjugation. Against more remote lands, they have proceeded by planting centres of Nazi influence. To achieve their ends, they are, as the pact with Soviet Russia has shown, even willing to aid in the spread of Communism which they formerly claimed was the enemy of civilization. They seem to believe that, by fostering world unrest, they will be assisted in the destruction of freedom, but that, in the end, the Nazis will dominate by virtue of their racial superiority.

"If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate—one might almost say the immediate—aim of Nazi Germany in the domination of Europe is a step toward world domination, that doubt has surely been removed after all that was witnessed in the first six weeks of the war.

"The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon Force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction may best serve their lust for power.

"May I now say a few words that are more or less personal. I have participated in the public life of Canada for many years. My views and aims are pretty well known to all of you. No one, I believe, would accuse me of being an expansionist, a firebrand or a jingo. If one purpose above another has dominated my life, that purpose has been the promotion and preservation of peace. In industrial and international relations I have striven to foster goodwill. I have had all my life a positive hatred of war. In season and out, in our own Parliament, at Imperial Conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva, in all our relations with other countries, I have sought to establish and expand the policies of our country so as to remove the danger of involving Canada in war, and if possible to avoid war itself. I have not adopted merely a negative attitude. I have seized every opportunity to foster in every way the friendliest relations between nations, races and countries, founding that on a basis of friendship and goodwill with nations who hope to enjoy an enduring peace.

Dictatorship Bound To Result In War

"In recent years I have followed with the deepest concern political trends in some other lands. I hate dictators no less than I hate war. Since a love of freedom has to be held in every human breast, it always seemed to me that sooner or later the yoke of dictatorship will result only in war or revolution.

"I have dreaded dictatorship not only for its effect on the peoples in the particular countries who are prepared to tolerate it, even for a time, but its undermining effect on the free institutions of other lands. Dictatorship is necessarily based on force. Force developed in one country, unless faced by superior power elsewhere, constitutes for every country an immediate and constant menace. Free nations, in order to preserve their freedom, are compelled to change their mode and method of life, to concentrate on the building up of armaments, or run the risk of jeopardizing their very existence. That kind of thing obviously cannot go on indefinitely without many nations being brought to the edge of an abyss.

"It is on the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today because of Nazi Germany. The free nations have been compelled every year to expend more and more of their resources on armaments.

"Should Nazism triumph in Europe, what will become of the freedom in other countries of the globe? This is the question I have asked myself over and over again as I have watched the growing influence of Nazi power in Europe.

"No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict. No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in this war. Had I been afraid of responsibility I would have abandoned public life long before this, and it is because I hope I may, in the end, use such power and influence as my position gives me in the efforts to incline the scales of international relations to the side of peace, that I welcomed the larger measure of responsibility which came with the return of my party to power four years ago.

Destruction of Nazism Necessary For Liberty

"If today I am prepared to continue to lead a Government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Nazism and the resistance to ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

The growth of my own convictions has, I believe been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. Today it represents the mind of Canada itself. I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain, like France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

"If I were called on to sacrifice out of my life all save one of the influences of the past or of my present position, the one thing I would wish to retain is the influence of the Christian training of my childhood days. That has been a sheet anchor through life. Without it life for me would lose its warmth, beauty, color, its sustaining power in time of adversity, and it would be a truly mechanical existence at best.

Heritage of Youth Must Be Preserved

"Knowing how true this is, I do not wish to see the young people of our Dominion deprived of so precious a heritage or future generations enslaved by the false doctrine which would rob them of it. That early Christian influence is what, above all else, were it in my power so to do, I would wish to bequeath to all who have the battle of life to face.

"The Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is for the Allied forces, a crusade.

"The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. Young men who are enlisting in our forces today to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith. Like those who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martydoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Highlights Of Premier's Talk

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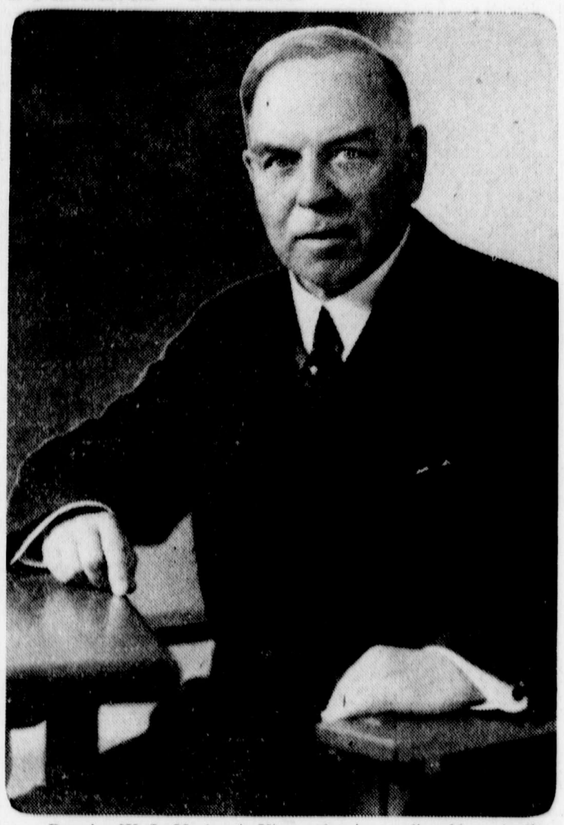
Dedicates Canada



Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, who, in a radio address to the Dominion last night, dedicated himself and the nation to prosecution of the war to its logical conclusion, the destruction of Naziism.

Windsor Star

Oct 28/39

D 29465

The Prime Minister to All

Mr. King Calls the Turn

PRIME MINISTER KING got right down to hot facts last night.

He called the Nazis a bunch of lying, pagan gangsters.

Montreal Star
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Religion itself was made subservient to the pagean gospel of race superiority.

"The treatment of Jews became steadily more brutal. At the same time the increased demand for labor and resources of Germany for rearmament on a colossal scale served to reduce unemployment, and the temporary prosperity produced by this rearmament helped to give a semblance of order to Germany and restore its self-respect.

"It was not long before it was tried out in the international field. It was contended by Hitler that the Versailles Treaty had reduced Germany to an inferior position in the face of the world. He claimed that Germany had not only been stripped of territory but also disarmed while other nations were increasing their armaments. He told the German people that he would throw off this yoke.

Germany Organized As Military Machine

To end alleged injustices, by restoring to the German Reich peoples of German stock and territories formerly German, was an ambition which, naturally, made an appeal to the German people. The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite. The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory as well as of the power of the former Reich.

"Such a result seemed within Germany to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on the whole of Germany was organized into a vast military machine. Within Germany itself power was increasingly used to destroy the individual liberty and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself with the state. Beyond the confines of Germany the military might of Germany was increasingly employed as a terror to other nations. The Nazi leaders were well aware that other countries were not anxious for another war and that this desire to avoid war would ensure a localization of conflict particularly with those countries nearest to Germany.

On this assumption, the party began to develop its technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were people of German stock.

"The technique was first of all to develop a quarrel with the state to be absorbed. With passions aroused, demands were made with the threat of force, so framed and so timed as to make acceptance within the limits prescribed impossible.

"As part of the technique adverse opinion was excluded from the country, and worst of all, the German people were deluged with a never-ending stream of lying propaganda. The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in Czecho-Slovakia and Memel. Hitler supposed it would work in the case of Poland.

"In each case the alleged purpose and method were the same. The German people were told an old wrong was being righted, that German territories and peoples were being restored to create a greater Reich. After a time, however, aggression went a step further. Germany began to include people who were not Germanic and territory which had never been German. Moreover, the wealth of the oppressed people was used to augment the growing power of Nazism. All the while Hitler continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations to risk, by opposing aggression, setting all Europe aflame.

"Aggression pursued in this fashion worked for a while. As, however, its real significance began to be understood it was realized that it constituted a threat not to Europe only but to the entire world.

"A system which deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means national and international disputes, cannot continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

Terrorism Needed To Support Force

"Moreover, reliance on force as opposed to reason inevitably brings into association with itself many agencies and evils dependent upon terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law.

Sooner or later all the persons of darkness and evil are loosed. They gain increasing sway.

"Here is the explanation of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those that they had employed against Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, the British and French Governments tried to stop them, and pledged themselves to take up arms on her behalf. It was the one and only means left of checking more in the way of German aggression. The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war.

"Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. When Nazi Germany deliberately fomented a dispute with Poland, German aggression and power had reached a place where, to save the civilization enjoyed by a free country, it became necessary for one or more of the great powers to say that Nazi aggression must cease. Great Britain and France have been driven to believe that it is better to risk all in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression and the gradual domination of the world by force.

"It must never be forgotten that, behind all we have seen of Nazi methods and aims during recent years, lies the Nazi doctrine of race superiority. This doctrine appears to me as the pagan parallel of the divine right of kings.

Communism Aided To Achieve Objects

"In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world.

"Although the Nazis have a single aim—world domination—the methods being employed to achieve that end are many. Against neighboring peoples the method is aggression, conquest, and subjugation. Against more remote lands, they have proceeded by planting centres of Nazi influence. To achieve their ends, they are, as the pact with Soviet Russia has shown, even willing to aid in the spread of Communism which they formerly claimed was the enemy of civilization. They seem to believe that, by fostering world unrest, they will be assisted in the destruction of freedom, but that, in the end, the Nazis will dominate by virtue of their racial superiority.

"If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate—one might almost say the immediate—aim of Nazi Germany in the domination of Europe is a step toward world domination, that doubt has surely been removed after all that was witnessed in the first six weeks of the war.

"The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon Force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction may best serve their lust for power.

"May I now say a few words that are more or less personal. I have participated in the public life of Canada for many years. My views and aims are pretty well known to all of you. No one, I believe, would accuse me of being an expansionist, a firebrand or a jingo. If one purpose above another has dominated my life, that purpose has been the promotion and preservation of peace. In industrial and international relations I have striven to foster goodwill. I have had all my life a positive hatred of war. In season and out, in our own Parliament, at Imperial Conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva, in all our relations with other countries, I have sought to establish and expand the policies of our country so as to remove the danger of involving Canada in war, and if possible to avoid war itself. I have not adopted merely a negative attitude. I have seized every opportunity to foster in every way the friendliest relations between nations, races and countries, founding that on a basis of friendship and goodwill with nations who hope to enjoy an enduring peace.

Dictatorship Bound To Result In War

"In recent years I have followed with the deepest concern political trends in some other lands. I hate dictators no less than I hate war. Since a love of freedom has to be held in every human breast, it always seemed to me that sooner or later the yoke of dictatorship will result only in war or revolution.

"I have dreaded dictatorship not only for its effect on the peoples in the particular countries who are prepared to tolerate it, even for a time, but its undermining effect on the free institutions of other lands. Dictatorship is necessarily based on force. Force developed in one country, unless faced by superior power elsewhere, constitutes for every country an immediate and constant menace. Free nations, in order to preserve their freedom, are compelled to change their mode and method of life, to concentrate on the building up of armaments, or run the risk of jeopardizing their very existence. That kind of thing obviously cannot go on indefinitely without many nations being brought to the edge of an abyss.

"It is on the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today because of Nazi Germany. The free nations have been compelled every year to expend more and more of their resources on armaments.

"Should Nazism triumph in Europe, what will become of the freedom in other countries of the globe? This is the question I have asked myself over and over again as I have watched the growing influence of Nazi power in Europe.

"No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict. No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in this war. Had I been afraid of responsibility I would have abandoned public life long before this, and it is because I hope I may, in the end, use such power and influence as my position gives me in the efforts to incline the scales of international relations to the side of peace, that I welcomed the larger measure of responsibility which came with the return of my party to power four years ago.

Destruction of Nazism Necessary For Liberty

"If today I am prepared to continue to lead a Government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Nazism and the resistance to ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

The growth of my own convictions has, I believe been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. Today it represents the mind of Canada itself. I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain, like France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

"If I were called on to sacrifice out of my life all save one of the influences of the past or of my present position, the one thing I would wish to retain is the influence of the Christian training of my childhood days. That has been a sheet anchor through life. Without it life for me would lose its warmth, beauty, color, its sustaining power in time of adversity, and it would be a truly mechanical existence at best.

Heritage of Youth Must Be Preserved

"Knowing how true this is, I do not wish to see the young people of our Dominion deprived of so precious a heritage or future generations enslaved by the false doctrine which would rob them of it. That early Christian influence is what, above all else, were it in my power so to do, I would wish to bequeath to all who have the battle of life to face.

"The Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is for the Allied forces, a crusade.

"The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. Young men who are enlisting in our forces today to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith. Like those who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martydoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Highlights Of Premier's Talk

THE invasion of Poland was the immediate occasion, not the cause of the present war.

Great Britain and France have been driven to believe that it is better to risk all in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression and the gradual domination of the world by force.

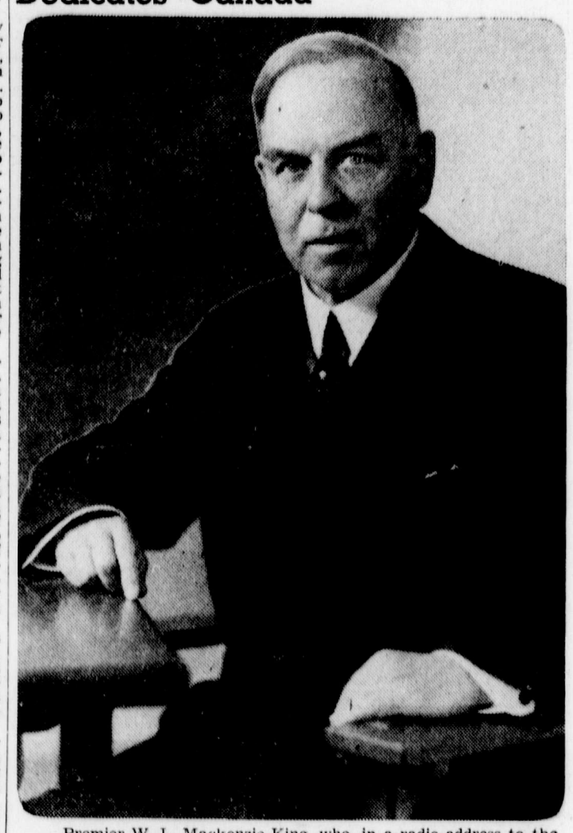
Only by the destruction of Nazism and the resistance to ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown.

The Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails, there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization.

Reliance on force as opposed to reason invariably brings into association with itself many agencies and evils dependent upon terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant rule and law.

Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is in defiance of all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law. I hate dictators no less than I hate war . . . sooner or later the yoke of complete dictatorship will result only in war or revolution.

Dedicates Canada



Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, who, in a radio address to the Dominion last night, dedicated himself and the nation to prosecution of the war to its logical conclusion, the destruction of Naziism.

Windsor Star

Oct 28/39

D 29465

The Prime Minister to Rule

Mr. King Calls the Turn

PRIME MINISTER KING got right down to hot facts last night.

He called the Nazis a bunch of lying, pagan gangsters.

Toronto Globe and
Mail - Oct. 30/39

D 29466

WHY CANADA IS AT WAR.

Prime Minister King's first broadcast address was entitled appropriately, "Canada's War Aims." The explanation was advisable for the benefit of those Canadians who fail to appreciate the significance of the conflict, and for the enlightenment of listeners abroad who see no excuse for Canada's participation. How could this country have an interest in a European war? How, especially, could it have aims? From the standpoint of war aims as ordinarily understood in the past, there could be no excuse. Canada is not likely to be found on the side of an aggressor seeking territorial expansion in some other part of the world, and might not feel called upon to help defend the nation attacked. The issue this time is as vital to this Dominion as to any people anywhere. Mr. King summed it up in one sentence: "The time has come when to save our Christian civilization we must be prepared to lay down our lives."

This is a Christian nation. Our laws and mode of living, inherited from the Mother Country, are based on the principles of Christianity. Nazism has destroyed these principles wherever its power has extended. Its creed is pagan. It thrives on the authority of brutal might. The brotherhood of man is not recognized in its tenets. In fighting the expansion of Hitlerism and Germanism, Canada is striving to preserve most sacred rights for herself and others.

This war plainly is no ordinary struggle for political power. Hitler, like his predecessors, but with more success, has taught the Germans that they are a superior people entitled to live at the expense of others. We see the result in the enslavement of the conquered. The property is appropriated for German use, the people must submit individually and collectively to Nazi wishes. We who are accustomed to the British way of encouraging freedom and self-government may find it hard to understand. Yet, as victims of Nazi expansion, those of us fortunate enough to escape the fire, death and pillage of its barbaric warfare would be deprived of all the freedom inherited with our traditions, slaves of a pagan, military organization. We cannot imagine the United States imposing paganism and slavery on the Cubans and Filipinos, stealing their property and ordering their lives, after waging successful war. Nevertheless, this is how German Nazism treats those it overwhelms.

What we at this distance realize but dimly is that the direct aim of Nazism is destruction of the British Empire. We have seen the efforts to placate the French and drive a wedge between them and the British, to obtain a freer hand to attack Britain and British Empire outposts. Britain is the great obstacle to Nazi advancement to world dominion. And we shall make a tremendous mistake if we believe this aim at world power is not real. Mr. King was speaking with knowledge when he said: "In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world."

The right to rule Canada comes in with the rest of the program, to impose on Canada the pagan doctrine of might, to destroy freedom of government, of religion and speech, and make Canadians hewers of wood and drawers of water for "the superior race." Britain is hated because her manpower and resources have been marshalled in mighty force to hold the Nazis in bounds.

Canada's war aim is to help Britain and her ally save civilization from this terrible danger, and in so doing, save herself. The early crusades were wars of offense. Today's Christian crusade is a war of defense. No cause could be more righteous. Mr. King went to the heart of the matter when he described Canada as defender of the faith, defender of her own soul and the brotherhood of man. The views he expressed are shared by all thoughtful Canadians.

Edmonton Journal

Oct. 30/39

D29467

Mr. King Defines Our War Crusade

The people of the dominion cannot keep too closely in mind what was responsible for its entrance into the present war. Such an address as that delivered on Friday evening by the prime minister was accordingly a most welcome one. It was a singularly effective and succinct presentation of the reasons why Canada has ranged herself, in the struggle precipitated by Nazi Germany, alongside the two nations from which she sprang.

Mr. King emphasized that in order to save Christian civilization "we must be prepared to lay down our lives." The young men who are enlisting are, he held, "first and foremost defenders of the faith." This is something that cannot be insisted upon too strongly or too often. Lip service to the cause of human freedom is not sufficient when it is threatened as it is at this moment.

The mission of those who are placing themselves at the service of their sovereign and of their country is, as the prime minister declared, "the preservation for our own and future generations of the freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms and centuries of struggle." Nations are in grave danger of losing that freedom when they forget how it has been won and are not ready to make the same sacrifices in maintaining it that were required in wresting it from the despotisms of the past. They cannot afford to take its continuance for granted. Mr. King did not by any means adopt too alarmist a tone when he told his audience that, if the forces that had been unloosed upon the world were not subdued and conquered overseas, "sooner or later they would be at our very doors."

Toronto Telegram

Oct. 30/39.

D29468

PREMIER KING DECLARES WAR IS A "CRUSADE."

Premier King's broadcast exposition of Canada's war aims on Friday last was entirely admirable. Clear, concise, comprehensive, it set forth with quiet force and irresistible logic the reasons that compelled the British Commonwealth of Nations to take up arms and embark on a course which every nation detested. In its analysis of the causes that produced Hitlerism, in its description of the manner by which Hitlerism became a threat to the world, and in its definition of the issues on which the conflict was at last joined, the speech was a model of its kind.

As the Prime Minister says, this war is a crusade, a crusade for freedom, and for Christianity. The attack on Poland was the occasion, not the cause of the struggle. The cause was the challenge openly flung forth by brutal rulers who, having won power at home by terrorizing their own people, hoped to achieve world domination by terrorizing all other nations. The challenge was unmistakable; it had become clear and plain over a period in which every appeal to reason had failed; to refuse it would be to exist under a reign of growing fear until freedom was finally trampled out. That neither Canada nor any nation of the British Empire would do.

Both Canada and Great Britain enter the tragic conflict under leaders who are, in one respect, at least, thoroughly representative of national sentiment. Whatever else may be charged against Premier King or Premier Chamberlain, nobody can accuse them of being warmongers. Both, as has been amply proved by their words and deeds, are men of peace, men to whom the very thought of war is abhorrent, men who would make almost any sacrifice to avoid international strife. When two such men take their countries into war it is plain beyond question that there is nothing unworthy in their motives; that the cause is just.

The Prime Minister's address furnished convincing evidence of a fact which embittered critics of the British have consistently overlooked, the fact that the Canadian government was with the British throughout in the struggle for peace; that it sympathized with every effort that was made to avert the catastrophe and to secure a settlement by reasonable means. "Like Britain and France," he said, "we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed, as quickly as it was erected, that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being unloosed on the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors."

There, in a few words, is complete explanation of the peace policy that has been pursued in the past and of the decision to embark on a conflict which is in truth, as no war ever was before, a crusade.

Quebec Chronicle-
Telegraph- Oct.28/39

D29469

MR. KING SPEAKS TO CANADIANS

We endorse whole - heartedly and commend to the study of every patriotic Canadian citizen the message publicly given last evening by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. The whole people placed themselves unitedly behind the Dominion Government in declaring war on Germany and if there has been any doubt at all in some minds as to its subsequent actions, it has been whether sufficiently vigorous measures were being taken for the prosecution of that war. Last evening's explanations should go far to remove any uncertainty in this connection and the Government cannot take the people into its confidence too fully or too frequently.

The Prime Minister is doubtful, and not without reason, whether Canadians could have been persuaded two years ago of the necessity of participating in a new European war. The fact, therefore, that so great a change has taken place in public opinion in so short a time, permits the hope that it may yet become reconciled to the principle of compulsory service, not to place an excessive drain on the man-power of the Dominion but to ensure that that man-power is utilized to the best advantage.

* * *

Under a voluntary system, the red-blooded youth joins up without considering anything but his duty to respond to the call to arms, while the slacker stays behind and takes advantage of the vacancies created in civil employment by enlistment, to better his position if he can. Yet Canada's main contribution to the cause of Democracy is to be a productive one perhaps and it is certain that with voluntary enrolment many men are taken into the Army who would be more valuably employed in some technical job for which they are specially trained. And on the other hand there are men, physically fit for military service and not specially valuable out of uniform, who turn deaf ears to a call that is meant for them in the first place.

* * *

As Mr. King declares, "our soldiers are veritable defenders of the faith" and "the moment has come when to save our Christian civilization, we must be ready to give our lives." That being the case it is to be presumed that we are each one of us ready to make the sacrifice if we know that it is required of us personally. And so, after all, we are volunteers in the truest sense and the only purpose of compulsory enrolment is to let us know in each case when, where and how we can serve the best — questions that it is extremely difficult for us to answer by ourselves.

D 29470

The Issue in the Present War

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1939

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1939

D 29471

THE ISSUE IN THE PRESENT WAR

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1939

Fellow Canadians:

On Sunday, September the 3rd, His Majesty the King appealed to his peoples, at home and across the seas, to make their own the cause of freedom, which, on that day, Britain had taken up.

Speaking over a world-wide network the same afternoon, I was able to say that Canada had already answered that call. On the Friday previous, September the 1st, the Canadian Parliament had been summoned to meet on September the 7th. At the time of making the announcement, I stated that in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war, in the effort to resist aggression, our government would immediately seek the authority of Parliament for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain.

On Thursday, September the 7th, Parliament met. On Saturday, the 9th, by an all but unanimous adoption of the Address, the necessary authority was secured. On the following day, September the 10th, a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King.

Since the entry of our country into the war, the time of the government has been occupied with the steps necessary to place Canada on a war footing. For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly, but none the less effectively, been

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preparing for the eventuality of war. With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe.

I intend, for the present, to make two broadcasts. In the broadcast I am now making, I shall endeavour to clarify the issue, in order better to define the war aims. In the second broadcast, to be delivered on Tuesday evening next, I shall outline Canada's war effort as organized by the government from the time of the meeting of Parliament to the present.

The nature of the conflict

In the broadcast of September the 3rd, I stated that the fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, were the occasion, not the real cause of the present conflict. I added that the forces of evil had been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of Might, and a civilization founded upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations, and the sacredness of human personality.

To understand the struggle, we must first understand how the pagan conception came to dominate Germany.

For years past, we have witnessed within Germany the growth in power of a single political party which has secured not merely the control of government, but, for the time being, at least, an all but complete domination over the minds and will of the German people. This the party has been able to do by a skilfully worked out system of terrorization. Individuals who have dared to express opinions contrary to the government in power have been threatened; many have actually suffered imprisonment or death.

The party has succeeded in identifying itself with the State. It has taken the position that whatever is contrary to the policy of the party is opposed to the interest of Germany. It has increased its power by propaganda specially designed to poison at their source, the springs of information and opinion. By these and other

D 29473

methods, the party has sought to instil in the minds of all, and particularly of the young, doctrines entirely opposed to those on which human relations are based in free countries, or on which they were based in the Germany of other times.

Naziism founded on the doctrine of Force

We teach our children to believe in the power of Truth and Right and Justice; in the value of a man's word, in obedience to laws framed by free representative assemblies, in the sanctity of contracts, whether between individuals or between nations. We ourselves have come to see that these concepts are the essentials of peace and freedom; that it is only in this way that human liberties can be preserved. Under the regime which has held power in Germany for nearly seven years, the youth of that country have been increasingly taught not to place their trust in the pledged word, the written contract, and the power of representative assemblies and courts to defend the right and secure freedom, but to look to Force as the one instrument in national and international relations on which to place reliance. Of the merits of any alternative to Force, there has been no opportunity for discussion or debate. Opposition has been silenced by threats, by the concentration camp, or by death. Parliament, in Germany, has ceased to exist, except when it is called to register the will of the dictator.

The political party in Germany that has thus identified itself with the State is the Nazi party. Its head is Herr Hitler. It is Naziism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war, and which threatens, if it is not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations.

It is necessary to keep this danger in mind in order to understand why Great Britain and France found it imperative to pledge their support to Poland. It was a pledge given in the hope that it might prevent more in the way of aggression. When Herr Hitler and the Nazi rulers who surround him disclosed their unwillingness to settle differences between the two countries by

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peaceful methods of conference and agreement, but, instead, made clear their determination to gain their objectives by force, Britain and France were bound to oppose, with all the resources at their command, this further employment of force.

The rise of Naziism in Germany

How is it that the German people, many of whom love freedom and desire peace quite as much as the peoples of other countries, have come to submit to such a regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our minds. The answer to it affords the key to much that has taken place, and which it would otherwise be difficult to explain. It lies in the sort of beneficent role which, in the eyes of a large proportion of the German people, Force has actually come to assume.

Germany was slow to recover from the humiliation of defeat in the last war. The Republic which was set up in 1919 was associated in the popular mind with the shame of the peace treaty. The government of the Republic seemed powerless to cope with the social problems which followed in the wake of the war. To add to its difficulties, the discontent of the twenties began to breed Communism and to further its spread. Amid the existing demoralization, the Communist party employed its growing strength to undermine the country's social and industrial life.

It has been asserted that the Communists had little or no chance of gaining power. Many Germans, however, were afraid of the Communist influence. They had fresh in their memories, and before their very eyes, the results of the Russian revolution. Herr Hitler claimed to understand and to foresee the dangers to Germany of the Communist movement. He became a leader against it. He sought to identify Communist with Jewish control of opinion and finance. Thereby, he satisfied a bitter personal prejudice, and gained much anti-Semitic support. Powerful industrial and financial interests became his allies. Hitler and his associates came in time to be widely accepted as the champions of the German people against what he called the Jewish Communist menace.

With the aid of the financial interests, who supported him as a bulwark against Communism, Hitler became Chancellor. From that time on the political party, of which he was the head, wielded absolute power. The government of Germany became a dictatorship based upon Force. The German people were taught to view democracies with contempt.

The threat and use of force within Germany

To the youth of Germany, Hitler sought to make the doctrine of Force especially attractive. As he glorified youth, so also he glorified arms. Youth was taught that together they symbolized the future power of the Reich. Force, the Nazis claimed, would be effective where Reason had failed. Sir Nevile Henderson, the former British Ambassador to Berlin, cites the following statement as having been made by Hitler himself: "If you wish to obtain your objectives by force, you must be strong; if you wish to obtain them by negotiation, you must be stronger still." Henderson says that this remark expresses, in its most concise form, the Hitler technique.

The first use made of force by Hitler and his associates was in the internal affairs of Germany. In order to give to the Nazi party a monopoly of power in the State, not only the Communists, but Socialists, Liberals, Catholics, and even Conservative Nationalists were persecuted and their political parties suppressed. Labour unions and co-operatives were destroyed, religious bodies were terrorized, Religion itself was made subservient to the pagan gospel of racial superiority. The treatment of the Jews became steadily more brutal. At the same time the increasing regimentation of the labour and resources of Germany for rearmament on a colossal scale, and with unprecedented rapidity, served gradually to end unemployment. The superficial and temporary prosperity produced by this rearmament helped to give an appearance of order to Germany and to restore its self-respect.

The threat and use of force against other Countries

It was not long before the threat of force was tried in the international field. It was contended by Hitler that the Treaty of Versailles had reduced Germany to an inferior position among the nations

of the world. In addition to being stripped of a part of her territory, Germany had also been disarmed. Other nations, it was pointed out, had retained or were increasing their arms. Hitler told the German people that he and his party would throw off this yoke of German inferiority. Rearmament was thus given a fresh excuse and a new impetus. Germany began with all her might to develop her military power. It is not without significance that this step was taken in defiance of treaty obligation.

To end alleged injustices, by restoring to the German Reich peoples of German stock and territories formerly German, was an ambition which, naturally, made an appeal to the German people. The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite. The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory as well as of the power of the former Reich. Such a result seemed, within Germany, to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on, the whole of Germany was organized into a vast military machine.

The technique of Nazi aggression

Within Germany, this machine was increasingly used to destroy individual liberty, and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself with the State. Beyond the confines of Germany, the military might of Germany was increasingly employed as an instrument of threat and terror to other nations.

The Nazi leaders were well aware that the countries of Europe generally were not anxious for another war. They assumed that this desire to avoid war would ensure the localization of conflicts, particularly those with countries immediately adjacent to Germany. On this assumption, the party began to develop its technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were peoples of German stock.

The technique employed was, first of all, to develop a quarrel with the government of the State to be absorbed. With passions aroused, some incident was surreptitiously fomented, demands were thereupon presented, supported by the threat of force. The demands were so framed, and so timed, as to make acceptance impossible within the limits prescribed. As a part of the technique, all opinion on the issue, except the Nazi version, was suppressed in Germany. Adverse opinion from outside Germany was excluded from the country. Worst of all, the German people were deluged by a never ending stream of lying propaganda.

Apparent success of Nazi methods

The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in the extinction of Czechoslovakia and the recovery of Memel. Hitler believed it would work in the case of Poland. On each occasion, the alleged purpose and the method were the same. The German people were told that an old wrong was being righted, that German territories or peoples of the Germanic race were being restored to and incorporated in the greater Reich. Each time, however, aggression went a step farther. Germany began to include peoples who were not Germanic in origin, and territory which had never before been German. Moreover, the conquered peoples and possessions were utilized, as the wealth of the oppressed Jews within Germany itself had been, to augment the growing power of Nazidom. All the while, Hitler and his Nazi associates continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations, by opposing aggression, to risk setting all Europe aflame.

Aggression pursued in this fashion worked for a while. As, however, its real significance came to be understood, it was realized that it constituted a threat, not to the countries of Europe only, but to those of the entire world. A system which deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means national and international disputes, cannot continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

Moreover, reliance upon Force, as opposed to Reason, inevitably brings into association with itself the many agencies of, and evils attendant upon, terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law. Sooner or later, all the powers of darkness and evil are loosed. They gain increasing sway.

Here is the explanation of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those which she had employed in the case of Austria and Czechoslovakia, the British and French governments, first of all, earnestly worked for an adjustment of the differences by peaceful means. It explains why, later on, regardless of the cost to themselves, they found it necessary to pledge their word to Poland, and to take up arms on her behalf. It was the one and only means left of checking more in the way of German aggression.

The Nazi ambition of world domination

The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war. Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. When Nazi Germany deliberately fomented the dispute with Poland, German aggression and German power had reached a place where, to save the civilization enjoyed by free countries, it became necessary for one or more of the great powers to say that Nazi aggression must cease. Great Britain and France had been driven to believe that it is better to risk all, in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression, and the gradual dominance of the world by Force.

It must never be forgotten that behind all we have seen and felt of Nazi methods and aims during recent years, lies the Nazi doctrine of racial superiority. It appears to me as the pagan parallel of the doctrine of the divine right of Kings. In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people.

They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world.

Although the Nazis have a single aim—world domination—the methods being employed to achieve that end are many. Against neighbouring peoples the method is aggression, conquest, and subjugation. Against more remote lands, they have proceeded by planting centres of Nazi influence. To achieve their ends, they are, as the pact with Soviet Russia has shown, even willing to aid in the spread of Communism which they formerly claimed was the enemy of civilization. They seem to believe that, by fostering world unrest, they will be assisted in the destruction of freedom, but that, in the end, the Nazis will dominate by virtue of their racial superiority.

If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate—one might almost say the immediate—aim of Nazified Germany, was the domination of Europe, as a step towards world domination, that doubt has surely been removed by what was witnessed in the first six weeks of war. The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland, and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon Force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction may best serve their lust for power.

Hatred of war and dictatorship—Efforts to preserve Peace

May I now say a few words that are more or less personal. I have participated in the public life of Canada for many years. My views and aims are pretty well known to all of you. No one, I believe, would accuse me of being an exhibitionist, a firebrand or a jingo. If one purpose above another has dominated my life, that purpose has been the promotion and preservation of peace. In industrial and international relations, I have striven to foster good-will.

D29480

I have had, all my life, a positive hatred of war. In season and out, in our own Parliament, at Imperial Conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva, in all our relations with other countries, I have sought to shape and to expound the policies of our country so as to remove the danger of involving Canada in war, and, if possible, to avert war itself. I have not been satisfied with adopting a merely negative attitude. I have seized every opportunity to foster, in positive ways, the friendliest relations between classes, and races, and countries, believing that only on a basis of friendship and good-will could nations hope to enjoy an enduring peace.

In recent years, I have followed, with the deepest concern, political trends in some other lands. I hate dictatorship no less than I hate war. Since a love of freedom is to be found in every human breast, it has always seemed to me that, sooner or later, the yoke of dictatorship could result only in war or revolution. I have dreaded dictatorship not so much for its effect upon the peoples in the particular countries which are prepared to tolerate it, even for a time, as for its undermining effect upon the free institutions of other lands.

Dictatorship is necessarily based upon Force. Force developed in one country, unless faced by superior force elsewhere, constitutes, for other countries, an immediate and constant menace. Free nations, in order to preserve their freedom, are compelled to change their mode and method of life, to concentrate on building up armaments, or run the risk of sacrificing their very existence. That kind of thing, obviously, cannot go on indefinitely without many nations being brought to the edge of an abyss. It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. Because of Nazi Germany, the free nations have been compelled every year to devote more and more of their resources to arming. Even so, more than one free nation has already perished before our very eyes. Should Naziism triumph in Europe, what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?

The need to withstand aggression

This is a question which I have had to ask myself over and over again, as I have watched the growing power of dictatorships in Europe, and the onward sweep of the forces of aggression. No

D29481

one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict. No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in war. Had I been afraid of responsibility, I would have abandoned public life long before this. It is because I hoped that, in the end, I might use such power and influence as my position gives me, in the effort to incline the scales of international relations to the side of peace, that I welcomed the larger measure of responsibility which came with the return of my party to power four years ago. If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a government, charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Naziism, and the resistance of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

The growth of my own conviction has, I believe, been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. To-day it represents the mind of Canada itself.

I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain, like France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed, as quickly as it was erected, that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

The preservation of Christian civilization

If I were called upon to sacrifice out of my life all save one of the influences of the past, or of my present possessions, the one thing I would wish to retain is the influence of the Christian training of my childhood days. That has been a sheet anchor

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through life. Without it, life for me would lose its warmth, its beauty, its colour, its sustaining power in times of adversity, the inspiration of its best endeavours. It would be a dreary, mechanical existence at best. Knowing how true this is, I do not wish to see the young people of our Dominion deprived of so precious a heritage, or future generations enslaved by the false doctrines which would rob them of it. That early Christian influence is what above all else, were it in my power so to do, I would wish to bequeath to all who have the battle of life to face.

The Nazi doctrine of Force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian Gospel. If it prevails, there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is for the Allied Forces a crusade.

The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the Faith. Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and Country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of the freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul.

D 29483

Winnipeg Tribune, October 28, 1939

A Crusade

LIKE NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Prime Minister MACKENZIE KING is a patient man and one who abhors war. In his broadcast to the Canadian people Friday night Mr. King carefully reviewed the steady march of Nazi aggression over broken promises and showed the steps by which he, a man of peace, became convinced that this invasion of human rights and this destruction of international principles must be stopped.

As the Prime Minister clearly showed in his address, nothing less than Christian civilization is at stake. The issue now is between the democratic ideals embodied in that civilization as opposed to rule by force, the concept of racial superiority, and the supremacy of the state over the individual.

No Jingoist, no tub-thumper, Mr. King used no flag-waving phrases in his justification of Canada's participation in the war. Rather, he called the Empire's entry into the conflict a Crusade. And because it was a patient and quiet man speaking, his words had in them the call to battle.

Windsor(Ont.) Star, October 28, 1939

D 29484

Mr. King's Address

When Prime Minister King delivered his inspiring war address last evening, he was speaking directly to the people of Canada. But he was doing more than that; he was placing Canada's attitude, to the present war in Europe, before the whole world.

On one point, the Prime Minister was particularly impressive. Canadians who are enlisting are offering their lives for King and Country. But they are doing much more than that. "Theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom of the mind and of the soul," said Mr. King.

This is putting Canada's cause on its highest, and broadest, plane. We are fighting for our King and Country and Empire, but the battle is being waged on even more important issues; for the principles for which King and Country and Empire stand; principles in which Canadians, irrespective of racial origin, religion or color, believe.

One cannot read Mr. King's words without being impressed by his complete sincerity. Canadians well know they have a peace-loving leader, a man who holds war in horror. They well know he is a statesman who could not lead them into conflict without a just cause. They understand the responsibility placed upon him, and his colleagues in government, not only in having Canada enter the war, but in so directing the affairs of the nation that the dominion's contribution shall be of maximum effectiveness. On the other hand, Mr. King and his colleagues cannot but be heartened by the knowledge of a united nation, a people that will co-operate with its government, in the cause which the Prime Minister has so ably outlined.

Mr. King is to deliver another address next Tuesday night, dealing with Canada's war effort up to the present. This is a policy that should be pursued for the duration of the war. Never in the history of the dominion has there been a greater need for co-operation between government and people; never has there been a greater willingness for such co-operation, on both sides. It might be wise, at times, to allow men like Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Defense Minister Rogers, or other cabinet ministers, to substitute for the Prime Minister, or have Hon. R. J. Manion, Conservative leader, take a turn.

In all cases, they would be speaking to the Canadian people, outlining what is being done, what has been done, and what it is proposed to do. The Canadian people would welcome such talks. But equally important, Mr. King and the others would be speaking not only to Canadians, but for Canadians to the world at large.

Calgary Herald, October 28, 1939 D29485

No Other Course

IT is safe to say that the Canadian prime minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, has delivered few more effective and moving addresses during his long public career than his national broadcast last evening dealing with war causes and issues.

Here was a life-long lover of peace, a conciliator by natural inclination and training, a statesman who has always preferred compromise to strife, explaining in convincing phrases the reasons why Canada had no option but to join in the Empire war against German ruthlessness and glorification of force. He made it crystal clear why this Dominion, in company with the Mother Country and the sister dominions, had to accept a challenge which has been developing for several years. That challenge is the German Nazi ambition to dominate the world by force.

Appeasement, conciliation, concession even to dangerous lengths, were wasted on the present German rulers. These efforts to preserve a peace of sorts in Europe were regarded by Hitler and his aides as signs of weakness. Every capitulation inspired new and greater demands.

Mr. King reviewed in his half-hour address the steady encroachment on the rights of neighbors by rampant Nazi-ism during the past four years, the Nazi contempt for the sanctity of contracts, and Germany's tyrannical attitude toward all other peoples. He declared that this campaign of terrorization had reached its zenith when Poland was invaded and showered with bombs. Then was exposed finally for all men to see the uselessness of trying to negotiate with the present German rulers.

If liberty and individual initiative are not to perish from the earth, this naked and unashamed espousal of the doctrine of force and intimidation must be destroyed, and Mr. King called on his fellow-countrymen to rally to the support of the Mother Country and France in their present crusade for the preservation of the freedom of the mind and soul and the destruction of international gangsterism. He declared that the Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of all that is best and noblest in the life of freedom-loving communities.

Winnipeg Free Press, October 28, 1939 D29486

Mr. King's Broadcast

The response to Mr. King's radio talk last night should be widespread and beneficial. It is heartening to know that the Prime Minister is to speak again shortly, but it will be hoped that he will not stop after two broadcasts, but will continue at frequent intervals to speak to the nation in the authentic tones he used yesterday. The immediate issue of the war in which Canada is engaged is clear enough, but the re-statement of it, the amplification of our war aims, the repetition of the facts as they are, are all required to drive home to every section of the population the urgencies of the present and the needs of the future.

Mr. King set forth with a clarity and emphasis which cannot be too highly praised the terrible story of the Nazi rise to power in Germany. The immorality and the crimes that mark its path are now all too clearly seen. From its early days when Hitler and his inner circle waded through the blood of their own fellow-countrymen to establish their dominance in Germany itself, to these later days when their immediate aims had so clearly threatened the freedom and liberty of the whole of Europe, it was apparent that the Nazi movement contained every portent of war for the whole world. That war has now come, and it is the first duty of every citizen of the state to do what must be done to crush and destroy utterly and completely the regime which has brought this misery to all humanity. This has been realized in Canada, and Mr. King's confidence in his fellow-Canadians that they will follow where he leads, no matter how hard the road, is not misplaced. Last Wednesday's event in Queber was a signal token of the determination of this country to unify and to intensify its war effort. Mr. King can make demands upon Canadians today in the secure knowledge that they will be met with unflinching courage.

* * *

The was must be won, and it will be won. So much is certain, but the day will come when we will ask of our Government how the hard-fought victory can be maintained. No one doubts that the overthrow of Hitler and the evils that accompany his regime will be achieved. But when that is done the more difficult problem of maintaining peace will rise again as it arose in the discussions in Paris in the early months of 1919. That is not long ago, and we still recall the words of Mr. King himself only last spring, that he found it intolerable to contemplate the idea that, every twenty-five years, Canada should be thrown into war. Mr. King was right: it is intolerable. But it will happen, it will go on happening until the force of the nations victorious in this war are thrown without stint and without reservation into the ensuing war for peace.

D29487

This war will be another war like the last one unless the people of Canada and the people of every warring nation become convinced that a new order must be established which offers some concrete prospect of a permanent peace. That new order is one the shadowy outlines of which have already appeared in the speeches of the British leaders. We do not doubt that Mr. King and his colleagues in the Canadian Government will let us know that they, too, share the ideal that must be placed before this nation and the nations of the world. Canada has joined other nations in a great war effort. It is even more important that we should prepare ourselves to join in an equally great effort for peace.

* * *

To destroy the Nazi party, to crush Hitlerism: these are the essentials of the moment. But beyond that lies the need to erect some machinery which will make a repetition of that need impossible. That means the complete and enduring co-operation of the Allied Powers in a collective effort to make peace permanent. It means the pledging of this nation to every step and to every risk that the maintenance of peace requires. It means the establishment, as the cardinal principle of Canadian policy, of a Peace Front dedicated to use all its strength to check and prevent the rise of aggression in any form. It means a return to the central principle upon which the League of Nations was founded 20 years ago.

Mr. King last night referred to the gradual realization by Canada that war had become inevitable because every structure for peace was being destroyed as soon as it was erected. Surely the wisdom of Canadian policy in the future must be to see that there will be no sabotage of the new international order which alone will make the sacrifices of the present worth while.

Ottawa Journal, October 30, 1939 D 29488

MR. KING ON THE AIR.

The Prime Minister's broadcast speech of Friday evening was a clear, logical dignified exposition of the reasons why he, like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN a man of peace, is leading the Canadian people in the war against Germany. This is, said Mr. MACKENZIE KING, a war to save Christian civilization, which the Nazi would destroy, and in such a conflict this nation cannot be neutral or indifferent. It is a crusade, as he said—a crusade against the forces of evil.

This was the first of two addresses by the Prime Minister, and such reports to the people should be frequent, that they may be as fully informed as is considered possible on the war and the progress of our contribution to eventual victory.

If the Canadian Parliament could be held in continuous session, or could be called periodically as simply as the Parliament of the United Kingdom is called, the same necessity would not exist. But our great distances are a barrier, the expense is a consideration. In these conditions the Prime Minister, through the wireless medium, can do effective work.

Montreal Gazette, October 30, 1939

D 29489

WHY CANADA FIGHTS.

Prime Minister King on Friday night delivered the first of two broadcasts dealing with the war and Canada's part in it. Tomorrow night he is to tell his listeners what Canada is doing in its capacity as a belligerent nation and, we may hope, what progress has been made. The public will be glad to receive in this regard as much information as the Prime Minister is at liberty to convey and in the meantime he can be assured of one thing, namely, that he cannot outline too great an effort. In his Friday address he told the people of Canada why they are in this war, why Great Britain and France are in it, and why the issues at stake are of vital concern to all democracies. It may be said that he told us nothing new, and perhaps he did not, but even as a recapitulation of known facts his statement was well worth making and well worth hearing. It was impressive and inspiring, and so far as pacifist elements in this country are concerned, it seems to have been necessary. It was, for example, a complete answer to that group of ministers of the Gospel who quite recently put their names to a mischievous and mendacious anti-war declaration. These men and others who may think with them were reminded that Christianity itself is at stake in this conflict and that those who are fighting the Nazi ideology are engaged in a Christian crusade.

From the Prime Minister's own personal point of view the story which he told was a story of a tragedy. He described the rise of Hitlerism, the conditions and the methods which have enabled the Nazi party to fasten itself upon the German nation and to apply its doctrine of force first to domestic and then to international affairs. He explained that it is against this doctrine that the European democracies have taken up arms, those democracies having realized that Hitlerism and freedom, paganism and Christianity, cannot all survive in the same world. Canada was bound to take up a challenge which was directed against all the institutions and rights which Canadians hold dear and which have been won through generations of suffering and sacrifice. Everybody knows that Mr. King is and has always been an apostle of peace and when he told of the origin and depth of his convictions in this regard, of his hatred of war, of his life-long effort to promote peace in all fields of human activity and in all human relationships, he told nothing that was not already known. Yet the telling was profoundly significant because Mr. King is now engaged in leading a government and a nation in what may well be the most frightful and at the same time the most decisive war in the history of mankind. Nothing less than absolute conviction in the justice of his cause could have drawn a man of Mr. King's temperament into the course which he is now pursuing and in that fact alone there is a guiding lesson for all those on this continent who have so far failed to grasp and to understand the real issues which will be determined once and for all in the outcome of this struggle. In that fact also there is an assurance that Mr. King, having put his hand to the plough, will not turn back, that there will be no slackening of effort and no counting of the cost. The Prime Minister believes, as do his fellow-citizens throughout Canada, that the Dominion lives or dies as a free country according to the ability of the Allied nations to carry on this war to successful completion.

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, October 30, 1939 D29490

The Prime Minister Speaks

Canada's Prime Minister in his speech to the nation Friday night gave expression to the feelings of the great majority of Canadians. He touched the notes which have found the greatest response in Canadian hearts.

The importance of the Prime Minister's address does not lie so much in its explanation of the issues involved in the present war. These have been clear for some time. But what his statement did was to provide a focus for the thinking and for the emotions of Canadians.

Undoubtedly a great many citizens have felt, and felt strongly, what he said Friday night:

> The Nazi doctrine is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails there will be an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is, for the allied forces, a crusade.

It is also quite probable that few of them have been able to translate these feelings into actual words. The Prime Minister has done this service for the nation. He has given all its citizens a vocal expression of what the vast majority feel but have not been able to state so clearly or so simply for themselves.

D29491

RE RADIO BROADCASTS Nos 1. and 2.

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

October 27 - 31/39.

Oct. 7, 1939.

D 29492

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY:

RE: WAR EFFORT BROADCAST

Suggested time: at outset, half an hour.

Introductory words should explain why broadcast being made now, and not earlier. Great pressure under which Government has been working. Care with which everything has been organized.

It should recall, in brief statements, the action of Parliament re date of Canada going into war, legislation enacted, etc. Also recall how all defence forces had been put on active service before summoning of Parliament. Dwell particularly on the difference between this war and the last. In last war, attention had been focused on expeditionary force. In present time, air forces are significant, also naval services. Further, at present, protection of Pacific Coast equally important with Atlantic Coast.

Broadcast should stress the fact that the quick action by Parliament, etc. was due to careful preparation long in advance. References should be made to importance, above all else, of production of supplies. Next, air training; then, expeditionary force.

As gently as possible, intimation should be given of British themselves finding, owing to situation with which they were faced, difficulty of deciding too quickly upon credits needed for supplies, etc.

Reference to co-operation re protection of Newfoundland and West Indies (be sure this can be made public.) Also to development regarding air training on large scale. This may have to be deferred to a later broadcast.

Particular reference to measures re economic defence. Broadcast should show committees formed at times by Cabinet; work accomplished under these committees; such matters as food control, sugar control, etc.

Above all, broadcast should bring out the war aims of Britain, and the war aims of Canada as related thereto; speeches delivered by Chamberlain in Parliament, Halifax, Churchill and Eden should all be carefully reviewed in this connection.

See request of British Government for information and have broadcast include salient features in this regard.

Reference might be made to provincial election in Quebec, and attitude of Federal Minister in relation thereto.

Wayling, of Defence Department, might be able to supply statement of what accomplished there. Clark, of Finance, re important financial matters. Gardiner and different Ministers could give summaries of their departments.

What is required is assembling of material generally. Just the high spots for the first broadcast with a view to following with different broadcasts by degrees.

Reference to relations with the United States, and broadcast framed in a manner which will appeal to citizens of United States as well as Canada.

Something said to make clear actions are louder than words at this time, and that it is not so much drum beating as thoughtful planning which accounts for most in the end.

W. L. M. K.

October 7, 1939

PRESS CLIPPINGS D 29494

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication "THE M. CITIZEN"

Date October 13, 1939

Subject Radio broadcast by Prime Minister re WAR EFFORT

The Prime Minister to Broadcast

Prime Minister Mackenzie King could well take time to broadcast an account of the progress made in Canada's war effort. The Department of National Defence is understood to be arranging to give a series of radio talks. They should be helpful, too, especially to offset the widespread criticism of the department's unreadiness after years of warning of the approach of war.

Many Canadian people are disturbed by stories of recruits without adequate clothing, shortage of blankets, unsuitable sleeping quarters for the enlisted men—without mentioning arms and accoutrement. There may be an answer to this criticism. It should be given at the earliest possible date.

The prime minister would presumably deal more with the broader aspects of Canada's part in the war. There should be much to be told. Incidentally it would be time much better spent than to engage in electioneering politics in the province of Quebec. Prime Minister Mackenzie King has consistently refrained from taking part in provincial election contests. It would be a profound error to waste effort over the present squabble in Quebec province. The national facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation could well be used, however, to give periodical reports of whatever progress is being made toward mobilizing the whole power of Canada for this war of national existence.

Original draft

1st Broadcast

Oct. 16, 1939

D29495

DRAFT OF RADIO BROADCAST RE CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

On the morning of Sunday, September the 3rd, His Majesty the King announced, in a broadcast to the world, that a state of war existed between the United Kingdom and Germany.

His Majesty made it perfectly clear that Great Britain had not sought war with Germany; that short of dishonouring her own pledges made to Poland with a view to averting war, Great Britain had done her utmost to preserve the peace of Europe.

For years past, the nations of the world have been witnessing within Germany the growth in power of a single political party which has sought not only the control of government, but complete domination over the minds and will of the German people. This it has succeeded in affecting by a skilfully wrought out system of terrorism whereby the lives of individuals and their families who have dared to express or entertain opinions contrary to the government in power, have been threatened if not actually ~~met~~ faced with imprisonment or death, and their homes, with destruction. This power exerted over those who differ from them in opinion, the single political party in control has been able to exercise and maintain, first by identifying itself with

the State and asserting that whatever is contrary to its will is against the interests of the State. It has supported the power thus arrogated to itself by seeking to inculcate in the minds of the young, doctrines wholly at variance with those upon which human relations in countries like our own, and in the Germany of other times, have been fostered and maintained. We have been taught to believe in the value of a man's word, the sanctity of contracts, whether between individuals or between nations, obedience to laws framed by free representative Assemblies, not to destroying but to preserving Liberty and Freedom.

The German people, under the regime of which Herr Hitler is the head, have been taught to place their trust not in the pledged word, the written contract or the power of the law to defend the right and to secure individual freedom, but to look to force as the one instrument upon which reliance is to be placed, for anything and everything. Where men are brave and bold enough to utter a word of protest against the policies of the party in power, the questions thus raised are no longer settled by discussion and debate in a free parliament - the doors of parliament have been closed to all save those who are prepared to register the will of those in power - if not silenced by threats, ~~they~~ are forced into concentration camps, or shot

down or executed.

The political party in Germany that has thus identified the State with itself is the Nazi party. Its head is Herr Hitler. It is Nazism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war, and which threatens, if not overthrown, to extend its powers over other nations, and if its ambitions are achieved, over the nations of the world. It is necessary to keep all this in mind to understand why it was that Great Britain, in the first place, found it necessary to pledge her support to Poland, if Hitler and the Nazi rulers who surround him, would not agree to have differences between the two countries, settled by peaceful methods of discussion, conference and agreement reached by judicial means, ~~[illegible]~~ the one alternative was settlement ~~only~~ by threat and use of force so powerful as we have seen as to destroy within the shortest period of time, not only the independence but the existence of the entire country.

How is it that the German people, most of whom must love freedom and desire peace as much as peoples of other countries, would have tolerated this sort of a regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our minds. The answer affords a key to much that has since taken place and which otherwise it would be difficult to explain. It lies in the sort of beneficent role Nazism actually came to assume in the eyes of the German people. ~~[illegible]~~ Germany, after the

Great War, became for a time completely demoralized. Communism began to spread and to undermine the social and industrial life of Germany. Herr Hitler, who understood the Communist movement, becam a leader against it. In this effort, he was able to gain the support of financial and industrial concerns whose interests were threatened by Communism. He possessed the courage needed to suppress such an enemy, and was only too readily accorded support by the powerful interests that became his allies. In this way, he built up a political party after the model of the Fascist Party that, in Italy, under somewhat similar conditions had developed under Mussolini. In any and every way, Hitler and his immediate entourage began to espouse the doctrine of force. To the youth of the country, he sought to give it a special appeal. As he glorified youth, so also he glorified arms. Together they symbolized the future power of the Reich. Nations, they were taught, would heed force where they would not listen to reason.

The Treaty of Versailles, it was argued, had reduced Germany to an inferior position among the nations of the world, first by the creation of other States out of a portion of the original German Empire, and secondly, by causing her to disarm and remain unarmed, while other

nations had begun to rearm. This yoke of inferiority Herr Hitler determined, if at all possible, to throw off. Germany began to rearm and to do so as rapidly as she could.

There was very much in the existing condition then to revive the patriotism of the German people, and to give them confidence in their new leader. As so often happens, however, where power in the hands of one man or a group of men is rapidly developed, the ends to which it eventually is employed, come to be quite different to those which originally it was intended to serve. To end injustices ~~while~~ in restoring to the German Empire, peoples of German stock and pieces of territory formerly German was an ambition which justified itself not in the eyes of Germans only, but in the eyes of many of other lands who were not anxious to see the sins of the fathers visited upon their children for generations to come, and who were beginning to seek out ways and means of effecting a new international order which would help to remove, from Germany herself, all sense of continuing injustice.

The power of superior force was first demonstrated by Hitler to the German people in his efforts to stamp out Communism within the borders of Germany itself. The triumph of superior force under his immediate direction helped in the glorification of force in the eyes of the German people.

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It had been used to preserve what was left of the old Germany from internal disorder. In this regard, it came to be looked upon as a means of preserving peace. Soon it was given a still wider significance. With the invasion of the Rhur area by German armies and its reincorporation in the Reich in 1935, it became a symbol of restoration of the territory as well as of the power of the former Reich. Ends such as these seemed to justify an unlimited development of military strength within Germany itself. Gradually the whole of Germany was developed into one vast military machine. Within Germany, this military machine came to be used increasingly to destroy individual liberty and to place the German people increasingly under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself with the State. Beyond the confines of Germany, it was used increasingly as an instrument of threat and terror to other nations. The Nazi leaders were well aware that the countries of Europe generally were not anxious for another war. They assumed that this desire to avoid war would ensure the localisation of most conflicts, particularly those with countries immediately adjacent to Germany. On this assumption, the Nazi party began to develop a technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those countries in which there were people of German race, and which

D 29501

in whole or in part, had once formed a portion of Germany. The technique developed was that of developing a quarrel between those in authority in the State to be absorbed, the quarrel to be followed by the presentation of demands backed by the threat of force - the demands so framed and timed as to make their acceptance within the limits prescribed impossible. To this, must be added, as a part of the technique employed by the Nazi party, in addition to the suppression of questioning opinion within, the exclusion of adverse opinion from without, and worst of all, an endless propaganda of lies at the instance of the State itself.

In their belief in the successful working of this technique, Hitler and the Nazi party banked continually and with all but complete certainty, on the unwillingness of larger nations to become involved in a war which might threaten the peace of Europe. They believed this the more as the causus belli would be simply that of avoiding the restoration to Germany, whether by force or otherwise, of peoples and property which, in the past, had had an immediate relationship to Germany itself. Always, there was the assumption also of a certain sympathy of peoples in other countries, with Germany's desire to re-unite with herself, those peoples and the lands which had been cut off from their former association by the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

D29502

Once it became apparent that the threat of force, apart from its immediate application, was sufficient to serve the ends of conquest, Hitler and his party became more daring in its use. In the eyes of the German people themselves the success which attended this method of procedure lent a new readiness to its adoption, and fresh glorification to the power and use of force.

The technique worked in the case of Saar, and next in the case of the invasion of Austria. It worked again at Munich, and later, in the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia. Hitler and his party believed it could not possibly fail in the case of Poland. In all of these instances, the alleged purposes and methods were the same. The purpose, only to right a past wrong by re-instating in the Reich, bits of the old Germany, and peoples of German origin. Each time, however, aggression went just a little farther. It began to include peoples other than those of German origin, and territories other than those which had formerly belonged to Germany. Always Hitler and his associates continued to count upon the unwillingness of other nations, by resisting aggression, to risk the possible embroilment of the whole of Europe in a war.

(Take in her statement intended to be used by Chamberlain in broadcast of October the 12th - to be found in draft statement received October the 10th.)

In all this, there are two facts of outstanding importance of which sight should never be lost. The first is the real effect and significance of the method employed by the Nazi regime to attain its ends. It is a method which deliberately defies and, sooner or later, where successfully employed, helps to bring into contempt peaceable and judicial methods of righting domestic and international wrongs, of adjusting internal or international disputes. Reliance upon force, as opposed to reason, invariably and inevitably brings into association with itself all the agencies and attendant evils of terror and violence, as, for example, the practice of every kind of fraud and deception, so that, in the end, might, and not right, may conquer. All the powers of evil and darkness are loosed and given full sway. Where the doctrine that might makes right prevails, but that does not minister or save brutal ends, is counted relatively of no value.

The second outstanding fact follows from the first. It is the ends which these Nazi methods are made to serve. Here again, they are the very antithesis of all that ministers to peace and justice. The peoples and territories brought under the Nazi regime have immediately been subjected to its mould. There has been an end to

individual liberty and freedom, alike of thought and behaviour, and in their stead the most rigid regimentation. The conquered peoples and possessions have all been utilized to augment the growing power of Nazidom, and thereby, to justify in the eyes of the German people, a still stronger and wider appeal to the use of force. If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate - one might almost say the immediate- aim of Nazified Germany, was the domination of Europe as a step toward ultimate world domination, that doubt has surely been removed by what has been evidenced in the first six weeks of war. The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland, and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon Force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction would best serve their lust for power.

An understanding of all this is necessary to an adequate realization of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those which she had employed in the case of Austria and Czechoslovakia, the British and the

French governments began first to work with all their might for an adjustment of the dispute by peaceful means. It explains, also, why, regardless of the immediate cost to themselves, in order to prevent more in the way of aggression on Germany's part, they found it necessary to pledge their word to Poland, to take up arms on her behalf, in the event of Germany again substituting force for peaceful means in the settlement of the questions which had deliberately been made a subject of dispute between Poland and herself.

The invasion of Poland by Germany was the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war. The cause is to be found in the many acts of aggression which have served to increase Germany's reliance upon force, her ever increasing use of force, her indifference and defiance of peaceable methods of adjusting international differences with all that this implies of the ultimate possible control and domination by Germany of those peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. In other words, when the dispute with Poland was deliberately fomented by Germany, German aggression and the magnitude of her power had reached a place where to save the civilization enjoyed by

free countries, it became necessary for some powers that were strong enough to say aggression on the part of Germany cannot be allowed to go any father, that it is better to risk all in an effort to save those things which make life worth living than to continue to live under the fear of unending aggression and the ultimate dominance of the world by force.

We in Canada, though sharing the life of the continent of North America, and removed from Europe by the Atlantic ocean, have not only watched with anxiety the growth and spread of Nazism in the Old World, but we have felt its effect in no small measure in the New. Our membership as a nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations, as well, perhaps, as the membership which Canada from the outset has had in the League of Nations, has served to make us increasingly sensitive to the effect upon ourselves and upon other parts of the world of a condition which has been developing in Europe and which only too apparently threatens to destroy all that is best in Old World civilization. The kinship of our racial stocks to those of Britain and France, the similarity of our institutions, political and otherwise, to the free institutions of Britain, have served to bring home to us

in an immediate way what it would mean to the homes and the lives of the Canadian people were Hitlerism and Nazism to become more powerful than they have already become, to say nothing of their gaining supremacy in world affairs. For this reason, when His Majesty the King, on September the 3rd, made the momentous declaration that Britain had gone to war with Germany to honour the pledges she had given, and appealed to the Dominions, etc., I was able, on the afternoon of that same Sunday, to reply to His Majesty in a world broadcast that Canada had already assumed

(His Majesty's appeal to the Dominions)

(2nd draft of Radio Broadcast)

Extra copy
D 2950 (Supp ?)

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Fellow Canadians:

On Sunday, September the 3rd, His Majesty the King appealed to his peoples, at home and across the seas, to make their own the cause of freedom which Britain that day had taken up.

Speaking over a world broadcast on the same afternoon, I was able to say that Canada had already answered that call. On the previous Friday, September the 1st, the Canadian Parliament had been summoned to meet on September the 7th. At the time of making the announcement, I stated that the Government had decided, in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war in the effort to resist aggression, that it would, as soon as Parliament met, seek its authority for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain.

On Thursday, September the 7th, Parliament met. By Saturday, the 9th, the necessary authority had been secured by the all but unanimous adoption of the Address. On the following day, September the 10th, His Majesty the King proclaimed a state of war between Canada and Germany.

Since the entry of Canada into the war, the time of the Government has been fully occupied with the steps necessary to place Canada on a war footing, and with the organization and co-ordination of Canada's war effort. For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly, but none the less effectively, been preparing for the possible eventuality of war. With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe. The time has now come to review what has since been done.

I intend, at this stage, to give two broadcasts. The better to define our war aims, I shall endeavour, in the broadcast I am now making, to review and clarify the issue. In the second broadcast, to be delivered _____, I shall outline Canada's war effort as organized by the Government from the time of the meeting of Parliament to the present.

In my broadcast on September the 3rd, I stated that the fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, were the occasion, not the real cause of the present conflict. I added that the forces of evil had been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of might, and a civilisation based upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations and the sacredness of human personality.

It is vital that we should all understand how such a struggle arose, and why it became inevitable. To understand the struggle, we must first understand how the pagan conception came to dominate Germany.

For years past, we have seen within Germany the growth in power of a single political party which has secured not merely the control of government, but complete domination over the minds and will of the German people. This it has done by a skilfully worked out system of terrorism. The lives of individuals and their families who have dared to express opinions contrary to the government in power, have been threatened. Many have actually faced imprisonment or death.

A single party has been able to secure and retain this power, first by identifying itself with the State and by asserting that everything contrary to the will of the party is opposed to the interests of Germany. The party has maintained its power by increasing propaganda which has instilled in the minds, particularly of the young, doctrines entirely opposed to those on which human relations are based in free countries, or on which they were based in the Germany of other times.

We teach our children to believe in the power of Truth and Right and Justice; in the value of a man's word, in obedience to laws framed by free representative assemblies, in the sanctity of contracts, whether between individuals or between nations. We ourselves have come to see that those are the essentials of peace and freedom, that it is only in this way that human liberties can be preserved.

preserved. Under the regime which has held power in Germany for the last six years, the youth of that country have been increasingly taught not to place their trust in the pledged word, the written contract, and the power of representative assemblies and courts to defend the right and secure freedom, but to look to Force as the one instrument in national and international life on which to place reliance. For those who have been hold enough to raise their voices against the doctrine of Force, there has been no discussion or debate in a country where Parliament is called only to register the will of the dictator. Instead, all opposition has been silenced by threats, by the concentration camp, or by death.

The political party in Germany that has thus identified the State with itself is the Nazi party. Its head is Herr Hitler. It is Nazism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war, and which threatens, if not overthrown, to extend its power to other nations, and if its ambitions are achieved, over the nations of the world.

It is necessary to keep all this in mind to understand why it was that Great Britain and France found it necessary to pledge their support to Poland, in case Herr Hitler and the Nazi rulers who surround him should not agree to settle differences between the two countries by peaceful methods of conference and agreement, but should seek instead to gain their ends by the threat and use of Force.

How is it that the German people, many of whom love freedom and desire peace as much as the people of other countries , have come to tolerate this sort of regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our minds. The answer affords the key to much that has taken place and which, otherwise, it would be difficult to explain. It lies in the sort of beneficent role, Force has actually come to assume in the eyes of a large proportion of the German people.

Germany was slow to recover from the humiliation of defeat in the last war. The Republic which was set up in 1918 was associated in the popular mind with the shame of the peace treaty. It seemed

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REPEAT
REPETITION

powerless to cope with the social problem which followed in the wake of the war. All through the twenties there was a strong Communist party in Germany. It sought amid the country's demobilisation to undermine its social and industrial life. It has been asserted that the Communists had no chance of coming into power, but many Germans, especially those among the wealthy vested interests, were afraid of the Communist influence. They had fresh in their memories and before their very eyes the results of the Russian revolution. Herr Hitler, who understood the convenient moment, became a leader against it and was only too readily accorded support by powerful interests, who thus became his allies. He and his associates essayed the last of the champions of the German people against what he called the Jewish Communist menace.

Hitler was helped on the road to power by the great depression and the resulting unemployment. These were blamed both on the Jewish capitalists and on the democratic nations who were responsible for the humiliation of Versailles, with the aid of the financial interests, who supported him as a bulwark against Communism. Hitler became Chancellor. From that time on the political party, of which Hitler was the head, came to wield absolute power. The government of Germany became a dictatorship, based upon Force. The German people were taught to view democracies with contempt.

To the youth of Germany, Hitler sought to make the doctrine of Force especially attractive. As he glorified youth, so also he glorified arms. Together they symbolised the future power of the Reich. Force, the Nazis taught, would be effective where Reason had failed.

The first use of force was in the internal affairs of Germany. Not only the Communists, but Socialists, Liberals, Catholics and even Conservative Nationalists were persecutied and their political parties suppressed. Labour unions and cooperatives were destroyed, religious bodies

were terrorized, and religion itself made subservient to the pagan gospel of racial superiority. The treatment of the Jews became steadily more brutal. At the same time, an appearance of order was given to Germany, a superficial and temporary prosperity, the reduction of unemployment resulting from rapid rearmament produced.

It was not long before the threat of force was tried in the international field. Hitler argued that the Treaty of Versailles had reduced Germany to an inferior position among the nations of the world. She had been stripped of a part of her territory and she had been disarmed, while other nations retained their arms. Hitler promised to throw off the yoke of inferiority. As a first step, he began the rearmament of Germany. It is significant to note that this step was taken in defiance of treaty obligation.

To end alleged injustices, by restoring to Germany, peoples of German stock and territories formerly German, was an ambition which, naturally, appealed to the German people. It also seemed justifiable in the eyes of many in other lands who were not willing to see the sins of the fathers visited upon their children for generations to come. It had come to be felt that a new international order must be established which would remove

the sense of injustice so widely felt in Germany.

The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany only after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite. The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory as well as the power of the former Reich. Such a result seemed, within Germany, to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on, the whole of Germany was developed into a vast military machine.

Within Germany, this machine inevitably came to be increasingly used to destroy individual liberty and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself with the State. Beyond the confines of Germany, it was used increasingly as an instrument of threat and terror to other nations.

The Nazi leaders were well aware that the countries of Europe generally were not anxious for another war. They assumed that this desire to avoid war would ensure the localization of most conflicts, particularly those with countries immediately adjacent to Germany. On this assumption, the Nazi party began to develop a technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were people of German stock.

The technique employed was to develop a quarrel with the government of the State to be absorbed. When passions had been aroused, demands were presented, which were backed by the threat of force. The demands were so framed and so timed as to make acceptance impossible within the limits prescribed. As a part of the technique, all opinion on the issue, except the official version, was suppressed in Germany, adverse opinion from outside Germany was excluded from the country, and, worst of all, the German people were deluged by a never ending ptream of lying propaganda.

In using this technique, Hitler and the Nazi party banked on the unwillingness of the larger nations to embark upon a general European war. They

know that many Englishmen and Frenchmen were not willing to fight to prevent the restoration to Germany of territories formerly German, or the inclusion in Germany of peoples largely of German stock.

As it became apparent that the threat of force was sufficient for successful conquest, Hitler and his associates became more daring. The success of threats of force gave fresh sanction to the power and use of Force. It led inevitably to approval of acts of aggression.

The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in the extinction of Czecho-Slovakia and the recovery of Memel. Hitler believed it would work in the case of Poland. In every case, the alleged purpose and the method were the same. The German people were told that an old wrong was being righted, that German territory or people of the Germanic race were being incorporated in the greater Reich. Each time, however, aggression went a step further. Germany began to take peoples who were not Germanic in origin, and territory which had never before been German. Moreover, the conquered peoples and possessions were utilized to augment the growing power of Nazidom. They thereby served to justify in the eyes of the German people a still stronger and wider appeal to the use of force. Hitler and his Nazi associates continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations, by withstanding aggression, to risk setting all Europe aflame.

This method worked for a while. As, however, its real effect and significance came to be generally understood, it was realized that it constituted a threat, not only to Europe, but to the world. A system which

deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting domestic and international wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means national and international disputes, cannot be allowed to continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

Reliance upon Force, as opposed to Reason, invariably and inevitably brings into association with itself all the agencies and attendant evils of terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law. Sooner or later, all the powers of evil and darkness are loosed and given full sway.

If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate - one might almost say the immediate - aim of Nazified Germany, was the domination of Europe, as a step toward world domination, that doubt has surely been removed by what has been witnessed in the first six weeks of war. The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland, and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible

invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon Force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction would best serve their lust for power.

An understanding of all this is necessary to an adequate realization of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those which she had employed in the case of Austria and Czecho-slovakia, the British and the French governments ceaselessly worked for an adjustment of the dispute by peaceful means. It explains why, later on, regardless of the cost to themselves, they found it necessary to pledge their word to Poland, to take up arms on her behalf, in the event of Germany, in a matter which she had deliberately made a subject of dispute between Poland and herself, once again resorting to force. It was the one means left of checking more in the way of German aggression.

The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war. The cause is to be found in the many acts of aggression which have served to increase

Germany's reliance upon force and her ever increasing use of force. Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences, a defiance and a threat to those peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. When Nazi Germany deliberately fomented the dispute with Poland, German aggression and German power had reached a place w here, to save the civilization enjoyed by free countries, it became necessary for Great Britain and France to say that Nazi aggression must cease, that it was better to risk all, in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to live under the fear of unending aggression, and the ultimate dominance of the world by force.

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

D29524

Ottawa, 24 x 39

Mr. Handy

Draft for conclusion of first broadcast -

W.L.M.P.

The free nations of Western Europe were driven to the use of force to defend the liberty which is the foundation of their civilization. Canada has freely embraced their cause, because their ideals are our ideals and their civilization is our civilization. The integrity of Britain and France is a Canadian interest.

The immediate aim of Britain and France is the destruction of the Nazi regime which has threatened their very existence. We have joined them in the struggle because we too share that aim.

The defeat of Hitlerism cannot be the sole object of the struggle. Although we cannot now foresee when peace will be made, we must look beyond victory to the settlement which, one day, will be made. If peace is to endure, when vistory has been achieved, it must be based upon a foundation of justice. We cannot allow the heat and passion of conflict to warp our sense of fairness. We cannot approach a settlement in a spirit of bitterness and with a desire for revenge. We cannot impose terms which humiliate a whole people. If we do, we shall merely help to sow the seeds of still another conflict. We must never forget that force alone can settle nothing; that

force is helpful only for the destruction of Evil; and that there is, ever present, the danger of destroying good with evil.

After the last war, an effort was made to build a new world order. The attempt failed. The effort, however, will not have been wholly lost if we learn the lesson of that failure. People still cherish the ideal of a world where change can come by peaceful means, where disputes can be settled by discussion and conciliation, and where the interests which unite nations will out-weigh the interests which divide them. Excessive and aggressive nationalism must somehow be curbed, and the ghastly possibility of a world war in every generation averted. As I have already suggested in Parliament, the peoples of Europe must find, through federal relationships, economic partnerships, or the revival of democratic institutions and the spirit of liberty, or in some other way, the art of living together in peace. We shall not assume that itis our duty or within our power to work out their problems for them. We, in North America, have neither the immediate knowledge nor the right to try to make over their social structures or their political

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ideas or their racial attitudes. We can, however, preserve a measure of detachment from the immediate disputes. Our sacrifices will entitle us to respect when the settlement is made. We must then be prepared to throw the united weight of Canada on the side of justice and conciliation.

There is a positive side to the destruction of Hitlerism. That positive aim - that vision - we must keep ever before us. The destruction of Hitlerism means the restoration of the right to be free, that has been wrested by German force from weaker nations and innocent men and women. It means the restoration of faith, founded upon the sanctity of the pledged word, which shall be no less strong amongst nations than it is amongst honourable men. It means the end of mobilizations, and alarms, and the movements of armies. It means the safeguarding and maintenance of the right of plain, ordinary, simple men and women, longing for security and happiness under the providence of God, , wherever they may dwell, to live out their lives without the menace of tyranny and of aggression forever

darkening their thresholds with the black fear of evil. It means the right of men of all nations, to trade, to travel, to go about their daily tasks and to live at peace with their neighbours. It means, what someone once called, the ethic of the conference and not of the conflict. Itmeans the honest and persistent attempt, and the steadfast will, to settle differences and to remove injustices, national and international, social and economic, in council chambers and not behind fortresses, with persuasion and not with threat, with peace and not with war.

A A ad D29529

Let us now proceed to enumerate and treat on those
and human of days since and enchants during seven
years. Lies a [illegible] in recent scriptures
a form of [illegible] on [illegible] of the divine right of
kings. [illegible] They and they alone are the
the [illegible] who have the right to rule, to govern
together each [illegible], their power must extend to all
spheres of the state, all other [illegible] must be
subordinated to some of those whom it was
intended should inherit the earth. That
purpose is not to be fulfilled in a day or
one or many, but it is to be [illegible] through many
days. [illegible] The point is all nations upon completing
their [illegible] conquest of their territories, the suffragettes
of their [illegible] the next is the planting of
[illegible] in their hearts finally [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] and
[illegible] a modern [illegible]
world unrest, and to rid the threat of Bolshevism
[illegible] any and every [illegible] to its continuing
their reign [illegible] the present regime is
certainly how those likely prepared to take. The
explanation lies in the belief that in the end
the superior race will dominate, and that they
constitute the superman race.

B

D29536

Previous to the Coronation I must visit more or less personal. ~~to all of my friends by letter~~ claim I think, to ~~be~~ ~~personally~~ ~~by letter~~ ~~to all my friends~~ ~~personally~~ ~~by letter~~ ~~to all my friends~~ ~~personally~~ ~~by letter~~ ~~to all my friends

~~and in my own country I have~~

I have had all my life a position behind & main
~~and the~~ in and out of power, in our own
parliament, at imperial conferences in London,
at the League of nations in Geneva, ~~and in~~
~~our relations with~~ other countries, ~~have~~
~~constantly~~ I have sought so to shape and ex-
pound the policies of our own country, as c-
ircumstances as far as might be possible the
misfortunes of Canada in European or other
wars. I have ~~at~~ all times sought with adequate
& a calming
~~to obtain~~ attitude, I have ~~more particularly~~ assiduously sought to avoid
anything of misunderstanding in Great Britain
~~and~~ & Dominions & foster in ~~the~~ Dominions
~~ways~~ the friendliest relations between Govern-
ment and Government, believing that
~~only on a basis of friendship & good will~~
~~could~~ ~~can~~ ~~there~~ ~~can~~ ~~peace~~ ~~be promoted~~
~~to good will otherwise~~ ~~between nations may cease~~
~~become ultimately to maintain~~ we may hope to enjoy
an enduring peace.

It has been made the darkest cloud
that I have followed ~~the~~ ~~British~~ trends in ~~Great other~~
~~countries~~ lands. ~~How~~ I believe my ~~British~~ electors

~~Of declaration~~ ~~is~~ ~~such~~ ~~have~~ ~~than~~ ~~any~~ ~~declared~~ ~~of~~ ~~men~~
~~such~~ ~~from~~ ~~freedom~~ ~~is~~, ~~unfounded~~ ~~the~~ ~~ground~~ ~~on~~ ~~men~~;
~~men~~ ~~has~~ ~~sound~~ ~~reason~~ ~~to~~ ~~consider~~ ~~the~~ ~~free~~
~~declaration~~ ~~declared~~.
It has ^clearly seemed to many that ~~the~~ ~~fact~~ ~~declaration~~ ^sooner or later has to be

concluded only in war or revolution, that-
~~perhaps~~ ~~threaten~~ has increased
by dread of declaration or nothing else, is
not so much to object upon the basis as an
~~ready to submit it is~~ proposal to abandon it, even
for a time, as the undermining effect upon
the free institutions of other lands ~~declaration~~ is
becoming based upon force, ~~of force~~ ~~claim~~
developed in our country ~~by~~ ^unless fear & suspicion ~~force~~ claims
to other lands. ~~to free~~ ^ It can only a vicious
circle is created ~~which~~ ~~has~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~broken~~ ~~by~~ ~~some~~
free nations ~~are~~ ~~forced~~ ~~to~~ ^in order to preserve their
freedom are compelled ~~to~~ ~~follow~~ ~~suit~~ ~~their~~
own mode and method of life, ~~and~~ ~~a~~ ~~become~~
militaristic ^ or so ~~of~~ ~~necessity~~ their very institutions.
This kind of thing, ^ caused so one sentiment ~~has~~
moved itself being brought to the ~~edge~~ ~~of~~ an
abyss. It is upon that edge that ~~mankind~~ is
standing today. More than one full nation
has already ^ perished before our very eyes. Should Russian
triumph in Europe ~~for nations everywhere would~~
~~be doomed~~ ~~Europe~~ ~~moves~~ ~~one~~ ~~to~~ ^ Soon the world

D 29533

what will become of freedom in this generation of the

[illegible]?

This is a question which I know and I only

imagine one and one open, as in this I know

not in the [illegible] known lines of division between

[illegible] command even of the

[illegible] of oppression and the [illegible] of oppression

forces of oppression, like many others, I was

doubtful in my own [illegible] mind

& in despair in the [illegible] of European

conflict [illegible]

No one, I think, has been more anxious than

myself to prevent America being drawn into

the whirlpool of European conflict, for

no one [illegible] unless it be the [illegible]

who share with me the obligation of Government

carries a peculiar measure of responsibility

for the consequences which must inevitably

follow. Had I been afraid of responsibility

I would have gone [illegible] long before this.

[illegible] is to come I have hoped in the end [illegible] such power as I [illegible]

[illegible] I doubt if the years as they

will record

could have been persuaded

Over 4 Cs

to ~~point out~~ particularize ~~in this~~ in another ~~instance~~ manner, I ~~question~~ ~~it~~ doubt not that if the powers of Europe had not been prevented at the time of Munich, and Britain and France had become convinced in time of the freedom and independence of Bohemia that Canada never been found, as she is today at the side of Britain, but in that effort our country would have been far from united, that followed Munich, honour, beyond the scales from the nations eyes, and the invasion of Poland has pulled down such a ~~New~~ terror, ~~to more profound~~ ~~be how all along~~ that Britain and France are more prepared to wait and see ~~money but no troops~~ if peaceable methods in the settlement of international differences cannot not be found to prevail, It was not until the ~~was~~ structure of peace destroyed as quickly as it was created that our worst fears became confirmed, and that we saw ~~fresh~~ ~~threat~~ forces massing ~~to~~ subjugated & loosed upon the world which if not conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

C. 1 U 29535

29534 Jenes entertainment I have been reluctantly
compelled to return visit only by the declaration
of hostilities, and the making of war by the
Yankee Government, as on the nations of
the British Commonwealth began to combine
to enjoy the liberties alone on their
under the British crown, and the moral duty
devolved on each citizen which
will continue unfortunately until the close
days of the middle ages.

What has come on in my own mind in
the way of disillusionments and changes has
I believe been ~~time of the minds of the~~
~~men and women of Canada generally~~
more or less true of the minds of most
~~individual citizens and the~~ in our
~~country~~ of the men and women of
Canada, and has finally become the
mind of Canada itself.

D29534-A

to ~~[illegible]~~ participate ~~[illegible]~~ in another ~~[illegible]~~ Europe
war, I ~~question if~~ doubt not that if the peace
of Europe had not been preserved at the time of
Munich, and Britain and France had become
involved in war to preserve the freedom and
independence of ~~[illegible]~~ Slovakia that Canada
would have been found, as she is today at
the side of Britain, but in that effort our
country would have been far from united.
What followed Munich, however, removed the
scales from the Nation's eyes, and the in-
-vasion of Poland has filled them with
a ~~[illegible]~~ new terror, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~he was all along~~ like Britain
like France we were prepared to wait and see
~~[illegible]~~
if peaceable methods ~~of~~ in the settlement of
international differences could not be made
to prevail. It was not until we saw ~~the~~ every
~~[illegible]~~ structure of peace destroyed as quickly
as it was erected that our worst fears
became confirmed, and that we saw
~~freedom [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ forces being ~~[illegible]~~
loosed upon the world which if not subdued & conquered
over seas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

REPEAT
REPETITION

C. 1

D 29535

REPEAT
REPETITION

D 29536

The Lord has come down to save our Nation
civilization we cannot be prepared to lay down
our lives for its preservation, and the young
men who are enlisting in our forces today
to serve on land, or on sea and in the
air are ~~engaging in the cause of peace~~
fight and patriots
in our land in defending of the faith.
~~They are the ones who are preserving the~~
who have come forth to
help others
~~to come~~
their King are ~~flowing~~ plucking their lives at the least
service of King and country, but their
lives mission is a greater one than this
It is the preservation for our own and
future generations & our dear countries
of liberty, of ~~freedom~~ and of everything
dear
~~has made~~ has made possible ~~of freedom~~
of national ~~freedom~~ and
~~but for also of~~ ~~of conduct and service~~ ~~of~~
freedom
~~of the spirit~~, but of the mind and
~~soul of man~~ and of the soul.

D29537

Prime Minister's draft

1st broadcast

October 25, 1939

Let us not forget that behind all that we have seen and [redacted] of Nazi aims and Methods during recent years lies the Nazi doctrine of racial superiority, the pagan counterpart of the doctrine of the Divine right of Kings. They and they alone are the people who have the right to rule. It follows logically that ultimately their power must extend to all quarters of the globe, all other peoples and powers ~~would~~ are to be subordinated to sons of Wotan

D 29538 (1)

whom it ~~was~~ is intended ~~should~~ shall inherit the earth. That purpose is not to be fulfilled in a day, or only in one way, but in many ways it is to be attained without delay. The first is aggression upon neighbouring states in conquest of their territories, the subjugation of their peoples. The next is the planting of centres of Nazi influences in other lands. Finally, as has been witnessed by the Russo-German pact, a readiness to foster world unrest, and to risk the spread of Bolshevism despite any and every profession to the contrary. ~~These~~ This risks the present regime in Germany has shown itself prepared to take. The explanation lies in its belief that in the end the superior race will dominate, and that they, the Nazis, constitute the superior race.

Perhaps I may be pardoned a word that is more or less personal. I think I may lay claim to have participated for a fairly long time in the public life of Canada. My aims and views are I believe pretty well understood by the Canadian people. No one I think will accuse me of being either a fire brand or a jingo. So far as my public life has had one purpose above another, that purpose has been the promotion and preservation of peace. In industrial and international relations, I have striven above all else to foster friendship and good-will.

(3)

P 29540

I have had, all my life, a positive hatred of war. In and out of season, in our own Parliament, at Imperial Conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva and in our relations with other countries, I have sought so to shape and to expound the policies of our country as to remove as far as might be possible the involvement of Canada in European or other wars, I have not been satisfied with adopting a merely negative attitude, I have assiduously sought to avail myself of opportunities to foster in positive ways the friendliest relations between classes and races and countries, believing that only on a basis of friendship and good-will could nations ever to hope to enjoy an enduring peace.

It has been with the deepest concern that, in recent years, I have followed political trends in some other lands. I believe my dislike of dictatorship is not less than my hatred of war. It has always seemed to me that since a love of freedom is to be found in every human breast, sooner or later, the yoke of dictatorship could result only in war or revolution. What perhaps has increased my dread of dictatorship, as nothing else, is not so much its effect upon the peoples in the particular countries which are prepared to tolerate it,

even for a time, as its undermining effects upon the free institutions of other lands.] [Dictatorship is necessarily based upon Force. Force developed in one country, unless faced by superior force elsewhere, becomes to other countries an immediate & constant menace to other lands. In this way a vicious circle is created. Free nations, in order to preserve their freedom, are compelled to change their mode and method of life, to become militaristic, or run the risk of sacrificing their very existence. This kind of thing, obviously, cannot go on without the world itself being brought to the edge of an abyss. It is upon that edge that mankind is standing today. More than one free nation has already perished before our very eyes. Should Nasiism triumph in Europe, what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?

This is a question which I have had to ask myself over and over again, as I have watched the growing power of dictatorships in Europe and the onward sweep of the forces of aggression. No one, I think, has been more anxious than myself to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstron of European conflict, for no

others
[redacted], unless it be the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries a greater measure of responsibility for the consequences that must inevitably follow our country's participation in war. Had I been afraid of responsibility, I would have quit politics long before this. It is because I hoped that, in the end, such power as I might have in the position I now hold might be even as dust in the balance to incline the scales of international relations to the side of peace, that I welcomed the larger measure of responsibility which came with the return of my party to power four years ago. If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a government, charged with the awful responsibility of war, it is because, again contrary to every hope and wish, I have ever entertained, I have been reluctantly compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Nazism, and the ending of more in the way of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared an era that will contrast unfavourably with the darkest years of the Middle Ages.

What has gone on in my own mind in the way of disillusionment and change has, I believe, been more or less true of the minds of most of the men and women of Canada, and has finally become the mind of Canada itself. I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. I doubt not that if the peace of Europe had not been preserved at the time of Munich, and Britain and France had become involved in war to preserve the freedom and independence of Czechslovakia, that Canada would have been found, as she is today, at the side of Britain, but in that effort our country would have been far from united. What followed Munich, however, removed the scales from the Nation's eyes, and the invasion of Poland has filled them with a new terror. Like Britain, like France, we were prepared to wait and see if peaceable methods in the settlement of international differences could not be made to prevail. It was not until we saw every structure of peace

destroyed as quickly as it was erected that our worst fears became confirmed, and we saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

D 29546

If I were called upon to sacrifice out of my life all save one of the ~~experiences~~ influences of the past, or to renounce all save one thing only of what I at present possess, the one thing that I would wish to retain above all else is the influence of the Christian training of my chlldhood days. That has been a sheet anchor through life. Without it, life for me would loose all its warmth, its beauty, its colour, its sustaining power in times of adversity, the inspiration of its high endeavours. It would be a dreary, mechancial existence at best. Knowing how true this is I do not wish to see ~~[illegible]~~ the young people of our Dominion faced with a possibility of the kind or future generations enslaved ~~menaced~~ by it. It is what, above all else, I would wish to be able to give to others who have the battle of life to face. The Nazi doctrine of Force is the very antithesis of all that one finds in the Christian Gospel. If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice thèir lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is for the Allied Forces in the nature of a crusade, and that the Church of Christ itself may

D 29547

well make its motto at this time: "What greater love hath a man than this, that he lay down his life for his brethren".

The time has come when to save our Christian civilization we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation, and the young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve ~~on land~~, ~~on~~ the sea and in the air, are first and foremost ~~the~~ defenders of the faith. Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and Country, but their mission is ~~an~~ even greater one than this. It is the preservation for our own and future generations of all that centuries of struggle, the endurance of persecution ~~of persecution~~ and of martyrdoms has made possible not alone of national and of individual and personal freedom, but freedom also of the mind and of the soul.

(2nd draft of Radio Broadcast)

D29548

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Fellow Canadians:

On Sunday, September the 3rd, His Majesty the King appealed to his peoples, at home and across the seas, to make their own the cause of freedom which Britain that day had taken up.

Speaking over a world broadcast on the same afternoon, I was able to say that Canada had already answered that call. On the previous Friday, September the 1st, the Canadian Parliament had been summoned to meet on September the 7th. At the time of making the announcement, I stated that the Government had decided, in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war in the effort to resist aggression, that it would, as soon as Parliament met, seek its authority for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain.

On Thursday, September the 7th, Parliament met. By Saturday, the 9th, the necessary authority had been secured by the all but unanimous adoption of the Address. On the following day, September the 10th, His Majesty the King proclaimed a state of war between Canada and Germany.

Since the entry of Canada into the war, the time of the Government has been fully occupied with the steps necessary to place Canada on a war footing, and with the organization and co-ordination of Canada's war effort. For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly, but none the less effectively, been preparing for the possible eventuality of war. With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe. The time has now come to review what has since been done.

I intend, at this stage, to give two broadcasts. The better to define our war aims, I shall endeavour, in the broadcast I am now making, to review and clarify the issue. In the second broadcast, to be delivered _____, I shall outline Canada's war effort as organized by the Government from the time of the meeting of Parliament to the present.

In my broadcast on September the 3rd, I stated that the fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, were the occasion, not the real cause of the present conflict. I added that the forces of evil had been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of might, and a civilization based upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations and the sacredness of human personality.

It is vital that we should all understand how such a struggle arose, and why it became inevitable. To understand the struggle, we must first understand how the pagan conception came to dominate Germany.

For years past, we have seen within Germany the growth in power of a single political party which has secured not merely the control of government, but complete domination over the minds and will of the German people. This it has done by a skilfully worked out system of terrorism. The lives of individuals and their families who have dared to express opinions contrary to the government in power, have been threatened. Many have actually faced imprisonment or death.

A single party has been able to secure and retain this power, first by identifying itself with the State and by asserting that everything contrary to the will of the party is opposed to the interests of Germany. The party has maintained its power by increasing propaganda which has instilled in the minds, particularly of the young, doctrines entirely opposed to those on which human relations are based in free countries, or on which they were based in the Germany of other times.

We teach our children to believe in the power of Truth and Right and Justice; in the value of a man's word, in obedience to laws framed by free representative assemblies, in the sanctity of contracts, whether between individuals or between nations. We ourselves have come to see that those are the essentials of peace and freedom, that it is only in this way that human liberties can be

preserved. Under the regime which has held power in Germany for the last six years, the youth of that country have been increasingly taught not to place their trust in the pledged word, the written contract, and the power of representative assemblies and courts to defend the right and secure freedom, but to look to Force as the one instrument in national and international life on which to place reliance. For those who have been hold enough to raise their voices against the doctrine of Force, there has been no discussion or debate in a country where Parliament is called only to register the will of the dictator. Instead, all opposition has been silenced by threats, by the concentration camp, or by death.

The political party in Germany that has thus identified the State with itself is the Nazi party. Its head is Herr Hitler. It is Nazilsm and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war, and which threatens, if not overthrown, to extend its power to other nations, and if its ambitions are achieved, over the nations of the world.

It is necessary to keep all this in mind to understand why it was that Great Britain and France found it necessary to pledge their support to Poland, in case Herr Hitler and the Nazi rulers who surround him should not agree to settle differences between the two countries by peaceful methods of conference and agreement, but should seek instead to gain their ends by the threat and use of Force.

How is it that the German people, many of whom love freedom and desire peace as much as the people of other countries , have come to tolerate this sort of regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our minds. The answer affords the key to much that has taken place and which, otherwise, it would be difficult to explain. It lies in the sort of beneficent role, Force has actually come to assume in the eyes of a large proportion of the German people.

Germany was slow to recover from the humiliation of defeat in the last war. The Republic which was set up in 1918 was associated in the popular mind with the shame of the peace treaty. It seemed

powerless to cope with the social problem which followed in the wake of the war. All through the twenties there was a strong Communist party in Germany. It sought amid the country's demobilisation to undermine its social and industrial life. It has been asserted that the Communists had no chance of coming into power, but many Germans, especially those among the wealthy vested interests, were afraid of the Communist influence. They had fresh in their memories and before their very eyes the results of the Russian revolution. Herr Hitler, who understood the convenient moment, became a leader against it and was only too readily accorded support by powerful interests, who thus became his allies. He and his associates essayed the last of the champions of the German people against what he called the Jewish Communist menace.

Hitler was helped on the road to power by the great depression and the resulting unemployment. These were blamed both on the Jewish capitalists and on the democratic nations who were responsible for the humiliation of Versailles, with the aid of the financial interests, who supported him as a bulwark against Communism. Hitler became Chancellor. From that time on the political party, of which Hitler was the head, came to wield absolute power. The government of Germany became a dictatorship, based upon Force. The German people were taught to view democracies with contempt.

To the youth of Germany, Hitler sought to make the doctrine of Force especially attractive. As he glorified youth, so also he glorified arms. Together they symbolised the future power of the Reich. Force, the Nazis taught, would be effective where Reason had failed.

The first use of force was in the internal affairs of Germany. Not only the Communists, but Socialists, Liberals, Catholics and even Conservative Nationalists were persecutied and their political parties suppressed. Labour unions and cooperatives were destroyed, religious bodies

Revised D29556

were terrorized, and religion itself made subservient to the pagan gospel of racial superiority. The treatment of the Jews became steadily more brutal. At the same time, an appearance of order was given to Germany. The reduction of unemployment resulting from rapid rearmament produced a superficial and temporary prosperity.

It was not long before the threat of force was tried in the international field. Hitler argued that the Treaty of Versailles had reduced Germany to an inferior position among the nations of the world. She had been stripped of a part of her territory and she had been disarmed, while other nations retained their arms. Hitler promised to throw off the yoke of inferiority. As a first step, he began the rearmament of Germany. It is significant to note that this step was taken in defiance of treaty obligation.

To end alleged injustices, by restoring to Germany, peoples of German stock and territories formerly German, was an ambition which, naturally, appealed to the German people. It also seemed justifiable in the eyes of many in other lands who were not willing to see the sins of the fathers visited upon their children for generations to come. It had come to be felt that a new international order must be established which would remove . . . .

the sense of injustice so widely felt in Germany.

The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany only after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite. The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory as well as the power of the former Reich. Such a result seemed, within Germany, to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on, the whole of Germany was developed into a vast military machine.

Within Germany, this machine inevitably came to be increasingly used to destroy individual liberty and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself with the State. Beyond the confines of Germany, it was used increasingly as an instrument of threat and terror to other nations.

The Nazi leaders were well aware that the countries of Europe generally were not anxious for another war. They assumed that this desire to avoid war would ensure the localization of most conflicts, particularly those with countries immediately adjacent to Germany. On this assumption, the Nazi party began to develop a technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were people of German stock.

The technique employed was to develop a quarrel with the government of the State to be absorbed. When passions had been aroused, demands were presented, which were backed by the threat of force. The demands were so framed and so timed as to make acceptance impossible within the limits prescribed. As a part of the technique, all opinion on the issue, except the official version, was suppressed in Germany, adverse opinion from outside Germany was excluded from the country, and, worst of all, the German people were deluged by a never ending stream of lying propaganda.

In using this technique, Hitler and the Nazi party banked on the unwillingness of the larger nations to embark upon a general European war. They

knew that many Englishmen and Frenchmen were not willing to fight to prevent the restoration to Germany of territories formerly German, or the inclusion in Germany of peoples largely of German stock.

As it became apparent that the threat of force was sufficient for successful conquest, Hitler and his associates became more daring. The success of threats of force gave fresh sanction to the power and use of Force. It led inevitably to approval of acts of aggression.

The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in the extinction of Czecho-Slovakia and the recovery of Memel. Hitler believed it would work in the case of Poland. In every case, the alleged purpose and the method were the same. The German people were told that an old wrong was being righted, that German territory or people of the Germanic race were being incorporated in the greater Reich. Each time, however, aggression went a step further. Germany began to take peoples who were not Germanic in origin, and territory which had never before been German. Moreover, the conquered peoples and possessions were utilized to augment the growing power of Nazidom. They thereby served to justify in the eyes of the German people a still stronger and wider appeal to the use of force. Hitler and his Nazi associates continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations, by withstanding aggression, to risk setting all Europe aflame.

This method worked for a while. As, however, its real effect and significance came to be generally understood, it was realized that it constituted a threat, not only to Europe, but to the world. A system which

deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting domestic and international wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means national and international disputes, cannot be allowed to continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

Reliance upon Force, as opposed to Reason, invariably and inevitably brings into association with itself all the agencies and attendant evils of terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law. Sooner or later, all the powers of evil and darkness are loosed and given full sway.

If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate - one might almost say the immediate - aim of Nazified Germany, was the domination of Europe, as a step toward world domination, that doubt has surely been removed by what has been witnessed in the first six weeks of war. The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland, and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible

invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon Force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction would best serve their lust for power.

An understanding of all this is necessary to an adequate realization of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those which she had employed in the case of Austria and Czecho-slovakia, the British and the French governments ceaselessly worked for an adjustment of the dispute by peaceful means. It explains why, later on, regardless of the cost to themselves, they found it necessary to pledge their word to Poland, to take up arms on her behalf, in the event of Germany, in a matter which she had deliberately made a subject of dispute between Poland and herself, once again resorting to force. It was the one means left of checking more in the way of German aggression.

The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war. The cause is to be found in the many acts of aggression which have served to increase

Germany's reliance upon force and her ever increasing use of force. Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences, a defiance and a threat to those peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. When Nazi Germany deliberately fomented the dispute with Poland, German aggression and German power had reached a place w here, to save the civilization enjoyed by free countries, it became necessary for Great Britain and France to say that Nazi aggression must cease, that it was better to risk all, in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to live under the fear of unending aggression, and the ultimate dominance of the world by force.

Oct. 27-1939
D29564

Fellow Canadians:

On Sunday, September the 3rd, His Majesty the King appealed to his peoples, at home and across the seas, to make their own the cause of freedom, which, on that day, Britain had taken up.

Speaking over a world-wide network the same afternoon, I was able to say that Canada had already answered that call. On the Friday previous, September the 1st, the Canadian Parliament had been summoned to meet on September the 7th. At the time of making the announcement, I stated that in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war, in the effort to resist aggression, our government would immediately seek the authority of Parliament for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain.

On Thursday, September the 7th, Parliament met. On Saturday, the 9th, by an all but unanimous adoption of the Address, the necessary authority was secured. On the following day, September the 10th,

a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King.

Since the entry of our country into the war, the time of the government has been occupied with the steps necessary to place Canada on a war footing. For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly, but none the less effectively, been preparing for the possible eventuality of war. With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe.

I intend, for the present, to make two broadcasts. In the broadcast I am now making, I shall endeavour to clarify the issue, in order better to define the war aims. In the second broadcast, to be delivered on Tuesday evening next, I shall outline Canada's war effort as organized by the government from the time of the meeting of Parliament to the present.

In the broadcast of September the 3rd, I stated that the fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, were the occasion, not the real cause of the present

conflict. I added that the forces of evil had been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of Might, and a civilization founded upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations, and the sacredness of human personality.

To understand the struggle, we must first understand how the pagan conception came to dominate Germany.

For years past, we have witnessed within Germany the growth in power of a single political party which has secured not merely the control of government, but, for the time being, at least, an all but complete domination over the minds and will of the German people. This the party has been able to do by a skilfully worked out system of terrorization. Individuals who have dared to express opinions contrary to the government in power have been threatened. Many have actually suffered imprisonment or death.

The party has succeeded in identifying itself with the State. It has taken the position that whatever is contrary to the policy of the party is opposed to the interests of Germany. It has increased its power by propaganda specially designed to poison at their source, the springs of information and opinion. By these and other methods, the party has sought to instil in the minds of all, and particularly of the young, doctrines entirely opposed to those on which human relations are based in free countries, or on which they were based in the Germany of other times.

We teach our children to believe in the power of Truth and Right and Justice; in the value of a man's word, in obedience to laws framed by free representative assemblies, in the sanctity of contracts, whether between individuals or between nations. We ourselves have come to see that these concepts are the essentials of peace and freedom; that it is only in this way that human liberties can be preserved. Under the regime which has held power in Germany for nearly seven years, the youth of that country have been increasingly taught not to place their trust in

the pledged word, the written contract, and the power of representative assemblies and courts to defend the right and secure freedom, but to look to Force as the one instrument in national and international relations on which to place reliance. Of the merits of any alternative to Force, there has been no opportunity for discussion or debate. Opposition has been silenced by threats, by the concentration camp, or by death. Parliament, in Germany, has ceased to exist, except when it is called to register the will of the dictator.

The political party in Germany that has thus identified the State with itself is the Nazi party. Its head is Herr Hitler. It is Nazism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war, and which threatens, if it is not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations.

It is necessary to keep this danger in mind in order to understand why Great Britain and France found it imperative to pledge their support to Poland. It was a pledge given in the hope that it might prevent more in the way of aggression. When Herr Hitler and the Nazi rulers who surround him disclosed their unwillingness to settle differences between the two countries

by peaceful methods of conference and agreement, but, instead, made clear their determination to gain their objectives by force, Britain and France were bound to oppose, with all the resources at their command, this further employment of force.

How is it that the German people, many of whom love freedom and desire peace quite as much as the peoples of other countries, have come to submit to such a regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our minds. The answer to it affords the key to much that has taken place, and which it would otherwise be difficult to explain. It lies in the sort of beneficent role which in the eyes of a large proportion of the German people, Force has actually come to assume.

Germany was slow to recover from the humiliation of defeat in the last war. The Republic which was set up in 1919 was associated in the popular mind with the shame of the peace treaty. The government of the Republic seemed powerless to cope with the social problems which followed in the wake of the war. To add to its difficulties, the discontent of the

twenties began to breed Communism and to further its spread. Amid the existing demoralization, the Communist party employed its growing strength to undermine the country's social and industrial life.

It has been asserted that the Communists had little or no chance of gaining power. Many Germans, however, were afraid of the Communist influence. They had fresh in their memories, and before their very eyes, the results of the Russian revolution. Herr Hitler claimed to understand and to foresee the dangers to Germany of the Communist movement. He became a leader against it. He sought to identify Communist with Jewish control of opinion and finance. Thereby, he satisfied a bitter personal prejudice, and gained much anti-Semitic support. Powerful industrial and financial interests became his allies. Hitler and his associates came in time to be widely accepted as the champions of the German people against what he called the Jewish Communist menace.

With the aid of the financial interests, who supported him as a bulwark against Communism, Hitler became Chancellor. From that time on the political party, of which he was the head, wielded absolute power.

The government of Germany became a dictatorship based upon Force. The German people were taught to view democracies with contempt.

To the youth of Germany, Hitler sought to make the doctrine of Force especially attractive. As he glorified youth, so also he glorified arms. Youth was taught that together they symbolized the future power of the Reich. Force, the Nazis claimed, would be effective where Reason had failed. Sir Neville Henderson, the former British Ambassador to Berlin, cites the following statement as having been made by Hitler himself: "If you wish to obtain your objectives by force, you must be strong; if you wish to obtain them by negotiation, you must be stronger still." Henderson says that this remark expresses, in its most concise form, the Hitler technique.

The first use made of force by Hitler and his associates was in the internal affairs of Germany. In order to give to the Nazi party a monopoly of power in the State, not only the Communists, but Socialists, Liberals, Catholics, and even Conservative Nationalists were persecuted and their political parties suppressed.

Labour unions and co-operatives were destroyed, religious bodies were terrorized. Religion itself was made subservient to the pagan gospel of racial superiority. The treatment of the Jews became steadily more brutal. At the same time the increasing regimentation of the labour and resources of Germany for rearmament on a colossal scale, and with unprecedented rapidity, served gradually to end unemployment. The superficial and temporary prosperity produced by this rearmament helped to give an appearance of order to Germany and to restore its self-respect.

It was not long before the threat of force was tried in the international field. It was contended by Hitler that the Treaty of Versailles had reduced Germany to an inferior position among the nations of the world. In addition to being stripped of a part of her territory, Germany had also been disarmed. Other nations, it was pointed out, had retained or were increasing their arms. Hitler told the German people that he and his party would throw off this yoke of German inferiority. Rearmament was thus given a fresh excuse and a new impetus. Germany began with all her might to develop her military power. It is not without significance that this step was taken in defiance of treaty obligation.

To end alleged injustices, by restoring to the German Reich peoples of German stock and territories formerly German, was an ambition which, naturally, made an appeal to the German people. The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite. The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory as well as of the power of the former Reich. Such a result seemed, within Germany, to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on, the whole of Germany was developed into a vast military machine.

Within Germany, this machine was increasingly used to destroy individual liberty, and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself

with the State. Beyond the confines of Germany, the military might of Germany was increasingly employed as an instrument of threat and terror to other nations.

The Nazi leaders were well aware that the countries of Europe generally were not anxious for another war. They assumed that this desire to avoid war would ensure the localization of conflicts, particularly those with countries immediately adjacent to Germany. On this assumption, the party began to develop its technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were peoples of German stock.

The technique employed was, first of all, to develop a quarrel with the government of the State to be absorbed. With passions aroused, some incident was surreptitiously fomented, demands were thereupon presented, supported by the threat of force. The demands were so framed, and so timed, as to make acceptance impossible within the limits prescribed. As a part of the technique, all opinion on the issue, except the Nazi version, was suppressed in Germany. Adverse opinion from outside Germany was excluded from the country. Worst of all, the German people were deluged by a never ending stream of lying propaganda.

In using this technique, Hitler and the Nazi party, as I have already stated, banked continuously on the unwillingness of the larger nations to embark upon a general European war.

As it became apparent that the threat of Force might of itself prove sufficient for successful conquest, Hitler and his associates became more daring. The success which apparently attended the mere threats of force gave in the eyes of the German people fresh sanction to the power and use of Force.

The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in the extinction of Czechoslovakia and the recovery of Memel. Hitler believed it would work in the case of Poland. On each occasion, the alleged purpose and the method were the same. The German people were told that an old wrong was being righted, that German territories or peoples of the Germanic race were being restored to and incorporated in the greater Reich. Each time, however, aggression went a step farther. Germany began to include peoples who were not Germanic in origin, and territory which had never before been German. Moreover, the conquered peoples and

possessions were utilised, as the wealth of the oppressed Jews within Germany itself had been, to augment the growing power of Nazidom. All the while, Hitler and his Nazi associates continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations, by opposing aggression, to risk setting all Europe aflame.

Aggression pursued in this fashion worked for a while. As, however, its real significance came to be understood, it was realized that it constituted a threat, not to the countries of Europe only, but to those of the entire world. A system which deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting domestic and international wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means national and international disputes, cannot continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

Moreover, reliance upon Force, as opposed to Reason, inevitably brings into association with itself the many agencies of, and evils attendant upon, terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law. Sooner or later, all the powers of darkness and evil are loosed, and gain increasing away.

Here is the explanation of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those which she had employed in the case of Austria and

Czechoslovakia, the British and the French Governments first of all ceaselessly worked for an adjustment of the differences by peaceful means. It explains why, later on, regardless of the cost to themselves, they found it necessary to pledge their word to Poland, and to take up arms on her behalf. It was the one and only means left of checking more in the way of German aggression.

The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war. Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. When Nazi Germany delibterately fomented the dispute with Poland, German aggression and German power had reached a place where, to save the civilization enjoyed by free countries, it became necessary for some great powers to say that Nazi aggression must cease. Great Britain and France had been driven to believe that it is better to risk all, in an effort tosave those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression, and the gradual dominance of the world by Force.

It must never be forgotten that behind all we have been and felt of Nazi methods and aims during recent years, lies the Nazi doctrine of racial superiority. It appears to me as the pagan parallel of the doctrine of the divine right of Kings. In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world.

Although the Nazis have a single aim - world domination - the methods being employed to achieve that end are many. Against neighbouring peoples the method is aggression, conquest, and subjugation. Against more remote lands, they have proceeded by planting centres of Nazi influence. To achieve their ends, they are, as the pact with Soviet Russia has shown, even willing to aid in the spread of Communism which they formerly claimed was the enemy of civilization. They seem to believe that, by fostering world unrest, they will be assisted in the destruction of freedom, but that, in the end, the Nazis will dominate by virtue of their racial superiority.

If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate - one might almost say the immediate - aim of Nazified Germany, was the domination of Europe, as a step toward

world domination, that doubt has surely been removed by what was witnessed in the first six weeks of war. The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland, and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon Force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction would best serve their lust for power.

May I, now, say a few words that are more or less personal. I have participated in the public life of Canada for many years. My views and aims are pretty well known to all of you. No one, I believe, would accuse me of being an exhibitionist, a firebrand or a jingo. If one purpose above another has dominated my life, that purpose has been the promotion and preservation of peace. In industrial and international relations, I have striven to foster good-will.

I have had, all my life, a positive hatred of war. In season and out, in our own Parliament, at Imperial Conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva, in all our relations with other countries, I have sought to shape and to expound the policies of our country so as to remove the danger of involving Canada in war, and, if possible, to avert war itself. I have not been satisfied with adopting a merely negative attitude. I have seized every opportunity to foster, in positive ways, the friendliest relations between classes, and races, and countries, believing that only on a basis of friendship and good-will could nations hope to enjoy an enduring peace.

In recent years, I have followed, with the deepest concern, political trends in some other lands. I hate dictatorship no less than I hate war. Since a love of freedom is to be found in every human breast, it has always seemed to me that, sooner or later, the yoke of dictatorship could result only in war or revolution. I have dreaded dictatorship not so much for its effect upon the peoples in the particular countries which are prepared to tolerate it, even for a time, as for its undermining effect upon the free institutions of other lands.

Dictatorship is necessarily based upon Force. Force developed in one country, unless faced by superior force elsewhere, constitutes, for other countries, an immediate and constant menace. Free nations, in order to preserve their freedom, are compelled to change their mode and method of life, to concentrate on building up armaments or run the risk of sacrificing their very existence. That kind of thing, obviously, cannot go on indefinitely without many nations being brought to the edge of an abyss. It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. Because of Nazi Germany, the free nations have been compelled every year to devote more and more of their resources to arming. Even so, more than one free nation has already perished before our very eyes. Should Nazism triumph in Europe, what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?

This is a question which I have had to ask myself over and over again, as I have watched the growing power of dictatorships in Europe, and the onward sweep of the forces of aggression. No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict. No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of

Canada's participation in war. Had I been afraid of responsibility, I would have abandoned public life long before this. It is because I hoped that, in the end, I might use such power and influence as my position gives me, in the effort to incline the scales of international relations to the side of peace, that I welcomed the larger measure of responsibility which came with the return of my party to power four years ago. If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a government, charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Naziism, and the resistance of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

The growth of my own conviction has, I believe, been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. It has finally become the mind of Canada itself.

I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain, like France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we saw every structure of peace destroyed, as quickly as it was erected, that our worst fears became confirmed, and that we saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later will be at our very doors.

If I were called upon to sacrifice out of my life all save one of the influences of the past, or of my present possessions, the one thing I would wish to retain is the influence of the Christian training of my childhood days. That has been a sheet anchor through life. Without it, life for me would lose its warmth, its beauty, its colour, its sustaining power in times of adversity, the inspiration of its best endeavours. It would be a dreary, mechanical existence at best. Knowing how true this is, I do not wish to see the young people of our Dominion deprived of so precious a heritage, or future generations enslaved by the false doctrines which would rob them of it. That early Christian influence is what, above all else, were it in my power so to do, I

would wish to bequeath to all who have the battle of life to face.

The Nazi doctrine of Force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian Gospel. If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is for the Allied Forces a crusade.

The time has come when, to serve our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation, and the young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the Faith. Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and Country, but their mission is even greater than this. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of all that centuries of struggle, the endurance of persecution and of martyrdoms have given us, not alone of national and of individual and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject 1st Broadcast on "Canada's War Aims"

File No. D 29585

Regarding (Copy of final typescript of radio broadcast by Prime Minister.)

Date October 27, 1939

SEE

Name or Subject

File No.

R.B. "Prime Minister of Canada"

REQ. 222
5,000—1-4-38

D29586

(Not to be released until conclusion of broadcast at 10 p.m. Friday, October 27, 1939)

Canada at War

THE ISSUE IN THE PRESENT WAR

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1939

D 29587

Fellow Canadians:

On Sunday, September the 3rd, His Majesty the King appealed to his peoples, at home and across the seas, to make their own the cause of freedom, which, on that day, Britain had taken up.

Speaking over a world-wide network the same afternoon, I was able to say that Canada had already answered that call. On the Friday previous, September the 1st, the Canadian Parliament had been summoned to meet on September the 7th. At the time of making the announcement, I stated that in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war, in the effort to resist aggression, our government would immediately seek the authority of Parliament for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain.

On Thursday, September the 7th, Parliament met. On Saturday, the 9th, by an all but unanimous adoption of the Address, the necessary authority was secured. On the following day, September the 10th, a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King.

Since the entry of our country into the war, the time of the government has been occupied with the steps necessary to place Canada on a war footing. For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly, but none the less effectively, been preparing for the eventuality of war. With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe.

I intend, for the present, to make two broadcasts. In the broadcast I am now making, I shall endeavour to clarify the issue, in order better to define the war aims. In the second broadcast, to be delivered on Tuesday evening next, I shall outline Canada's war effort as organized by the government from the time of the meeting of Parliament to the present.

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In the broadcast of September the 3rd, I stated that the fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, were the occasion, not the real cause of the present conflict. I added that the forces of evil had been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of Might, and a civilization founded upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations, and the sacredness of human personality.

To understand the struggle, we must first understand how the pagan conception came to dominate Germany.

For years past, we have witnessed within Germany the growth in power of a single political party which has secured not merely the control of government, but, for the time being, at least, an all but complete domination over the minds and will of the German people. This the party has been able to do by a skilfully worked out system of terrorization. Individuals who have dared to express opinions contrary to the government in power have been threatened; many have actually suffered imprisonment or death.

The party has succeeded in identifying itself with the State. It has taken the position that whatever is contrary to the policy of the party is opposed to the interest of Germany. It has increased its power by propaganda specially designed to poison at their source, the springs of information and opinion. By these and other methods, the party has sought to instil in the minds of all, and particularly of the young, doctrines entirely opposed to those on which human relations are based in free countries, or on which they were based in the Germany of other times.

We teach our children to believe in the power of Truth and Right and Justice; in the value of a man's word, in obedience to laws framed by free representative assemblies, in the sanctity of contracts, whether between individuals or between nations. We ourselves have come to see that these concepts are the essentials of peace and freedom; that it is only in this way that human

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liberties can be preserved. Under the regime which has held power in Germany for nearly seven years, the youth of that country have been increasingly taught not to place their trust in the pledged word, the written contract, and the power of representative assemblies and courts to defend the right and secure freedom, but to look to Force as the one instrument in national and international relations on which to place reliance. Of the merits of any alternative to Force, there has been no opportunity for discussion or debate. Opposition has been silenced by threats, by the concentration camp, or by death. Parliament, in Germany, has ceased to exist, except when it is called to register the will of the dictator.

The political party in Germany that has thus identified itself with the State is the Nazi party. Its head is Herr Hitler. It is Naziism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war, and which threatens, if it is not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations.

It is necessary to keep this danger in mind in order to understand why Great Britain and France found it imperative to pledge their support to Poland. It was a pledge given in the hope that it might prevent more in the way of aggression. When Herr Hitler and the Nazi rulers who surround him disclosed their unwillingness to settle differences between the two countries by peaceful methods of conference and agreement, but, instead, made clear their determination to gain their objectives by force, Britain and France were bound to oppose, with all the resources at their command, this further employment of force.

How is it that the German people, many of whom love freedom and desire peace quite as much as the peoples of other countries, have come to submit to such a regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our minds. The answer to it affords the key to much that has taken place, and which it would otherwise be difficult to explain. It lies in the sort of beneficent role which,

in the eyes of a large proportion of the German people, Force has actually come to assume.

Germany was slow to recover from the humiliation of defeat in the last war. The Republic which was set up in 1919 was associated in the popular mind with the shame of the peace treaty. The government of the Republic seemed powerless to cope with the social problems which followed in the wake of the war. To add to its difficulties, the discontent of the twenties began to breed Communism and to further its spread. Amid the existing demoralization, the Communist party employed its growing strength to undermine the country's social and industrial life.

It has been asserted that the Communists had little or no chance of gaining power. Many Germans, however, were afraid of the Communist influence. They had fresh in their memories, and before their very eyes, the results of the Russian revolution. Herr Hitler claimed to understand and to foresee the dangers to Germany of the Communist movement. He became a leader against it. He sought to identify Communist with Jewish control of opinion and finance. Thereby, he satisfied a bitter personal prejudice, and gained much anti-Semitic support. Powerful industrial and financial interests became his allies. Hitler and his associates came in time to be widely accepted as the champions of the German people against what he called the Jewish Communist menace.

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effective where Reason had failed. Sir Nevile Henderson, the former British Ambassador to Berlin, cites the following statement as having been made by Hitler himself: "If you wish to obtain your objectives by force, you must be strong; if you wish to obtain them by negotiation, you must be stronger still." Henderson says that this remark expresses, in its most concise form, the Hitler technique.

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It was not long before the threat of force was tried in the international field. It was contended by Hitler that the Treaty of Versailles had reduced Germany to an inferior position among the nations of the world. In addition to being stripped of a part of her territory, Germany had also been disarmed. Other nations, it was pointed out, had retained or were increasing their arms. Hitler told the German people that he and his party would throw off this yoke of German inferiority. Rearmament was thus given a fresh excuse and a new impetus. Germany began with all her might to develop her military power. It is not without significance that this step was taken in defiance of treaty obligation.

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ambition which, naturally, made an appeal to the German people. The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite. The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory as well as of the power of the former Reich. Such a result seemed, within Germany, to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on, the whole of Germany was organized into a vast military machine.

Within Germany, this machine was increasingly used to destroy individual liberty, and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself with the State. Beyond the confines of Germany, the military might of Germany was increasingly employed as an instrument of threat and terror to other nations.

The Nazi leaders were well aware that the countries of Europe generally were not anxious for another war. They assumed that this desire to avoid war would ensure the localization of conflicts, particularly those with countries immediately adjacent to Germany. On this assumption, the party began to develop its technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were peoples of German stock.

The technique employed was, first of all, to develop a quarrel with the government of the State to be absorbed. With passions aroused, some incident was surreptitiously fomented, demands were thereupon presented, supported by the threat of force. The demands were so framed, and so timed, as to make acceptance impossible within the limits prescribed. As a part of the technique, all opinion on the issue, except the Nazi version, was suppressed in Germany. Adverse opinion from outside Germany was excluded from the country. Worst of all, the German people were deluged by a never ending stream of lying propaganda.

The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in the extinction of Czechoslovakia and the recovery of Memel. Hitler believed it would work in the case of Poland. On each occasion, the alleged purpose and the method were the same. The German people were told that an old wrong was being righted, that German territories or peoples of the Germanic race were being restored to and incorporated in the greater Reich. Each time, however, aggression went a step farther. Germany began to include peoples who were not Germanic in origin, and territory which had never before been German. Moreover, the conquered peoples and possessions were utilized, as the wealth of the oppressed Jews within Germany itself had been, to augment the growing power of Nazidom. All the while, Hitler and his Nazi associates continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations, by opposing aggression, to risk setting all Europe aflame.

Aggression pursued in this fashion worked for a while. As, however, its real significance came to be understood, it was realized that it constituted a threat, not to the countries of Europe only, but to those of the entire world. A system which deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means national and international disputes, cannot continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

Moreover, reliance upon Force, as opposed to Reason, inevitably brings into association with itself the many agencies of, and evils attendant upon, terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law. Sooner or later, all the powers of darkness and evil are loosed. They gain increasing sway.

Here is the explanation of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those which she had employed in the case of Austria and Czechoslovakia, the British and French governments, first of all, earnestly worked for an adjustment of the differences by peaceful means. It explains why, later on, regard-

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less of the cost to themselves, they found it necessary to pledge their word to Poland, and to take up arms on her behalf. It was the one and only means left of checking more in the way of German aggression.

The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war. Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. When Nazi Germany deliberately fomented the dispute with Poland, German aggression and German power had reached a place where, to save the civilization enjoyed by free countries, it became necessary for one or more of the great powers to say that Nazi aggression must cease. Great Britain and France had been driven to believe that it is better to risk all, in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression, and the gradual dominance of the world by Force.

It must never be forgotten that behind all we have seen and felt of Nazi methods and aims during recent years, lies the Nazi doctrine of racial superiority. It appears to me as the pagan parallel of the doctrine of the divine right of Kings. In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people. They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world.

Although the Nazis have a single aim—world domination—the methods being employed to achieve that end are many. Against neighbouring peoples the method is aggression, conquest, and subjugation. Against more remote lands, they have proceeded by planting centres of Nazi influence. To achieve their ends, they are, as the pact with Soviet Russia has shown, even willing to aid in the spread of Communism which they formerly claimed was the

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enemy of civilization. They seem to believe that, by fostering world unrest, they will be assisted in the destruction of freedom, but that, in the end, the Nazis will dominate by virtue of their racial superiority.

If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate—one might almost say the immediate—aim of Nazified Germany, was the domination of Europe, as a step towards world domination, that doubt has surely been removed by what was witnessed in the first six weeks of war. The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland, and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon Force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction may best serve their lust for power.

May I now say a few words that are more or less personal. I have participated in the public life of Canada for many years. My views and aims are pretty well known to all of you. No one, I believe, would accuse me of being an exhibitionist, a firebrand or a jingo. If one purpose above another has dominated my life, that purpose has been the promotion and preservation of peace. In industrial and international relations, I have striven to foster good-will.

I have had, all my life, a positive hatred of war. In season and out, in our own Parliament, at Imperial Conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva, in all our relations with other countries, I have sought to shape and to expound the policies of our country so as to remove the danger of involving Canada in war, and, if possible, to avert war itself. I have not been satisfied with adopting a merely negative attitude. I have seized every opportunity to foster, in positive ways, the friendliest relations between classes, and races, and countries, believing that only on a basis of friendship and good-will could nations hope to enjoy an enduring peace.

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In recent years, I have followed, with the deepest concern, political trends in some other lands. I hate dictatorship no less than I hate war. Since a love of freedom is to be found in every human breast, it has always seemed to me that, sooner or later, the yoke of dictatorship could result only in war or revolution. I have dreaded dictatorship not so much for its effect upon the peoples in the particular countries which are prepared to tolerate it, even for a time, as for its undermining effect upon the free institutions of other lands.

Dictatorship is necessarily based upon Force. Force developed in one country, unless faced by superior force elsewhere, constitutes, for other countries, an immediate and constant menace. Free nations, in order to preserve their freedom, are compelled to change their mode and method of life, to concentrate on building up armaments, or run the risk of sacrificing their very existence. That kind of thing, obviously, cannot go on indefinitely without many nations being brought to the edge of an abyss. It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. Because of Nazi Germany, the free nations have been compelled every year to devote more and more of their resources to arming. Even so, more than one free nation has already perished before our very eyes. Should Naziism triumph in Europe, what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?

This is a question which I have had to ask myself over and over again, as I have watched the growing power of dictatorships in Europe, and the onward sweep of the forces of aggression. No one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict. No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in war. Had I been afraid of responsibility, I would have abandoned public life long before this. It is because I hoped that, in the end, I might use such power and influence as my position gives me, in the effort to incline the scales of international relations to the side of peace, that I welcomed

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the larger measure of responsibility which came with the return of my party to power four years ago. If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a government, charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Naziism, and the resistance of ruthless agression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

The growth of my own conviction has, I believe, been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. To-day it represents the mind of Canada itself.

I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain, like France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed, as quickly as it was erected, that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

If I were called upon to sacrifice out of my life all save one of the influences of the past, or of my present possessions, the one thing I would wish to retain is the influence of the Christian training of my childhood days. That has been a sheet anchor through life. Without it, life for me would lose its warmth, its beauty, its colour, its sustaining power in times of adversity, the inspiration of its best endeavours. It would be a dreary, mechanical existence at best. Knowing how true this is, I do not wish to see the young people of our Dominion deprived of so precious a heritage, or future generations enslaved by the false doctrines which would rob them of it. That early Christian influence is what above all else, were it in my power so to do, I would wish to bequeath to all who have the battle of life to face.

D29598

The Nazi doctrine of Force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian Gospel. If it prevails, there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is for the Allied Forces a crusade.

The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the Faith. Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and Country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul.

D 29599

The Issue in the Present War

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1939

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1939

D29600

THE ISSUE IN THE PRESENT WAR

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1939

Fellow Canadians:

On Sunday, September the 3rd, His Majesty the King appealed to his peoples, at home and across the seas, to make their own the cause of freedom, which, on that day, Britain had taken up.

Speaking over a world-wide network the same afternoon, I was able to say that Canada had already answered that call. On the Friday previous, September the 1st, the Canadian Parliament had been summoned to meet on September the 7th. At the time of making the announcement, I stated that in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war, in the effort to resist aggression, our government would immediately seek the authority of Parliament for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain.

On Thursday, September the 7th, Parliament met. On Saturday, the 9th, by an all but unanimous adoption of the Address, the necessary authority was secured. On the following day, September the 10th, a state of war between Canada and Germany was proclaimed by the King.

Since the entry of our country into the war, the time of the government has been occupied with the steps necessary to place Canada on a war footing. For weeks before, as the clouds were gathering, we had quietly, but none the less effectively, been

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preparing for the eventuality of war. With what forethought and precision every essential detail had been anticipated became apparent the moment war broke out in Europe.

I intend, for the present, to make two broadcasts. In the broadcast I am now making, I shall endeavour to clarify the issue, in order better to define the war aims. In the second broadcast, to be delivered on Tuesday evening next, I shall outline Canada's war effort as organized by the government from the time of the meeting of Parliament to the present.

The nature of the conflict

In the broadcast of September the 3rd, I stated that the fate of a single city, the preservation of the independence of a particular nation, were the occasion, not the real cause of the present conflict. I added that the forces of evil had been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of Might, and a civilization founded upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations, and the sacredness of human personality.

To understand the struggle, we must first understand how the pagan conception came to dominate Germany.

For years past, we have witnessed within Germany the growth in power of a single political party which has secured not merely the control of government, but, for the time being, at least, an all but complete domination over the minds and will of the German people. This the party has been able to do by a skilfully worked out system of terrorization. Individuals who have dared to express opinions contrary to the government in power have been threatened; many have actually suffered imprisonment or death.

The party has succeeded in identifying itself with the State. It has taken the position that whatever is contrary to the policy of the party is opposed to the interest of Germany. It has increased its power by propaganda specially designed to poison at their source, the springs of information and opinion. By these and other

methods, the party has sought to instil in the minds of all, and particularly of the young, doctrines entirely opposed to those on which human relations are based in free countries, or on which they were based in the Germany of other times.

Naziism founded on the doctrine of Force

We teach our children to believe in the power of Truth and Right and Justice; in the value of a man's word, in obedience to laws framed by free representative assemblies, in the sanctity of contracts, whether between individuals or between nations. We ourselves have come to see that these concepts are the essentials of peace and freedom; that it is only in this way that human liberties can be preserved. Under the regime which has held power in Germany for nearly seven years, the youth of that country have been increasingly taught not to place their trust in the pledged word, the written contract, and the power of representative assemblies and courts to defend the right and secure freedom, but to look to Force as the one instrument in national and international relations on which to place reliance. Of the merits of any alternative to Force, there has been no opportunity for discussion or debate. Opposition has been silenced by threats, by the concentration camp, or by death. Parliament, in Germany, has ceased to exist, except when it is called to register the will of the dictator.

The political party in Germany that has thus identified itself with the State is the Nazi party. Its head is Herr Hitler. It is Naziism and Hitlerism, as thus understood, which has produced the present war, and which threatens, if it is not overthrown, to extend its tyrannical power to all nations.

It is necessary to keep this danger in mind in order to understand why Great Britain and France found it imperative to pledge their support to Poland. It was a pledge given in the hope that it might prevent more in the way of aggression. When Herr Hitler and the Nazi rulers who surround him disclosed their unwillingness to settle differences between the two countries by

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peaceful methods of conference and agreement, but, instead, made clear their determination to gain their objectives by force, Britain and France were bound to oppose, with all the resources at their command, this further employment of force.

The rise of Naziism in Germany

How is it that the German people, many of whom love freedom and desire peace quite as much as the peoples of other countries, have come to submit to such a regime? This is a question which naturally arises in our minds. The answer to it affords the key to much that has taken place, and which it would otherwise be difficult to explain. It lies in the sort of beneficent role which, in the eyes of a large proportion of the German people, Force has actually come to assume.

Germany was slow to recover from the humiliation of defeat in the last war. The Republic which was set up in 1919 was associated in the popular mind with the shame of the peace treaty. The government of the Republic seemed powerless to cope with the social problems which followed in the wake of the war. To add to its difficulties, the discontent of the twenties began to breed Communism and to further its spread. Amid the existing demoralization, the Communist party employed its growing strength to undermine the country's social and industrial life.

It has been asserted that the Communists had little or no chance of gaining power. Many Germans, however, were afraid of the Communist influence. They had fresh in their memories, and before their very eyes, the results of the Russian revolution. Herr Hitler claimed to understand and to foresee the dangers to Germany of the Communist movement. He became a leader against it. He sought to identify Communist with Jewish control of opinion and finance. Thereby, he satisfied a bitter personal prejudice, and gained much anti-Semitic support. Powerful industrial and financial interests became his allies. Hitler and his associates came in time to be widely accepted as the champions of the German people against what he called the Jewish Communist menace.

With the aid of the financial interests, who supported him as a bulwark against Communism, Hitler became Chancellor. From that time on the political party, of which he was the head, wielded absolute power. The government of Germany became a dictatorship based upon Force. The German people were taught to view democracies with contempt.

The threat and use of force within Germany

To the youth of Germany, Hitler sought to make the doctrine of Force especially attractive. As he glorified youth, so also he glorified arms. Youth was taught that together they symbolized the future power of the Reich. Force, the Nazis claimed, would be effective where Reason had failed. Sir Nevile Henderson, the former British Ambassador to Berlin, cites the following statement as having been made by Hitler himself: "If you wish to obtain your objectives by force, you must be strong; if you wish to obtain them by negotiation, you must be stronger still." Henderson says that this remark expresses, in its most concise form, the Hitler technique.

The first use made of force by Hitler and his associates was in the internal affairs of Germany. In order to give to the Nazi party a monopoly of power in the State, not only the Communists, but Socialists, Liberals, Catholics, and even Conservative Nationalists were persecuted and their political parties suppressed. Labour unions and co-operatives were destroyed, religious bodies were terrorized, Religion itself was made subservient to the pagan gospel of racial superiority. The treatment of the Jews became steadily more brutal. At the same time the increasing regimentation of the labour and resources of Germany for rearmament on a colossal scale, and with unprecedented rapidity, served gradually to end unemployment. The superficial and temporary prosperity produced by this rearmament helped to give an appearance of order to Germany and to restore its self-respect.

The threat and use of force against other Countries

It was not long before the threat of force was tried in the international field. It was contended by Hitler that the Treaty of Versailles had reduced Germany to an inferior position among the nations

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of the world. In addition to being stripped of a part of her territory, Germany had also been disarmed. Other nations, it was pointed out, had retained or were increasing their arms. Hitler told the German people that he and his party would throw off this yoke of German inferiority. Rearmament was thus given a fresh excuse and a new impetus. Germany began with all her might to develop her military power. It is not without significance that this step was taken in defiance of treaty obligation.

To end alleged injustices, by restoring to the German Reich peoples of German stock and territories formerly German, was an ambition which, naturally, made an appeal to the German people. The restoration of the Saar territory to Germany in 1935 was Hitler's first international triumph. Although the Saar was returned to Germany after a plebiscite, the Nazis told the German people that, without the threat of force, the British and French would not have agreed to the holding of the plebiscite. The incorporation of the Saar into Germany became a symbol of the restoration of the territory as well as of the power of the former Reich. Such a result seemed, within Germany, to justify an unlimited development of military strength. From that time on, the whole of Germany was organized into a vast military machine.

The technique of Nazi aggression

Within Germany, this machine was increasingly used to destroy individual liberty, and to place the German people more than ever under the power of the Nazi party which controlled and identified itself with the State. Beyond the confines of Germany, the military might of Germany was increasingly employed as an instrument of threat and terror to other nations.

The Nazi leaders were well aware that the countries of Europe generally were not anxious for another war. They assumed that this desire to avoid war would ensure the localization of conflicts, particularly those with countries immediately adjacent to Germany. On this assumption, the party began to develop its technique for the absorption, by threat of force, of those nearby countries in which there were peoples of German stock.

The technique employed was, first of all, to develop a quarrel with the government of the State to be absorbed. With passions aroused, some incident was surreptitiously fomented, demands were thereupon presented, supported by the threat of force. The demands were so framed, and so timed, as to make acceptance impossible within the limits prescribed. As a part of the technique, all opinion on the issue, except the Nazi version, was suppressed in Germany. Adverse opinion from outside Germany was excluded from the country. Worst of all, the German people were deluged by a never ending stream of lying propaganda.

Apparent success of Nazi methods

The technique worked with Austria. It worked again at Munich. It worked once more in the extinction of Czechoslovakia and the recovery of Memel. Hitler believed it would work in the case of Poland. On each occasion, the alleged purpose and the method were the same. The German people were told that an old wrong was being righted, that German territories or peoples of the Germanic race were being restored to and incorporated in the greater Reich. Each time, however, aggression went a step farther. Germany began to include peoples who were not Germanic in origin, and territory which had never before been German. Moreover, the conquered peoples and possessions were utilized, as the wealth of the oppressed Jews within Germany itself had been, to augment the growing power of Nazidom. All the while, Hitler and his Nazi associates continued to count on the unwillingness of other nations, by opposing aggression, to risk setting all Europe aflame.

Aggression pursued in this fashion worked for a while. As, however, its real significance came to be understood, it was realized that it constituted a threat, not to the countries of Europe only, but to those of the entire world. A system which deliberately and successfully defies judicial methods of righting wrongs, and of adjusting by peaceful means national and international disputes, cannot continue without ultimately destroying national and international order and justice.

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Moreover, reliance upon Force, as opposed to Reason, inevitably brings into association with itself the many agencies of, and evils attendant upon, terror and violence. Gangster methods supplant the rule of law. Sooner or later, all the powers of darkness and evil are loosed. They gain increasing sway.

Here is the explanation of why, when Germany began to adopt toward Poland methods similar to those which she had employed in the case of Austria and Czechoslovakia, the British and French governments, first of all, earnestly worked for an adjustment of the differences by peaceful means. It explains why, later on, regardless of the cost to themselves, they found it necessary to pledge their word to Poland, and to take up arms on her behalf. It was the one and only means left of checking more in the way of German aggression.

The Nazi ambition of world domination

The invasion of Poland by Germany was, as I have said, the immediate occasion, not the cause, of the present war. Germany's defiance of peaceful methods of adjusting international differences is a defiance and a threat to all peoples and countries which still seek to base their freedom upon the rule of law, the sanctity of contracts, and the sacredness of human personality. When Nazi Germany deliberately fomented the dispute with Poland, German aggression and German power had reached a place where, to save the civilization enjoyed by free countries, it became necessary for one or more of the great powers to say that Nazi aggression must cease. Great Britain and France had been driven to believe that it is better to risk all, in an effort to save those things which make life worth living, than to continue to endure the fear of unending aggression, and the gradual dominance of the world by Force.

It must never be forgotten that behind all we have seen and felt of Nazi methods and aims during recent years, lies the Nazi doctrine of racial superiority. It appears to me as the pagan parallel of the doctrine of the divine right of Kings. In the gospel of Hitler, the German people, the so-called Nordic race, are the chosen people.

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They alone have the right to rule. All other peoples are to be subordinated to the sons of Wotan. They are to dominate the world.

Although the Nazis have a single aim—world domination—the methods being employed to achieve that end are many. Against neighbouring peoples the method is aggression, conquest, and subjugation. Against more remote lands, they have proceeded by planting centres of Nazi influence. To achieve their ends, they are, as the pact with Soviet Russia has shown, even willing to aid in the spread of Communism which they formerly claimed was the enemy of civilization. They seem to believe that, by fostering world unrest, they will be assisted in the destruction of freedom, but that, in the end, the Nazis will dominate by virtue of their racial superiority.

If there was ever a doubt that the ultimate—one might almost say the immediate—aim of Nazified Germany, was the domination of Europe, as a step towards world domination, that doubt has surely been removed by what was witnessed in the first six weeks of war. The highly mechanized military machine that rolled in upon Poland, and crushed the Polish armies almost as rapidly as they came into the field; the air armada which rained death and destruction from the skies on unfortified communities and civilian populations; the presence and use of submarines over the areas and on the scale on which they have been employed, were never intended for the defence of Germany against possible invaders of her territory. They are clearly the evidence of a reliance upon Force sufficiently strong to work the will of its masters in whatever direction may best serve their lust for power.

Hatred of war and dictatorship—Efforts to preserve Peace

May I now say a few words that are more or less personal. I have participated in the public life of Canada for many years. My views and aims are pretty well known to all of you. No one, I believe, would accuse me of being an exhibitionist, a firebrand or a jingo. If one purpose above another has dominated my life, that purpose has been the promotion and preservation of peace. In industrial and international relations, I have striven to foster good-will.

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I have had, all my life, a positive hatred of war. In season and out, in our own Parliament, at Imperial Conferences in London, at the League of Nations in Geneva, in all our relations with other countries, I have sought to shape and to expound the policies of our country so as to remove the danger of involving Canada in war, and, if possible, to avert war itself. I have not been satisfied with adopting a merely negative attitude. I have seized every opportunity to foster, in positive ways, the friendliest relations between classes, and races, and countries, believing that only on a basis of friendship and good-will could nations hope to enjoy an enduring peace.

In recent years, I have followed, with the deepest concern, political trends in some other lands. I hate dictatorship no less than I hate war. Since a love of freedom is to be found in every human breast, it has always seemed to me that, sooner or later, the yoke of dictatorship could result only in war or revolution. I have dreaded dictatorship not so much for its effect upon the peoples in the particular countries which are prepared to tolerate it, even for a time, as for its undermining effect upon the free institutions of other lands.

Dictatorship is necessarily based upon Force. Force developed in one country, unless faced by superior force elsewhere, constitutes, for other countries, an immediate and constant menace. Free nations, in order to preserve their freedom, are compelled to change their mode and method of life, to concentrate on building up armaments, or run the risk of sacrificing their very existence. That kind of thing, obviously, cannot go on indefinitely without many nations being brought to the edge of an abyss. It is upon the edge of an abyss that mankind is standing today. Because of Nazi Germany, the free nations have been compelled every year to devote more and more of their resources to arming. Even so, more than one free nation has already perished before our very eyes. Should Naziism triumph in Europe, what will become of freedom in other quarters of the globe?

The need to withstand aggression

This is a question which I have had to ask myself over and over again, as I have watched the growing power of dictatorships in Europe, and the onward sweep of the forces of aggression. No

one, I think, has been more anxious than I have to prevent Canada being drawn into the maelstrom of European conflict. No one, except the colleagues who share with me the obligations of government, carries so great a measure of responsibility for the consequences of Canada's participation in war. Had I been afraid of responsibility, I would have abandoned public life long before this. It is because I hoped that, in the end, I might use such power and influence as my position gives me, in the effort to incline the scales of international relations to the side of peace, that I welcomed the larger measure of responsibility which came with the return of my party to power four years ago. If, today, I am prepared to continue to lead a government, charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of Naziism, and the resistance of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism.

The growth of my own conviction has, I believe, been more or less paralleled in the minds of most of the men and women of Canada. To-day it represents the mind of Canada itself.

I doubt if two years ago the Canadian people could have been persuaded to participate in another European war. Like Britain, like France, we were determined first to exhaust every possibility of peaceful negotiation in the settlement of international differences. It was not until we beheld every structure of peace destroyed, as quickly as it was erected, that our worst fears became confirmed. We saw forces being loosed upon the world which, if not subdued and conquered overseas, sooner or later would be at our very doors.

The preservation of Christian civilization

If I were called upon to sacrifice out of my life all save one of the influences of the past, or of my present possessions, the one thing I would wish to retain is the influence of the Christian training of my childhood days. That has been a sheet anchor

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through life. Without it, life for me would lose its warmth, its beauty, its colour, its sustaining power in times of adversity, the inspiration of its best endeavours. It would be a dreary, mechanical existence at best. Knowing how true this is, I do not wish to see the young people of our Dominion deprived of so precious a heritage, or future generations enslaved by the false doctrines which would rob them of it. That early Christian influence is what above all else, were it in my power so to do, I would wish to bequeath to all who have the battle of life to face.

The Nazi doctrine of Force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian Gospel. If it prevails, there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization. It will prevail unless men are prepared to sacrifice their lives in opposing it. That is why the present war is for the Allied Forces a crusade.

The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the Faith. Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and Country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of the freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul.

2nd Broadcast

October 29, 1939

D29612

DRAFT OF RADIO BROADCAST RE CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

On September the 1st, Poland was invaded by Germany. On September the 3rd, Great Britain and Germany were at war; a few hours later on the same day, France and Germany were at war.

On September the 7th, the Parliament of Canada met in special war session. The debate on the Address began shortly after three on Friday afternoon, and was concluded by ten o'clock on Saturday night. In speaking on the Address, I made it clear that Parliament had been summoned to enable the representatives of the people to decide whether or not Canada should enter the war. The House of Commons was informed that the vote on the Address would constitute its decision. The Address carried all but unanimously. But one voice was raised to have the record show that it had been passed on division. The Address had been adopted unanimously by the Senate on September the 9th. Before midnight, the Cabinet, at a meeting called for the purpose, had passed an order-in-council, approved later by His Excellency the Governor General informing His Majesty the King of the decision of Parliament, and advising that a Proclamation be issued declaring that a state of war existed between Canada and Germany. The government's advice to the King was communicated by cable to Canada's High Commissioner in London.

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The order-in-council of His Majesty's Government in Canada advising the issuance of a Proclamation declaring that a state of war with Germany existed in Canada was communicated to the King at Windsor, on Sunday the 10th, by the High Commissioner. The King immediately signified his approval and a Proclamation in His Majesty's name was issued forthwith. It was published in a special number of the Canada Gazette which appeared at eleven o'clock that morning. The words of His Majesty as set forth in the Proclamation were as follows:

"We do hereby declare and proclaim
"that a state of war with the German Reich
"exists and has existed in our Dominion of
"Canada as and from the tenth day of
"September, 1939."

Parliament resumed its sittings at three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, September the 11th. It was prorogued by His Excellency the Governor General shortly before two o'clock, on the afternoon of Wednesday the 13th. Within these two days, measures necessary for the prosecution of the war were introduced, debated, passed through their several stages in both Houses and given the Royal Assent.

(Look up exactly when introductions were made, etc., and, if necessary, modify as follows: "Notice of the introduction of some of these measures had been given the previous week.")

The following is a list of the measures to which Royal Assent was given at the special war session

1. An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for National Defence and Security.
2. An Act to amend the Customs Tariff.
3. An Act to amend the Excise Act, 1934.
4. An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act.
5. An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act.
6. The Excess Profits Tax Act.
7. An Act respecting a Department of Munitions and Supply.
8. An Act to amend the Salaries Act in connection with the Department of Munitions and Supply.
9. An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund.
10. An Act relating to War Charities.

It will be seen that the proceedings of the special war session were concluded within a week's time. The proceedings of the opening day were almost wholly formal. Those of the two days immediately following were occupied with the debate on the Address.

Parliament did not sit on Sunday which was one of the seven days included in its proceedings. In addition, however, to the regular afternoon and evening sittings, a morning sitting was held on the last day.

That Parliament was able to carry through its proceedings in so short a period of time was due, in the main, to the following three reasons:

First and foremost; the recognition by members of both Houses and of all political parties of the appalling situation which had arisen in Europe as a result of repeated acts of German aggression and their desire that the support to be given by Canada to Britain and France should be made as speedy and effective as possible. There was too, I believe, on the part of all a desire to make clear to the world that a democracy was quite as capable of meeting a great crisis as any totalitarian state, and that the will of the nation had no better guarantee than that afforded by a free Parliament. This thought was given due expression in the following words which formed a part of the Speech from the Throne delivered by His Excellency at the time of Parliament's prorogation:

"The promptness with which you have
"acted affords unmistakable evidence of the

"ability of a free people, through its
"representatives in a free parliament, to
"meet the grave emergencies of war."

I should, at this point, like again to acknowledge the very helpful co-operation accorded the government throughout the session by the leaders of the Opposition in the Senate and the House of Commons, as well as by leaders of the other parties and groups and members of Parliament generally. Without this co-operation, the government obviously could not have secured the approval, in so short a time, of its legislative programme.

A second circumstance which went far in expediting the proceedings of Parliament was the presence of the War Measures Act enacted at the outbreak of war in 1914. Framed expressly for the purpose of meeting the emergency of war, whether real or apprehended, this Act, for obvious reasons, has remained on our statutes ever since. Its presence there enabled the government well in advance of the meeting of Parliament, to take as a means of meeting the dangers of apprehended war, many of the steps which it would otherwise have been necessary for Parliament to authorize

on the outbreak of war. It made possible, as well, without further enactment, most of the measures of an emergency character which, with the Proclamation of war, it was obviously necessary for Canada to take.

(Consider bringing in, at this point, an enumeration of the more important of these measures. They will probably come in better later on.)

Finally, I should mention, as the third factor which contributed in equal measure to the expedition of Parliament's proceedings, the evident preparedness of the government with respect to its own legislative programme. The country could not possibly have been given clearer evidence of the forethought of the administration in its anticipation of what might be necessary in the eventuality of war than the extent to which, within the period of the outbreak of war in Europe and the meeting of Parliament, the Cabinet had already taken by order of the Governor in Council, measures essential to the effectiveness of Canada's war effort, and have ready in form for presentation to Parliament, to the degree to which they were, the several measures presented in the course of its proceedings.

(This sentence will have to be broken up into halves or quaters.)

Upon the foundations thus prepared by the government and formally laid by Parliament, we have since sought to develop Canada's war effort by the further steps necessary to a successful prosecution of the war. Here let me say that our actions have been governed by the belief that with foundations well and truly laid, and the avoidance of errors of the kind which were only too apparent in the last Great War, Canada's aid would be infinitely greater in the end than if, at the outset, a wrong beginning should be made through excessive zeal to accomplish, within a few weeks of the outbreak of war, much which, a little later on, could be done more effectively and at considerably less cost.

(This will need re-casting -- the idea is to bring out that we are seeking to profit by the experience of the last war which made only too apparent what the errors are against which we should guard at this time.)

(what follows here is very crudely expressed and needs to be worked out. It is given with a view to indicate direction in what needs to be said and will require some delving and great care in preparation.)

Those of you who have read the War Memoirs of Mr. Lloyd George will have been impressed with the frequency with which, throughout the four volumes, Mr. Lloyd George refers to the most fatal of all errors certain to be encountered in coping successfully with the Great War, namely, the tendency to imitate, if not mechanically to follow, what has been done in previous wars; the failure to realize that times change, and with them, the appliances and technique of war itself; the tendency to do things in the same old way, to repeat old errors and mistakes.

The fact that the war of 1914-1918 is still so vividly in the minds of all who lived through that period inevitably provokes comparison between what was or was not done at that time, and what at present is being or is not being done. Comparisons of the kind are certain to be misleading if for no reason other than that, in the twenty years which have elapsed since the end of the Great War, more has come about in the way of change in the necessities and conduct of war itself than has ever hitherto been the case in periods of infinitely longer duration. Much of this has been due to discoveries and inventions made in the period of the late war, and which have led to developments wholly

unforeseen even at its conclusion. One has only to recall the fact that, at the beginning of the war of 1914-1918, neither aircraft nor submarine played any part at all, to realize how different is the situation today. In 1914, it was the number of men and the rapidity with which they could be placed in the field that governments were mostly concerned about. Today, it is machines quite as much as men that they are concerned about; machines required for use on land, in the air, upon and under the sea; machines moreover so intricate in their mechanism and powerful in their potentiality, that not months but in some cases, years are required for their production. In addition to the supply of equipment, there are to be considered the available and needed supplies of munitions, the available and needed supplies of food, clothing and shelter. In addition to all this, there is constantly to be kept in mind, not only what the need at the moment may be, but what it may be one, two, three or more years hence. Many of us still recall how we felt at the beginning of the last Great War. Many there were who thought it was certain to be over in eight weeks' time, so appalling the loss of life was certain to be with the instruments of war what they then were. We all know

what we thought of Kitchener's prophecy that the war would last for at least four years. We have it today, on the highest authority, that this is not likely to be a short war. That we must prepare for a war of at least three years' duration. Whether it will run that long, no one can foretell. Equally, no one is able to say how many years beyond that time, international conflict may endure. We only know that we are faced with a situation infinitely more terrible than any which has hitherto been conceived.

(Work in at this stage something about the government having all this in mind and establishing special committees for the purpose of meeting the conditions that arose in the last war, for example, committees against profiteering, etc., and committees to further war effort in different phases.)

(In planning Canada's war effort, two objectives:

(1) Defence of Canada itself -
this hardly arose in the last war.

(2) The effort overseas.)

Canada's war effort falls naturally into two parts: first, the defence of Canada itself; and second, Canada's aid to Britain and France. In a sort of intermediate or twilight zone, the one form of war effort combines with or fades into the other.

In the war of 1914-18, the defence of Canada was quite a secondary matter as compared with her contribution in the way of aid to the allies overseas. Excepting the necessity of keeping an eye upon the approaches to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Coast, there was but little in the way Canadian defence required. Moreover, in the last war, the British fleet was so widely distributed over the oceans of the world and Great Britain so completely the master of the seas, that it was possible to count from the start upon British vessels to aid in the protection of our coasts as well as assist in convoying vessels across the seas. It will be recalled that it was the appearance of the submarine and the sinking of the Lusitania by a submarine which brought the United States into the war. This meant added protection to Canada's coasts and trade routes by vessels of the American fleet. Today the situation is wholly different.

The British fleet is by no means as widely distributed as it was at the beginning of the former war. The defence by each Dominion of its own shores and territories has become the recognized first duty of any co-operative effort at a time of war. Submarine warfare, as we have already seen only too clearly, has become an outstanding feature of enemy attack. It is certain to constitute a menace throughout the entire period of the war. Once men, munitions, food and other supplies begin to be transported in quantities across the Atlantic, we may expect hazards and dangers all but unknown in the last war. Not only in the immediate defence of Canada but in our co-operative effort, all that we can possibly contribute by way of naval aid is certain to be expected of us. Under existing world conditions, the protection of our coasts on the Pacific Ocean is almost as great a need as the protection of our coasts on the Atlantic. It is impossible to say what parts of the world may become involved in the present war before its course is run. German warships are no less certain to appear in the waters of the Pacific than they were in the last war. Their appearance may be more sudden,

and on a scale much greater than has been thought of. Moreover, in the last war, Japan was an ally of Great Britain. It would be expecting too much to count, in the present war, on her co-operative effort in the Pacific. These circumstances have given to the naval service, in the defence of Canada's shores and trade routes on both sides of the Dominion, an importance which was scarcely known in the last war.

As regards the defence of Canada, what is true of Canada's naval service on the seas is equally true, in the air, of Canada's air force. No one can say to what extent, before the present war is over, it may have to be employed in protecting vulnerable and strategic areas within Canada itself. How infinitely more important the air force has become as a possible contribution to the allies in fighting overseas is known only too well to all. Here again the most effective contribution Canada can make in support of the allies is likely to be considerably different from that which it was in the last war. Canadian effort, at the commencement of the war of 1914-18, was centred upon an expeditionary force and throughout the war, public attention continued to be

focused upon Canada's army in the field. An interest equally great is certain to continue to attach to the military forces which Canada may again send overseas. Our war effort, however, in the present war, will have to concern itself, in equal if not in greater measure, with the fighting forces on the sea and in the air and almost certainly, most of all, if our contribution is to accord with what in the end will be most needed to win the war, with the production of those material things in the nature of munitions, armaments, aircraft, supplies of minerals and metals, and of food wherewith to equip and keep alive not only the fighting forces but also to a degree that up to the present has scarcely been considered, the civilian populations which may be brought to the verge of starvation ere the war is concluded.

(Enlarge upon the contribution of food, etc.)

Back of all this and fixing the most definite of limits to what is possible in any direction, and certainly in all combined is what Canada is in a position to spend, and how far she may hope to be able to go in the way of borrowing in the prosecution of her war effort. Canada's heaviest obligations today are those which

remain a legacy from the last war. In this particular, our country is in a very different position than it was in the period of the last war. We have been told by the British authorities that the greatest immediate service it is possible to render is that of providing credits for the supplies which Britain hopes to be able to secure from Canada. Not less imperative in determining the extent of our war effort in other directions is the money which it will be necessary to raise to carry out each and every undertaking.

The public, naturally, is most interested in the extent and rapidity of accomplishment. The government is not less concerned with both but has, in addition, to decide the ways and means by which Canada's war effort is to be financed, and how the colossal amounts that must necessarily be spent, can be disbursed to the greatest advantage. In this task, we have naturally been concerned first with the outlays essential to the defence of Canada itself, something of which we have our own immediate knowledge, and next, the most effective direction of our most co-operative effort. In this, we necessarily have to be guided in large measure by expert opinion from the British Isles.

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If, to appearances, Canada's war effort has not thus far produced the spectacular results which some would like to have seen, this has been due to the factors I have here briefly enumerated, and to a world and war situation wholly different from that of a quarter of a century ago. I do not forget the impatience there was toward myself in not as long ago as the Munich and pre-Munich days, because of my unwillingness to commit Canada to war in advance of any knowledge of the exact conditions under which we would be expected to go to war, and in advance of any decision by Parliament itself. I believe the country has since seen that the restraint I then exercised was not without its effect in preserving unity within Canada, and the all but complete unanimity which marked the entry of our country into war by the voice of the Canadian people themselves, freely expressed through their representatives in their Parliament. I am not the less sure in my own mind today that long before this war is over, public approval will be just as strong of the course the government has pursued since Parliament prorogued in not sacrificing anything to impatience but instead in persisting to look dispassionately at the situation from all sides with a view to what, in the long run,

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would safeguard the public treasury, and, at the same time, give, to our co-operative effort, its most effective form.

It may be of interest at this point to set forth just what, up to the present, has been achieved by way of military effort. As already mentioned, the defence of Canada itself has been our first concern, anticipating the immediate approach of war.

(Take in what was done in the way of calling out militia first for voluntary service, later for active service. Then what was done with the naval service, and finally the air.)

(Link up the overseas effort with some such connecting words as the following:)

As already mentioned, the government made known its policy with respect to Canada's participation in war at the side of Britain at the time Parliament itself was summoned which was two days prior to the entry of Britain into the war. Consultations immediately began with the British Government with respect to the most helpful methods of co-operation. From that moment to the present, the two governments have been in the closest touch with each other, and the information exchanged by cable has been supplemented by the presence

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in Ottawa since September the 8th(?)of members of the British War Purchasing Mission. Additional members of the War Purchasing Mission arrived on . On October the 15th , the British Air Training Mission arrived in Ottawa. We are still awaiting the arrival of Air Missions from Australia and New Zealand. Members of the several Missions and expert advisers have been in continuous conference with members of our government and senior officials of Canada's public service. Similarly in Great Britain, the High Commissioner for Canada and government officials resident in London or sent specially to England for the purpose, have been in close and constant touch with members of the British Government and departmental officials. In this manner, the overseas phase of Canada's war effort is being organized and developed on lines mutually agreed upon. It has been anything but an easy task /to effect rapid and final decisions in a matter so vast and involved. They have necessitated careful consideration of the war effort of other governments as well as of the British and our own. Also such uncertain matters as the possible tactics of the enemy and the probable duration of the war. I mention these considerations as they help to explain why industrial as well as other forms of war effort has not proceeded

as rapidly as in some quarters may have been expected. Careful planning is as necessary as all else. Indeed if the experiences of the last war mean anything at all, they disclose how all important it is that the right step should be taken in the right way and at the right time. Effective co-relation and co-ordination of war effort is as essential to victory as anything else.

(This all needs to be worked out with care).

(Take in, at some appropriate place, some thought such as the following:)

There has been some complaint of the delay there has been in providing necessary supplies of clothing, boots and shoes, gloves and the like to those who have volunteered for service in the expeditionary force. Those who have been critical in this particular have failed to realize that before an expeditionary force was decided upon, provision had to be made for the militia, naval and air forces which had been put on active service in the Dominion, and for whom provision had, in considerable measure, also to be made. It is true that provision has been made by Parliament for these services but most of it has been in the nature of the weapons of war, many of which cannot be supplied within a year or two years' time. Indeed, for years past, the competition between

nations for such war material as bombing and pursuit planes, mechanized transport equipment, guns, tanks and the like has been such that orders which were placed years ago have not yet been filled.

War supplies like others have also been made the subject of purchase by tender which is a matter that also necessitates time. To be sure of fair competition, the avoidance of profiteering and the evils of patronage generally as well as for the purpose of expediting orders, it has been necessary to organize Boards specially created to serve these ends.

(Fill in here regarding machinery required time, etc. What is wanted is something that will explain the delays in supplying clothing, etc. Take in re Supply Board, War Prices, etc. Something had better be worked out about increase of staffs in different parts of the country, accommodation required, etc.)

In order to make Canada's war effort most effective and to keep it within the range of our actual power and resources, the Government has sought to keep before it a comprehensive view of the requirements of each of the several activities and of what they add up to in their demands upon our human and financial resources. In the light of this full picture we are endeavouring to select those forms of effort which are most essential and which will give the greatest results. In other words, we have sought, from the outset, to avoid spasmodic action and unrelated activities and have striven for a planned and concerted national effort.

What, in concrete form, has thus far been achieved, I shall now endeavour very briefly to outline under the following headings:

(1) Military Measures:
- Militia,
- Naval Service,
- Air Force,
- General.

(2) Economic Defence Measures:
- Financial,
- War Supply,
- Price Control - Measures to prevent profiteering and hoarding,
- Food Production and Marketing,
- Shipping and Transportation.

(3) Internal Security and Public Welfare:
Avoidance of Partisanship and Patronage,
Voluntary Service,
War Charities,
Censorship,
Public Safety and Order,
Enemy Aliens,
Relations with Labour.

Conclude by reference to Dominion-Provincial relations and constitutional and diplomatic action.

(Develop material under these headings).

In bringing a nation into war, the public mind centres naturally upon the fighting forces, in particular upon the men to be engaged in fighting on land, on sea and in the air. In a secondary way does public attention become focused on war materials and supplies. A moment's reflection, however, makes clear that war equipment in the nature of rifles, machine guns, cannon, tanks, battleships, cruisers, submarines, mine sweepers, air ships, aeroplanes - both bomber and pursuit planes, and the like are equally essential. In addition, equally essential are munitions in the nature of cartridges, high explosive shells, bombs and torpedoes. Of an importance second to none is ample provision for the necessaries of life, food, clothing and shelter.

It is not sufficient that all these things should be in existence. They must be made available at the time and place, and in amounts in which they are likely to be required. This means provision for storing, housing and efficient transportation. To meet this colossal need, money is required. In the end, unless it is seized as part of the booty of war, it can only be raised in the amounts necessary by taxation or borrowing. On both

taxation and borrowing, there are very definite limits. Mobilization is the word which is used to describe the bringing together and making available for the ends they are expected to serve, these vast essentials of war whether used for purposes of defence or of offence. We are accustomed to think of mobilization as something which has primarily to do with the fighting forces, the army, the naval and the air forces. The term, however, is equally used and equally applicable to all the agencies necessary to bring into being and to make available for use, the essential requirements I have outlined. Viewed collectively, this is what is meant when we speak of the mobilization of the man power, of the industry, the productive capacity, and the other material and financial resources of a country. At a time of war, this is a task which obviously can only be performed by the highest power in the State, namely, the government, and requires for its speedy and efficient accomplishment, the co-operation of the other high authorities in the State: the provincial and municipal governments, organizations, societies and institutions which have to do with the many activities of the nation, and in a war of the character of the present war, mobilization and co-ordination of man power, material resources and finance has to be effected not in relation

to one part only but to all parts; not in some area in immediate proximity to other areas but to Continents and seas in all quarters of the globe. In addition, where nations are fighting nations, this mobilization and co-ordination has to be effected in relation to the forces and resources of allied nations, and in relation, as well, to the forces, resources and probable tactics and theatres of war of enemy forces.

All this servds to explain not only the importance at the outset of the most careful planning in relation to future as well as immediate needs, but of what is required in the way of time to develop so vast a military organization. It has been well said with reference to the allies, since they seek no conquest or aggrandizement of power, that their task is not so much to win the war as to let the enemy see at as early a stage as may be possible, that, in the end, he cannot hope to win.

I shall not venture upon any description of the organization and co-ordination of Empire resources beyond mentioning that in deciding upon what may be most advantageous with respect to any of its parts, account has continuously to be taken of the possible services and potentialities of the whole.

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(Separate page)

Coming to the immediate task of Canada itself and what in the organization of Canada's war effort has been necessary and thus far achieved, can best be described in an order paralleling that in which I have set forth the different kinds of national mobilization.

Mobilization of the human, material and financial resources of a nation for purposes of war means a more or less sudden and complete change in its industrial, productive as well as social life. Everything has to be changed from a peace-time to a war-time basis.

I have already briefly outlined what has been effected by way of mobilization of our defence forces, and what is contemplated by expeditionary forces overseas, by co-operation in the vast scheme for training equipment and service of air force, and by the increase of our naval strength.

(This will have to be differently expressed and worked out with some care.)

I should like now to speak more particularly of the organization of industry, and production, and financial aspects of our war effort. The furnishing of equipment and supplies to the fighting forces has involved the immediate transformation of many of our peace-time industries into war-time industries. This has involved their extension and expansion, and the establishment of wholly new industries for war purposes. This necessitated, at the outset, a survey of Canada's industries and industrial capacity. In anticipation of the possibility of war, this task had been completed some time ago.

The placing of war orders has necessitated the institution of special machinery for the purpose. First to ensure a due regard for economy and efficienty in the execution of orders, but equally against the evils of patronage and profiteering.

There are, of course, upon our statutes, with respect to government contracts generally, laws governing these very matters, as, for example, the requirement that all contracts for public works or supplies exceeding five thousand dollars in amount shall be awarded on a basis of tenders made as a result of public advertisement. When, however, in the session of 1938-39, appropriations on a vastly increased scale were made for the purchase of war equipment and supplies by the Department of National Defence, provision was alsomade for the establishment of a War Purchasing Board to be specially concerned with the purchase of supplies for the Department of Defence. The Defence Purchasing Board was established and had begun to function before the beginning of the present war. Once our country's participation in a war had been decided upon, it became evident that the powers of this Board, its personnal and organization would have to be very greatly enlarged, and that this should be effected

without delay. Parliament, in many particulars, had materially restricted the powers of the Defence Purchasing Board, restrictions which were deemed justifiable enough in time of peace but altogether too hampering in times of great emergency. Advantage accordingly was taken of the War Measures Act to establish an entirely new Board known as the War Supply Board with more adequate and enlarged powers. The Act establishing the Defence Purchasing Board had closely associated the functions and power of that Board with the Department of Finance as well as the Department of National Defence. This first close association was maintained in the establishment of the new War Supply Board.

In making provision under the War Measures Act for the immediate establishment of the War Supply Board, it was felt by the government that the progress of the war would probably justify the organization of a separate Department of the Government created solely for the purpose of carrying on the business of the purchase of war supplies. This led the government to seek from Parliament, the enactment, at the Special War Session, of a Bill to create a Department of Munitions and Supply. This measure was duly enacted. It was

explained in the course of its progress through Parliament that the new Department would not be immediately created but that the War Supply Board would continue to function in the close relationship it had with the Department of Finance until such time as it was clearly evident that the purchase of war supplies had assumed the proportions and character which would require the organization of an additional Department of the government.

In appointments to the War Supply Board, and indeed to many positions of the public service where quite exceptional talents have been required, the government has been fortunate in securing not infrequently on a voluntary basis, without remuneration, the services of leading industrialists and those prominent in other walks of life.

The War Supply Board in the first ..... weeks of its existence had already accorded contracts to the amount of ..... In addition, it has taken on the obligation of acting as agent for the British Government in the purchase of their supplies in Canada.

(Some carefully condensed statement of

War Supply Board should be inserted here

that will give the public some idea of the extent of contracts already placed and what may be contemplated in the near future through British orders as well as those for the Canadian Government.)

(A statement should also be included here of what has been done by the Board to avoid patronage as, for example, making clear that tenders have been called for irrespective of the political complexion of the parties who own the industries.

There should also be given reference to the statement made by the Minister of Defence, giving date of same, with respect to patronage and commissions in the Defence Department.)

(Work in here somewhere also necessity of seeing that men do not leave industry for the army, etc.)

The production and purchase of supplies of food and other necessaries of life has involved much in the way of government control. This in order to stabilize supplies, avoid profiteering and to ensure maximum production of commodities required for war purposes. For these purposes, even prior to Canada's

participation in the war, the government availed itself of the powers of the War Measures Act to establish what is known as the War Time Prices and Trade Board.

(Work in here powers and functions of the Board.

Work in also a concise account of the services it has performed from the date of its establishment up to the present.)

To enable the War Time Prices and Trade Board to function more expeditiously and efficiently, a number of specialized agencies in the nature of controls with respect to particular commodities have been established.

(This will have to be more gracefully worded.)

The first to be established was the position of sugar controller. This was followed by ..... controller.

(Carry out the list and give some account of each.)

In establishing special controls, the government, of course, availed itself of existing organizations in the public service whose functions related themselves to this activity.

(Again to be properly expressed.)

For example, the Wheat Board. It has been in existence for ..... years. Among its functions were

..... and ..... (Give an account of same, and how it functions today with a summary of what it has done.)

Also note the Fuel Board (and give account of its functions.)

The Railway Transportation has been looked after by the Board of Railway Commissioners (add something about shipping.)

Something should be said also with regard to the Combines Act and its functioning, and what has been done to prevent hoarding and profiteering.

Re Trade: Something should be worked in here regarding trade, the regulation of internal and export trade. (A reference perhaps to the export of war material, nickel, etc. Also the control of shipping.)

A most important body connected with the production of agricultural commodities established since the war is that known as the Agricultural Supply Board.

(Here set out the functions of the same and also what it has done, bringing in reference to amount of correspondence necessitated with Great Britain with respect to: wheat,
meat,
bacon,
butter,
cheese,
wool,
flax fiber, etc.)

The special function of the Agricultural Supply

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Board has been to ensure that production, during the period of war, should be diverted into the channel most essential to the supplying of war needs. Also to see that agricultural economy, as a whole, continues to occupy its due relationship to industrial economy, etc.

(See letters from Gardiner regarding Supply Board duties, etc.)

(To this group of Boards established for the specific purposes mentioned, a complete survey would necessitate mention also of other Boards specially created to deal with other problems arising out of the war. In this connection, there sho ld be mention of

censorship;
the internment of aliens;
the Voluntary Service Registration Bureau;
the Bureau of Information,

etc., etc. with a brief account of the duties of each and services performed up to the present time.)

(Next work in mobilization of financial resources and there, deal with relations of Finance Department with Bank, Etc. Also recent loans.)

In the organisation of Canada's war effort, the government has, of course, sought to profit by experiences of the last war, some of which, from the nat onal point of view, were dearly bought. It may help to illustrate how more perfectly organized Canada's war effort is at the outset of the present in comparison with what it was at the beginning of the last Great War, when I mention that it was not until ..... that anything corresponding to the War Supply Board was appointed.

(Give here particulars regarding the Munitions Board.)

It was not until ....., that organization corresponding to the War Time Prices and Trade Board was established. (Give particulars, etc.)

Also regarding the Agricultural Supply.

(Give the different controls.)

(All this will need to be carefully and politely worded.) (

It might conclude with some reference to profiteering, etc. in the late war, and with something said by myself referring to my declaration in the House of Commons regarding profiteering and patronage and commissions, and a statement of the government's present view in these matters.)

(There should be a separate section on war finance, to come in appropriately after Agricultural Supply Board. It might begin with a reference to the fundamental importance of this aspect of war activity; should also make comparison between loans affected in the last war and present loans, though this might come in with a general summary of contrast at the end.)

Broadcast by the Prime Minister. October 31, 1939

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THE ORGANIZATION OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Parliament and the Government

Fellow Canadians:

On Friday evening last, I sought to clarify the issue in the present war. To-night, I wish to outline Canada's war effort. This I shall attempt only in so far as Parliament and the Government are concerned. Of our country's co-operative effort, as voluntarily organized in other ways, I shall leave it to others to speak.

Summoning of Parliament and its proceedings.

As you will recall, it was on September the 7th that Parliament met in special war session. I made it clear that Parliament had been summoned to decide whether or not Canada should enter the war. Both Houses were informed that the vote on the Address would constitute the decision of Parliament. By September the 9th, the Address had been adopted unanimously by the Senate, and all but unanimously by the House of Commons. Upon adjournment of the Commons, the Cabinet met in my office shortly before midnight. An order in council was passed informing

His Majesty the King

His Majesty the King of the decision of Parliament. The order was later approved by His Excellency the Governor General. It advised that a proclamation be issued by the King declaring that a state of war existed between Canada and Germany.

The contents of the order in council were communicated by cable to the Canadian High Commissioner in London. On the morning of Sunday, September the 10th, the advice of His Majesty's Government in Canada was communicated by the High Commissioner to the King, who at the time was at Windsor. His Majesty immediately signified his approval, and a Proclamation in the King's name was issued as soon as word of His Majesty's approval reached Ottawa by cable. The Proclamation was published in a special issue of the Canada Gazette which appeared on Sunday morning at 11.35 Eastern Standard Time.

His Majesty's words as set forth in the Proclamation were:

> "We do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with the German Reich exists, and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939."

When Parliament resumed

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When Parliament resumed its sittings at three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, September the 11th, Canada was already at war. Shortly before two o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, September the 13th, Parliament was prorogued by the Governor General. Within these two days, the legislative measures required for the prosecution of the war had been debated, passed through successive stages in both Houses, and given the Royal Assent.

The most important legislation was necessarily financial. A grant of one hundred million dollars was made to His Majesty for the immediate use of the Government in prosecuting the war. In order to raise the money, existing taxes were increased and new taxes imposed. Provision was made for the creation, when deemed necessary, of a new department of government, to be entitled the Department of Munitions and Supply. Other measures were enacted to establish a Patriotic Fund, and to give proper regulation to War Charities.

<u>The speedy despatch of public business.</u>

It will be seen that the proceedings of the special session were completed within a single week's time. There were three

time. There were three reasons, in particular, why Parliament was able to despatch its business so quickly. The first of these was the co-operative attitude of the members of both Houses, and of all political parties. There was a general desire that the support to be given by Canada to Britain and France should be given as speedily and effectively as possible. There was, too, I believe, a desire to make clear to the world that a democracy was as capable of meeting a great crisis as a dictatorship. There was equally a determination to show that the will of the nation could be expressed decisively by a free Parliament. These aims found expression in the words of the Speech from the Throne used by His Excellency at the time of proroguing Parliament:

> "The promptness with which you have acted affords unmistakable evidence of the ability of a free people, through its representatives in a free Parliament, to meet the grave emergencies of war."

The second reason why Parliament was able to act so quickly was the existence, as a part of the law of Canada, of the War Measures Act of 1914. Framed expressly to meet the emergency of war, or of apprehended war, this Act enabled the Government to take measures which, otherwise, would

which, otherwise, would have required the specific authority of Parliament. As soon as the Government had valid reasons for apprehending the outbreak of hostilities, steps were taken, well in advance of the meeting of Parliament, to ensure the defence of Canada against sudden attack. Since the proclamation of a state of war, most of the other measures required, apart from the granting of money and the imposing of taxes, have been taken in virtue of the same authority. The War Measures Act enabled the Government to act quickly to meet emergencies, while leaving to Parliament the essential decisions.

The third factor which contributed to the rapid and decisive action of Parliament was the care given by the Government to the preparation, in advance, of essential features of its legislative program. As from time to time danger threatened, the Government, as was its duty, had kept constantly in mind the need of preparedness in the eventuality of war. As a consequence, when war did break out in Europe, which threatened to involve Great Britain and other parts of the British Commonwealth, we were in a position to take the immediate steps necessary

to have our own defences

to have our own defences in order. We were also able to have Parliament assembled in a week's time, and the legislative program in readiness for immediate presentation to Parliament.

Careful planning of Canada's war effort

Upon the foundations prepared by the Government, and so speedily laid by Parliament, we are now developing Canada's war effort. Our actions have been controlled by the belief that, if we are to avoid errors of hasty and confused action, such as led to needless sacrifice of blood and treasure in the last war, the foundations must be well and truly laid. In what promises to be a long and exhausting struggle, our contribution will be all the more effective for careful planning. Modern war is a grim business. It demands cool judgment, and a balanced strategy.

I stated in Parliament last March that, in the event of Canada taking part in a war, "participation could not be passive or formal, nor would it be unplanned or irresponsible". I added that it was clear that the conditions determining the nature of participation in such a conflict had

such a conflict had undergone a great change since the last war. I should like now to say something about those changed conditions; about the nature of the present conflict, and the policies essential to a successful prosecution of the struggle.

Those of you who have read the War Memoirs of Mr. Lloyd George, will have been impressed by the frequency of his references, throughout the four volumes, to the most fatal of all the errors of the last war. This was the tendency to imitate, or, worse still, to follow mechanically, what had been done in previous wars. Mr. Lloyd George mentions again and again the failure to realize that times change, and, with them, the weapons and technique of war itself. His Memoirs are largely the story of his struggle against the tendency to do things in the same old way, and to repeat the old errors and the old mistakes.

The war of 1914-1918 is still vividly remembered by all who lived through those years. That memory inevitably provokes comparisons./ Such comparisons, for several reasons, are apt to be misleading. Many new weapons have been developed as a result of discoveries and inventions made in the last war. Some of these

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developments were unforeseen even at its conclusion. When we recall that, at the beginning of the last war, neither submarines nor aircraft played any appreciable part, we are better able to realize that we are faced with a new kind of war. In 1914, governments were still mainly concerned about the number of men they could place in the field. What happened in 1914 should not be blindly repeated in 1939. New weapons demand a new technique of warfare.

Many of us still recall the feeling, widespread in 1914, that the war would be over within eight or nine weeks. We were incredulous when Kitchener prophesied that it would last at least four years. To-day, we have no such easy optimism. The most competent military authorities believe this is not likely to be a short war. They advise that we prepare for a war of at least three years' duration. Of course, no one can really foretell whether it will last that long, or whether it may go on even longer. All we know certainly is that we must prepare for a long and terrible struggle in which staying power, the power to hold out to the end, may well be decisive.

8

For Canada, the present war

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Problems of defence and co-operation created by the present war.

For Canada, the present war presents problems which did not exist in 1914. We have, today, far greater responsibilities for the defence of our own territory and, especially, our coasts. In the war of 1914-1918, the defence of Canada was a secondary matter compared with our contribution to the allies overseas. Apart from guarding the approaches to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast, little was required in the way of Canadian defence. The two great powers on the far side of the Pacific, Russia and Japan, were allies of Great Britain. Japan assumed the task of naval patrol in the Pacific - the task, in fact, of defending our British Columbian coast. To-day, at all times, we must be prepared, in so far as we can, to defend our western coast for ourselves. Furthermore, in the present war, submarine warfare has been faced from the outset. The problem of naval defence of the Atlantic coast and the St. Lawrence has assumed more serious proportions. Newfoundland and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon stand at our very door. Their protection is not less

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imperative to Canada's security than to their own. We must, also, be prepared to do our share in convoying shipping. Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war, in defence of the territory and immediate interests of Canada.

In the actual defence of Canada, the air force is no less important than the naval service. No one can tell to what extent, before the war is over, the air force, as well as the naval service, may be required to protect our coastal areas, our ports and shipping terminals, our territorial waters, and the focal areas of our trade routes adjacent to our harbour mouths. The importance of the air force for the territorial defence of Canada, though less spectacular, may become as great as its importance to the allied effort overseas.

Canadian effort at the beginning of the war of 1914-1918 was centred on an expeditionary force. Throughout the war, public attention was focused on Canada's army in the field. We shall ~~naturally~~ follow with the deepest ~~keenest~~ interest the achievements of the military forces we send overseas. However, in this war, our effort will be concerned, at least in equal measure, with the fighting forces on the sea and in the air.

The most effective

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The most effective contribution Canada can make in support of the allies is certain to differ greatly from our contribution in the last war. Our contribution to economic warfare may easily prove to be the most important of all. This is widely recognized in Great Britain. A leading economic journal has suggested that in addition to our traditional part as the granary of the Commonwealth, Canada may also become its arsenal. Our relative security from the hazards of air bombing, together with our relative nearness to Europe, both point in ~~this~~ that direction. ~~In outlining the~~ Government's policy in Parliament, I said: "Canada is, of all non-European countries, the nearest and surest source of these indispensable materials and supplies. It may be said with assurance that a determined national effort to bring our industry and agriculture to the point of highest efficiency, and to keep them at that high level, will be of the utmost importance to the ~~common cause.~~"

A carefully co-ordinated national effort.

I come now to the outline of what, in addition to planning, has thus far been accomplished. I have

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indicated some of the many directions in which the present war will make demands upon our resources, both human and material. Each of these demands will be costly. The necessary money can only come from taxation and borrowing, and there are limits to both. This, next to our determination to prevent unnecessary wastage of human lives, affords the strongest of reasons why we should seek to avoid spasmodic action and unrelated activities. So far as it is possible, Canada's effort in this war must be a planned and concerted national effort.

12

On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, we began consultations with the British Government in order to work out the most helpful lines of co-operation. As a result of these consultations, we were able, as soon as Canada entered the war, to proceed at once to organize our share of the joint effort.

The military aspect of Canada's war effort.

Our contribution to the war has two outstanding aspects, the military and the economic. I shall review first our progress on the military side.

I. The Canadian army

When the international situation became critical, late in August,

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late in August, we called up the militia for voluntary service. On September the 1st, a part of the militia was placed on active service in Canada. Essential measures were taken for internal security and the preservation of public order. Coastal defence armament has been manned, batteries have been added to the defences of the main seaports and terminals on both coasts, and aircraft provided for the defence of air ports and harbours. Ten thousand armed Canadians provide garrisons for our seaports. A reserve force consisting of two divisions and a number of additional units has been organized with a strength of over forty-two thousand men. The units designed for overseas service have been selected so that all parts of Canada will be represented. The force includes four French-speaking infantry battalions. It is not without interest that the Maisonneuve Regiment of Montreal, true to the best traditions of old Canada, was amongst the first to reach its complement.

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II. The Canadian navy

The Royal Canadian Navy, immediately at the outbreak of war, took comprehensive measures for the

defence of Canadian

defence of Canadian ports and coasts. The Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and certain naval voluntary reserves have been called up. By the middle of September, nearly six thousand officers and men of the Canadian Navy and reserve, or four thousand more than the peace-time strength, were either afloat, or at their bases. Our destroyers made record voyages to move to their predetermined stations. Our reserve merchant vessels, and fishing boats, and other small craft, were requisitioned, and are now efficiently performing their allotted duties. Our ships on the Atlantic coast are taking part in the convoy system, and to date not a single ship leaving Canada has been lost. Our dockyards are, and our shipyards will soon be, working to capacity. Our mine sweepers are performing their important duties. Our regular and auxiliary fighting ships are fully armed with torpedoes, depth charges and ammunition. Our naval forces are, in addition, co-operating with the British navy in the protection of Newfoundland and the West Indies.

III. The Canadian air force.

The eyes of our people have turned, with particular interest and pride, to the Royal Canadian Air Force.

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Air Force. The air record of Canada in the last war, and the gallantry, the self-reliance, and the mechanical skill of our Canadian youth, have kindled the imagination and fired the enthusiasm of the allied nations, as well as our own. At the outbreak of war, all available squadrons were moved to their war stations, with special concentrations upon the east coast. The Air Froce is at present assisting in the patrol of the shipping lanes of the Atlantic seaboard, the convoying of merchant vessels, and the varied business of national defence.

Military co-operation with the allied forces.

By far the most important development in the air is the agreement between the governments of Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia, to establish in Canada advanced training facilities for pilots from all four countries. On the fifteenth of this month, a British Air Training Mission, headed by Lord Riverdale, arrived in Ottawa. They are being joined by similar Missions, now on their way from Australia and New Zealand, to work out the details of the scheme with the officials of the Canadian Government. All the countries involved, including ourselves, will be individually responsible for elementary training. Advanced

Advanced training on a very large scale, involving the first year, many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, will be concentrated in Canada. This may well mean that the final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil--for who can exaggerate the importance of this great co-operative effort in the training of men and the forging of an overwhelming air strength.

Apart from the measures for the immediate territorial defence of Canada, which had been prepared for long in advance, the problem of working out our full military effort has inevitably involved much detailed consideration. It is essential that Canada keep in step with the allied powers. To do so, we have been in constant touch with the British Government, which, in turn, has been in closest association with the French. In order that our own and the other governments may have more complete information, one of our senior Ministers, Mr. Crerar, has recently gone to London for direct conversations with the British Government and representatives of the other governments of the Commonwealth. In our military effort, we are determined to avoid wasteful sacrifice. We are not concerned to make it spectacular; but we are vitally concerned to make it effective.

I turn now from the military

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Canada's war effort -- its economic aspect

I turn now from the military to the economic aspect of our war effort. In embarking upon a war, the public naturally think first of the fighting forces, and, only secondarily, of war materials and supplies. I have already shown that in modern warfare the emphasis has shifted from crude man-power to material resources and technical skill. The equipment of war: rifles, machine guns, field guns, tanks, submarines, destroyers, mine sweepers, cruisers, battleships, and, above all, aircraft, are not only increasingly costly to produce, but they are required in ever greater quantities. War has an evergrowing appetite for munitions of all kinds: cartridges, high explosive shells, bombs, and torpedoes. Troops require shelter, clothing and foodstuffs.

In order to have the tremendous quantities of supplies available at the right time, and in the right place, it is imperative that the economic life of Canada be reorganized, but not disorganized. The economic forces of the country require to be mobilized, just as the armed forces are mobilized. This task can be performed, in the main, only by the national government. Its adequate performance, however, demands the co-operation

of provincial and

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of provincial and municipal authorities, as well as of business, labour, the farmers and other primary producers, and of voluntary organizations of all kinds.

The production and purchase of munitions and other supplies

Speaking in Parliament on September the 8th, I emphasized the urgent necessity of a constant supply of munitions and equipment, and the ability of Canada, both industrially and geographically, to meet these needs in large measure. Canada's capacity to produce the sinews of war--munitions and military supplies of all kinds, as well as essential foodstuffs--is far greater than it was in 1914. Our financial machinery also has developed. We have far more effective means for the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources. ~~We are accustomed to think of mobilization as a term which is applied to the armed forces. In modern warfare, in which material resources are so vital, the term has come to be used to describe the re-organization and co-ordination of the economic resources of the nation.~~ By the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources, we mean the bringing together and making available, for the ends they are expected to serve, ~~these vast essentials of war.~~

The Government had not

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The government had not waited for the outbreak of war to tackle the problem of war purchases and supply. It was known that the organization and mobilization of the resources and industries available to Canada, in the contingency of war, would necessitate, at the outset, a survey of Canadian industry and industrial capacity. This survey was completed some time ago. At the session
20 of Parliament prior to the war, provision was made for the establishment of a Defence Purchasing Board. The Board was set up in July and had begun to function actively before the outbreak of war. War conditions demanded speedier procedure and wider powers than we felt were justified in peace time. These were given under provisions of the War Measures Act. The government, at the same time, proceeded to establish a War Supply Board, with enlarged powers and increased personnel. The organization of the War Supply Board has been completed. It will, tomorrow morning, take over the duties of the Defence Purchasing Board. The War Supply Board will continue the task of organizing and mobilizing the nation's resources and industries, and dealing with the problems involved in the handling of supplies, the construction and extension of defence projects, and the approval of contracts for equipment

and supplies required by

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and supplies required by all three branches of our armed forces. Since September the 8th the British Government has had a War Purchasing Mission in Canada. Arrangements have been made between that Mission and the Government for the War Supply Board to act as purchasing agent in Canada for supplies for the United Kingdom. The War Supply Board will thus be responsible for the mobilization in Canada of all available resources of industrial production to meet the needs of our allies and ourselves.

The Government is determined that the difficulties experienced in the last war, in securing munitions and supplies rapidly, and in adequate volume, shall not arise from any failure to provide an adequate organization, in Canada, to meet the demands of the present war. We, therefore, as I have already indicated, obtained authority from Parliament to set up a separate department of Munitions and Supply, whenever it may be felt by the government that the progress of the war demands a more elaborate organization.

Measures to protect consumers and to further production.

Within a few hours of the outbreak of war, the government established the War-Time Prices and Trade Board to prevent hoarding, profiteering, and undue rise in prices of necessities. The duties and powers of the Board are extensive.

It confers with

It confers with manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, with a view to enlisting their co-operation in ensuring reasonable prices, adequate supplies, and equitable distribution of all necessaries of life. If deemed necessary for the prevention of excessive demand or excessive price the Board may license manufacturers or dealers or fix maximum prices. Wherever, after investigation, hoarding or profiteering has been found to exist, the Board has not hesitated, and will not hesitate, to take criminal proceedings. Special administrators have been appointed, under the War-Time Prices and Trade Board, for wool, sugar, hides and leather, and coal. ~~It may be necessary for the Board, from time to time, to appoint other administrators to supervise trading in other commodities, where such supervision is required to maintain a proper balance in the national economy and to protect the interests of consumers.~~

Among other agencies organized to assist the government in the mobilization of our economic resources, are an Agricultural Supplies Committee, to direct and co-ordinate the production of essential foods and fibres, and a Licensing Board, which has the function of licensing shipping. An Economic Advisory Committee has also been appointed to study economic problems as they arise during the war, and to

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the war, and to advise the government, from time to time, in connection with the co-ordination of the work of governmental boards and agencies operating in the economic field.

The vital importance of finance.

Our whole war effort, both military and economic, at home as well as overseas, depends, as I have already said, upon finance. Without a wisely planned apportioning of our financial resources, neither our military forces nor our industrial and agricultural resources could be put to work for the defence of our cause. Internally and externally, we are, today, in a much better position, than was the case in 1914, to control our finances, and to ensure that the economic burdens of the war are shared equitably by all citizens. By means of our broadly-based tax system, we shall seek to meet, as the war proceeds, as much as we can of the financial costs of the war. The War Budget, although necessarily burdensome, was founded upon the very just principle of taxation - ability to pay. Upon those making profits from the war, we have placed a heavy excess profits tax.

The success of the recent short-term loan, bearing interest at two per cent, is a tribute to the wisdom of our financial policy.

financial policy. A large part of the proceeds of this war loan is being used to buy back, from Great Britain, a block of Canadian securities, bearing interest at 3½ per cent, which the British Government wishes to sell in order to buy Canadian wheat, bacon, cheese and other primary products, as well as munitions and warlike equipment. In this way the war loan will not only be helping Great Britain, but also Canada.

Among other important financial measures, adopted during the first month of war, has been the setting up of a complete system of exchange control, to conserve our financial resources, and particularly our supplies of foreign exchange. This measure has been generally acclaimed as the best and fairest way of preventing the dissipation of our capital into speculative or other unessential uses abroad.

Other essential and helpful features.

The government has also taken measures to ensure the internal security of Canada. Provision has been made for the registration of aliens, for protection against sabotage and espionage, and for effective censorship under a Censorship Co-ordination Committee.

Co-ordination Committee. In every aspect of Canada's war effort, my colleagues and I have taken and will continue to take all possible precautions to see that partisanship, personal influence, or political patronage provide no avenue to promotion, personal advancement, or private or corporate profit. We have, in our war effort, been greatly encouraged and materially assisted by the all but overwhelming offers of voluntary service for war work of all kinds. These unsolicited offers are a tribute to the spirit of the Canadian people. A Voluntary Service Registration Bureau has been established to co-ordinate these offers of service. Especially gratifying has been the co-operative attitude of the organizations of Canadian labour, and of the veterans of the last war.

I regret that the time at my disposal prevents me from making mention of the organization of many other phases of Canada's war effort, or of giving a fuller account of what has been accomplished. The mere outline I have given will be sufficient, I hope, to afford some idea of what is involved in changing a nation's economy from a peace-time to a war-time basis.

I have said nothing whatever

The maintenance of national unity.

I have said nothing whatever of our inter-Imperial and international relations. I ought, perhaps, to say that no matters have been more important nor required more careful consideration than many of the constitutional, diplomatic and political problems which the war has served to raise. It is not alone in relation to other parts of the Commonwealth and to foreign countries that questions of the kind have arisen. In its determination to sustain and further Canada's war effort, the government has found it necessary to be active on the political, as well as on the military and economic fronts. It is doubtful if Canada would have made, within the first two months of war, a more helpful contribution to the cause of the allied Powers than that signified by the decisive political pronouncement of a week ago. Certainly nothing which has happened in our country, since Confederation, has contributed more to Canadian unity. Upon the maintenance of national unity, more than upon all else, will depend the measure of the success of Canada's effort in the present war.

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THE ORGANIZATION OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Parliament and the Government

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1939

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1939

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1939

Fellow Canadians:

On Friday evening last, I sought to clarify the issue in the present war. To-night, I wish to outline Canada's war effort. This I shall attempt only in so far as Parliament and the Government are concerned. Of our country's co-operative effort, as voluntarily organized in other ways, I shall leave it to others to speak.

Summoning of Parliament and its proceedings

As you will recall, it was on September the 7th that Parliament met in special war session. I made it clear that Parliament had been summoned to decide whether or not Canada should enter the war. Both Houses were informed that the vote on the Address would constitute the decision of Parliament. By September the 9th the Address had been adopted unanimously by the Senate, and all but unanimously by the House of Commons. Upon adjournment of the Commons, the Cabinet met in my office shortly before midnight. An order in council was passed informing His Majesty the King of the decision of Parliament. The order was later approved by His

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Excellency the Governor General. It advised that a proclamation be issued by the King declaring that a state of war existed between Canada and Germany.

The contents of the order in council were communicated by cable to the Canadian High Commissioner in London. On the morning of Sunday, September the 10th, the advice of His Majesty's Government in Canada was communicated by the High Commissioner to the King, who at the time was at Windsor. His Majesty immediately signified his approval, and a Proclamation in the King's name was issued as soon as word of His Majesty's approval reached Ottawa by cable. The Proclamation was published in a special issue of the *Canada Gazette* which appeared on Sunday morning at 11.35 Eastern Standard Time.

His Majesty's words as set forth in the Proclamation were:

> "We do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with the German Reich exists, and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939."

When Parliament resumed its sittings at three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, September the 11th, Canada was already at war. Shortly before two o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, September the 13th, Parliament was prorogued by the Governor General. Within these two days, the legislative measures required for the prosecution of the war had been debated, passed through successive stages in both Houses, and given the Royal Assent.

The most important legislation was necessarily financial. A grant of one hundred million dollars was made to His Majesty for the immediate use of the Government in prosecuting the war. In order to raise the money, existing taxes were increased and new taxes imposed. Provision was made for the creation, when deemed necessary, of a new department of government, to be entitled the Department of Munitions and Supply. Other measures were enacted to establish a Patriotic Fund, and to give proper regulation to War Charities.

The speedy despatch of public business

It will be seen that the proceedings of the special session were completed within a single week's time. There were three reasons,

in particular, why Parliament was able to despatch its business so quickly. The first of these was the co-operative attitude of the members of both Houses, and of all political parties. There was a general desire that the support to be given by Canada to Britain and France should be given as speedily and effectively as possible. There was, too, I believe, a desire to make clear to the world that a democracy was as capable of meeting a great crisis as a dictatorship. There was equally a determination to show that the will of the nation could be expressed decisively by a free Parliament. These aims found expression in the words of the Speech from the Throne used by His Excellency at the time of proroguing Parliament:

> "The promptness with which you have acted affords unmistakable evidence of the ability of a free people, through its representatives in a free Parliament, to meet the grave emergencies of war."

The second reason why Parliament was able to act so quickly was the existence, as a part of the law of Canada, of the War Measures Act of 1914. Framed expressly to meet the emergency of war, or of apprehended war, this Act enabled the Government to take measures which, otherwise, would have required the specific authority of Parliament. As soon as the Government had valid reasons for apprehending the outbreak of hostilities, steps were taken, well in advance of the meeting of Parliament, to ensure the defence of Canada against sudden attack. Since the proclamation of a state of war, most of the other measures required, apart from the granting of money and the imposing of taxes, have been taken in virtue of the same authority. The War Measures Act enabled the Government to act quickly to meet emergencies, while leaving to Parliament the essential decisions.

The third factor which contributed to the rapid and decisive action of Parliament was the care given by the Government to the preparation, in advance, of essential features of its legislative program. As from time to time danger threatened, the Government, as was its duty, had kept constantly in mind the need of preparedness in the eventuality of war. As a consequence, when war did break out in Europe, which threatened to involve Great Britain and other parts of the British Commonwealth, we were in a position to take the

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immediate steps necessary to have our own defences in order. We were also able to have Parliament assembled in a week's time, and the legislative program in readiness for immediate presentation to Parliament.

Careful planning of Canada's war effort

Upon the foundations prepared by the Government, and so speedily laid by Parliament, we are now developing Canada's war effort. Our actions have been controlled by the belief that, if we are to avoid errors of hasty and confused action, such as led to needless sacrifice of blood and treasure in the last war, the foundations must be well and truly laid. In what promises to be a long and exhausting struggle, our contribution will be all the more effective for careful planning. Modern war is a grim business. It demands cool judgment, and a balanced strategy.

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discoveries and inventions made in the last war. Some of these developments were unforeseen even at its conclusion. When we recall that, at the beginning of the last war, neither submarines nor aircraft played any appreciable part, we are better able to realize that we are faced with a new kind of war. In 1914, governments were still mainly concerned about the number of men they could place in the field. What happened in 1914 should not be blindly repeated in 1939. New weapons demand a new technique of warfare.

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problem of naval defence of the Atlantic coast and the St. Lawrence has assumed more serious proportions. Newfoundland and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon stand at our very door. Their protection is not less imperative to Canada's security than to their own. We must, also, be prepared to do our share in convoying shipping. Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war, in defence of the territory and immediate interests of Canada.

In the actual defence of Canada, the air force is no less important than the naval service. No one can tell to what extent, before the war is over, the air force, as well as the naval service, may be required to protect our coastal areas, our ports and shipping terminals, our territorial waters, and the focal areas of our trade routes adjacent to our harbour mouths. The importance of the air force for the territorial defence of Canada, though less spectacular, may become as great as its importance to the allied effort overseas.

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The most effective contribution Canada can make in support of the allies is certain to differ greatly from our contribution in the last war. Our contribution to economic warfare may easily prove to be the most important of all. This is widely recognized in Great Britain. A leading economic journal has suggested that in addition to our traditional part as the granary of the Commonwealth, Canada may also become its arsenal. Our relative security from the hazards of air bombing, together with our relative nearness to Europe, both point in this direction. In outlining the Government's policy in Parliament, I said: "Canada is, of all non-European countries, the nearest and surest source of these indispensable materials and supplies. It may be said with assurance that a determined national

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effort to bring our industry and agriculture to the point of highest efficiency, and to keep them at that high level, will be of the utmost importance to the common cause."

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I come now to the outline of what, in addition to planning, has thus far been accomplished. I have indicated some of the many directions in which the present war will make demands upon our resources, both human and material. Each of these demands will be costly. The necessary money can only come from taxation and borrowing, and there are limits to both. This, next to our determination to prevent unnecessary wastage of human lives, affords the strongest of reasons why we should seek to avoid spasmodic action and unrelated activities. So far as it is possible, Canada's effort in this war must be a planned and concerted national effort.

On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, we began consultations with the British Government in order to work out the most helpful lines of co-operation. As a result of these consultations, we were able, as soon as Canada entered the war, to proceed at once to organize our share of the joint effort.

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II. The Canadian navy

The Royal Canadian Navy, immediately at the outbreak of war, took comprehensive measures for the defence of Canadian ports and coasts. The Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and certain naval voluntary reserves have been called up. By the middle of September, nearly six thousand officers and men of the Canadian Navy and reserve, or four thousand more than the peace-time strength, were either afloat, or at their bases. Our destroyers made record voyages to move to their predetermined stations. Our reserve merchant vessels, and fishing boats, and other small craft, were requisitioned, and are now efficiently performing their allotted duties. Our ships on the Atlantic coast are taking part in the convoy system, and to date not a single ship leaving Canada has been lost. Our dockyards are, and our shipyards will soon be, working to capacity. Our mine sweepers are performing their important duties. Our regular and auxiliary fighting ships are fully armed with torpedoes, depth charges and ammunition. Our naval forces are, in addition, co-operating with the British navy in the protection of Newfoundland and the West Indies.

III. The Canadian air force

The eyes of our people have turned, with particular interest and pride, to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The air record of Canada in the last war, and the gallantry, the self-reliance, and the mechanical skill of our Canadian youth, have kindled the imagination and fired the enthusiasm of the allied nations, as well as our own. At the outbreak of war, all available squadrons were moved to their war stations, with special concentrations upon the east coast. The Air Force is at present assisting in the patrol of the shipping lanes of the Atlantic seaboard, the convoying of merchant vessels, and the varied business of national defence.

Military co-operation with the allied forces

By far the most important development in the air is the agreement between the governments of Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia, to establish in Canada advanced training facilities for pilots from all four countries. On the fifteenth of this month, a British Air Training Mission, headed by Lord Riverdale, arrived in Ottawa. They are being joined by similar Missions, now on their way from Australia and New Zealand, to work out the details of the scheme with the officials of the Canadian Government. All the countries involved, including ourselves, will be individually responsible for elementary training. Advanced training on a very large scale, involving the first year, many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, will be concentrated in Canada. This may well mean that the final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil—for who can exaggerate the importance of this great co-operative effort in the training of men and the forging of an overwhelming air strength.

Apart from the measures for the immediate territorial defence of Canada, which had been prepared for long in advance, the problem of working out our full military effort has inevitably involved much detailed consideration. It is essential that Canada keep in step with the allied powers. To do so, we have been in constant touch with the British Government, which, in turn, has been in closest association with the French. In order that our own and the other governments may have more complete information, one of our senior Ministers, Mr. Crerar, has recently gone to London for direct conversations with the British Government and representatives of the other governments of the Commonwealth. In our military effort, we are determined to avoid wasteful sacrifice. We are not concerned to make it spectacular; but we are vitally concerned to make it effective.

Canada's war effort—its economic aspect

I turn now from the military to the economic aspect of our war effort. In embarking upon a war, the public naturally think first of the fighting forces, and, only secondarily, of war materials and supplies. I have already shown that in modern warfare the emphasis

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In order to have the tremendous quantities of supplies available at the right time, and in the right place, it is imperative that the economic life of Canada be reorganized, but not disorganized. The economic forces of the country require to be mobilized, just as the armed forces are mobilized. This task can be performed, in the main, only by the national government. Its adequate performance, however, demands the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities, as well as of business, labour, the farmers and other primary producers, and of voluntary organizations of all kinds.

The production and purchase of munitions and other supplies

Speaking in Parliament on September the 8th, I emphasized the urgent necessity of a constant supply of munitions and equipment, and the ability of Canada, both industrially and geographically, to meet these needs in large measure. Canada's capacity to produce the sinews of war—munitions and military supplies of all kinds, as well as essential foodstuffs—is far greater than it was in 1914. Our financial machinery also has developed. We have far more effective means for the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources. We are accustomed to think of mobilization as a term which is applied to the armed forces. In modern warfare, in which material resources are so vital, the term has come to be used to describe the re-organization and co-ordination of the economic resources of the nation. By the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources, we mean the bringing together and making available, for the ends they are expected to serve, these vast essentials of war.

The government had not waited for the outbreak of war to tackle the problem of war purchases and supply. It was known that the organization and mobilization of the resources and industries available to Canada, in the contingency of war, would necessitate, at the outset, a survey of Canadian industry and industrial capacity. This survey was completed some time ago. At the session of Parliament prior to the war, provision was made for the establishment of a Defence Purchasing Board. The Board was set up in July and had begun to function actively before the outbreak of war. War conditions demanded speedier procedure and wider powers than we felt were justified in peace time. These were given under provisions of the War Measures Act. The government, at the same time, proceeded to establish a War Supply Board, with enlarged powers and increased personnel. The organization of the War Supply Board has been completed. It will, to-morrow morning, take over the duties of the Defence Purchasing Board. The War Supply Board will continue the task of organizing and mobilizing the nation's resources and industries, and dealing with the problems involved in the handling of supplies, the construction and extension of defence projects, and the approval of contracts for equipment and supplies required by all three branches of our armed forces. Since September the 8th the British Government has had a War Purchasing Mission in Canada. Arrangements have been made between that Mission and the Government for the War Supply Board to act as purchasing agent in Canada for supplies for the United Kingdom. The War Supply Board will thus be responsible for the mobilization in Canada of all available resources of industrial production to meet the needs of our allies and ourselves.

The Government is determined that the difficulties experienced in the last war, in securing munitions and supplies rapidly, and in adequate volume, shall not arise from any failure to provide an adequate organization, in Canada, to meet the demands of the present war. We, therefore, as I have already indicated, obtained authority from Parliament to set up a separate department of Munitions and Supply, whenever it may be felt by the government that the progress of the war demands a more elaborate organization.

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Measures to protect consumers and to further production

Within a few hours of the outbreak of war, the government established the War-Time Prices and Trade Board to prevent hoarding, profiteering, and undue rise in prices of necessities. The duties and powers of the Board are extensive. It confers with manufactures, wholesalers, and retailers, with a view to enlisting their co-operation in ensuring reasonable prices, adequate supplies, and equitable distribution of all necessaries of life. If deemed necessary for the prevention of excessive demand or excessive price the Board may license manufacturers or dealers or fix maximum prices. Wherever, after investigation, hoarding or profiteering has been found to exist, the Board has not hesitated, and will not hesitate, to take criminal proceedings. Special administrators have been appointed, under the War-Time Prices and Trade Board, for wool, sugar, hides and leather, and coal. It may be necessary for the Board, from time to time, to appoint other administrators to supervise trading in other commodities, where such supervision is required to maintain a proper balance in the national economy and to protect the interests of consumers.

Among other agencies organized to assist the government in the mobilization of our economic resources, are an Agricultural Supplies Committee, to direct and co-ordinate the production of essential foods and fibres; and a Licensing Board, which has the function of licensing shipping. An Economic Advisory Committee has also been appointed to study economic problems as they arise during the war, and to advise the government, from time to time, in connection with the co-ordination of the work of governmental boards and agencies operating in the economic field.

The vital importance of finance

Our whole war effort, both military and economic, at home as well as overseas, depends, as I have already said, upon finance. Without a wisely planned apportioning of our financial resources, neither our military forces nor our industrial and agricultural resources could be put to work for the defence of our cause. Internally and externally, we are, to-day, in a much better position, than was the case in 1914, to control our finances, and to ensure that the economic

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burdens of the war are shared equitably by all citizens. By means of our broadly-based tax system, we shall seek to meet, as the war proceeds, as much as we can of the financial costs of the war. The War Budget, although necessarily burdensome, was founded upon the very just principle of taxation—ability to pay. Upon those making profits from the war, we have placed a heavy excess profits tax.

The success of the recent short-term loan, bearing interest at two per cent, is a tribute to the wisdom of our financial policy. A large part of the proceeds of this war loan is being used to buy back, from Great Britain, a block of Canadian securities, bearing interest at 3½ per cent, which the British Government wishes to sell in order to buy Canadian wheat, bacon, cheese and other primary products, as well as munitions and warlike equipment. In this way the war loan will not only be helping Great Britain, but also Canada.

Among other important financial measures, adopted during the first month of war, has been the setting up of a complete system of exchange control, to conserve our financial resources, and particularly our supplies of foreign exchange. This measure has been generally acclaimed as the best and fairest way of preventing the dissipation of our capital into speculative or other unessential uses abroad.

Other essential and helpful features

The government has also taken measures to ensure the internal security of Canada. Provision has been made for the registration of aliens, for protection against sabotage and espionage, and for effective censorship under a Censorship Co-ordination Committee. In every aspect of Canada's war effort, my colleagues and I have taken and will continue to take all possible precautions to see that partisanship, personal influence, or political patronage provide no avenue to promotion, personal advancement, or private or corporate profit. We have, in our war effort, been greatly encouraged and materially assisted by the all but overwhelming offers of voluntary service for war work of all kinds. These unsolicited offers are a tribute to the spirit of the Canadian people. A Voluntary Service

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Registration Bureau has been established to co-ordinate these offers of service. Especially gratifying has been the co-operative attitude of the organizations of Canadian labour, and of the veterans of the last war.

I regret that the time at my disposal prevents me from making mention of the organization of many other phases of Canada's war effort, or of giving a fuller account of what has been accomplished. The mere outline I have given will be sufficient, I hope, to afford some idea of what is involved in changing a nation's economy from a peace-time to a war-time basis.

The maintenance of national unity

I have said nothing whatever of our inter-Imperial and international relations. I ought, perhaps, to say that no matters have been more important nor required more careful consideration than many of the constitutional, diplomatic and political problems which the war has served to raise. It is not alone in relation to other parts of the Commonwealth and to foreign countries that questions of the kind have arisen. In its determination to sustain and further Canada's war effort, the government has found it necessary to be active on the political, as well as on the military and economic fronts. It is doubtful if Canada could have made, within the first two months of war, a more helpful contribution to the cause of the allies than that signified by the decisive pronouncement of a week ago. Certainly nothing which has happened in our country, since Confederation, has contributed more to Canadian unity. Upon the maintenance of national unity, more than upon all else, will depend the measure of the success of Canada's effort in the present war.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

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THE ORGANIZATION OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Parliament and the Government

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1939

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1939

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(Not to be released before 9.30 p.m., October 31, 1939.)

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1939

Fellow Canadians:

On Friday evening last, I sought to clarify the issue in the present war. To-night, I wish to outline Canada's war effort. This I shall attempt only in so far as Parliament and the Government are concerned. Of our country's co-operative effort, as voluntarily organized in other ways, I shall leave it to others to speak.

Summoning of Parliament and its proceedings

As you will recall, it was on September the 7th that Parliament met in special war session. I made it clear that Parliament had been summoned to decide whether or not Canada should enter the war. Both Houses were informed that the vote on the Address would constitute the decision of Parliament. By September the 9th the Address had been adopted unanimously by the Senate, and all but unanimously by the House of Commons. Upon adjournment of the Commons, the Cabinet met in my office shortly before midnight. An order in council was passed informing His Majesty the King of the decision of Parliament. The order was later approved by His

Excellency the Governor General. It advised that a proclamation be issued by the King declaring that a state of war existed between Canada and Germany.

The contents of the order in council were communicated by cable to the Canadian High Commissioner in London. On the morning of Sunday, September the 10th, the advice of His Majesty's Government in Canada was communicated by the High Commissioner to the King, who at the time was at Windsor. His Majesty immediately signified his approval, and a Proclamation in the King's name was issued as soon as word of His Majesty's approval reached Ottawa by cable. The Proclamation was published in a special issue of the *Canada Gazette* which appeared on Sunday morning at 11.35 Eastern Standard Time.

His Majesty's words as set forth in the Proclamation were:

> "We do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with the German Reich exists, and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939."

When Parliament resumed its sittings at three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, September the 11th, Canada was already at war. Shortly before two o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, September the 13th, Parliament was prorogued by the Governor General. Within these two days, the legislative measures required for the prosecution of the war had been debated, passed through successive stages in both Houses, and given the Royal Assent.

The most important legislation was necessarily financial. A grant of one hundred million dollars was made to His Majesty for the immediate use of the Government in prosecuting the war. In order to raise the money, existing taxes were increased and new taxes imposed. Provision was made for the creation, when deemed necessary, of a new department of government, to be entitled the Department of Munitions and Supply. Other measures were enacted to establish a Patriotic Fund, and to give proper regulation to War Charities.

The speedy despatch of public business

It will be seen that the proceedings of the special session were completed within a single week's time. There were three reasons,

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in particular, why Parliament was able to despatch its business so quickly. The first of these was the co-operative attitude of the members of both Houses, and of all political parties. There was a general desire that the support to be given by Canada to Britain and France should be given as speedily and effectively as possible. There was, too, I believe, a desire to make clear to the world that a democracy was as capable of meeting a great crisis as a dictatorship. There was equally a determination to show that the will of the nation could be expressed decisively by a free Parliament. These aims found expression in the words of the Speech from the Throne used by His Excellency at the time of proroguing Parliament:

> "The promptness with which you have acted affords unmistakable evidence of the ability of a free people, through its representatives in a free Parliament, to meet the grave emergencies of war."

The second reason why Parliament was able to act so quickly was the existence, as a part of the law of Canada, of the War Measures Act of 1914. Framed expressly to meet the emergency of war, or of apprehended war, this Act enabled the Government to take measures which, otherwise, would have required the specific authority of Parliament. As soon as the Government had valid reasons for apprehending the outbreak of hostilities, steps were taken, well in advance of the meeting of Parliament, to ensure the defence of Canada against sudden attack. Since the proclamation of a state of war, most of the other measures required, apart from the granting of money and the imposing of taxes, have been taken in virtue of the same authority. The War Measures Act enabled the Government to act quickly to meet emergencies, while leaving to Parliament the essential decisions.

The third factor which contributed to the rapid and decisive action of Parliament was the care given by the Government to the preparation, in advance, of essential features of its legislative program. As from time to time danger threatened, the Government, as was its duty, had kept constantly in mind the need of preparedness in the eventuality of war. As a consequence, when war did break out in Europe, which threatened to involve Great Britain and other parts of the British Commonwealth, we were in a position to take the

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immediate steps necessary to have our own defences in order. We were also able to have Parliament assembled in a week's time, and the legislative program in readiness for immediate presentation to Parliament.

Careful planning of Canada's war effort

Upon the foundations prepared by the Government, and so speedily laid by Parliament, we are now developing Canada's war effort. Our actions have been controlled by the belief that, if we are to avoid errors of hasty and confused action, such as led to needless sacrifice of blood and treasure in the last war, the foundations must be well and truly laid. In what promises to be a long and exhausting struggle, our contribution will be all the more effective for careful planning. Modern war is a grim business. It demands cool judgment, and a balanced strategy.

I stated in Parliament last March that, in the event of Canada taking part in a war, "participation could not be passive or formal, nor would it be unplanned or irresponsible". I added that it was clear that the conditions determining the nature of participation in such a conflict had undergone a great change since the last war. I should like now to say something about those changed conditions; about the nature of the present conflict, and the policies essential to a successful prosecution of the struggle.

Those of you who have read the War Memoirs of Mr. Lloyd George, will have been impressed by the frequency of his references, throughout the four volumes, to the most fatal of all the errors of the last war. This was the tendency to imitate, or, worse still, to follow mechanically, what had been done in previous wars. Mr. Lloyd George mentions again and again the failure to realize that times change, and, with them, the weapons and technique of war itself. His Memoirs are largely the story of his struggle against the tendency to do things in the same old way, and to repeat the old errors and the old mistakes.

The war of 1914-1918 is still vividly remembered by all who lived through those years. That memory inevitably provokes comparisons. Such comparisons, for several reasons, are apt to be misleading. Many new weapons have been developed as a result of

discoveries and inventions made in the last war. Some of these developments were unforeseen even at its conclusion. When we recall that, at the beginning of the last war, neither submarines nor aircraft played any appreciable part, we are better able to realize that we are faced with a new kind of war. In 1914, governments were still mainly concerned about the number of men they could place in the field. What happened in 1914 should not be blindly repeated in 1939. New weapons demand a new technique of warfare.

Many of us still recall the feeling, widespread in 1914, that the war would be over within eight or nine weeks. We were incredulous when Kitchener prophesied that it would last at least four years. To-day, we have no such easy optimism. The most competent military authorities believe this is not likely to be a short war. They advise that we prepare for a war of at least three years' duration. Of course, no one can really foretell whether it will last that long, or whether it may go on even longer. All we know certainly is that we must prepare for a long and terrible struggle in which staying power, the power to hold out to the end, may well be decisive.

Problems of defence and co-operation created by the present war

For Canada, the present war presents problems which did not exist in 1914. We have, today, far greater responsibilities for the defence of our own territory and, especially, our coasts. In the war of 1914-1918, the defence of Canada was a secondary matter compared with our contribution to the allies overseas. Apart from guarding the approaches to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast, little was required in the way of Canadian defence. The two great powers on the far side of the Pacific, Russia and Japan, were allies of Great Britain. Japan assumed the task of naval patrol in the Pacific—the task, in fact, of defending our British Columbian coast To-day, at all times, we must be prepared, in so far as we can, to defend our western coast for ourselves. Furthermore, in the present war, submarine warfare has been faced from the outset. The

problem of naval defence of the Atlantic coast and the St. Lawrence has assumed more serious proportions. Newfoundland and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon stand at our very door. Their protection is not less imperative to Canada's security than to their own. We must, also, be prepared to do our share in convoying shipping. Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war, in defence of the territory and immediate interests of Canada.

In the actual defence of Canada, the air force is no less important than the naval service. No one can tell to what extent, before the war is over, the air force, as well as the naval service, may be required to protect our coastal areas, our ports and shipping terminals, our territorial waters, and the focal areas of our trade routes adjacent to our harbour mouths. The importance of the air force for the territorial defence of Canada, though less spectacular, may become as great as its importance to the allied effort overseas.

Canadian effort at the beginning of the war of 1914-1918 was centred on an expeditionary force. Throughout the war public attention was focused on Canada's army in the field. We shall naturally follow with the keenest interest the achievements of the military forces we send overseas. However, in this war, our effort will be concerned, at least in equal measure, with the fighting forces on the sea and in the air.

The most effective contribution Canada can make in support of the allies is certain to differ greatly from our contribution in the last war. Our contribution to economic warfare may easily prove to be the most important of all. This is widely recognized in Great Britain. A leading economic journal has suggested that in addition to our traditional part as the granary of the Commonwealth, Canada may also become its arsenal. Our relative security from the hazards of air bombing, together with our relative nearness to Europe, both point in this direction. In outlining the Government's policy in Parliament, I said: "Canada is, of all non-European countries, the nearest and surest source of these indispensable materials and supplies. It may be said with assurance that a determined national

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effort to bring our industry and agriculture to the point of highest efficiency, and to keep them at that high level, will be of the utmost importance to the common cause."

A carefully co-ordinated national effort

I come now to the outline of what, in addition to planning, has thus far been accomplished. I have indicated some of the many directions in which the present war will make demands upon our resources, both human and material. Each of these demands will be costly. The necessary money can only come from taxation and borrowing, and there are limits to both. This, next to our determination to prevent unnecessary wastage of human lives, affords the strongest of reasons why we should seek to avoid spasmodic action and unrelated activities. So far as it is possible, Canada's effort in this war must be a planned and concerted national effort.

On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, we began consultations with the British Government in order to work out the most helpful lines of co-operation. As a result of these consultations, we were able, as soon as Canada entered the war, to proceed at once to organize our share of the joint effort.

The military aspect of Canada's war effort

Our contribution to the war has two outstanding aspects, the military and the economic. I shall review first our progress on the military side.

I. The Canadian army

When the international situation became critical, late in August, we called up the militia for voluntary service. On September the 1st, a part of the militia was placed on active service in Canada. Essential measures were taken for internal security and the preservation of public order. Coastal defence armament has been manned, batteries have been added to the defences of the main seaports and terminals on both coasts, and aircraft provided for the defence of air ports and harbours. Ten thousand armed Canadians provide garrisons for our seaports. A reserve force consisting of two divisions and a number of additional units has been organized with a strength

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of over forty-two thousand men. The units designed for overseas service have been selected so that all parts of Canada will be represented. The force includes four French-speaking infantry battalions. It is not without interest that the Maisonneuve Regiment of Montreal, true to the best traditions of old Canada, was amongst the first to reach its complement.

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Military co-operation with the allied forces

By far the most important development in the air is the agreement between the governments of Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia, to establish in Canada advanced training facilities for pilots from all four countries. On the fifteenth of this month, a British Air Training Mission, headed by Lord Riverdale, arrived in Ottawa. They are being joined by similar Missions, now on their way from Australia and New Zealand, to work out the details of the scheme with the officials of the Canadian Government. All the countries involved, including ourselves, will be individually responsible for elementary training. Advanced training on a very large scale, involving the first year, many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, will be concentrated in Canada. This may well mean that the final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil—for who can exaggerate the importance of this great co-operative effort in the training of men and the forging of an overwhelming air strength.

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Speaking in Parliament on September the 8th, I emphasized the urgent necessity of a constant supply of munitions and equipment, and the ability of Canada, both industrially and geographically, to meet these needs in large measure. Canada's capacity to produce the sinews of war—munitions and military supplies of all kinds, as well as essential foodstuffs—is far greater than it was in 1914. Our financial machinery also has developed. We have far more effective means for the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources. We are accustomed to think of mobilization as a term which is applied to the armed forces. In modern warfare, in which material resources are so vital, the term has come to be used to describe the re-organization and co-ordination of the economic resources of the nation. By the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources, we mean the bringing together and making available, for the ends they are expected to serve, these vast essentials of war.

The government had not waited for the outbreak of war to tackle the problem of war purchases and supply. It was known that the organization and mobilization of the resources and industries available to Canada, in the contingency of war, would necessitate, at the outset, a survey of Canadian industry and industrial capacity. This survey was completed some time ago. At the session of Parliament prior to the war, provision was made for the establishment of a Defence Purchasing Board. The Board was set up in July and had begun to function actively before the outbreak of war. War conditions demanded speedier procedure and wider powers than we felt were justified in peace time. These were given under provisions of the War Measures Act. The government, at the same time, proceeded to establish a War Supply Board, with enlarged powers and increased personnel. The organization of the War Supply Board has been completed. It will, to-morrow morning, take over the duties of the Defence Purchasing Board. The War Supply Board will continue the task of organizing and mobilizing the nation's resources and industries, and dealing with the problems involved in the handling of supplies, the construction and extension of defence projects, and the approval of contracts for equipment and supplies required by all three branches of our armed forces. Since September the 8th the British Government has had a War Purchasing Mission in Canada. Arrangements have been made between that Mission and the Government for the War Supply Board to act as purchasing agent in Canada for supplies for the United Kingdom. The War Supply Board will thus be responsible for the mobilization in Canada of all available resources of industrial production to meet the needs of our allies and ourselves.

The Government is determined that the difficulties experienced in the last war, in securing munitions and supplies rapidly, and in adequate volume, shall not arise from any failure to provide an adequate organization, in Canada, to meet the demands of the present war. We, therefore, as I have already indicated, obtained authority from Parliament to set up a separate department of Munitions and Supply, whenever it may be felt by the government that the progress of the war demands a more elaborate organization.

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Measures to protect consumers and to further production

Within a few hours of the outbreak of war, the government established the War-Time Prices and Trade Board to prevent hoarding, profiteering, and undue rise in prices of necessities. The duties and powers of the Board are extensive. It confers with manufactures, wholesalers, and retailers, with a view to enlisting their co-operation in ensuring reasonable prices, adequate supplies, and equitable distribution of all necessaries of life. If deemed necessary for the prevention of excessive demand or excessive price the Board may license manufacturers or dealers or fix maximum prices. Wherever, after investigation, hoarding or profiteering has been found to exist, the Board has not hesitated, and will not hesitate, to take criminal proceedings. Special administrators have been appointed, under the War-Time Prices and Trade Board, for wool, sugar, hides and leather, and coal. It may be necessary for the Board, from time to time, to appoint other administrators to supervise trading in other commodities, where such supervision is required to maintain a proper balance in the national economy and to protect the interests of consumers.

Among other agencies organized to assist the government in the mobilization of our economic resources, are an Agricultural Supplies Committee, to direct and co-ordinate the production of essential foods and fibres; and a Licensing Board, which has the function of licensing shipping. An Economic Advisory Committee has also been appointed to study economic problems as they arise during the war, and to advise the government, from time to time, in connection with the co-ordination of the work of governmental boards and agencies operating in the economic field.

The vital importance of finance

Our whole war effort, both military and economic, at home as well as overseas, depends, as I have already said, upon finance. Without a wisely planned apportioning of our financial resources, neither our military forces nor our industrial and agricultural resources could be put to work for the defence of our cause. Internally and externally, we are, to-day, in a much better position, than was the case in 1914, to control our finances, and to ensure that the economic

burdens of the war are shared equitably by all citizens. By means of our broadly-based tax system, we shall seek to meet, as the war proceeds, as much as we can of the financial costs of the war. The War Budget, although necessarily burdensome, was founded upon the very just principle of taxation—ability to pay. Upon those making profits from the war, we have placed a heavy excess profits tax.

The success of the recent short-term loan, bearing interest at two per cent, is a tribute to the wisdom of our financial policy. A large part of the proceeds of this war loan is being used to buy back, from Great Britain, a block of Canadian securities, bearing interest at 3½ per cent, which the British Government wishes to sell in order to buy Canadian wheat, bacon, cheese and other primary products, as well as munitions and warlike equipment. In this way the war loan will not only be helping Great Britain, but also Canada.

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Other essential and helpful features

The government has also taken measures to ensure the internal security of Canada. Provision has been made for the registration of aliens, for protection against sabotage and espionage, and for effective censorship under a Censorship Co-ordination Committee. In every aspect of Canada's war effort, my colleagues and I have taken and will continue to take all possible precautions to see that partisanship, personal influence, or political patronage provide no avenue to promotion, personal advancement, or private or corporate profit. We have, in our war effort, been greatly encouraged and materially assisted by the all but overwhelming offers of voluntary service for war work of all kinds. These unsolicited offers are a tribute to the spirit of the Canadian people. A Voluntary Service

D 29703

Registration Bureau has been established to co-ordinate these offers of service. Especially gratifying has been the co-operative attitude of the organizations of Canadian labour, and of the veterans of the last war.

I regret that the time at my disposal prevents me from making mention of the organization of many other phases of Canada's war effort, or of giving a fuller account of what has been accomplished. The mere outline I have given will be sufficient, I hope, to afford some idea of what is involved in changing a nation's economy from a peace-time to a war-time basis.

The maintenance of national unity

I have said nothing whatever of our inter-Imperial and international relations. I ought, perhaps, to say that no matters have been more important nor required more careful consideration than many of the constitutional, diplomatic and political problems which the war has served to raise. It is not alone in relation to other parts of the Commonwealth and to foreign countries that questions of the kind have arisen. In its determination to sustain and further Canada's war effort, the government has found it necessary to be active on the political, as well as on the military and economic fronts. It is doubtful if Canada could have made, within the first two months of war, a more helpful contribution to the cause of the Allied Forces than that signified by the decisive [redacted] of a week ago. Certainly nothing which has happened in our country, since Confederation, has contributed more to Canadian unity. Upon the maintenance of national unity, more than upon all else, will depend the measure of the success of Canada's effort in the present war.

pronouncement

Broadcast by the Prime Minister. October 1, 1939

D29704

THE ORGANIZATION OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Parliament and the Government

Fellow Canadians:

On Friday evening last, I sought to clarify the issue in the present war. To-night, I wish to outline Canada's war effort. This I shall attempt only in so far as Parliament and the Government are concerned. Of our country's co-operative effort, as voluntarily organized in other ways, I shall leave it to others to speak.

Summoning of Parliament and its proceedings.

As you will recall, it was on September the 7th that Parliament met in special war session. I made it clear that Parliament had been summoned to decide whether or not Canada should enter the war. Both Houses were informed that the vote on the Address would constitute the decision of Parliament. By September the 9th, the Address had been adopted unanimously by the Senate, and all but unanimously by the House of Commons. Upon adjournment of the Commons, the Cabinet met in my office shortly before midnight. An order in council was passed informing

His Majesty the King

When Parliament resumed its sittings at three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, September the 11th, Canada was already at war. Shortly before two o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, September the 13th, Parliament was prorogued by the Governor General. Within these two days, the legislative measures required for the prosecution of the war had been debated, passed through successive stages in both Houses, and given the Royal Assent.

The most important legislation was necessarily financial. A grant of one hundred million dollars was made to His Majesty for the immediate use of the Government in prosecuting the war. In order to raise the money, existing taxes were increased and new taxes imposed. Provision was made for the creation, when deemed necessary, of a new department of government, to be entitled the Department of Munitions and Supply. Other measures were enacted to establish a Patriotic Fund, and to give proper regulation to War Charities.

<u>The speedy despatch of public business.</u>

It will be seen that the proceedings of the special session were completed within a single week's time. There were three

time. There were three reasons, in particular, why Parliament was able to despatch its business so quickly. The first of these was the co-operative attitude of the members of both Houses, and of all political parties. There was a general desire that the support to be given by Canada to Britain and France should be given as speedily and effectively as possible. There was, too, I believe, a desire to make clear to the world that a democracy was as capable of meeting a great crisis as a dictatorship. There was equally a determination to show that the will of the nation could be expressed decisively by a free Parliament. These aims found expression in the words of the Speech from the Throne used by His Excellency at the time of proroguing Parliament:

> "The promptness with which you have acted affords unmistakable evidence of the ability of a free people, through its representatives in a free Parliament, to meet the grave emergencies of war."

The second reason why Parliament was able to act so quickly was the existence, as a part of the law of Canada, of the War Measures Act of 1914. Framed expressly to meet the emergency of war, or of apprehended war, this Act enabled the Government to take measures which, otherwise, would

which, otherwise, would have required the specific authority of Parliament. As soon as the Government had valid reasons for apprehending the outbreak of hostilities, steps were taken, well in advance of the meeting of Parliament, to ensure the defence of Canada against sudden attack. Since the proclamation of a state of war, most of the other measures required, apart from the granting of money and the imposing of taxes, have been taken in virtue of the same authority. The War Measures Act enabled the Government to act quickly to meet emergencies, while leaving to Parliament the essential decisions.

The third factor which contributed to the rapid and decisive action of Parliament was the care given by the Government to the preparation, in advance, of essential features of its legislative program. As from time to time danger threatened, the Government, as was its duty, had kept constantly in mind the need of preparedness in the eventuality of war. As a consequence, when war did break out in Europe, which threatened to involve Great Britain and other parts of the British Commonwealth, we were in a position to take the immediate steps necessary

to have our own defences in order. We were also able to have Parliament assembled in a week's time, and the legislative program in readiness for immediate presentation to Parliament.

Careful planning of Canada's war effort

Upon the foundations prepared by the Government, and so speedily laid by Parliament, we are now developing Canada's war effort. Our actions have been controlled by the belief that, if we are to avoid errors of hasty and confused action, such as led to needless sacrifice of blood and treasure in the last war, the foundations must be well and truly laid. In what promises to be a long and exhausting struggle, our contribution will be all the more effective for careful planning. Modern war is a grim business. It demands cool judgment, and a balanced strategy.

I stated in Parliament last March that, in the event of Canada taking part in a war, "participation could not be passive or formal, nor would it be unplanned or irresponsible". I added that it was clear that the conditions determining the nature of participation in

such a conflict had

such a conflict had undergone a great change since the last war. I should like now to say something about those changed conditions; about the nature of the present conflict, and the policies essential to a successful prosecution of the struggle.

Those of you who have read the War Memoirs of Mr. Lloyd George, will have been impressed by the frequency of his references, throughout the four volumes, to the most fatal of all the errors of the last war. This was the tendency to imitate, or, worse still, to follow mechanically, what had been done in previous wars. Mr. Lloyd George mentions again and again the failure to realize that times change, and, with them, the weapons and technique of war itself. His Memoirs are largely the story of his struggle against the tendency to do things in the same old way, and to repeat the old errors and the old mistakes.

The war of 1914-1918 is still vividly remembered by all who lived through those years. That memory inevitably provokes comparisons. Such comparisons, for several reasons, are apt to be misleading. Many new weapons have been developed as a result of discoveries and inventions made in the last war. Some of these

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developments were unforeseen even at its conclusion. When we recall that, at the beginning of the last war, neither submarines nor aircraft played any appreciable part, we are better able to realize that we are faced with a new kind of war. In 1914, governments were still mainly concerned about the number of men they could place in the field. What happened in 1914 should not be blindly repeated in 1939. New weapons demand a new technique of warfare.

Many of us still recall the feeling, widespread in 1914, that the war would be over within eight or nine weeks. We were incredulous when Kitchener prophesied that it would last at least four years. To-day, we have no such easy optimism. The most competent military authorities believe this is not likely to be a short war. They advise that we prepare for a war of at least three years' duration. Of course, no one can really foretell whether it will last that long, or whether it may go on even longer. All we know certainly is that we must prepare for a long and terrible struggle in which staying power, the power to hold out to the end, may well be decisive.

For Canada, the present war

Problems of defence and co-operation created by the present war.

For Canada, the present war presents problems which did not exist in 1914. We have, today, far greater responsibilities for the defence of our own territory and, especially, our coasts. In the war of 1914-1918, the defence of Canada was a secondary matter compared with our contribution to the allies overseas. Apart from guarding the approaches to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast, little was required in the way of Canadian defence. The two great powers on the far side of the Pacific, Russia and Japan, were allies of Great Britain. Japan assumed the task of naval patrol in the Pacific--the task, in fact, of defending our British Columbian coast. To-day, at all times, we must be prepared, in so far as we can, to defend our western coast for ourselves. Furthermore, in the present war, submarine warfare has been faced from the outset. The problem of naval defence of the Atlantic coast and the St. Lawrence has assumed more serious proportions. Newfoundland and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon stand at our very door. Their protection is not less

imperative to Canada's security than to their own. We must, also, be prepared to do our share in convoying shipping. Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war, in defence of the territory and immediate interests of Canada.

In the actual defence of Canada, the air force is no less important than the naval service. No one can tell to what extent, before the war is over, the air force, as well as the naval service, may be required to protect our coastal areas, our ports and shipping terminals, our territorial waters, and the focal areas of our trade routes adjacent to our harbour mouths. The importance of the air force for the territorial defence of Canada, though less spectacular, may become as great as its importance to the allied effort overseas.

Canadian effort at the beginning of the war of 1914-1918 was centred on an expeditionary force. Throughout the war, public attention was focused on Canada's army in the field. We shall ~~naturally~~ follow with the keenest interest the achievements of the military forces we send overseas. However, in this war, our effort will be concerned, at least in equal measure, with the fighting forces on the sea and in the air.

The most effective

The most effective contribution Canada can make in support of the allies is certain to differ greatly from our contribution in the last war. Our contribution to economic warfare may easily prove to be the most important of all. This is widely recognized in Great Britain. A leading economic journal has suggested that in addition to our traditional part as the granary of the Commonwealth, Canada may also become its arsenal. Our relative security from the hazards of air bombing, together with our relative nearness to Europe, both point in ~~this~~ next direction. ~~In outlining the Government's policy in Parliament, I said:~~ "Canada is, of all non-European countries, the nearest and surest source of these indispensable materials and supplies. It may be said with assurance that a determined national effort to bring our industry and agriculture to the point of highest efficiency, and to keep them at that high level, will be of the utmost importance to the common cause."

A carefully co-ordinated national effort.

I come now to the outline of what, in addition to planning, has thus far been accomplished. I have indicated some of the

indicated some of the many directions in which the present war will make demands upon our resources, both human and material. Each of these demands will be costly. The necessary money can only come from taxation and borrowing, and there are limits to both. This, next to our determination to prevent unnecessary wastage of human lives, affords the strongest of reasons why we should seek to avoid spasmodic action and unrelated activities. So far as it is possible, Canada's effort in this war must be a planned and concerted national effort.

On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, we began consultations with the British Government in order to work out the most helpful lines of co-operation. As a result of these consultations, we were able, as soon as Canada entered the war, to proceed at once to organize our share of the joint effort.

The military aspect of Canada's war effort.

Our contribution to the war has two outstanding aspects, the military and the economic. I shall review first our progress on the military side.

I. The Canadian army

When the international situation became critical, late in August,

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REPEAT
REPETITION

late in August, we called up the militia for voluntary service. On September the 1st, a part of the militia was placed on active service in Canada. Essential measures were taken for internal security, and the preservation of public order. Coastal defence armament has been manned, batteries have been added to the defences of the main seaports and terminals on both coasts, and aircraft provided for the defence of air ports and harbours. Ten thousand armed Canadians provide garrisons for our seaports. A reserve force consisting of two divisions and a number of additional units has been organized with a strength of over forty-two thousand men. The units designed for overseas service have been selected so that all parts of Canada will be represented. The force includes four French-speaking infantry battalions. It is not without interest that the Maisonneuve Regiment of Montreal, true to the best traditions of old Canada, was amongst the first to reach its complement.

II. The Canadian navy

The Royal Canadian Navy, immediately at the outbreak of war, took comprehensive measures for the

defence of Canadian (cont'd)

defence of Canadian ports and coasts. The Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and certain naval voluntary reserves have been called up. By the middle of September, nearly six thousand officers and men of the Canadian Navy and reserve, or four thousand more than the peace-time strength, were either afloat, or at their bases. Our destroyers made record voyages to move to their predetermined stations. Our reserve merchant vessels, and fishing boats, and other small craft, were requisitioned, and are now efficiently performing their allotted duties. Our ships on the Atlantic coast are taking part in the convoy system, and to date not a single ship leaving Canada has been lost. Our dockyards are, and our shipyards will soon be, working to capacity. Our mine sweepers are performing their important duties. Our regular and auxiliary fighting ships are fully armed with torpedoes, depth charges and ammunition. Our naval forces are, in addition, co-operating with the British navy in the protection of Newfoundland and the West Indies.

III. The Canadian air force.

The eyes of our people have turned, with particular interest and pride, to the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Air Force. The air record of Canada in the last war, and the gallantry, the self-reliance, and the mechanical skill of our Canadian youth, have kindled the imagination and fired the enthusiasm of the allied nations, as well as our own. At the outbreak of war, all available squadrons were moved to their war stations, with special concentrations upon the east coast. The Air Froce is at present assisting in the patrol of the shipping lanes of the Atlantic seaboard, the convoying of merchant vessels, and the varied business of national defence.

Military co-operation with the allied forces.

By far the most important development in the air is the agreement between the governments of Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia, to establish in Canada advanced training facilities for pilots from all four countries. On the fifteenth of this month, a British Air Training Mission, headed by Lord Riverdale, arrived in Ottawa. They are being joined by similar Missions, now on their way from Australia and New Zealand, to work out the details of the scheme with the officials of the Canadian Government. All the countries involved, including ourselves, will be individually responsible for elementary training. Advanced

training.

Advanced training on a very large scale, involving the first year, many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, will be concentrated in Canada. This may well mean that the final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil--for who can exaggerate the importance of this great co-operative effort in the training of men and the forging of an overwhelming air strength.

Apart from the measures for the immediate territorial defence of Canada, which had been prepared for long in advance, the problem of working out our full military effort has inevitably involved much detailed consideration. It is essential that Canada keep in step with the allied powers. To do so, we have been in constant touch with the British Government, which, in turn, has been in closest association with the French. In order that our own and the other governments may have more complete information, one of our senior Ministers, Mr. Crerar, has recently gone to London for direct conversations with the British Government and representatives of the other governments of the Commonwealth. In our military effort, we are determined to avoid wasteful sacrifice. We are not concerned to make it spectacular; but we are vitally concerned to make it effective.

I turn now from the military

Canada's war effort -- its economic aspect

I turn now from the military to the economic aspect of our war effort. In embarking upon a war, the public naturally think first of the fighting forces, and, only secondarily, of war materials and supplies. I have already shown that in modern warfare the emphasis has shifted from crude man-power to material resources and technical skill. The equipment of war: rifles, machine guns, field guns, tanks, submarines, destroyers, mine sweepers, cruisers, battleships, and, above all, aircraft, are not only increasingly costly to produce, but they are required in ever greater quantities. War has an evergrowing appetite for munitions of all kinds: cartridges, high explosive shells, bombs, and torpedoes. Troops require shelter, clothing and foodstuffs.

In order to have the tremendous quantities of supplies available at the right time, and in the right place, it is imperative that the economic life of Canada be reorganized, but not disorganized. The economic forces of the country require to be mobilized, just as the armed forces are mobilized. This task can be performed, in the main, only by the national government. Its adequate performance, however, demands the co-operation

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of provincial and municipal authorities, as well as of business, labour, the farmers and other primary producers, and of voluntary organizations of all kinds.

The production and purchase of munitions and other supplies

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Co-ordination Committee. In every aspect of Canada's war effort, my colleagues and I have taken and will continue to take all possible precautions to see that partisanship, personal influence, or political patronage provide no avenue to promotion, personal advancement, or private or corporate profit. We have, in our war effort, been greatly encouraged and materially assisted by the all but overwhelming offers of voluntary service for war work of all kinds. These unsolicited offers are a tribute to the spirit of the Canadian people. A Voluntary Service Registration Bureau has been established to co-ordinate these offers of service. Especially gratifying has been the co-operative attitude of the organizations of Canadian labour, and of the veterans of the last war.

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.D 29728

Second Broadcast

October 31/39

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 29729

The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Telegram

Date Nov.1/39

Subject

Empire Air Training Plan Seen Shaping Final Victory Of War On Soil Of Canada

Premier King in Broadcast Says Scheme by Far Most Important Development in Air

Ottawa, Nov. 1—Concentration of the Empire's basic air training in this Dominion may well mean that final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil," Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared in a broadcast address last night.

Describing the increased responsibilities of Canada for coastal defense, as compared with the first Great War, the Prime Minister prophesied Canadian shipyards "will soon be working to capacity."

SPEAKS OF NEGOTIATIONS

With "the organization of Canada's war effort" as his theme, in the second of a series of two addresses over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's national network, the Prime Minister spoke of the negotiations now progressing for training in Canada of thousands of airmen for the forces of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

It was "by far the most important development in the air," he said.

"All the countries involved, including ourselves, will be individually responsible for elementary training," said Mr. King. "Advanced training on a very large scale, involving the first year many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, will be concentrated in Canada. "This may well mean that the final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil, for who can exaggerate the importance of this great co-operative effort in the training of men and the forging of an overwhelming air strength."

CAREFUL PLANNING

"Upon the foundations prepared by the Government and so speedily laid by Parliament we are now developing Canada's war effort," the Prime Minister said. "Our actions have been controlled by the belief that if we are to avoid errors of hasty and confused action such as led to needless sacrifice of blood and treasure in the last war, the foundations must be well and truly laid.

"In what promises to be a long and exhausting struggle, our contribution will be all the more effective for careful planning. Modern war is a grim business. It demands cool judgment and a balanced strategy."

The Prime Minister commended the co-operative attitude of all political parties in furthering Canada's war effort during the special emergency session of Parliament in September. "There was a general desire that the support to be given by Canada to Britain and France should be given as speedily and effectively as possible," he said.

TEST FOR DEMOCRACY

"There was, too, I believe, a desire to make clear to the world that a democracy was as capable of meeting a great crisis as a dictatorship."

Under the War Measures Act of 1914, Mr. Mackenzie King recalled, the government took steps late in August to protect Canada from any sudden attack. Coastal defenses were manned and augmented, the navy and air force were sent to war stations, and militia volunteers were called up.

When Canada actually entered the war, various government boards were set up to aid in placing the nation upon an efficient war footing, and both military and economic aids were planned for Britain and her allies.

"The most effective contribution Canada can make in support of the allies," said the Prime Minister, "Is certain to differ greatly from our contribution in the last war. Our contribution to economic warfare may easily prove to be the most important of all. This is widely recognized in Great Britain.

"A leading economic journal has suggested that in addition to our traditional part as the granary of the Commonwealth, Canada may also become its arsenal. Our relative security from the hazards of air bombing, together with our relative nearness to Europe, both point in that direction."

42,000 MEN IN RESERVE

In addition to a garrison of 10,000 for Canadian seaports, the Prime Minister said, there are 42,000 men in a reserve force of two divisions and a number of additional units.

Mr. Mackenzie King referred to recruiting of French-Canadian units, declaring, "It is not without interest that the Maisonneuve Regiment of Montreal, true to the best traditions of old Canada, was among the first to reach its complement."

The Canadian navy, he said, had nearly 6,000 officers and men in service by mid-September, about 4,000 more than peacetime establishment. The navy was co-operating with allied naval services in convoy work as well as guarding Canadian coastlines. The air force was aiding in this work, Mr. Mackenzie King said.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 29730 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Globe and Mail

Date Nov. 1/39.

Subject

Premier Conceives Air Training Plan As Decisive Factor

Dominion's Contribution to Economic Warfare Also to Be Vital, He Is Certain; Forecasts Shipyards Soon to Be Working at Capacity

EFFORT 'EFFECTIVE, NOT SPECTACULAR'

Ottawa, Oct. 31 (Staff).—The final victory in the gigantic struggle now being waged may be shaped upon Canadian soil, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the nation tonight over a national radio network.

The turning point to victory for the Allied cause may well be, he said, the mighty air force which Canada in co-operation with other Empire Governments is now building.

"Advanced training on a very large scale, involving in the first year many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, will be concentrated in Canada. This may well mean that the final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil—for who can exaggerate the importance of this great co-operative effort in the training of men and the forging of an overwhelming air strength," said the Prime Minister.

This was the second of a series by the Prime Minister on Canada's war effort, an effort which, he said, would not be spectacular, but which would be effective.

But it was not only in the air that Canada would help in Britain's final thrust against the enemy, but also on the economic front.

"Our contribution to economic warfare may easily prove to be the most important of all," he said.

The Dominion was in a better position now than in 1914 to help Great Britain, and Canada's contribution would be strengthened because the nation's effort was carefully planned, he declared. This would be no "unplanned and irresponsible campaign," he said.

The Prime Minister revealed that Canadian dockyards were now working to capacity and that the shipyards soon would be.

Mr. Mackenzie King gave his pledge that there would be not the slightest hint of political patronage in any action connected with the war effort and he assured that on the military side there would be no wasteful sacrifice.

"In what promises to be a long and exhausting struggle our contribution will be all the more effective for careful planning," he said.

Mr. Mackenzie King gave a swift review of Canada's program from the first rumblings of war to the present in an effort to "afford some idea of what is involved in changing a nation's economy from a peacetime to a wartime basis."

Operations of the navy and air forces have become of paramount importance in armed co-operation with the Allies, the Prime Minister said.

As a result these two branches of the service were being speedily augmented and had already performed valuable service in convoy and patrol work on the Atlantic coast.

"Our dockyards are, and our shipyards will soon be working to capacity," the Prime Minister said. He added that protection of the Newfoundland coast and the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon —"no less imperative to Canada's security than to their own" — was being carried out with fully armed regular and auxiliary fighting ships.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to the people of Quebec who, in a general election last Wednesday, gave overwhelming support to the Liberal Party and to the war policies of the Federal Government.

"It is doubtful if Canada could have made in the first two months of the war, a more helpful contribution to the cause of the Allies than that signified by the decisive pronouncement of a week ago," he said.

"Certainly nothing which has happened in our country since Confederation has contributed more to Canadian unity. Upon the maintenance of national unity, more than upon all else, will depend the measure of the success of Canada's effort in the present war."

The Prime Minister warned against the mistake of applying the same considerations to the present war as to the first Great War. Since the last struggle there had been a complete change in the technique of warfare, he pointed out, and only great sacrifice of men and money would result if the efforts then effective were relied upon now.

In the first Great War Canada's western coast was protected by Japan, which was an ally, and Russia was also an ally. Now defense of the Pacific coast was Canada's responsibility. Similarly the defense of the Atlantic coast had assumed more serious proportions.

"We must also be prepared to do our share in convoying shipping. Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war in defense of the territory and immediate interests of Canada," he said.

"In the actual defense of Canada the air force is no less important than the naval service. The importance of the air force for the territorial defense of Canada, though less spectacular, may become as great as its importance to the Allied effort overseas."

Close co-operation and understanding between the Allies was necessary, the Prime Minister said, and for this reason Resources Minister Crerar went to London for conversations with the British Government.

Turning to the economic side of Canada's effort the Prime Minister stressed the importance, sometimes overlooked by the ordinary citizen, of a constant flow of the material necessities of war.

"In order to have the tremendous quantities of supplies available at the right time and in the right place, it is imperative that the economic life of Canada be reorganized, but not disorganized," the Prime Minister said.

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"The economic forces of the country require to be mobilized just as the armed forces are mobilized. This task can be performed in the main only by the National Government. Its adequate performance, however, demands the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities as well as business, labor, the farmers and other primary producers, and of voluntary organizations of all kinds."

Outlining steps leading to establishment of the War Supply Board which tomorrow takes over the duties of the pre-war Defense Purchasing Board, the Prime Minister said this body would mobilize Canadian resources and also act as purchasing agent for the British war purchasing mission which came to Canada Sept. 8.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

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Subject

PREMIER SAYS CANADIAN AID WILL TIP VICTORY BALANCE

Her Air Force Role May Be Decisive, Declares Mr. King

AVOID OLD ERRORS

By H. R. ARMSTRONG

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Final victory in the present war may be shaped on Canadian soil, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told a coast to coast air audience last night. And upon maintenance of national unity, more than all else, will depend the success of the Dominion's war effort, the Canadian premier declared.

Outlining the tremendous scope of the Dominion's activities to prosecute the conflict, Mr. King stressed that in modern warfare the emphasis has shifted from man power to mechanical equipment, technical skill, material resources and economic strength.

For that reason, the prime minister said, the size of Canada's expeditionary land forces was not an index of the Dominion's effort in support of the Allies. Of at least equal importance were the fighting forces on the sea and in the air. He asked his hearers to realize that the Dominion's contribution to economic warfare may easily prove to be the most important of all.

May Not be Spectacular

The immensity and many sidedness of Canada's contribution, therefore called for cool judgment and balanced strategy.

"We are not concerned to make it spectacular, but we are vitally concerned to make it effective," Mr. King declared. "It must be a planned and concerted national effort." To that end he called for the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities as well as of business, labor, primary producers and voluntary organizations of all kinds.

He emphasized that in all phases of war effort Canada is better prepared than at the outset of the last war, to take large scale, effective steps. The government must avoid, he said, errors of hasty and confused action such as led to needless sacrifice of men and treasure in the last war. To accomplish that the administration had been striving to make certain that the foundations were well and truly laid. Canada's participation was neither unplanned nor irresponsible. The old errors and mistakes were not being repeated.

Dealing with military measures, Mr. King revealed that 10,000 armed Canadians garrison the Dominion's seaports. Over 42,000 men are under arms in the two divisions of reserve forces and auxiliary units, and nearly 6,000 officers and men are on duty with Canadian naval forces.

Defence of Coast

In contrast with the last war, when Russia and Japan were allies, the Dominion must now assume, as far as possible, defence of the Pacific coast, he explained. Because of early submarine activities, naval defence of the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast have also assumed more serious proportions, he stated. No one could foretell to what extent the air and naval forces would be required to defend coastal areas, territorial waters and trade routes near Canadian harbors.

The Canadian navy on the Atlantic coast was taking part in convoy systems, Mr. King stated, and not a single ship leaving Canada has been lost. In addition, Dominion naval forces were helping in the protection of Newfoundland and the West Indies.

By far the most important development in the air, said the prime minister, is the Empire air project, centring in Canada. Advanced training on a very large scale, involving the first year many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, would be concentrated in the Dominion. This forging in Canada of an overwhelming air strength might well prove to be the deciding factor for victory.

Canada might well, also, become one of the important Empire arsenals, Mr. King predicted. The Dominion's capacity to produce sinews of war, munitions, military supplies and essential foodstuffs, was far greater than in 1914, he asserted. To that end the industrial economic resources of Canada were being fully martialled.

To Prosecute Profiteers

The heavy cost of the war, he promised, would be shared equally by all citizens. He also warned that there would be no hesitation in taking criminal proceedings against all found to be hoarding or profiteering in necessities of life. If deemed necessary, he stated, the war-time prices board might license manufacturers and fix maximum prices.

The prime minister solemnly reiterated his promise that all possible precautions would be taken to see that partisanship, personal influence or political patronage provide no avenue to promotion, personal advancement or private or corporate profit.

He warned that the war might last three years or longer and that staying power, in the final analysis, might prove decisive.

The government, he said, had been engaged not only on the military and economic fronts, but also on the political front. He regarded it as doubtful if Canada could have made, within the first two months of war, a more helpful contribution to the Allied cause than the decisive Quebec vote in favor of war participation and the government's policies to make it effective. Declaring a unified and co-ordinated war program to be all important, Mr. King expressed the view that nothing since confederation had contributed more to Canadian unity than the overwhelming pronouncement of Quebec electors.

Parliament Called

The text of Mr. King's address follows:

Fellow Canadians:

On Friday evening last, I sought to clarify the issue in the present war. Tonight, I wish to outline Canada's war effort. This I shall attempt only insofar as parliament and the government are concerned. Of our country's co-operative effort, as voluntarily organized in other ways, I shall leave it to others to speak.

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As you will recall, it was on Sept. 7 that parliament met in spec[illegible] war session. I made it clear that parliament had been summoned to decide whether or not Canada should enter the war. Both Houses were informed that the vote on the address would constitute the decision of parliament. By Sept. 9 the address had been adopted unanimously by the senate, and all but unanimously by the House of Commons. Upon adjournment of the Commons, the cabinet met in my office shortly before midnight. An order-in-council was passed informing His Majesty the King of the decision of parliament. The order was later approved by his excellency the governor-general. It advised that a proclamation be issued by the King declaring that a state of war existed between Canada and Germany.

The contents of the order-in-council were communicated by cable to the Canadian high commissioner in London. On the morning of Sunday, Sept. 10, the advice of his majesty's government in Canada was communicated by the high commissioner to the King, who at the time was at Windsor. His majesty immediately signified his approval, and a proclamation in the King's name was issued as soon as word of his majesty's approval reached Ottawa by cable. The proclamation was published in a special issue of the Canada Gazette which appeared on Sunday morning at 11.35, Eastern Standard Time.

His majesty's words as set forth in the proclamation were: "We do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with the German Reich exists, and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939."

$100,000,000 Grant Made

When parliament resumed its sittings at three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 11, Canada was already at war. Shortly before two o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 13, parliament was prorogued by the governor-general. Within these two days, the legislative measures required for the prosecution of the war had been debated, passed through successive stages in both Houses, and given the royal assent.

The most important legislation was necessarily financial. A grant of $100,000,000 was made to his majesty for the immediate use of the government in prosecuting the war. In order to raise the money, existing taxes were increased and new taxes imposed. Provision was made for the creation, when deemed necessary, of a new department of government, to be entitled the department of munitions and supply. Other measures were enacted to establish a patriotic fund, and to give proper regulation to war charities.

It will be seen that the proceedings of the special session were completed within a single week's time. There were three reasons, in particular, why parliament was able to despatch its business so quickly. The first of these was the co-operative attitude of the members of both Houses, and of all political parties. There was a general desire that the support to be given by Canada to Britain and France should be given as speedily and effectively as possible. There was, too, I believe, a desire to make clear to the world that a democracy was as capable of meeting a great crisis as a dictatorship. There was equally a determination to show that the will of the nation could be expressed decisively by a free parliament. These aims found expression in the words of the speech from the throne used by his excellency at the time of proroguing parliament:

"The promptness with which you have acted affords unmistakable evidence of the ability of a free people, through its representatives in a free parliament, to meet the grave emergencies of war."

The second reason why parliament was able to act so quickly was the existence, as a part of the law of Canada, of the War Measures Act of 1914. Framed expressly to meet the emergency of war, or of apprehended war, this act enabled the government to take measures which, otherwise, would have required the specific authority of parliament. As soon as the government had valid reasons for apprehending the outbreak of hostilities, steps were taken, well in advance of the meeting of parliament, to ensure the defence of Canada against sudden attack. Since the proclamation of a state of war, most of the other measures required, apart from the granting of money and the imposing of taxes, have been taken in virtue of the same authority. The War Measures Act enabled the government to act quickly to meet emergencies, while leaving to parliament the essential decisions.

Avoid Loss of Time

The third factor which contributed to the rapid and decisive action of parliament was the care given by the government to the preparation, in advance, of essential features of its legislative program. As from time to time danger threatened, the government, as was its duty, had kept constantly in mind the need of preparedness in the eventuality of war. As a consequence, when war did break out in Europe, which threatened to involve Great Britain and other parts of the British Commonwealth, we were in a position to take the immediate steps necessary to have our own defences in order. We were also able to have parliament assembled in a week's time, and the legislative program in readiness for immediate presentation to parliament.

Upon the foundations prepared by the government, and so speedily laid by parliament, we are now developing Canada's war effort. Our actions have been controlled by the belief that, if we are to avoid errors of hasty and confused action, such as led to needless sacrifice of blood and treasure in the last war, the foundations must be well and truly laid. In what promises to be a long and exhausting struggle, our contribution will be all the more effective for careful planning. Modern war is a grim business. It demands cool judgment, and a balanced strategy.

I stated in parliament last March that, in the event of Canada taking part in a war, "participation could not be passive or formal, nor would it be unplanned or irresponsible." I added that it was clear that the conditions determining the nature of participation in such a conflict had undergone a great change since the last war. I should like now to say something about those changed conditions; about the nature of the present conflict, and the policies essential to a successful prosecution of the struggle.

Those of you who have read the war memoirs of Mr. Lloyd George, will have been impressed by the frequency of his references, throughout the four volumes, to the most fatal of all the errors of the last war. This was the tendency to imitate, or, worse still, to follow mechanically, what had been done in previous wars. Mr. Lloyd George mentions again and again the failure to realize that times change, and, with them, the weapons and technique of war itself. His memoirs are largely the story of his struggle against the tendency to do things in the same old way, and to repeat the old errors and the old mistakes.

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Misleading Comparisons

The war of 1914-1918 is still vividly remembered by all who lived through those years. That memory inevitably provokes comparisons. Such comparisons, for several reasons, are apt to be misleading. Many new weapons have been developed as a result of discoveries and inventions made in the last war. Some of these developments were unforeseen even at its conclusion. When we recall that, at the beginning of the last war, neither submarines nor aircraft played any appreciable part, we are better able to realize that we are faced with a new kind of war. In 1914, governments were still mainly concerned about the number of men they could place in the field. What happened in 1914 should not be blindly repeated in 1939. New weapons demand a new technique of warfare.

Many of us still recall the feeling, widespread in 1914, that the war would be over within eight or nine weeks. W were incredulous when Kitchener prophesied that it would last at least four years. Today, we have no such easy optimism. The most competent military authorities believe this is not likely to be a short war. They advise that we prepare for a war of at least three years' duration. Of course, no one can really foretell whether it will last that long, or whether it may go on even longer. All we know certainly is that we must prepare for a long and terrible struggle in which staying power, the power to hold out to the end, may well be decisive.

For Canada, the present war presents problems which did not exist in 1914. We have, today, far greater responsibilities for the defence of our own territory and, especially, our coasts. In the war of 1914-1918, the defence of Canada was a secondary matter compared with our contribution to the Allies overseas. Apart from guarding the approaches to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast, little was required in the way of Canadian defence. The two great powers on the far side of the Pacific, Russia and Japan, were allies of Great Britain. Japan assumed the task of naval patrol in the Pacific—the task, in fact, of defending our British Columbian coast. Today, at all times, we must be prepared, insofar as we can, to defend our western coast for ourselves. Furthermore, in the present war, submarine warfare has been faced from the outset. The problem of naval defence of the Atlantic coast and the St. Lawrence has assumed more serious proportions. Newfoundland and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon stand at our very door. Their protection is not less imperative to Canada's security than to their own. We must, also, be prepared to do our share in convoying shipping. Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war, in defence of the territory and immediate interests of Canada.

Different Contribution

In the actual defence of Canada, the air force is no less important than the naval service. No one can tell to what extent, before the war is over, the air force, as well as the naval service, may be required to protect our coastal areas, our ports and shipping terminals, our territorial waters, and the focal areas of our trade routes adjacent to our harbor mouths. The importance of the air force for the territorial defence of Canada, though less spectacular, may become as great as its importance to the allied effort overseas.

Canadian effort at the beginning of the war of 1914-1918 was centred on an expeditionary force. Throughout the war public attention was focused on Canada's army in the field. We shall naturally follow with the keenest interest the achievements of the military forces we send overseas. However, in this war, our effort will be concerned, at least in equal measure, with the fighting forces on the sea and in the air.

The most effective contribution Canada can make in support of the Allies is certain to differ greatly from our contribution in the last war. Our contribution to economic warfare may easily prove to be the most important of all. This is widely recognized in Great Britain. A leading economic journal has suggested that in addition to our traditional part as the granary of the Commonwealth, Canada may also become its arsenal. Our relative security from the hazards of air bombing, together with our relative nearness to Europe, both point in this direction. In outlining the government's policy in parliament, I said: "Canada is, of all non-European countries, the nearest and surest source of these indispensable materials and supplies. It may be said with assurance that a determined national effort to bring our industry and agriculture to the point of highest efficiency, and to keep them at that high level, will be of the utmost importance to the common cause."

I come now to the outline of what, in addition to planning, has thus far been accomplished. I have indicated some of the many directions in which the present war will make demands upon our resources, both human and material. Each of these demands will be costly. The necessary money can only come from taxation and borrowing, and there are limits to both. This, next to our determination to prevent unnecessary wastage of human lives, affords the strongest of reasons why we should seek to avoid spasmodic action and unrelated activities. So far as it is possible, Canada's effort in this war must be a planned and concerted national effort.

On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, we began consultations with the British government in order to work out the most helpful lines of co-operation. As a result of these consultations, we were able, as soon as Canada entered the war, to proceed at once to organize our share of the joint effort.

Our contribution to the war has two outstanding aspects, the military and the economic. I shall review first our progress on the military side.

When the international situation became critical, late in August, we called up the militia for voluntary service. On Sept. 1, a part of the militia was placed on active service in Canada. Essential measures were taken for internal security and the preservation of public order. Coastal defence armament has been manned, batteries have been added to the defences of the main seaports and terminals on both coasts, and aircraft provided for the defence of airports and harbors. Ten thousand armed Canadians provide garrisons for our seaports. A reserve force consisting of two divisions and a number of additional units has been organized with a strength of over 42,000 men. The units designed for overseas service have been selected so that all parts of Canada will be represented. The force includes four French-speaking infantry battalions. It is not without interest that the Maisonneuve Regiment of Montreal, true to the best traditions of old Canada, was amongst the first to reach its complement.

The Royal Canadian Navy, immediately at the outbreak of war, took comprehensive measures for the defence of Canadian ports and coasts. The Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and certain naval voluntary reserves have been called up. By the middle of September, nearly 6,000 officers and men of the Canadian Navy and reserve, or 4,000 more than the peace-time strength, were either afloat, or at their bases.

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Our destroyers made record voyages to move to their predetermined stations. Our reserve merchant vessels, and fishing boats, and other small craft, were requisitioned, and are now efficiently performing their allotted duties. Our ships on the Atlantic coast are taking part in the convoy system, and to date not a single ship leaving Canada has been lost. Our dockyards are, and our shipyards will soon be, working to capacity. Our mine sweepers are performing their important duties. Our regular and auxiliary fighting ships are fully armed with torpedoes, depth charges and ammunition. Our naval forces are, in addition, co-operating with the British navy in the protection of Newfoundland and the West Indies.

The Canadian Air Force

The eyes of our people have turned, with particular interest and pride, to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The air record of Canada in the last war, and the gallantry, the self-reliance, and the mechanical skill of our Canadian youth, have kindled the imagination and fired the enthusiasm of the Allied nations, as well as our own. At the outbreak of war, all available squadrons were moved to their war stations, with special concentrations upon the east coast. The air force is at present assisting in the patrol of the shipping lanes of the Atlantic seaboard, the convoying of merchant vessels, and the varied business of national defence.

By far the most important development in the air is the agreement between the governments of Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia, to establish in Canada advanced training facilities for pilots from all four countries. On the 15th of this month, a British air training mission, headed by Lord Riverdale, arrived in Ottawa. They are being joined by similar missions, now on their way from Australia and New Zealand, to work out the details of the scheme with the officials of the Canadian government. All the countries involved, including ourselves, will be individually responsible for elementary training. Advanced training on a very large scale, involving the first year, many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, will be concentrated in Canada. This may well mean that the final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil—for who can exaggerate the importance of this great co-operative effort in the training of men and the forging of an overwhelming air strength.

Apart from the measures for the immediate territorial defence of Canada, which had been prepared for long in advance, the problem of working out our full military effort has inevitably involved much detailed consideration.

Crerar to London

It is essential that Canada keep in step with the Allied powers. To do so, we have been in constant touch with the British government, which, in turn, has been in closest association with the French. In order that our own and the other governments may have more complete information, one of our senior ministers, Mr. Crerar, has recently gone to London for direct conversation with the British government and representatives of the other governments of the commonwealth. In our military effort, we are determined to avoid wasteful sacrifice. We are not concerned to make it spectacular; but we are vitally concerned to make it effective.

I turn now from the military to the economic aspect of our war effort. In embarking upon a war, the public naturally think first of the fighting forces, and, only secondarily, of war materials and supplies. I have already shown that in modern warfare the emphasis has shifted from crude man-power to material resources and technical skill. The equipment of war: rifles, machine guns, field guns, tanks, submarines, destroyers, mine sweepers, cruisers, battleships, and, above all, aircraft, are not only increasingly costly to produce, but they are required in ever greater quantities. War has an ever-growing appetite for munitions of all kinds: cartridges, high explosive shells, bombs and torpedoes. Troops require shelter, clothing and foodstuffs.

In order to have the tremendous quantities of supplies available at the right time, and in the right place, it is imperative that the economic life of Canada be reorganized, but not disorganized. The economic forces of the country require to be mobilized, just as the armed forces are mobilized. This task can be performed, in the main, only by the national government. Its adequate performance, however, demands the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities, as well as of business, labor, the farmers and other primary producers, and of voluntary organizations of all kinds.

Speaking in parliament on Sept. 8, I emphasized the urgent necessity of a constant supply of munitions and equipment, and the ability of Canada, both industrially and geographically, to meet these needs in large measure. Canada's capacity to produce the sinews of war—munitions and military supplies of all kinds, as well as essential foodstuffs—is far greater than it was in 1914.

Defence Purchasing Board

Our financial machinery also has developed. We have far more effective means for the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources. We are accustomed to think of mobilization as a term which is applied to the armed forces. In modern warfare, in which material resources are so vital, the term has come to be used to describe the re-organization and co-ordination of the economic resources of the nation. By the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources, we mean the bringing together and making available, for the ends they are expected to serve, these vast essentials of war.

The government had not waited for the outbreak of war to tackle the problem of war purchases and supply. It was known that the organization and mobilization of the resources and industries available to Canada, in the contingency of war, would necessitate, at the outset, a survey of Canadian industry and industrial capacity. This survey was completed some time ago. At the session of parliament prior to the war, provision was made for the establishment of a defence purchasing board. The board was set up in July and had begun to function actively before the outbreak of war.

War conditions demanded speedier procedure and wider powers than we felt were justified in peace time. These were given under provisions of the War Measures Act. The government, at the same time, proceeded to establish a war supply board, with enlarged powers and increased personnel. The organization of the war supply board has been completed. It will, tomorrow morning, take over the duties of the defence purchasing board. The war supply board will continue the

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task of organizing and mobilizing the nation's resources and industries, and dealing with the problems involved in the handling of supplies, the construction and extension of defence projects, and the approval of contracts for equipment and supplies required by all three branches of our armed forces.

Since Sept. 8 the British government has had a war purchasing mission in Canada. Arrangements have been made between that mission and the government for the war supply board to act as purchasing agent in Canada for supplies for the United Kingdom. The war supply board will thus be responsible for the mobilization in Canada of all available resources of industrial production to meet the needs of our Allies and ourselves.

To Stop Profiteering

The government is determined that the difficulties experienced in the last war, in securing munitions and supplies rapidly, and in adequate volume, shall not arise from any failure to provide an adequate organization, in Canada, to meet the demands of the present war. We therefore, as I have already indicated, obtained authority from parliament to set up a separate department of munitions and supply, whenever it may be felt by the government that the progress of the war demands a more elaborate organization.

Within a few hours of the outbreak of war, the government established the war-time prices and trade board to prevent hoarding, profiteering, and undue rise in prices of necessities. The duties and powers of the board are extensive. It confers with manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers with a view to enlisting their co-operation in ensuring reasonable prices,, adequate supplies and equitable distribution of all necessaries of life. If deemed necessary for the prevention of excessive demand or excessive price the board may license manufacturers or dealers or fix maximum prices.

Wherever, after investigation, hoarding or profiteering has been found to exist, the board has not hesitated, and will not hesitate, to take criminal proceedings. Special administrators have been appointed under the war-time prices and trade board, for wool, sugar, hides and leather and coal. It may be necessary for the board, from time to time, to appoint other administrators to supervise trading in other commodities, where such supervision is required to maintain a proper balance in the national economy and to protect the interests of consumers.

Among other agencies organized to assist the government in the mobilization of our economic resources, are an agricultural supplies committee, to direct and co-ordinate the production of essential foods and fibres; and a licensing board, which has the function of licensing shipping. An economic advisory committee has also been appointed to study economic problems as they arise during the war, and to advise the government, from time to time, in connection with the co-ordination of the work of governmental boards and agencies operating in the economic field.

Importance of Finance

Our whole war effort, both military and economic, at home as well as overseas, depends, as I have already said, upon finance. Without a wisely planned apportioning of our financial resources, neither our military forces nor our industrial and agricultural resources could be put to work for the defence of our cause. Internally and externally, we are today in a much better position, than was the case in 1914, to control our finances and to ensure that the economic burdens of the war are shared equitably by all citizens. By means of our broadly-based tax system we shall seek to meet, as the war proceeds, as much as we can of the financial costs of the war. The war budget, although necessarily burdensome, was founded upon the very just principle of taxation—ability to pay. Upon those making profits from the war, we have placed a heavy excess profits tax.

The success of the recent short-term loan, bearing interest at two per cent., is a tribute to the wisdom of our financial policy. A large part of the proceeds of this war loan is being used to buy back, from Great Britain, a block of Canadian securities, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., which the British government wishes to sell in order to buy Canadian wheat, bacon, cheese and other primary products, as well as munitions and warlike equipment. In this way the war loan will not only be helping Great Britain, but also Canada.

Among other important financial measures, adopted during the first month of war, has been the setting up of a complete system of exchange control, to conserve our financial resources, and particularly our supplies of foreign exchange. This measure has been generally acclaimed as the best and fairest way of preventing the dissipation of our capital into speculative or other unessential uses abroad.

The government has also taken measures to ensure the internal security of Canada. Provision has been made for the registration of aliens, for protection against sabotage and espionage, and for effective censorship under a censorship co-ordination committee. In every aspect of Canada's war effort, my colleagues and I have taken and will continue to take all possible precautions to see that partisanship, personal influence, or political patronage provide no avenue to promotion, personal advancemen or private or corporate profit. W have, in our war effort, been great ly encouraged and materially as sisted by the all but overwhelmin offers of voluntary service for wa work of all kinds. These unsoli cited offers are a tribute to th spirit of the Canadian people.

Active On All Fronts

A voluntary service registratio bureau has been established to co ordinate these offers of service Especially gratifying has been th co-operative attitude of the organ izations of Canadian labor, and o the veterans of the last war.

I regret that the time at my disposal prevents me from making mention of the organization o many other phases of Canada's war effort, or of giving a fuller accoun of what has been accomplished The mere outline I have given will be sufficient, I hope, to afford some idea of what is involved in changing a nation's economy from a peace-time to a war-time basis.

I have said nothing whatever of our inter-imperial and international relations. I ought, perhaps, to say that no matters have been more important nor required more careful consideration than many of the constitutional, diplomatic and political problems which the war has served to raise. It is not alone in relation to other parts of the commonwealth and to foreign countries that questions of the kind have arisen. In its determination to sustain and further Canada's war effort, the government has found it necessary to be active on the political, as well as on the military and economic fronts. It is doubtful if Canada could have made, within the first two months of war, a more helpful contribution to the cause of the Allies than that signified by the decisive political pronouncement of a week ago. Certainly nothing which has happened in our country, since Confederation, has contributed more to Canadian unity. Upon the maintenance of national unity, more than upon all else, will depend the measure of the success of Canada's effort in the present war.

PRESS CLIPPINGS D 29737 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL

Date NOV 1 1939

Subject

Final Victory May Rest With Canada

Prime Minister King Emphasizes Importance of Empire Air Training Plan

Concentration of the Empire's basic air training in this Dominion "may well mean that final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil", Prime Minister King declared in a broadcast address Tuesday night.

Describing the increased responsibilities of Canada for coastal defence, as compared with the first Great War, the Prime Minister prophesied Canadian shipyards "will soon be working to capacity."

Describes Air Force Steps.

With "the organization of Canada's war effort" as his theme, in the second of a series of two addresses over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's national network, the Prime Minister spoke of the negotiations now progressing for training in Canada of thousands of airmen for the forces of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

"All the countries involved, including ourselves, will be individually responsible for elementary training. Advanced training on a very large scale, involving the first year, many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, will be concentrated in Canada.

"This may well mean that the final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil—for who can exaggerate the importance of this great co-operative effort in the training of men and the forging of an overwhelming air strength."

Mr. King gave a swift review of Canada's program from the first rumblings of war to the present in an effort to "afford some idea of what is involved in changing a nation's economy from a peace time to a war time basis."

Dividing the Dominion's responsibility for prosecution of the war into two phases—military and economic — the Prime Minister said the latter would be of tremendous importance, if less spectacular.

Operations of the navy and air forces have become of paramount importance in armed co-operation with the Allies.

As a esult these two branches of the service were being speedily augmented and had already performed valuable service in convoy and patrol work on the Atlantic coast.

"Our dockyards are, and our shipyards will soon be working to capacity". That protection of the Newfoundland coast and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon—"no less imperative to Canada's security than to their own"—was being carried out with fully armed regular and auxiliary fighting ships.

Tribute To Quebec.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to the people of Quebec who, in a general election last Wednesday, gave overwhelming support to the Liberal party and to the war policies of the federal government.

"It is doubtful if Canada could have made, in the first two months of the war, a more helpful contribution to the cause of the Allies than that signified by the decisive pronouncement a week ago."

"Certainly nothing which has happened in our country since Confederation, has contributed more to Canadian unitl. Upon the maintenance of national unity, more than upon all else, will depend the measure of the success of Canada's effort in the present war."

The Prime Minister gave a brief description of the various bodies created since the war to consolidate and further the military and economic effort, mobilize monetary, industrial and material resources, protect the public from exploitation and maintain internal security.

The Prime Minister recalled that when Parliament met in special session September 7, "I made it clear that Parliament had been summoned to decide whether or not Canada should enter the war."

Both Houses were advised that adoption of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne would be taken as endorsation of Canada's becoming a belligerent. By September 9 the Address was adopted, with some opposition in the House but unanimously in the Senate.

Early next morning a proclamation was issued in the name of the King that "a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the 10th day of September, 1939".

Why Speed Was Possible.

Parliament completed its work speedily and prorogued on the afternoon of Sept. 13. There were three reasons why this swift despatch of business was possible.

"The first of these was the co-operative attitude of the members of both Houses and of all political parties.

"The second reason was the existence as part of the law of Canada of the War Measures Act of 1914. Framed to meet the emergency of war or of apprehended war, this act enabled the Government to take measures which otherwise would have required the specific authority of Parliament.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 29738

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"The third factor was the care given by the Government to the preparation in advance of essential features of its legislative program.

"As from time to time danger threatened, the Government, as was its duty, had kept constantly in mind the need of preparedness in the eventuality of war."

The Prime Minister warned against the mistake of applying the same considerations to the present war as to the first Great War. Since the last struggle there had been a complete change in the technique of warfare and only great sacrifice of men and money would result if the efforts then effective were relied upon now.

Coast Defence Up to Canada.

In the first Great War Canada's Western coast was protected by Japan which was an ally, and Russia was also an ally. Now defence of the Pacific Coast is Canada's responsibility. Similarly the defence of the Atlantic Coast has assumed more serious proportions.

"Newfoundland and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon stand at our very door. Their protection is no less imperative to Canada's security than to their own.

"We must also be prepared to do our share in convoying shipping. Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war in defence of the territory and immediate interests of Canada.

"In the actual defence of Canada the Air Force is no less important than the naval service. The importance of the Air Force for the territorial defence of Canada, though less spectacular, may become as great as its importance to the Allied effort overseas."

Mr. King said Canada's contribution to economic warfare "may easily prove to be most important of all."

He stressed the importance of mobilizing Canada's resources so that the utmost assistance may be given in food and war material.

Reviews Mobilization.

The Prime Minister reviewed steps taken at the first sign of hostilities to mobilize the militia, man coastal defences and set the stage for aerial defence.

"Ten thousand armed Canadians provide garrisons for our seaports. A reserve force consisting of two divisions and a number of additional units has been organized with a strength of over 42,000 men.

"The units designed for overseas service have been selected so that all parts of Canada will be represented. The force includes four French-speaking infantry battalions."

With the calling up of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and certain voluntary reserves nearly 6,000 officers and men were on duty with the Canadian navy by the middle of September.

"Our ships on the Atlantic coast are taking part in the convoy system and to date not a single ship leaving Canada has been lost. Our dockyards are, and our shipyards will soon be, working to capacity."

Close co-operation and understanding between the Allies was necessary and for this reason Resources Minister Crerar went to London for conversations with the British Government.

Avoid Wasteful Sacrifice.

"In our military service we are determined to avoid wasteful sacrifice. We are not concerned to make it spectacular, but we are vitally concerned to make it effective."

Turning to the economic side of Canada's effort the Prime Minister stressed the importance, sometimes overlooked by the ordinary citizen, of a constant flow of the material necessities of war.

"In order to have the tremendous quantities of supplies available at the right time and in the right place it is imperative that the economic life of Canada be reorganized, but not disorganized.

"The economic forces of the country require to be mobilized just as the armed forces are mobilized. This task can be performed in the main only by the national government. Its adequate performance, however, demands the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities as well as business, labor, the farmers and other primary producers, and of voluntary organizations of all kinds."

Outlining steps leading to establishment of the War Supply Board which tomorrow takes over the duties of the pre-war defence purchasing board, the Prime Minister said this body would mobilize Canadian resources and also act as purchasing agent for the British War Purchasing Mission which came to Canada Sept. 8.

PRESS CLIPPINGS D 29739 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN

Date NOV 1 1939

Subject

Final Victory May Be Shaped in Canada Says Prime Minister King

Refers to Concentration of Empire's Basic Air Training In This Dominion. Describes Increased Responsibility for Coastal Defence and Announces Shipyards Will Soon Be Working To Capacity. Pays Tribute To People of Quebec Province.

Concentration of the Empire's basic air training in this Dominion "may well mean that final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil," Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared in a broadcast address last night.

Activity in Shipyards.

Describing the increased responsibilities of Canada for coastal defence, as compared with the first Great War, the Prime Minister prophesied Canadian shipyards "will soon be working to capacity."

With "the organization of Canada's war effort" as his theme, in the second of a series of two addresses over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's national network, the Prime Minister spoke of the negotiations now progressing for training in Canada of thousands of airmen for the forces of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Thousands of Men.

"All the countries involved, including ourselves, will be individually responsible for elementary training," said Mr. Mackenzie King. "Advanced training on a very large scale, involving the first year, many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, will be concentrated in Canada.

"This may well mean that the final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil—for who can exaggerate the importance of this great co-operative effort in the training of men and the forging of an overwhelming air strength."

Mr. Mackenzie King gave a swift review of Canada's program from the first rumblings of war to the present in an effort to "afford some idea of what is involved in changing a nation's economy from a peace-time to a war-time basis."

Military and Economic.

Dividing the Dominion's responsibility for prosecution of the war into two phases—military and economic—the Prime Minister said the latter would be of tremendous importance, if less spectacular.

Operations of the navy and air forces have become of paramount importance in armed co-operation with the Allies, the Prime Minister said.

As a result these two branches of the service were being speedily augmented and had already performed valuable service in convoy and patrol work on the Atlantic coast.

"Our dockyards are, and our shipyards will soon be working to capacity," the Prime Minister said. He added that protection of the Newfoundland coast and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon—"no less imperative to Canada's security than to their own"—was being carried out with fully armed regular and auxiliary fighting ships.

To People of Quebec.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to the people of Quebec who, in a general election last Wednesday, gave overwhelming support to the Liberal party and to the war policies of the federal government.

"It is doubtful if Canada could have made, in the first two months of the war, a more helpful contribution to the cause of the Allies than that signified by the decisive pronouncement of a week ago," he said.

"Certainly nothing which has happened in our country since Confederation, has contributed more to Canadian unity. Upon the maintenance of national unity, more than upon all else, will depend the measure of the success of Canada's effort in the present war."

To Consolidate Effort.

The Prime Minister gave a brief description of the various bodies created since the war to consolidate and further the military and economic effort, mobilize monetary, industrial and material resources, protect the public from exploitation and maintain internal security.

The Prime Minister recalled that when Parliament met in special session Sept. 7, "I made it clear that Parliament had been summoned to decide whether or not Canda should enter the war."

Both Houses were advised that adoption of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne would be taken as endorsation of Canada's becoming a belligerent. By Sept. 9 the address was adopted, with some opposition in the House but unanimously in the Senate.

Early next morning a proclamation was issued in the name of the King that "a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canad as and from the 10th day of September 1939."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D 29740

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Swift Action.

Parliament completed its work speedily and prorogued on the afternoon of Sept. 13. There were three reasons, the Prime Minister said, why this swift despatch of business was possible:

"The first of these was the co-operative attitude of the members of both Houses and of all political parties.

"The second reason was the existence as part of the law of Canada of the War Measures Act of 1914 Framed to meet the emergency of war or of apprehended war, this act enabled the government to take measures which otherwise would have required the specific authority of Parliament.

"The third factor which contributed to the rapid and decisive action of Parliament was the care given by the government to the preparation in advance of essential features of its legislative program.

"As from time to time danger threatened, the government, as was its duty, had kept constantly in mind the need of preparedness in the eventuality of war."

Complete Change.

The Prime Minister warned against the mistake of applying the same considerations to the present war as to the first Great War. Since the last struggle there had been a complete change in the technique of warfare, he pointed out, and only great sacrifice of men and money would result if the efforts then effective were relied upon now.

In the first Great War Canada's Western coast was protected by Japan which was an ally, and Russia was also an ally. Now defence of the Pacific coast is Canada's responsibility. Similarly the defence of the Atlantic coast has assumed more serious proportions.

"Newfoundland and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon stand at our very door," said Mr. Mackenzie King. "Their protection is no less imperative to Canada's security than to their own.

Convoy Duty.

"We must also be prepared to do our share in convoying shipping. Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war in defence of the territory and immediate interests of Canada.

"In the actual defence of Canada the air force is no less important than the naval service. The importance of the air force for the territorial defence of Canada, though less spectacular, may become as great as its importance to the allied effort overseas"

Mr. Mackenzie King said Canada's contribution to economic warfare "may easily prove to be most important of all." He stressed the importance of mobilizing Canada's resources so that the utmost assistance may be given in food and war material.

The Prime Minister reviewed steps taken at the first sign of hostilities to mobilize the militia, man coastal defences and set the stage for aerial defence.

"Ten thousand armed Canadians provide garrisons for our seaports," he said. "A reserve force consisting of two divisions and a number of additional units has been organized with a strength of more than 42,000 men.

"The units designed for overseas service have been selected so that all parts of Canada will be represented. The force includes four French-speaking infantry battalions."

With the calling up of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and certain voluntary reserves, nearly 6,000 officers and men were on duty with the Canadian navy by the middle of September.

"Our ships on the Atlantic coast are taking part in the convoy system and to date not a single ship leaving Canada has been lost. Our dockyards are, and our shipyards will soon be, working to capacity.

Close Co-operation.

Close co-operation and understanding between the Allies was necessary, the Prime Minister said, and for this reason Resources Minister Crerar went to London for conversations with the British government.

In our military effort we are determined to avoid wasteful sacrifice," the Prime Minister said. "We are not concerned to make it spectacular; but we are vitally concerned to make it effective."

Turning to the economic side of Canada's effort the Prime Minister stressed the importance, sometimes overlooked by the ordinary citizen, of a constant flow of the material necessities of war.

"In order to have the tremendous quantities of supplies available at the right time and in the right place it is imperative that the economic life of Canada be reorganized, but not disorganized," the Prime Minister said.

"The economic forces of the country require to be mobilized just as the armed forces are mobilized. This task can be performed in the main only by the national government. Its adequate performance, however, demands the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities as well as business, labor, the farmers and other primary producers, and of voluntary organizations of all kinds."

Outlining steps leading to establishment of the War Supply Board which today takes over the duties of the pre-war Defence Purchasing Board, the Prime Minister said this body would mobilize Canadian resources and also act as purchasing agent for the British war purchasing mission which came to Canada Sept. 8.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D29741

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication MONTREAL GAZETTE

Date NOV 1 1939

Subject

MACKENZIE KING SAYS DOMINION HAS VITAL ROLE

Holds Air Training Scheme May Turn War Scales

QUEBEC EFFORT PRAISED

Military Response and Defeat of Duplessis Declared Big Contributions

By F. C. MEARS.
(Gazette Resident Correspondent.)

Ottawa, October 31. — "This may well mean that the final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil," declared Premier Mackenzie King tonight in his second nation-wide broadcast dealing with the organization of Canada's war effort.

The Prime Minister was stressing the importance to the Allied campaign of the Imperial air scheme to be worked out in this country and he pointed out that within a few days the British Air Mission, headed by Lord Riverdale, would be joined in Ottawa by missions from Australia and New Zealand.

"All the countries involved," said the Prime Minister, "including ourselves, will be individually responsible for elementary training. Advanced training on a very large scale, involving the first year many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, will be concentrated in Canada. Who can exaggerate the importance of this great co-operative effort in the training of men and the forging of an overwhelming air strength?"

QUEBEC'S EFFORT LAUDED.

A warm tribute to Quebec's military response was paid by Premier King in briefly reciting the steps taken for organization of the army for home defence and for possible overseas service. A reserve force consisting of two divisions and a number of additional units has been organized with a strength of over 42,000 men, he explained.

"The units designed for overseas service have been selected so that all parts of Canada will be represented," the Prime Minister pointed out. "The force includes four French-speaking infantry battalions. It is not without interest that the Maisonneuve Regiment of Montreal, true to the best traditions of old Canada, was amongst the first to reach its complement."

Next to the defence of her own shores and the providing of a secure centre for Imperial air training and supplies Canada's big contribution to the Allied effort was economic pressure, Premier King explained. "Our contribution to economic warfare," he declared, "may easily prove to be the most important of all." He recalled that it had been suggested Canada might become not only the granary but also the arsenal of the Empire. "Our relative security from the hazards of air bombing," he commented, "together with our relative nearness to Europe, both point in this direction."

To make Canada's entire contribution most effective it was essential that this Dominion keep in step with the Allied powers. As essential was co-ordinated effort at home. "Canada's effort in this war," said the Prime Minister, "must be a planned and concerted national effort." It was imperative that the economic life of Canada be reorganized, "but not disorganized." "The economic forces of the country require to be mobilized," the Prime Minister declared, "just as the armed forces are mobilized."

Premier King briefly reviewed the work done by the many fully-manned war organizations, including the Foreign Exchange Control Board, whose work he highly praised, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and the War Supply Board which will take over the duties of the Defence Purchasing Board tomorrow morning. "The War Supply Board," he said, "will be responsible for the mobilization in Canada of all available resources of industrial production to meet the needs of our allies and ourselves."

The crushing defeat of Duplessis in the Quebec electoral battle last week was another big contribution to Canada's war effort, the Prime Minister concluded. "It is doubtful if Canada could have made within the first two months of the war," said Premier King, "a more helpful contribution to the cause of the allies than that signified by the decisive political victory of a week ago."

"We must prepare for a long and terrible struggle", the Prime Minister warned, "in which staying power, the power to hold out to the end, may well be decisive." It was necessary to be able to defend Canada's western coast, as it was important, even imperative to provide naval defence for the Atlantic coast and the St. Lawrence waters. "Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war," said Premier King.

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH.

"For Canada, the present war presents problems which did not exist in 1914. We have, today, far greater responsibilities for the defence of our own territory and, especially, our coasts. In the war of 1914-1918, the defence of Canada was a secondary matter compared with our contribution to the allies overseas. Apart from guarding the approaches to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast, little was required in the way of Canadian defence. The two great powers on the far side of the Pacific, Russia and Japan, were allies of Great Britain. Japan assumed the task of naval patrol in the Pacific—the task, in fact, of defending our British Columbian coast. Today, at all times, we must be prepared, in so far as we can, to defend our western coast for ourselves. Furthermore, in the present war, submarine warfare has been faced from the outset.

"The problem of naval defence of the Atlantic coast and the St. Lawrence has assumed more serious proportions. Newfoundland and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon stand at our very door. Their protection is not less imperative to Canada's security than to their own. We must, also, be prepared to do our share in convoying shipping. Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war, in defence of the territory and immediate interests of Canada.

"In the actual defence of Canada, the air force is no less important than the naval service. No one can tell to what extent, before the war is over, the air force, as well as the naval service, may be required to protect our coastal areas, our ports and shipping terminals, our territorial waters, and the focal areas of our trade routes adjacent to our harbor mouths. The importance of the air force for the territorial defence of Canada, though less spectacular, may become as great as its

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D29742

Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

importance to the allied effort overseas.

"Canadian effort at the beginning of the war of 1914-1918 was centred on an expeditionary force. Throughout the war public attention was focused on Canada's army in the field. We shall naturally follow with the keenest interest the achievements of the military forces we send overseas. However, in this war, our effort will be concerned, at least in equal measure, with the fighting forces on the sea and in the air.

ECONOMIC AID IMPORTANT.

"The most effective contribution Canada can make in support of the allies is certain to differ greatly from our contribution in the last war. Our contribution to economic warfare may easily prove to be the most important of all. This is widely recognized in Great Britain. A leading economic journal has suggested that in addition to our traditional part as the granary of the Commonwealth, Canada may also become its arsenal. Our relative security from the hazards of air bombing, together with our relative nearness to Europe, both point in this direction. . ."

"In embarking upon a war, the public naturally thinks first of the fighting forces, and, only secondarily, of war materials and supplies. . . . In modern warfare the emphasis has shifted from crude man-power to material resources and technical skill. The equipment of war: rifles, machine guns, field guns, tanks, submarines, destroyers, mine sweepers, cruisers, battleships, and, above all, aircraft, are not only increasingly costly to produce, but they are required in even greater quantities. War has an ever-growing appetite for munitions of all kinds: cartridges, high explosive shells, bombs, and torpedoes. Troops require shelter, clothing and foodstuffs.

"In order to have the tremendous quantities of supplies available at the right time, and in the right place, it is imperative that the economic life of Canada be reorganized, but not disorganized. The economic forces of the country require to be mobilized, just as the armed forces are mobilized. This task can be performed, in the main, only by the national government. Its adequate performance, however, demands the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities, as well as of business, labor, the farmers and other primary producers, and of voluntary organizations of all kinds.

"Speaking in Parliament on September 8, I emphasized the urgent necessity of a constant supply of munitions and equipment, and the ability of Canada, both industrially and geographically, to meet these needs in large measure. Canada's capacity to produce the sinews of war—munitions and military supplies of all kinds, as well as essential foodstuffs—is far greater than it was in 1914. Our financial machinery also has developed. We have far more effective means for the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources. We are accustomed to think of mobilization as a term which is applied to the armed forces. In modern warfare, in which material resources are so vital, the term has come to be used to describe the reorganization and co-ordination of the economic resources of the nation. By the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources, we mean the bringing together and making available, for the ends they are expected to serve, these vast essentials of war. . . ."

"Our whole war effort, both military and economic, at home as well as overseas, depends. . . upon finance. Without a wisely planned apportioning of our financial resources, neither our military forces nor our industrial and agricultural resources could be put to work for the defence of our cause. . . . By means of our broadly-based tax system, we shall seek to meet, as the war proceeds, as much as we can of the financial costs of the war. The War Budget, although necessarily burdensome, was founded upon the very just principle of taxation—ability to pay. Upon those making profits from the war, we have placed a heavy excess profits tax."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication London Times D29743

Date Nov.2/39.

Subject

PLANNING CANADIAN WAR EFFORT

MR. KING'S REVIEW

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

OTTAWA, Nov. 1

The Prime Minister, M. Mackenzie King, last night, in his second national broadcast since the outbreak of war, discussed the organization of Canada's war effort.

After reviewing briefly the special Session of the Parliament and the measures adopted by it, he showed how, upon the foundations prepared by the Government, Canada's contribution to the Allied cause was being systematically developed. Then, outlining the problems of defence cooperation created by the war, he dealt first with the military aspects of the national war effort on land, sea, and air; then with the economic features, and explained the measures taken to mobilize the economic and industrial resources of the Dominion to protect consumers and to secure a wisely planned apportionment of financial reserves.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister said that no questions had been more important or had required more careful consideration than many of the constitutional, diplomatic, and political problems raised by the war, and declared that last week's victory in Quebec, by assuring the maintenance of national unity which was essential to the success of Canada's effort, was an invaluable contribution to the Allied cause.

Mr. Rogers, Minister of National Defence, announced to-day 26 appointments to the staff of the 1st Canadian Oversea Division. They include the following:—

COMMANDERS OF INFANTRY BRIGADES.—Colonel Armand A. Smith, M.C., Brigadier G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., and Colonel C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M. COMMANDER OF DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY.—Colonel C. V. Stockwell, D.S.O. COMMANDER OF ROYAL ENGINEERS. — Lieutenant - Colonel C. S. L. Hertzberg, M.C.

He also announced the establishment of Canadian military headquarters in Great Britain, with the following officers:—

Brigadier H. D. G. Crear, D.S.O., in command; Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. M. Burns, M.C., O.B.E., as G.S.O.1; and Colonel P. J. Montague, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., who is a Judge of the Court of King's Bench in Manitoba, as A.A.Q.M.G.

PRESS CLIPPINGS D29744 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Hamilton Spectator

Date Nov.1/39.

Subject

The Long Plan

Only slowly will the material evidence of Canada's belated, but now full-steam-ahead war effort become apparent. Our machinery is geared to it; our dockyards are working to capacity and soon the great air-training plan will be under way. We will wait for all this, knowing that in certainty there is the greatest impetus to national effort.

We have that certainty. It was emphasized by the Prime Minister of Canada last night. We had it before September, but there is no point in dwelling on that. We are apt to forget what happened in other crises, in the days of other challenges. Never, it is safe to say, was there such coherence in direction, or a greater conviction that the cause we are committed to needs no questioning.

While we are waiting, as we must wait, for the fruits of our war effort to show its tangible signs, there are other factors to be kept in mind. In resources the Dominion is vastly better equipped to meet the strain of a long conflict than it was in 1914. Its mines, its wheat fields and its factories have grown enormously. More than that, our geographical position, once an excuse for inaction, is now a challenge to action. We can see now that the security of our position is only a relative one; that what it offers as a great, strategic arsenal for the Empire and for the Allied cause, it offers for our own cause also. With the ominous line-up of hostile powers our shores are no longer immune to attack—more immune than almost any other country in the world, but still not immune.

More, then, depends on us now than ever before. Our effort must be defensive as well as co-operative. What Canada is building for now is a lengthy war, "a long and exhausting struggle," in Mr. King's words, "in which our contribution will be all the more effective for careful planning." The threat to our security is not alarming because of its imminence, but because of what it might ultimately become.

It is hard at this moment to define these dangers as they apply to possible enemies; it is not hard to imagine the possibilities ahead. We have not been caught up on a vortex, or suddenly menaced on our borders, or swept into the kind of maelstrom that less fortunate countries have had to contend with. We have been brought face to face with a danger that is, in a very real sense, a world danger. From no angle whatever can we ignore it. We can only be grateful that the security which our position gives us will, in the long plan, build up a resistance that can meet any eventuality. The people of Canada need no more convincing of what is at stake. It is the duty of the government to see that every step in its plans must be unhindered by the abuses that have injured national endeavour in the past. For the results of this effort will be firmly judged.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D 29745

Name of Publication Windsor Star

Date Nov.1/39.

Subject

Prime Minister King's Inspiring Talk

EDITOR, The Windsor Star,

Sir: When Prime Minister King delivered his war address, those who had the opportunity to listen doubtless felt as I did its soul-stirring, inspiring message. It was timely, lucid, accurately informative upon the aims of the war.

The Prime Minister clearly defined the fallacy of Hitler and his tribe of lying gangsters. The gist of his talk revealed sincerity, character and solidarity. Regardless of political opinion, Canada is fortunate at this critical period in having a leader with vision and the determination to exterminate at all costs the satanic forces of Hitlerism threatening Europe and the Empire.

I had a wishful thought that the 75 termed pacifists of the United Church might be listening in to get the statement of the Prime Minister as his clarion voice came over the air, stating this is not a war, but a crusade against the destruction of all we hold dear; expressing his conviction this continent will not be immune should the Allies fail in their objective. I say to our neighbors to the South, heed the handwriting on the wall, hearken not to the baby talk of Col. Lindbergh.

It is incomprehensible, thinking that this war is fought for the balance of power in Europe, for the root cause strikes deeper than politics or capitalism. It probes to the heart-centre of Christianity, justice and peace.

Fr. Coughlin, in his latest talk, condemns the Allies for allowing Stalin the occupancy of a large portion of Poland. May I remind the good father he has done nothing to prevent it. Rather, has he not encouraged Stalin to pursue his subtle aggression by his blasting rhetoric?

May I use this opportunity to thank The Star and its efficient staff for the splendid job they are doing in bringing to our homes such a perfect picture of this war.

I wonder whether we stop to think of the enormous amount of detailed work that goes to the making up of a newspaper and the expensive overhead involved in the completion of its daily publication. The three cents we pay, I would judge, just about pays for the paper alone.

The cost of collecting, printing and correcting of the mass of material contained in the many pages of its daily editions, the expensive machinery, etc., thus must come largely from the advertising—without this continuous flow, it would be impossible to run the paper. The public should appreciate this important factor, by patronizing those merchants who consistently advertise.

A tour of inspection of The Star plant will verify my statements, besides proving interesting and instructive.

My personal visits have always been a pleasure for everyone is courteous and appears glad to welcome anyone who drops in.

C. W. CAPLE.

860 Jos. Janisse avenue,
Windsor.

PRESS CLIPPINGS D29746 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL

Date NOV 2 1939

Subject

WAR AND THE UNITED STATES.

In the opinion of the British Empire, an opinion which Canada fully shares and of which she warmly approves, something is going on in the world which justifies war. Not merely free civilization is attacked by Germany, but Christianity itself. No need exists to stress this, so far as Canada is concerned; we believe that there is high principle calling us to war. This has been voiced by the Prime Minister, himself a life-long advocate of peace and of hope that Canada should not be embroiled in European war. The issue is not merely European. The issue is not Poland, not Bohemia, not merely the freedom or welfare of any country, European or elsewhere. It is something far higher. Said Mr. KING:

> "The Nazi doctrine is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel. If it prevails there will be, as I see it, an end to our Christian civilization."

\nd again:

> "The Nazi doctrine of forceful aggression ather than peaceful negotiations in internaional relations, of racial superiority and of submerging individuals to the need of the state, strikes directly at the roots of democratic ideals and Christian civilization to which British nations have been devoted."

The Governor General, Lord TWEEDSMUIR, supplemented this on Saturday:

> "We are fighting for those spiritual values which alone make life worth living.
>
> "We are striving against the recrudescence of savagery and tyranny and since those dark powers have appealed to the sword, we must meet them with the sword."

* * *

So, for the British Empire.

That the people merely of Great Britain think the war necessary is not strange in view of their European position: but the corresponding unanimity of the people of the overseas Dominions, particularly our own, makes of curious interest an examination of the frame of mind of our neighbors of the United States. That the majority of them sympathize with France and Great Britain is unquestionable, which we in this country heartily appreciate—but this sympathy is accompanied by a universal cry that the United States must keep out of the war; nor, strangely enough, does there appear much disposition to consider what the war is about.

If there is any thought of such things at stake as Prime Minister KING and Lord TWEEDSMUIR suggest, the thought is submerged by the general cry, "Keep out of the war". One wonders where the broken link in the chain is.

* * *

The United States feeling is not voiced merely by the utterance of what is sometimes rather jauntily characterized as the Middle West, where a large proportion of American materialism is supposed to abide: it is the cry of the intelligentsia in the East as well as of Main street in the West: all political leaders from the President down, university professors, great newspapers, share in the utterance. In view of the universality of this cry, and the general absence of any expressed concern whether any vital principle is involved in the present war, one feels confused as to the nature of the logic which the American intellect applies to responsibility to the rest of humanity.

* * *

Of course this indifference to Old World conditions was shown long ago by the refusal of the United States to join in the League of Nations—a step which might have averted all or most of the international trouble in the world since. The United States has worked earnestly and well to promote international goodwill and co-operation throughout North and South America, yet balks at taking a part in promotion of these things across Atlantic or Pacific. One is bound to wonder somewhat why the people of the United States do not consider these great things as much worth while on one side of a bucket of salt water as on the other.

* * *

If it is merely war in itself that the mass of the people of the United States think they object to—if they imagine that they just want to keep out of war because war is bad, even such a war as the present, it is a curious obsession. For, the mass of the people of the United States do not really object to war in itself. They may think they do, when war is affecting somebody else. But assuredly they would go to war without question if they thought their own national interest was concerned. When they think they abhor war in itself, they misinterpret themselves. The American Civil War, United States relations with Mexico, with Spain and with Great Britain herself, have shown this. President Cleveland threatened war with Britain

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication

D 29747

Date

Subject

over Venezuela. President Theodore Roosevelt threatened it over the Alaska Boundary. President Wilson himself did not shrink from the danger of it when American mercantile interests were interfered with by the British navy in the early part of the World War. Later, the United States entered the war on the Allied side because Germany attacked Americans. In every case there was approval by the mass of the American people. No—abhorrence of war in itself is not what is at the back of the American mind. When the utterance "We must keep out of the war" rings throughout the United States, the real meaning is clearly not abhorrence of war as an evil, but merely objection to have American comfort and convenience interfered with, or American lives endangered by something which doesn't happen to be considered important by the average American mind.

* * *

Danger later for the United States is, of course, possible if that great country remains aloof from the present war. But the average American doesn't see it, and doesn't care. Perhaps he is right, but we doubt it. If Germany wins the war, Germany will, of course, take over the British colonies, with Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. She may hesitate to touch Canada and the West Indies because of fear of the United States. And again she may not; which will mean war for the United States—the question will only be whether Germany should think itself strong enough. And there are many other possibilities which may pull the United States into war when it will be too late to help Britain or France or, be helped by them. The average American doesn't worry. As an American writer, DOROTHY THOMPSON, remarks in a book just published, "Let the record speak":

> "A large part of our population still apparently cherish the illusion that North America is not quite on this planet; seemingly they think that the whole European world can collapse in war and ruin or become subject of dynamic totalitarianism without any catastrophic effect on us."

By the way, DOROTHY THOMPSON, who is a noted and notable American journalist, has a blunt opinion of the general American idea that the United States should wash its hands of responsibility towards the rest of civilization. One of her phrases is that:

> "In advance of all possible hostilities, we perform the greatest Pontius Pilate act in history."

* * *

Perhaps all this may sound as if THE JOURNAL were attempting to criticize the people of the United States, but we certainly do not intend anything of the sort. Outsiders have no business to criticize the people of the United States for proceeding internationally in what they choose to think is their own interest. We are merely interested in trying to discover what seems to us to be the nature of a hallucination of many of the American people that they are dominated by an abhorrence of war—such abhorrence that they do not need to weigh seriously the principles which may be involved in European war.

* * *

Nor, in what THE JOURNAL is saying is there any thought of offering advice to people of the United States, or of suggesting that the United States should act about this particular war otherwise than as its people feel. As already said, it is clear they mostly sympathize with France and Britain, which is very welcome to us; and these remarks are not inviting or suggesting anything more. What THE JOURNAL is saying merely indicates puzzlement—puzzlement why a people who do not really abhor war for themselves, and who sympathize more or less with the present war, are so little troubled with thought of vital things involved in the war, and so much troubled by the thought of keeping out of it.

To avoid misunderstanding, let us add—which we hope will not be misinterpreted as boasting—that as far as the British Empire and the present war are concerned, we who are British aim to carry the war to the finish of HITLER irrespective of what other nations may do or may not do—and we propose to do it alone, if not with others.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D 29748

Name of Publication Edmonton Journal

Date Nov. 2/39.

Subject

May Shape "Final Victory" Here

The prime minister was not exaggerating when he declared in the course of his address to the nation Tuesday evening that "final victory" may be shaped in Canada Mr. Mackenzie King was referring at the time to the empire air training scheme The forging of an "overwhelming air strength" for the empire may well mean placing the decisive weapon in the hands of the Allies.

The fact that neither the Allies nor Germany has used the air weapon on the grand scale so far does not detract in the least from its importance in the ultimate trial of strength. Sooner or later airplanes —fighters, bombers and reconnaissance machines—will tip the scales to one side or the other. If Germany finds that the "wave after wave" attacks she has been threatening against Britain for weeks do not produce the results she has been prophesying, do not sink the British fleet nor scatter merchant shipping, it will be because her aircraft are met by British planes and prevented from achieving their objectives.

In land warfare, the side which is able to secure command of the air will be able to advance the destruction of enemy forces. The last war demonstrated the tremendous advantage given to armies operating under a screen of their own aircraft. The advantage will be even more pronounced in this war—at the moment that one side or the other is able to clear the skies of enemy machines, and keep them clear.

* * *

An empire air training scheme such as that planned for Canada will need to be built on wide and firm foundations. A tremendous amount of preliminary work will be required. An agreement between the four contracting parties may take some time to reach. Yet it is to be hoped that, in spite of any early difficulties, too much time will not elapse before a number of training schools are in operation. An Ottawa despatch intimates that about 50 training centres will be required. Probably not more than half-a-dozen are ready right now to take any appreciable number of recruits. But there are four or five times as many aero clubs and private schools where the preliminary stages of flying may be taught. Canada has to give her fliers this preliminary instruction before they can move on to the empire schools. By the time the latter are ready, in any numbers, Canada should have hundreds of cadets ready to enter them.

How the apportionment of costs will be made has not been decided yet. Ottawa hears that the British government feels that Canada will benefit substantially from the presence of empire schools in the dominion. This is true. Air manufacturing will be stimulated and the thousands of cadets sent here from Britain, Australia and New Zealand will spend millions of dollars yearly from their own pockets while their governments will spend additional millions in supplying them with food, shelter and clothing, most of which will be purchased in the dominion.

* * *

From whatever angle the project is viewed, it is a great opportunity for this dominion. The prime minister's words suggest that the government realizes this fully now, however it may have viewed a somewhat similar proposal made eighteen months ago. Canadians will hope that the national effort to be directed to this end will be in keeping with the great objectives in view.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D 29749

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN

Date NOV 2 1939

Subject

Canada's Part in the Air War

Prime Minister Mackenzie King's broadcast last Tuesday night covered a wide range of Canadian war activities with commendable brevity. Listeners must have been particularly impressed with the prime minister's reference to the part to be played by Canada as one of the greatest aircraft workshops as well as the British Commonwealth's finishing school for airmen. After elementary training in Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and elsewhere, thousands of young officers will assemble in Canada for final and advanced courses. They will have the opportunity for war flying experience in this country without war's interruptions. It may well be, as the prime minister said, that final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil.

The battle for air mastery has barely gone further than preliminary sparring. There is little doubt that Germany is placing main reliance on air power to decide this war. German air strength is probably ahead of the combined strength of the British and French air forces to a menacing degree. Every week of delay in the decisive air conflict must improve the position of the Allies in the air, but British air strength may have to be more than doubled before the war can be won.

The greatest vigilance is obviously being exercised by British air defenders. In the preliminary fighting British airmen have shown themselves to be fully equal to the enemy in courage and warlike ability. They are successfully repelling raiders and keeping open the sea roads to British harbors. They have demonstrated that bombing attacks on convoys will be costly to the enemy. In German aircraft engagements with British warships, too, the bombers have come off second best.

The methodical work of British airmen in nightly trips over Germany has more behind it than the mere dropping of pamphlets. Enemy positions are being systematically photographed. At the same time, the long flights far into the interior of Germany are making British airmen familiar with the landscape by day and night. They will make effective use of this picture of German targets in due course.

When the German bid for air mastery is launched, it is possible that there will be an almost ceaseless bombardment of British cities, railway junctions, bridges, munition factories and even small towns and villages. In the campaign over Poland, the German air force dropped bombs on villages and civilian fugitives in the open country, apparently for purposes of terrorism. There is no reason to believe that any less diabolical tactics will be employed against British towns and villages. From the beginning of this mass German raiding, however, the British air force in France will be ready to retaliate.

Prime Minister Chamberlain has declared that there will be no deliberate bombing of open towns and civilians in Germany. It may be taken as certain, however, that Germany is being thoroughly mapped from the air. Lawful military objectives will be attacked methodically according to a proper strategic plan.

Every possible workshop for the manufacture of aircraft will be needed to maintain the British air force up to strength. Control of the skies has to be grimly defended for many months. Eventually the British Commonwealth's output of aircraft and training of airmen must turn the tide. Canada's part in bringing about this result, as Prime Minister Mackenzie King has well said, may be decisive.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 29750

Name of Publication Financial Post

Date Nov. 4/39.

Subject

The Great Stillness Is Well Broken

MR. KING'S war broadcasts were welcomed by the whole country. Between Sept. 8 and Oct. 27 no words of information and inspiration regarding Canada's war effort fell from the lips of Canada's Prime Minister. The Canadian people were beginning to lose touch with the reality of the challenge presented to this country by Nazi ambitions.

Other members of the Government—with the exception of those engaged in the Quebec election campaign—were equally silent on our war aims and purposes. The state-owned broadcasting system skirted all around the edge of the subject without ever actually discussing it.

* * *

THE Prime Minister has now broken the great stillness in two national broadcasts. One set forth in succinct fashion some of the reasons why this country is at war. Another informed Canadians on certain aspects of the contribution this country will have to make.

They are a good beginning. They should be followed by many more broadcasts from members of the Government. These broadcasts should be made by the ministers and not by "spokesmen," as in the case of the Department of National Defense.

Since the war began, The Financial Post has urged more effort by the Government to guide the Canadian people informatively and by inspiration. An emotionless people, little understanding the causes of a conflict, cannot successfully engage in an effective war effort. The Post naturally hails the action of the Government in this respect.

* * *

A FURTHER desirable step would be the immediate implementing of the now-shelved proposal for a short-wave broadcasting station. It could be paid for by the Dominion Government as part of its war cost, but operated by C.B.C. It would be particularly effective in informing the American people on the facts of our just cause. And in the event of enemy bombing interfering with short-wave broadcasting from England, it would be urgently needed.

All these national war broadcasts should be going out to the world by short wave.

* * *

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister
D29751

Name of Publication: Lethbridge Herald

Date: Nov.15/39.

Subject:

Both Countries Gain

In his address to the people of Canada over C.B.C. on Tuesday evening of this week, Prime Minister Mackenzie King mentioned that Canada and Britain had concluded a financial bargain mutually beneficial, which would help Britain to purchase needed war supplies in this country to the extent of some $90,000,000, through the repatriation of a Canadian debt in Britain.

Just how beneficial the deal is to Canada is shown by the following dispatch from Ottawa by Grant Dexter, special parliamentary correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press and Regina Leader-Post:

The debt of to be repatriated was a bond issue of £28,162,775 bearing interest at 3½ per cent held by British investors. Against this debt we had built up a sinking fund of £7,733,000, which reduced the total to be repatriated to £20,429,775. At normal exchange rates—$4.86⅔ to the pound—this debt of £20,429,775 was equivalent to $99,434,905. But the pound is now worth about $4.42, so that this debt today is equivalent to only $90,299,605.50.

It is reasonable to assume that the sinking fund earned the same rate of interest as the debt itself so that the carrying charges on the debt amounted to 3½ per cent per year on £20,429,775. This is $3,160,486.18.

The government sold two-year two-per cent notes to the banks and are using this money to retire this debt in Britain.

With $90,299,605.50 the government will pay off a debt which at normal exchange rates would have cost $99,434,905. In this way the debt of Canada has been reduced by $9,135,299.50. The new debt, owed to Canadian institutions, will cost $1,805,992.11 to carry.

The saving therefore is $9,135,299.50 of debt, which automatically disappears, and $1,354,494.07 in annual interest charges.

Which may serve to allay fears of those who have been told so often lately that the Government is following an altogether wrong course in its financing of the war. London and Ottawa between them seem to be making a fairly good job of it.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D29752

Name of Publication Charlottetown Guardian

Date Nov. 23 39.

Subject

Essential To Unity

Canada's Weekly thus sums up the Dominion's war aims and efforts as outlined in a recent broadcast by Prime Minister Mackenzie King:

Our aims:

1. To end Nazi aggression.
2. To meet the challenge to democratic institutions and to individual liberty.
3. To retain Christian civilization.

The war, said Mr. King, would be prosecuted through:

1. Careful planning, cool judgment and a balanced strategy.
2. Assuming a greater responsibility for the defence of Canada.
3. Placing special emphasis on training air force personnel.
4. Recognizing that Canada's economic contribution may be supremely important.
5. Organizing effectively the country's production and distribution.
6. Adhering to sound financial policies.
7. Strengthening Canadian unity.

Important to the carrying out of all these aims is one thing Mr. King neglected to mention. That is governmental action on a strictly non-partisan basis and recognition of the loyal co-operation received from the leader of the Official Opposition. Dr. Manion has had occasion to complain of evidences of favoritism and partisanship in the distribution of war contracts, and also of the fact that he has never once been consulted or advised of any matter relative to the Government's war activities since Parliament prorogued. This is not the way to maintain public confidence or strengthen Canadian unity. The King Government and its followers have no monopoly on the patriotic spirit which motivates the Canadian people, and it is essential that this fact be realized more clearly than Mr. King seems yet to have done.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 29753

Name of Publication Toronto Star

Date Dec. 4/39.

Subject

Preparing for a Long War

To quote Premier King as saying, "Of course the war may be a short one," is a gross misrepresentation of Mr. King's attitude. It occurs in a contemporary a month after the premier told a coast-to-coast radio audience the very opposite thing. He said:

"Many of us still recall the feeling, widespread in 1914, that the war would be over within eight or nine weeks. We were incredulous when Kitchener prophesied that it would last at least four years. Today we have no such easy optimism. The most competent military authorities believe this is not likely to be a short war. They advise that we prepare for a war of at least three years' duration. Of course no one can really foretell whether it will really last that long, or whether it may go on even longer. All that we know certainly is that we must prepare for a long and terrible struggle in which staying power, the power to hold out to the end, may well be decisive."

The effort to represent Mr. King as lagging in his prosecution of Canada's war effort because he thinks the war may soon be over has been a particularly unfair one. No one has been more unsparing of his time and talents than the Dominion's premier; no one has more thoroughly realized the fact that Canada must prepare to do its part in "a long and terrible struggle."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D29754 Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication L'Action Catholique

Date Nov. 2/39.

Subject

Après le discours de l'hon. King

Le deuxième discours de l'honorable King était attendu avec impatience... et par ceux qui désirent la conscription, et par ceux qui l'appréhendent.

Or, le Premier Ministre du Canada s'en est strictement tenu aux bornes posées aux Communes, lors de la session spéciale de septembre.

Le Premier Ministre a résisté aux pressions conscriptionnistes

Sans mésestimer l'importance des contributions en hommes, le chef du gouvernement du Canada a clairement dit que, dans son opinion, au cours de la présente guerre, les concours économiques seront plus utiles. Il a tout particulièrement insisté sur la nécessité, pour notre pays, de produire du matériel de guerre et des denrées alimentaires afin de contribuer à nourrir les engins de guerre et les soldats.

Et, en terminant, M. King a dit textuellement : *"Une collaboration plus utile aurait-elle pu être apportée par le Canada à la cause des Alliés dans les deux premiers mois de la guerre que celle que représente le verdict décisif de la semaine dernière ? Au Canada, rien depuis la Confédération, n'a contribué davantage à l'unité canadienne. Du maintien de cette unité nationale dépendra avant tout la réussite de l'effort du Canada dans la guerre actuelle"*.

Il est donc évident que le Premier Ministre du Canada tient à l'unité canadienne. Et c'est sans doute une des raisons pour lesquelles il a résisté aux pressions de la presse anglaise, du "Globe & Mail" en particulier.

Ce confrère de Toronto garde une étrange attitude. Il reproche au cabinet King de s'être lié par promesse, à l'égard du Québec, quant à la conscription. Il le regrette d'autant plus qu'il voit dans le verdict québecois de mercredi dernier une approbation anticipée de la conscription.

Rien n'est plus faux.

Et le "Star" de Toronto a parfaitement raison d'inviter la presse anglaise à ne pas condamner la politique qui a rendu l'unanimité canadienne possible.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 29755 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Québec n'a pu APPROUVER la conscription qu'on lui a demandé de REPROUVER

Comment l'électorat du Québec aurait-il pu *approuver* ce qu'on lui demandait de *réprouver* ?

On ne nous a pas demandé de voter contre le gouvernement de l'Union Nationale parce que ses chefs ont brandi le spectre de la conscription. Au contraire, les honorables Lapointe, Cardin et Power se sont présentés comme les adversaires les plus irréductibles du service obligatoire. Ils ont fait valoir l'argument de leur succès au sein du cabinet King dont ils ont obtenu la promesse que jamais il n'imposera la conscription.

De plus, les deux candidats participationnistes à outrance, MM. Bullock et Layton, ont été battus "à outrance" par des électeurs anglais.

Dans la mesure où le récent vote fut fédéral, il signifie donc que l'électorat du Québec a fait confiance à MM. Lapointe, Power et Cardin, champions de l'anticonscriptionnisme. L'Union Nationale lui demandait de protester contre la guerre et de se mettre à l'abri de la conscription. Pour sauvegarder l'unité canadienne, l'électorat n'a pas voulu condamner la participation; mais, d'autre part, il a pensé que les honorables Lapointe, Cardin et Power les protégeraient plus efficacement contre le service obligatoire.

Comme le reconnait le "Globe & Mail", l'hon. King est lié à l'égard du Québec. Le confrère conscriptionniste de Toronto le déplore, mais le chef du pays ne s'en plaint pas. Il ne croit pas que le récent verdict le délie. Dans ce verdict, il voit au contraire une approbation de la politique de compromis préparée par M. Lapointe et adoptée par les Communes. Ce sentiment du Québec réjouit le Premier Ministre parce qu'il sauvegarde l'unité canadienne.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D29756

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

L'unité canadienne, oui ! . . .

à certaines conditions

L'unité canadienne, oui, nous en sommes, pourvu que les Canadiens de langue française ne soient pas toujours les seuls à faire des sacrifices pour son maintien.

Nos compatriotes de langue anglaise viennent d'avoir une peur. Ils craignaient les résultats de l'élection provinciale. Certains de leurs journaux n'ont pas même eu l'élémentaire prudence d'attendre le scrutin pour nous décocher quelques invectives. Notre loyauté les a surpris agréablement; mais, avec la même imprudence, ils en tirent de fausses conclusions.

Non, nous ne sommes pas pour la conscription.

Nos compatriotes auraient tort d'y pousser le pays.

En s'y employant, ils travaillent contre cette unité canadienne qu'ils ont cru compromise irrémédiablement, au cours de la récente lutte électorale. Dès la session spéciale, l'honorable Lapointe les en avertissait en ces termes :

"S'ils s'imaginent servir les intérêts du Canada en y semant la dissension dès le début des hostilités... ils commettent une grave erreur", car, comme l'a fort bien dit encore le ministre de la Justice : *"La province entière de Québec ne voudra jamais accepter le service obligatoire ou la conscription en dehors du Canada"*.

L'hon King y songe sans aucun doute quand il déclare : *"Du maintien de cette unité nationale dépendra avant tout la réussite de l'effort du Canada, dans la guerre actuelle"*.

Louis-Philippe ROY

PRESS CLIPPINGS D 29757 The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Le Canada

Date Nov. 3/39

Subject

L'effort du Canada

Dans sa causerie radiophonique de mardi soir, le premier-ministre du Canada, le très honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King, a défini et précisé quel doit être l'effort du Canada dans sa participation à la guerre dont il avait lui-même indiqué les buts dans une première allocution. Il a particulièrement insisté sur le côté économique de cet effort, allant jusqu'à dire comment, d'après son opinion, notre participation économique peut devenir le facteur déterminant qui décidera de l'issue de la guerre.

Dans ces conditions le rôle du Canada, au point de vue militaire, consiste surtout à protéger, à défendre au besoin le centre de ravitaillement que sera devenu notre pays pour les alliés. C'est la logique même, c'était l'opinion de tous ceux que n'aveuglaient pas les préjugés ou des craintes puériles. Le premier-ministre vient de confirmer cette opinion. Il l'a fait avec son calme habituel, état d'esprit d'un homme pondéré qui pèse ses mots et leur donne leur plein sens après mûre réflexion. On peut donc prendre pour acquis que le corps expéditionnaire qui s'organise ne sera pas considéré comme une partie essentielle de notre effort de guerre ; il ne sera en somme qu'une réserve pour les armées alliées ; l'envoi de troupes en Europe sera limité, au pays même, par les besoins locaux de l'industrie, de l'agriculture et de la défense nationale.

Sur l'effort économique du Canada, le premier-ministre a dit, après avoir rappelé quelle formidable consommation de matériel, munitions, vêtements, nourriture, la guerre occasionne :

Pour que ces énormes quantités de provisions soient disponibles au moment et à l'endroit voulus, il est essentiellement nécessaire de réorganiser la vie économique du pays, ce qui ne veut pas dire chambarder l'organisation déjà existante. *Il importe de mobiliser les ressources économiques du Canada, tout comme l'on mobilise son capital humain. Seul le gouvernement fédéral peut accomplir cette tâche, mais, pour réussir, il lui faudra la collaboration des autorités provinciales et municipales, de même que celles des hommes d'affaires, des ouvriers, des cultivateurs et des autres producteurs de matières premières et des sociétés bénévoles de tous genres.*

M. King a beaucoup insisté sur l'importance du développement que la guerre va donner aux industries de l'aviation. Le Canada va devenir le centre de l'entraînement des pilotes et des techniciens pour les armées impériales de l'air. Dès la première année de l'application des plans qui s'élaborent actuellement cette forme de collaboration canadienne impliquera la mise en circulation de millions de dollars et l'entrée en activité de milliers d'hommes. Ce projet, l'un des plus importants à l'heure actuelle, sera complété par une intense mobilisation de l'industrie et du travail, afin de pouvoir activer la production et l'achat de munitions et autres approvisionnements.

Cela n'ira pas sans des mesures, déjà en vigueur, pour protéger le consommateur et empêcher tout bénéfice exagéré de la part des fournisseurs de matériel de guerre. Cela n'ira pas non plus sans une sage prévoyance qui avisera aux moyens d'empêcher l'accroissement de production industrielle et agricole de provoquer les crises consécutives à la guerre comme nous en avons connu il y a une vingtaine d'années.

Toute cette participation du Canada au conflit repose sur des plans soigneusement arrêtés, qui se précisent de jour en jour et qui restent toutefois assez souples pour qu'il soit possible de les adapter aux conditions si variables d'une guerre. Pour que cette mobilisation économique du Canada se pour-

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
D 29758

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

suive et se mette au point sans trop de heurts, il faut la collaboration de tous et le maintien de l'unité nationale.

Cela est d'autant plus essentiel que, sans exagération, l'issue de la guerre peut dépendre en bonne partie de l'efficacité de la participation économique de notre pays. Car le Canada sera à la fois l'arsenal et le grenier des alliés en même temps que le plus important centre d'entraînement aérien. De notre capacité d'alimenter efficacement les alliés à ce triple point de vue peut dépendre la victoire.

C'est dire que, malgré les distances qui nous protègent jusqu'à un certain point, le Canada pourra devenir une cible que chercheront à atteindre les ennemis, soit par l'attaque directe, maritime ou aérienne, soit par des tentatives de sabotage qui tendraient à paralyser nos moyens de communications ou à détruire nos centres de production. Voilà pourquoi notre effort économique doit s'appuyer nécessairement sur d'efficaces et puissants moyens de défense, ce qui sera notre principal rôle au point de vue militaire.

Tout cela se tient selon la claire et rigoureuse logique qui caractérise tous les exposés de M. King et sa politique même. Les Canadiens, tous les Canadiens, savent maintenant à quoi s'en tenir. Personne n'a d'excuse à ignorer où nous allons et ce que nous entendons faire. Personne non plus ne peu sérieusement s'opposer à une politique de guerre aussi raisonnable. Il en tient maintenant à chacun de nous de faire sa part pour que cette politique soit poursuivie avec toute l'efficacité désirable.

D29759

LE CANADA, November 3, 1939

In his radio broadcast of Tuesday evening, the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, has defined what must be Canada's effort in this participation in war. He has particularly insisted on the economic aspect of this effort and went so far as to say that in his opinion our economic participation might become the determinate factor that will decide of the issue of this war. ..... He has said these things with his usual calm which is the state of mind of the ponderous mind who weighs his words and gives them their full meaning after careful considereation. ..... All Canadians now know where we stand. Nobody has any excuse to ignore where we go and what we want to do. Nobody can oppose to such a reasonable war policy. It is now our duty that each of us does his share in order that this policy may be carried out as efficiently as possible.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

D29760

Name of Publication Saturday Night

Date Nov. 4/39.

Subject

Let the People In

MR. KING has perhaps never been so effective as he was in his broadcast last week, which earned him the encomiums of newspapers which have hardly had a good word to say for him in ten years. He will be doing a great service to a country which at long last is beginning to recognize the stature of his statesmanship, if he continues at weekly or fortnightly intervals to take the fireside gatherings of the Dominion into his confidence and imbue them with his courage and determination in the same manner. Other speakers may be helpful, but Mr. King is the man who brought this country into the war with practically no dissenting voice, and who is trusted to see it through the war in the same degree of unanimity.

But this is not the only type of governmental pronouncement of which the country stands in need. Mr. King is the man to keep us keyed up as to the aims and merits of our war; but others are needed to keep us confident as to the efficiency with which we are prosecuting it. On page three of this issue is an article, with which we are heartily in accord, pointing out the urgent need of systematic reassurance, on official authority and with all the factual evidence that can be afforded without giving aid and comfort to the enemy, that both our military and our economic efforts are being put forth with energy and guided with intelligence. We can assure Mr. King and his colleagues and advisers that to our personal knowledge there are already signs of a weakening of Canadian purpose in this struggle because of rumors that this or that branch of our war effort is being foolishly or weakly or extravagantly managed, or inadequately co-ordinated with other branches. Most of these rumors are probably untrue or greatly exaggerated, and many of them could probably be disposed of by a little publicity without telling the enemy anything very helpful. Some of them probably could not be discussed at all in public; and concerning these there would be more confidence if the public knew that Parliament was in possession of full knowledge, even though the ordinary Canadian was not.

The Toronto *Telegram*, we note with pleasure, has joined our campaign for a more continuous sitting of Parliament while the ordinary channels of public discussion are closed by war conditions. The Opposition has still an important role to play even though its duty is not for the moment to oppose, and we think that the common Canadian would like to feel that Dr. Manion, Mr. Meighen, Mr. Cahan and Mr. Stevens were on the job a good deal of the time,—as Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe would certainly want to be if Dr. Manion were running the war.

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D 29761

From The Weekly
Port Credit -
ont.

2·11·39.

CANADA UNITED

Port Credit Weekly

Mr. King took a long time in speaking publicly. His Friday and Tuesday night broadcasts were terribly belated addresses to the people of Canada. It looks like Mr. King can come forward as the big leader with a certain 'I told you so' aggressiveness. Why? Because he has been frightened, politically, of the Province of Quebec. It has been shown now that he had no cause for worry. Since Confederation, and perhaps until time ceases, there will be differences, likened to family quarrels, but when times come like the present, there never will be any doubt of a united Canada. We pride ourselves with democratic tendencies and our system of electing our too many governmental bodies gives the authority to the majority. Canada, by authority of its Dominion government, entered the war of today. There has not been any complaint from the provinces. They are a part of the Dominion, including Quebec, and even if Quebec had retained the services of the Duplessis government, Canada would still be at war. The time will eventually come when the political parties will realize that the caterings to the Province of Quebec must stop

Can. Prime Ministers

D 29762

Broadcast.

From

Packet & Times

Orillia. Ont.

2-11-39

Premier King broadcast two speeches to the public of Canada. In the first, on Friday night, he dealt with the issues in the present war. The Premier declared that Canada was taking part in a crusade for the preservation of Christian civilisation. After declaring that his life had been spent in pursuing peace the Premier said: "If today I am prepared to lead a Government charged with the awful responsibility of prosecuting a war, it is because, contrary to every hope and wish I have ever entertained, I have been compelled to believe that only by the destruction of nazism and the resistance of ruthless aggression, can the nations of the British Commonwealth hope to continue to enjoy the liberties which are theirs under the British Crown, and the world itself be spared a descent into a new and terrible age of barbarism."

The speech was an altogether admirable presentation of the case, and has been received with general acclaim by papers of all political hues.

* * *

D 29763

From The Springhill (N.S.) Record
Issue of November 2; 1939.

THE PREMIER SPEAKS

The radio addresses by the Right Honourable Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, dealing with "Canada at War" are being well received throughout Canada. In the addresses already delivered the Premier has outlined the facts leading up to the declaration of war and the efforts being made to organize Canadian industry. It is well that the Canadian people have this opportunity of hearing these things direct from the head of the Government and it is to be hoped they will be continued weekly, at least.

D29764

The Expositor

Published by
PRESTON & SONS, Limited
Brantford, Canada.

Brantford, Ontario, November 1, 1939.

"The Path of Empire—"

In the second of two addresses broadcast to the nation, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King last night stressed that the establishment of Canada as the Empire's major air training centre, "may well mean that final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil." His further reference to the fact that Canadian shipyards "will soon be working to capacity" was also indicative of the swiftly developing trends of the present war.

That the huge and far-reaching air training plan concentrated in this country, as carefully outlined by the Prime Minister, will be one of the major contributing factors to Allied victory would seem undeniable. But, as Mr. King inferred, the success of that plan, as indeed of the entire Canadian war effort, depends upon unity of purpose and an unflagging determination. National cohesion has already been demonstrated in the recent election in Quebec, and this, manifestly, was a good augury for the Dominion's war objective. Nevertheless there must be immediately a faster tempo in mobilizing the tremendous resources of this country to insure not only an Allied victory, but a victory at the earliest possible moment.

Canada, as the Prime Minister's review clearly showed, is much more mature from the standpoint of imperial function than she was in 1914. The part she must now play, not only as an arsenal and storehouse, but as a shipyard, manufactory and training ground, assumes a paramount importance. And with these increased commitments comes an increased responsibility to provide adequate armed defense. The Prime Minister alluded to this phase when he pointed out that, in the last war, Canada's neighbors to the far west, Japan and Russia, were among her allies. Now they are not. The significance of this fact must not be lost sight of. Canada has "grown up" in a very real sense and this is the first real test of her nationhood. The path of Empire lies westward in very truth.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D 29765

Der Nordwesten.
Issue of Nov. 1st, 1939.
Page 2.

Canadas Premier, Mackenzie King, ist in früheren Jahren häufig beschuldigt worden, daß er den Vereinigten Staaten gegenüber zu willfährig und nicht kritisch genug sei. Nach seiner kürzlichen Rundfunkrede kann dies niemand mehr behaupten.

TRANSLATION:

" In earlier years Canada's Premier, Mackenzie King, has frequently been accused of being too obliging and not critical enough in relation to the United States. No one can any longer maintain this since his recent radio address. "

D 29766

What We Are Fighting For

The Issue as Defined by Lord Tweedsmuir and Hon. Mackenzie King

In the rush and turmoil of our modern life public speakers all too often are handicapped by lack of time for deliberation and preparation. Even those who are endowed with the gift of natural eloquence find that the modern god of speed is more often than not a hindrance; but when a man who has the essential background of culture and of knowledge also enjoys sufficient leisure to enable him to give to the themes with which he deals in his public utterances time and concentration, the result is likely to be a speech the memory of which survives the immediate period of its utterance.

It is not often in Canadian records that we find an address so marked by qualities of inspiration and of vision as that which was delivered by His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir to the officers of the Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment of Canada on Saturday night on the occasion of the celebration of 200th anniversary of the formation of that unit as a Regiment of the Line in the British Army.

It was not a long speech as Canadian public speeches go, but it was one almost every sentence of which recalled the historic past in vivid and memorable phrase. Tracing the splendid story of the Black Watch down the years, His Excellency drew from it inspiration for the present, and pointed out the true significance of its great and enduring traditions for members of the regiment today.

> "A regiment," said His Excellency, "is a wonderful thing. It is a little clan which at any moment may find itself islanded in great seas of pain and death. Its members are bound together by ties which are closer than friendship, and bound not only to each other but to those who have gone before. A regimental tradition is a living thing almost like a personal memory.'

And little later on he reminded his hearers again that "a regiment like yours is not only the men who are enrolled in it today, but the great company who for two centuries have lived and died in its ranks. That is why we celebrate this anniversary and praise famous men."

Speaking of the present, His Excellency summarized the spirit in which Canada is fighting this war in these burning words:

> "We meet tonight under the shadow of war, a war in which the cause we fight for is more momentous and more sacred than in any of our old campaigns. In them we fought for security, or for the defence of territory, or for the balance of power in Europe; today we are fighting for those spiritual values which alone make life worth living. We are striving against the recrudescence of savagery and tyranny, and since those dark powers have appealed to the sword, we must meet them with the sword."

That is the spirit which should animate every Canadian; it is the spirit which we believe will enable this country to play its part fully and valiantly in the tremendous struggle which faces the Empire today. Canada is fortunate in having, as the personal representative of His Majesty the King, who exemplifies the ideals the Empire is pledged to uphold in this momentous conflict, a statesman with the imagination and the vision Lord Tweedsmuir has revealed and the power to express both in words neither his hearers nor his readers will willingly let die.

In a special address, broadcast to the people of Canada the night before Lord Tweedsmuir spoke, Premier Mackenzie King voiced sentiments which also held high qualities of inspiration and of faith. Mr. King who has a profound sense of his great responsibilities in leading the Government of this country in wartime, spoke with the earnest and at times passionate sincerity of a man who believes with all his might and main in the cause for which Canadians are fighting. Coming from one whose whole career has been devoted to ideals of peace ,and to whom war and all it connotes is intensely distasteful, the Premier's address made a very deep impression and will, we believe exert a wide influence in removing doubts and in stimulating determination to fight for the high ideals he set forth.

Mr. King declared that Canada is helping Britain and France to wage a Holy War against Germany, because the Nazi doctrine of force is the very antithesis of what one finds in the Christian gospel, and if it prevails the result will be an end to Christian civilization. He warned that mankind is standing today upon the edge of an abyss, and he closed his address with this solemn adjuration:

> "The time has come when, to save our Christian civilization, we must be prepared to lay down our lives for its preservation. Young men who are enlisting in our forces today to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the faith. Like those who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

Mr. Mackenzie King spoke throughout with the calm and firm conviction of a man who had not only made up his mind but felt that he was expressing the mind of a united people. It was easy to sense in his words again and again the feeling that he knows today that he has behind him a united Canada and that the decision of Quebec last week has lifted a great burden and cleared the way for truly national effort in which every Province of the Dominion may be relied upon to play its part without stint and without thought of sacrifice.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D 29767

Windsor Star
Nov. 1/39: Page 4 Col. 2.

Made-in-Canada Victory

Canadian citizens will have a better conception of the part Canada is to play in the winning of the war as a result of Prime Minister King's address last night, for he brought to them an appreciation of the fact that Canada's contribution may well be one of the vital factors in ultimate triumph.

The Prime Minister particularly stressed the decision by which this dominion is to become the air training centre of the Empire. No one can minimize the importance of the air force. In the First Great War, aviation was in its infancy and its share was therefore subsidiary to the land and sea branches of military might. Now it takes its place alongside them as a service of equal importance. Mr. King also stressed the activity which is commencing in respect to ship-building, an indication as to how Canada can also contribute to naval strength.

Canada's help in an economic way was referred to, though the Prime Minister dealt in generalities rather than particulars. Canadians will agree with him on his statement that while it will be necessary to *reorganize* the dominion's economic life to adapt it to wartime needs, all possible care should be taken not to *disorganize* it.

There were many things Mr. King left unsaid, some perhaps which needed saying. The Canadian people are seeking to serve, and they are extremely interested in all that is being done. Thus far, they have not had too much information from authorities in Ottawa on the subject, particularly in regard to stepping up of our economic and industrial life, to ensure the maximum effort. Mr. King's addresses of last week and last night, however, were of a preliminary nature. The reaction to them should convince Ottawa of the desire of the people to know what the Government is doing, and what it intends to do. The best results will be obtained by giving them the most complete information possible, keeping back only that which would be helpful to the enemy.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D 29768

THE OTTAWA JOURNAL
The Journal Publishing Company of Ottawa, Limited.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1939.

PRIME MINISTER GIVES AN ACCOUNTING.

Prime Minister KING's broadcast report to the country on the Government's organization of war effort, given over a national network last night, was admirable. It was so admirable, and useful, many will hope that it is but a beginning, that as time goes on the country will be told increasingly of what the Government is doing, and, what is more important, of the reasons for what it is doing.

In the time at his disposal—a half hour—Mr. KING obviously could but dot the outlines of what our war effort is about. It would be a valuable service, we suggest, if somebody with knowledge and authority could fill in the outlines. It is not reasonable to expect that the Prime Minister should take time off week after week to speak over the radio. But what ought to be possible is the need and activities of the various war policies and agencies to be explained by somebody in a position to speak with knowledge and authority.

Mr. KING, in touching last night upon the Foreign Exchange Control Board, said:

> "Among other important financial measures, adopted during the first month of the war, has been the setting up of a complete system of exchange control, to conserve our financial resources, and particularly our supplies of financial exchange. This measure has been generally acclaimed as the best and fairest way of preventing the dissipation of our capital into speculative or other unessential uses abroad."

Mr. KING, compelled to range over a multiplicity of war boards and agencies, and to deal with military as well as economic effort, could not say much more than this. But a lot more should be said. Or could be said usefully. The control of our foreign exchange, as carried out by the Foreign Exchange Control Board, is a sweeping thing. Affecting every exporter and importer in the country, touching the whole range of Canadian business, and with enormous ramifications, it has brought more enquiries to Ottawa and more visits of business men to Ottawa than any government measure in years. That being so, and because the steps taken produced, as all similar steps cannot fail to produce, a certain amount of inconvenience and a great deal of misunderstanding, it is tremendously important that the country be told why exchange control is necessary. Here, indeed, is a perfect illustration of the need to tell the public not what IS being done, but WHY it is being done.

THE JOURNAL'S idea is that this task could be best performed by the Minister of Finance. With respect to the Foreign Exchange Control Board, he would merely carry on where the Prime Minister left off; amplify and explain. Tell why control is necessary. Why it must be put up with.

So in the case of other forms of control. We have a sugar controller, a fuel controller, a wool controller, a leather controller. Why? The public, pretty much in the dark about such things, would benefit by knowing. Their support of war effort, of what the Government is doing, would be stronger because of their knowing.

When the proposal was made to set up a Bureau of Public Information, THE JOURNAL supported it because it thought such an agency might serve usefully to tell about war effort. Its functions, as we thought of them, would not be to merely hand out news, much less to censor or suppress news; they would be to tell why the Government found it necessary to set up control, what the control would be about, what would be likely to happen if the control didn't exist. In that way, as we saw it, a Bureau of Information would make our support of war activities more informed, and, consequently, more vigorous and helpful. The whole thing can be summed up in two words: National morale.

Now, seeing that the plan to have a Bureau of Information seems to have been abandoned (largely, we believe, because those dealing with it were not clear about what it was supposed to do), the next best thing, it would seem, is to have the ministers responsible for these various boards and control agencies, or who know most about them, give an accounting from time to time of what they are doing, of why they are necessary and how they are getting on. In doing so, they would be merely honoring the sensible precedent created by the Prime Minister; and they would be building what war effort in a democracy should be—a thing based on knowledge, on informed, voluntary support.

D 29768

THE OTTAWA JOURNAL
The Journal Publishing Company of Ottawa, Limited.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1939.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D 29769

From The Charlottetown (P.E.I.) Patriot
Issue of November 1, 1939.

We publish practically the full text of the speech delivered by Prime Minister Mackenzie King last week on Canada's war aims. Last night, speaking on Canada's war effort, the Prime Minister stressed, among other things, the negotiations now progressing for training in Canada of thousands of airmen for the force of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Both these speeches, which were non partisan in character, were characteristically informative, eloquent and timely.

* * *

D29770

The Federationist (CCF), Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 2, 1939.

Two Sides

PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING has spread before the people of Canada a summary of his beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the war in which the Dominion is now engaged as part of the British Empire. With much of the case as set forth by the Prime Minister we find ourselves in agreement, although we attribute the armed hostilities to quite different fundamental causes. But we can agree that forceful aggression, doctrines of racial superiority, and ambition for world domination are undesirable in the extreme, and that such aims and philosophies have no place in any real civilization.

When, however, the Prime Minister characterizes the immediate struggle as a "crusade" and voices the conviction that the Allied armed forces are "defenders of the faith," we have some difficulty in overlooking former crusades also in defence of the faith, and cannot entirely ignore the economic basis and the historical consequences of those crusades. There is here no questioning of the sincerity of the Prime Minister's announced convictions, but hard realism forbids excursions into the atmosphere of emotional upsurges. We believe there are roots below the appearances.

Accepting the widely publicized dictum, however, that this war is to preserve democratic institutions and Christian civilization, it is pertinent to reflect that Sir Samuel Hoare last week warned India that failure to "co-operate" might lead to "civil disobedience" and strong repression. The action of several governments in dealing with labor's right to strike (e.g., Daladier) is also in point, and it is not necessary to go outside Canada for illustrations. Thoughtful people must also ask whether the seventy-five clergy in Ontario are defenders of the faith, the faith which they believe was laid down by the "Prince of Peace," and a faith which still, by common Christian consent, includes the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." Are those ministers entitled to express their views both as Christians and as citizens of a "democracy"?

People of India and Christians of Canada might reasonably ask: What is this democracy, what is this faith, of which we hear so much?

D29771

Cobourg "World" Nov. 2/39
Page 4 Col. 2.

THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE WAR

Mr. King gave a clear lead to the nation in his radio speech last Friday evening. It was an address well calculated to strengthen Canadians in their united determination to take a worthy part in the war for faith and freedom.

The Prime Minister has the advantage, as he demonstrated in the course of his speech, of having a long reputation as a worker for peace. No one can accuse him of over-eagerness to lead Canada into war. It is only by the relentless logic of events, the cruel demonstration of the German will to dominate the world and destroy freedom in it, that he has been driven to accept the challenge.

Mr. King's long record as a worker for peace has given him the right, in a degree possessed by few, to call now for full Canadian participation in war. This attack by the Nazis is, as he pointed out, a life and death matter for those who value freedom and justice and the blessings of a Christian civilization. Those who wish to preserve these things for themselves and their children must now be prepared to give their lives if need be in fighting for them, or see all that counts in their lives sacrificed without fighting. Canadians will fight to the end in such a crusade, as the Prime Minister truly named it.

In this war, there is constant need to keep the issues plainly in view. It must be made evident to all Canadians, until not one is left lukewarm or indifferent, why we are at war, and it must also be put clearly and frequently before our neighbours. The case for our participation must not be allowed to run the danger of going by default. In this first address, Mr. King admirably performed his task in contributing to such needed publicity. The matter of his speech will have to be repeated, by him and by other leaders, again and again, for not otherwise can we hope to see the fullest possible war effort developed here. The Friday evening address was a noble beginning.

THE POPE SPEAKS OUT

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THE POPE SPEAKS OUT

REPEAT
REPETITION

From The Montreal Gazette
Issue of November 2, 1939

D' 29772

CANADA AT WAR.

The supreme importance of Canada's participation in the war against Hitler and Hitlerism is accentuated in the statement of the Prime Minister in the course of his second radio address, that "we must prepare "for a long and terrible struggle in which "staying power, the power to hold out to "the end, may well be decisive" and that "the forging of an overwhelming air "strength" in Canada "may well mean that "the final victory will be shaped on Can-"adian soil." While Mr. King was speaking the War Supply Board under the chairmanship of Wallace R. Campbell was being formally constituted for the purpose of mobilizing the industrial and other resources of the Dominion with a view to their maximum employment under conditions that will ensure a maximum of efficiency. The Board, it will be noted, has charge of Canadian government war contracts besides working in harmony with the British Mission which will do the buying here on behalf of the United Kingdom. Provision for financing these orders was being made concurrently with the delivery of Premier King's radio address. It will be recalled that out of the $200,000,000 borrowed by the Government from the banks in mid-October the government proposed to set apart a sum sufficient to redeem an issue of registered stock of the Dominion held in the United Kingdom and amounting to £28,162,775, less a sinking fund of approximately £7,733,000. The Dominion has exercised its right to call this loan on six months notice and the stock is being redeemed by the British Treasury in sterling funds of which the dollar equivalent, after application of the sinking fund, will be $91,000,000. This will be available for British purchases in Canada and the same or similar procedure will be followed according to future requirements.

The Prime Minister last week identified the causes of this war and, in a general way, the aims of the Allies. It is, of course, impossible to satisfy the demands of unthinking people who insist from time to time that these aims be set forth in some sort of schedule with the t's crossed and the i's carefully dotted, it being impossible for the Allies or anyone else to foresee with any precision the course which the war will follow, the circumstances in which it will end, or the exact conditions which the Allies will be called upon to face when they have won their victory. It should be enough now to accept the statement that we are fighting against barbarism and paganism in order that the world may be made safe for decent, liberty-loving people. Mr. King made the Allied purpose sufficiently clear in his first address. He also made it abundantly clear that this country as a belligerent is fighting for its own future. He tells us now what has been done, is being done now, or will be done to bring the whole strength of the Dominion into the national effort. One of his more significant statements is that preparations were under way before the war began and that the actual outbreak saw the application of measures for which provision had already been made, the government having power under the War Measures and other acts to act immediately and to have its war policy and programme ready for presentation at the emergency session of parliament.

The Prime Minister's address loses nothing of its force by reason of the dispassionate terms in which it was delivered. It is the statement of a man who has lived to see his own ideals rejected and his life work frustrated, who has come to the belief that if the world is to have the peace and tranquillity which he has always endeavored to promote, brutality and falsehood must be driven out of international relationships, and that this can be done only by making use of the weapons upon which Nazism has depended heretofore and upon which it now relies for its own preservation. Mr. King quite rightly looks upon this war as a crusade and in his two addresses there is ample evidence of his conviction, of his determination, to throw the whole weight of Canada into the balance in order that that crusade may be successful. It may well be that Canada under his guidance will prove more formidable in every field of defence and offence than might have been the case under a leader with a different personal background. As Prime Minister of Canada Mr. King is fighting for the things that have always been most dear to him, that have, indeed, supplied him with his life's motive.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

Toronto:
"Globe & Mail" Page 6.

D29773

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1939.

CANADA'S WAR ACTIVITY.

The Canadian people will have a clearer conception of their part in the war after listening to Prime Minister King's second broadcast address. They are obliged to recognize, in the first place, that the methods and tactics of 1914 no longer hold good. The massed might of infantry is displaced to a great extent by land and air mechanism, and it is in support of this their contribution will be most potent for the time being. War action may change as the struggle proceeds. More manpower may be required for the front lines, and if that time arrives Canada will be ready. At present, obviously as a result of close co-operation with the British Government, Canada's chief aim is to provide materials and supplies, both mechanical and agricultural.

The Prime Minister pointed out, moreover, that this country is obliged to perform duties on this continent which were not expected a quarter of a century ago. It will surprise most people to learn that 10,000 armed men are garrisoning the seaports, that the peacetime strength of the Navy and reserve has been raised from 2,000 to 6,000 on active duty. The services of merchant vessels and small craft have been requisitioned. The Navy is taking part in convoy duty, helping to protect Newfoundland and the neighboring French islands, and is co-operating with the British Navy in the West Indies. The activity of submarines and other enemy sea raiders and the flying range of modern aircraft bring the war close to this country.

Canadians will be thankful if war has so changed as to prevent repetition of terrible sacrifices like those on the Somme and at Passchendaele. They should be grateful enough to muster superman will and strength and Spartan courage for any war-winning effort that will spare valiant men from unnecessary danger. The course mapped for them is directed to this end, but it is one calling for the fullest determination.

While 42,000 men are under arms as an initial land fighting force, our contribution to economic warfare, Mr. King stated, may prove to be the most important of all. For munitions, military supplies and foodstuffs the country's resources are formidable. In the hands of a resolute and skilful people, willing to forego some of life's amenities to ensure rapid large-scale production, the result should be never in doubt. The greatest test will come in fulfilling the undertaking to provide continuous overwhelming air strength, which indeed may well "prove to be the deciding factor for victory." The confidence placed in this country in this respect must not fail, whatever the difficulties to be overcome.

From the detailed account given by Mr. King it is apparent that vast sums of money will be required and that unusual proceedings are essential. Inconveniences experienced under the regulations of the Exchange Control Board are not of great moment, considering the necessity. The Dominion will have to loosen the purse strings. Here economy is of secondary importance, but it means that public expenditure must be restricted in all other lines, as affecting municipal and Provincial affairs as well as Dominion.

The Prime Minister's account of the manner in which war preparations have been conducted will help to inspire confidence. It is hoped he will continue to avail himself of the privileges of the radio to keep the public posted. Others can discuss the war effort from the standpoint of the people, but enlightenment on public policy and the progress of performance from the head of the Government will maintain active interest and determination.

FREE PRESS

Winnipeg, November 2,

1939

Blueprint of Victory

D29774

The description of Canada's war effort given by the Prime Minister in his broadcast Tuesday evening was complete and impressive. Forethought and caution have been combined with large-scale action. The effort is already large. Its further expansion is assured by the scope and care of the groundwork now laid. Mr. King made it clear that he and his colleagues are determined not to embark on hasty, ill-devised plans, no matter how spectacular these may be. It is the last lap that counts in any race. They want to make sure that Canada finishes strong in the race to victory. That cannot be done without careful planning and organization. If the original blueprints are faulty, the superstructure will be weak. At all costs that must be avoided.

* * *

Mr. King also performed a useful service in emphasizing the fact that the pattern of this war differs in many respects from the only other big war of which our generation has knowledge. In 1914 the emphasis was, as the Prime Minister said, on "crude manpower." The importance of munitions, materials and supply was not recognized. That came later. The demand in 1914 was an urgent demand for men to reinforce and expand the small expeditionary force of seven divisions which Britain had available when war broke out. Two months after the beginning of hostilities in 1914, that small army had beer decimated. By the end of 1914 it had been almost wiped out.

Today, two months after the beginning of war, there have been practically no army casualties. General Gamelin has said that he is "avaricious of human life." The whole strategy of war has changed, and the tremendous developments in mechanized field forces, in the air, and in all the services of supply, make manpower—though still essential to victory—less important relatively than it was 25 years ago. The war pattern, therefore, is admirably adapted to Canada's needs now, for this country had to start virtually from scratch. We must build our military effort from the ground up. We are being given time to do it. Nothing could suit us better. It allows us a margin in which we can avoid mistakes costly in terms of life as well as money.

This margin of time is being wisely used. The evidence of this is all about us. The Government has well devised plans. The haphazard rush of 1914 is not being repeated, and our commitments are being assumed only as the correlate requirements for each step are being made available. It would be false to imagine that this careful planning of the war effort means any reluctance on the Government's part to make our total effort adequate to the need. All that it means is that we are gearing ourselves with wisdom and prudence into the new order of things that war brings with it. Each step is cumulative in power and effect, and before another year has passed the blows Canada will be able to strike will be massive besides being well-aimed.

* * *

But, careful as our approach to the war problems has been, Mr. King on Tuesday gave a description of what has already been done that would stir the slowest pulse. Ten thousand Canadian soldiers now garrison our ports, two divisions are being equipped, six thousand sailors man our navy, and our air force is already playing its part in prosaic but essential forms of modern warfare—patrolling, mine-sweeping and submarine detection. Our shores are relatively secure, but Mr. King made it clear that eventualities not beyond the horizon make it essential that Canada should be prepared to undertake, to a far greater extent than in the last war, the defence of our ports and the focal areas of the oceans, where the sea-lanes converge towards our harbors. This will be a responsibility that will last for the whole war.

There is in addition the enormous scheme of air training which will be centred here, a plan which demands many thousands of men and very many millions of money. Here the special gifts and attributes of Canadians will find the same brilliant expression that they found in the last war, and it will be a matter of intense pride to this country that we can provide here the facilities and, to a considerable extent, the manpower that will keep the Allies dominant in the aerial warfare of tomorrow. This is a development unknown and un-dreamed of even by the end of the last war during which such great strides were made in air-fighting; and it involves a special strain upon Canadian resources which must be met.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D 29775

Jewish Daily Eagle
2 November, 1939
Page-5, Column-7.

קאנאדע

אויף קאנאדער באָדען ווערט צוגעגרייט דער זיג פאר דער דעמאָקראטיע, ערקלעהרט פרעמיער קינג.

אין זיין צווייטער האדיא־רעדע, גע־האלטען דינסטאָג אווענד וועגען קאנא־דא'ס ראָליע אין קריג, האָט פרעמיער מקענזי קינג אונטערשטראָכען, אז אויף דעם קאנאדער באָדען וועלען אויס־געארבייט ווערען אזעלכע מאטעריאלען וועלכע וועלען שפּילען א באדייטענדע ראָליע און געווינען די מלחמה.

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Translation on next page

D 29775

Jewish Daily Eagle
2 November, 1939
Page-5, Column-7.

קאנאדע

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Translation on next page

REPEAT
REPETITION

D 29776

CANADA

Victory is being prepared for the democracies, on Canadian soil, states Premier King.

In his second radio-speech which was held Tuesday evening about Canada's role in war, Premier King emphasized, that there will be manufactured in Canada, such materials which will play an important role in the winning of the war.

At the very first, he showed that Canada would become the main base for the air fleet of the whole Empire. During the next few days will arrive commissions from Australia and New Zealand whom together with the British commission under Lord Riverdale, begin a great activity, on the project of building airplanes, institute schools to teach "pilots" and technicians who are connected to the aeronautic industry. In that way, Canada will become the greatest centre of aeronautics in the world.

Outside of that, Canada would help the motherland with food. Canada will become the food-store-house of England. From Canada will go ships with grain to the democratic countries, and also with other goods which are required, directly and indirectly to carry on the war.

"We must be ready for a long and hard war", said the Premier, and indicated the necessity, that the whole country should be united to support the Government in her effort to carry on the war. He thereby lauded the Quebec peoples for their showing in the last elections, for their will to be united with the other provinces of the dominion, for the great problem of carrying on the war.

D29777

From.
Financial Post.
4-11-39 Toronto.

The Nation's Business

The Great Stillness Is Well Broken

MR. KING'S war broadcasts were welcomed by the whole country. Between Sept. 8 and Oct. 27 no words of information and inspiration regarding Canada's war effort fell from the lips of Canada's Prime Minister. The Canadian people were beginning to lose touch with the reality of the challenge presented to this country by Nazi ambitions.

Other members of the Government—with the exception of those engaged in the Quebec election campaign—were equally silent on our war aims and purposes. The state-owned broadcasting system skirted all around the edge of the subject without ever actually discussing it.

* * *

THE Prime Minister has now broken the great stillness in two national broadcasts. One set forth in succinct fashion some of the reasons why this country is at war. Another informed Canadians on certain aspects of the contribution this country will have to make.

They are a good beginning. They should be followed by many more broadcasts from members of the Government. These broadcasts should be made by the ministers and not by "spokesmen," as in the case of the Department of National Defense.

Since the war began, The Financial Post has urged more effort by the Government to guide the Canadian people informatively and by inspiration. An emotionless people, little understanding the causes of a conflict, cannot successfully engage in an effective war effort. The Post naturally hails the action of the Government in this respect.

* * *

A FURTHER desirable step would be the immediate implementing of the now-shelved proposal for a short-wave broadcasting station. It could be paid for by the Dominion Government as part of its war cost, but operated by C.B.C. It would be particularly effective in informing the American people on the facts of our just cause. And in the event of enemy bombing interfering with short-wave broadcasting from England, it would be urgently needed.

All these national war broadcasts should be going out to the world by short wave.

* * *

November 4, 1939

London

Chamberlain Measures U

Atticus Sees New Sobe

LONDON.—There is neither disloyalty nor discourtesy in saying that a considerable section of Mr. Chamberlain's followers have wondered whether he would prove equal to the task of leading the country in wartime. No one doubted his determination nor his judgment, but there were real misgivings as to whether his showmanship would be equal to the task.

"Showmanship" is a vulgar word, but we live in a vulgar age. There is no room for the whispered thought or the measured sentence. Our ears have been so blasted by the monstrous sounds that emanate from the cinema amplifiers and the loud speakers of the banquet-hall that we cannot hear anything quieter than a factory whistle. War has accentuated the passion for noise and flamboyancy. Once upon a time the spokesmen of warring nations vied with each other in a contest for dignity. Now, at any rate in Germany, they use the radio for blackmail or burlesque and treat truth as if it were an old Jew caught by a company of storm troopers in the market place.

* * *

Logic Not Enough

Even after the war started Mr. Chamberlain prepared his speeches as if the world were still sane. The content was admirable, but the language was precise and the argument legalistic. The public wanted headlines, and it was given logic. It wanted tears, and was given reasoned argument. Mr. Chamberlain's critics said that he was being splendidly honest, but that it wasn't war. They said the public wanted to feel, not to think. Let me confess that I found myself agreeing with them to a considerable extent. In wartime a nation's leader should speak with words of fire.

Therefore, one waited with unusual interest to hear how the Prime Minister would answer Hitler's latest bid for a settlement.

* * *

Where C.B.C. Has Failed
Winnipeg Free Press

We have had, these last six weeks, some indication of what can happen to the C.B.C. when its governing direction loses momentum. The advent of war brought to the C.B.C. the first great occasion which it failed adequately to meet. It could have been employed as a great and powerful instrument for the promotion of national unity. Instead it was used for nothing at all. Its influence became negligible just at the moment when its services could have had inestimable value.

Working in close co-operation with Government departments it could have produced a daily picture of our country girding itself for war. The imagination and color with which the C.B.C. vested the visit of the King last summer could have been turned with all its power to promote the courage and ardor of a nation facing the greatest peril and the greatest opportunity of its history.

For reasons not yet clearly known a flurried management or a Government pre-occupied with other tasks, or both together acting in haphazard concert, imposed restrictions on the C.B.C. which destroyed its usefulness save as a purveyor of entertainment. Its true function far transcends that.

Eliminate Patronage
Brantford Expositor

The new Minister of National Defense, Hon. Norman Rogers, has made it emphatically plain that patronage and favoritism will not be countenanced in his Department for the duration of the war. This announcement will be applauded by the people of Canada, who will look to the Prime Minister and the heads of all other departments to see that such policy is made general and effective. Patronage in time of war amounts to virtually the same thing as profiteering. Neither can be tolerated.

The danger of any laxity in this regard is illustrated in a serious complaint currently registered by The Financial Post. The latter is a responsible journal and it is to be presumed it had thorough knowledge of the facts when, in last week's issue, it undertook to assail the former Defense Minister, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, with particular reference to a certain transaction in which his Department was involved.

Canada cannot afford to make expensive blunders at this critical stage and it is perhaps equally important that the people of Canada should be assured that the incidence of such mistakes is to be reduced to the minimum.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

Winnipeg Free Press
Nov. 2/39.

D 29778

Blueprint of Victory

The description of Canada's war effort given by the Prime Minister in his broadcast Tuesday evening was complete and impressive. Forethought and caution have been combined with large-scale action. The effort is already large. Its further expansion is assured by the scope and care of the groundwork now laid. Mr. King made it clear that he and his colleagues are determined not to embark on hasty, ill-devised plans, no matter how spectacular these may be. It is the last lap that counts in any race. They want to make sure that Canada finishes strong in the race to victory. That cannot be done without careful planning and organization. If the original blueprints are faulty, the superstructure will be weak. At all costs that must be avoided.

* * *

Mr. King also performed a useful service in emphasizing the fact that the pattern of this war differs in many respects from the only other big war of which our generation has knowledge. In 1914 the emphasis was, as the Prime Minister said, on "crude manpower." The importance of munitions, materials and supply was not recognized. That came later. The demand in 1914 was an urgent demand for men to reinforce and expand the small expeditionary force of seven divisions which Britain had available when war broke out. Two months after the beginning of hostilities in 1914, that small army had been decimated. By the end of 1914 it had been almost wiped out.

Today, two months after the beginning of war, there have been practically no army casualties. General Gamelin has said that he is "avaricious of human life." The whole strategy of war has changed, and the tremendous developments in mechanized field forces, in the air, and in all the services of supply, make manpower—though still essential to victory—less important relatively than it was 25 years ago. The war pattern, therefore, is admirably adapted to Canada's needs now, for this country had to start virtually from scratch. We must build our military effort from the ground up. We are being given time to do it. Nothing could suit us better. It allows us a margin in which we can avoid mistakes costly in terms of life as well as money.

This margin of time is being wisely used. The evidence of this is all about us. The Government has well devised plans. The haphazard rush of 1914 is not being repeated, and our commitments are being assumed only as the correlate requirements for each step are being made available. It would be false to imagine that this careful planning of the war effort means any reluctance on the Government's part to make our total effort adequate to the need. All that it means is that we are gearing ourselves with wisdom and prudence into the new order of things that war brings with it. Each step is cumulative in power and effect, and before another year has passed the blows Canada will be able to strike will be massive besides being well-aimed.

* * *

But, careful as our approach to the war problems has been, Mr. King on Tuesday gave a description of what has already been done that would stir the slowest pulse. Ten thousand Canadian soldiers now garrison our ports, two divisions are being equipped, six thousand sailors man our navy, and our air force is already playing its part in prosaic but essential forms of modern warfare—patrolling, mine-sweeping and submarine detection. Our shores are relatively secure, but Mr. King made it clear that eventualities not beyond the horizon make it essential that Canada should be prepared to undertake, to a far greater extent than in the last war, the defence of our ports and the focal areas of the oceans, where the sea-lanes converge towards our harbors. This will be a responsibility that will last for the whole war.

There is in addition the enormous scheme of air training which will be centred here, a plan which demands many thousands of men and very many millions of money. Here the special gifts and attributes of Canadians will find the same brilliant expression that they found in the last war, and it will be a matter of intense pride to this country that we can provide here the facilities and, to a considerable extent, the manpower that will keep the Allies dominant in the aerial warfare of tomorrow. This is a development unknown and un-dreamed of even by the end of the last war during which such great strides were made in air-fighting; and it involves a special strain upon Canadian resources which must be met.

Edmonton Bulletin
Nov. 2/39.

D29779

Getting On With the Job

In his broadcast on Tuesday evening Prime Minister King gave the listening public a progress report on Canada's war effort. A very satisfying report, it can be said with assurance.

Mr. King stressed the difference between the position Canada now occupies and that of twenty-five years ago, and the difference this entails in the lines of action to be taken. This is essential to any intelligent understanding of the part the Dominion can play to the best advantage of the Allies.

In 1914 our western coast was protected by the Japanese fleet, Russia was on our side, and the German U-boat was not a serious menace to our Atlantic ports and shipping. Britain was the logical arsenal and training ground for Empire forces. And the first consideration was to get men on the western front in vast numbers and with the least possible loss of time.

Now Canada must protect both its coasts, and those of Newfoundland as well from a submarine menace that is very real and formidable. The need oversea is for highly trained men rather than numbers. And the Dominion is a safer place than Britain in which to carry on the production of munitions and the training of men.

In these changed conditions efficiency does not consist in following the methods of twenty-five years ago. These are not in fact being followed by Britain, France or Germany, on the fighting line or elsewhere. It is a new kind of war, with new weapons, and new methods must be used to win.

What Mr. King had to say about the headway that is being made in transforming Canada from a nation at peace to a nation at war will bring confidence that the situation is being met in the methodical way advised by the British authorities and required by the circumstances. Our defence forces, on land, at sea and in the air are being built up speedily. An oversea division is in training. Plans are going forward for making the Dominion the air base of the Empire forces. Productive industry is being geared to war time service. Canada is getting on with the job.

Winnipeg Free Press
Nov. 2/39.

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* * *

Mr. King also performed a useful service in emphasizing the fact that the pattern of this war differs in many respects from the only other big war of which our generation has knowledge. In 1914 the emphasis was, as the Prime Minister said, on "crude manpower." The importance of munitions, materials and supply was not recognized. That came later. The demand in 1914 was an urgent demand for men to reinforce and expand the small expeditionary force of seven divisions which Britain had available when war broke out. Two months after the beginning of hostilities in 1914, that small army had been decimated. By the end of 1914 it had been almost wiped out.

Today, two months after the beginning of war, there have been practically no army casualties. General Gamelin has said that he is "avaricious of human life." The whole strategy of war has changed, and the tremendous developments in mechanized field forces, in the air, and in all the services of supply, make manpower—though still essential to victory—less important relatively than it was 25 years ago. The war pattern, therefore, is admirably adapted to Canada's needs now, for this country had to start virtually from scratch. We must build our military effort from the ground up. We are being given time to do it. Nothing could suit us better. It allows us a margin in which we can avoid mistakes costly in terms of life as well as money.

This margin of time is being wisely used. The evidence of this is all about us. The Government has well devised plans. The haphazard rush of 1914 is not being repeated, and our commitments are being assumed only as the correlate requirements for each step are being made available. It would be false to imagine that this careful planning of the war effort means any reluctance on the Government's part to make our total effort adequate to the need. All that it means is that we are gearing ourselves with wisdom and prudence into the new order of things that war brings with it. Each step is cumulative in power and effect, and before another year has passed the blows Canada will be able to strike will be massive besides being well-aimed.

* * *

But, careful as our approach to the war problems has been, Mr. King on Tuesday gave a description of what has already been done that would stir the slowest pulse. Ten thousand Canadian soldiers now garrison our ports, two divisions are being equipped, six thousand sailors man our navy, and our air force is already playing its part in prosaic but essential forms of modern warfare—patrolling, mine-sweeping and submarine detection. Our shores are relatively secure, but Mr. King made it clear that eventualities not beyond the horizon make it essential that Canada should be prepared to undertake, to a far greater extent than in the last war, the defence of our ports and the focal areas of the oceans, where the sea-lanes converge towards our harbors. This will be a responsibility that will last for the whole war.

There is in addition the enormous scheme of air training which will be centred here, a plan which demands many thousands of men and very many millions of money. Here the special gifts and attributes of Canadians will find the same brilliant expression that they found in the last war, and it will be a matter of intense pride to this country that we can provide here the facilities and, to a considerable extent, the manpower that will keep the Allies dominant in the aerial warfare of tomorrow. This is a development unknown and un-dreamed of even by the end of the last war during which such great strides were made in air-fighting; and it involves a special strain upon Canadian resources which must be met.

Edmonton Bulletin
Nov. 2/39.

D29779

Getting On With the Job

In his broadcast on Tuesday evening Prime Minister King gave the listening public a progress report on Canada's war effort. A very satisfying report, it can be said with assurance.

Mr. King stressed the difference between the position Canada now occupies and that of twenty-five years ago, and the difference this entails in the lines of action to be taken. This is essential to any intelligent understanding of the part the Dominion can play to the best advantage of the Allies.

In 1914 our western coast was protected by the Japanese fleet, Russia was on our side, and the German U-boat was not a serious menace to our Atlantic ports and shipping. Britain was the logical arsenal and training ground for Empire forces. And the first consideration was to get men on the western front in vast numbers and with the least possible loss of time.

Now Canada must protect both its coasts, and those of Newfoundland as well from a submarine menace that is very real and formidable. The need oversea is for highly trained men rather than numbers. And the Dominion is a safer place than Britain in which to carry on the production of munitions and the training of men.

In these changed conditions efficiency does not consist in following the methods of twenty-five years ago. These are not in fact being followed by Britain, France or Germany, on the fighting line or elsewhere. It is a new kind of war, with new weapons, and new methods must be used to win.

What Mr. King had to say about the headway that is being made in transforming Canada from a nation at peace to a nation at war will bring confidence that the situation is being met in the methodical way advised by the British authorities and required by the circumstances. Our defence forces, on land, at sea and in the air are being built up speedily. An oversea division is in training. Plans are going forward for making the Dominion the air base of the Empire forces. Productive industry is being geared to war time service. Canada is getting on with the job.

Edmonton Journal

Nov. 2/39

D 29780

May Shape "Final Victory" Here

The prime minister was not exaggerating when he declared in the course of his address to the nation Tuesday evening that "final victory" may be shaped in Canada. Mr. Mackenzie King was referring at the time to the empire air training scheme. The forging of an "overwhelming air strength" for the empire may well mean placing the decisive weapon in the hands of the Allies.

The fact that neither the Allies nor Germany has used the air weapon on the grand scale so far does not detract in the least from its importance in the ultimate trial of strength. Sooner or later airplanes —fighters, bombers and reconnaissance machines—will tip the scales to one side or the other. If Germany finds that the "wave after wave" attacks she has been threatening against Britain for weeks do not produce the results she has been prophesying, do not sink the British fleet nor scatter merchant shipping, it will be because her aircraft are met by British planes and prevented from achieving their objectives.

In land warfare, the side which is able to secure command of the air will be able to advance the destruction of enemy forces. The last war demonstrated the tremendous advantage given to armies operating under a screen of their own aircraft. The advantage will be even more pronounced in this war—at the moment that one side or the other is able to clear the skies of enemy machines, and keep them clear.

* * *

An empire air training scheme such as that planned for Canada will need to be built on wide and firm foundations. A tremendous amount of preliminary work will be required. An agreement between the four contracting parties may take some time to reach. Yet it is to be hoped that, in spite of any early difficulties, too much time will not elapse before a number of training schools are in operation. An Ottawa despatch intimates that about 50 training centres will be required. Probably not more than half-a-dozen are ready right now to take any appreciable number of recruits. But there are four or five times as many aero clubs and private schools where the preliminary stages of flying may be taught. Canada has to give her fliers this preliminary instruction before they can move on to the empire schools. By the time the latter are ready, in any numbers, Canada should have hundreds of cadets ready to enter them.

How the apportionment of costs will be made has not been decided yet. Ottawa hears that the British government feels that Canada will benefit substantially from the presence of empire schools in the dominion. This is true. Air manufacturing will be stimulated and the thousands of cadets sent here from Britain, Australia and New Zealand will spend millions of dollars yearly from their own pockets while their governments will spend additional millions in supplying them with food, shelter and clothing, most of which will be purchased in the dominion.

* * *

From whatever angle the project is viewed, it is a great opportunity for this dominion. The prime minister's words suggest that the government realizes this fully now, however it may have viewed a somewhat similar proposal made eighteen months ago. Canadians will hope that the national effort to be directed to this end will be in keeping with the great objectives in view.

Wi[illegible]r Star
Nov. 1/39.

D29781

Made-in-Canada Victory

Canadian citizens will have a better conception of the part Canada is to play in the winning of the war as a result of Prime Minister King's address last night, for he brought to them an appreciation of the fact that Canada's contribution may well be one of the vital factors in ultimate triumph.

The Prime Minister particularly stressed the decision by which this dominion is to become the air training centre of the Empire. No one can minimize the importance of the air force. In the First Great War, aviation was in its infancy and its share was therefore subsidiary to the land and sea branches of military might. Now it takes its place alongside them as a service of equal importance. Mr. King also stressed the activity which is commencing in respect to ship-building, an indication as to how Canada can also contribute to naval strength.

Canada's help in an economic way was referred to, though the Prime Minister dealt in generalities rather than particulars. Canadians will agree with him on his statement that while it will be necessary to *reorganize* the dominion's economic life to adapt it to wartime needs, all possible care should be taken not to *disorganize* it.

There were many things Mr. King left unsaid, some perhaps which needed saying. The Canadian people are seeking to serve, and they are extremely interested in all that is being done. Thus far, they have not had too much information from authorities in Ottawa on the subject, particularly in regard to stepping up of our economic and industrial life, to ensure the maximum effort. Mr. King's addresses of last week and last night, however, were of a preliminary nature. The reaction to them should convince Ottawa of the desire of the people to know what the Government is doing, and what it intends to do. The best results will be obtained by giving them the most complete information possible, keeping back only that which would be helpful to the enemy.

Saskatoon Star-
Phoenix -Nov.2/39

D29782

Canada's War Effort

Two or three points stand out in the address which Prime Minister Mackenzie King delivered on Tuesday evening. The speech, the second he has made in a short space of time, dealt mainly with Canada's war effort. Perhaps the first impression gained by the Canadian people will have been the fact that for many months Canada in co-operation with other members of the Commonwealth has been making careful and definite plans against the possibility of war. True the War Measures Act remained on the statute books, and thus certain very necessary regulations could be put into effect once Parliament had formally declared this country at war. But other steps which the Prime Minister outlined could not have been taken so swiftly had not months of active preparation enabled the decisions to be made. Decisions which were essential if the whole force of Canadian participation on a wide front were to be as effective as Allied needs and the desires of the people of Canada demanded.

The Prime Minister did well to emphasize the difference in Canadian conditions as between 1914 and the present year. True the country and indeed the Allies as a whole have before them the mistakes of the early days of the last war. But so far as this country is concerned the whole economic set-up is on a vastly improved scale, certainly so far as participation in a war is concerned. It was not till well on in 1916 that the weight of Canada's economic contribution began to be felt. This time due largely to the developments of industry and mining, and aided by the steps to which reference has been made, the weight of Canada in the economic field will be felt almost at once. Certainly it will not be behind the military effort in point of time as was the case previously. And from all appearances this fact is of the greatest value to the Allied war effort.

Quite possibly a great many Canadians were surprised to learn from the Prime Minister the extent to which Canadian forces are undertaking the essential needs of guarding this country. Those who have just casually been aware that there was a sort of militia force may well have been surprised to learn of the activities of the Canadian naval units, of the port garrisons, of the air force patrols and other steps taken in connection with the defence of important centres. It is by no means unimpressive. Perhaps the relation of it may cause some people to revise, if only in a measure, their estimate of the capabilities of the former minister of defence and his deputy.

The part that Canada is to play in other than the purely defensive or economic sphere must also have been considered as heartening both to Canadian self-respect as well as to the Allies themselves. Two divisions, one in readiness to proceed overseas and another in process of being brought up to strength, will commence carrying on those traditions of the Canadian corps which made the name of Canada dreaded in German circles 20 years ago. The plans for the creation here of a great pool of Empire flying men with their accompanying technical personnel seem to give adequate support for the statement by Mr. King that the final victory may well be shaped on Canadian soil.

The whole speech then may be said to be an answer to those Canadians who feel that Canada's self-respect demands that this country undertake at once more spectacular action in aid of the cause for which we entered the war. Careful planning, intelligent co-operation, and the most effective use of her strength in men and materials are the motto of this country at the present time. It is well that the Prime Minister made these points so abundantly clear.

Winnipeg Tribune
Nov. 3/39.

D29783

Canada's War Tasks

PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING'S second broadcast on the war Tuesday night was important because it gave the Canadian people some idea of the nature of this Dominion's war effort.

Canada's contribution will be different from that of 1914-18 because Canada's position is different and because war itself has changed in the intervening quarter of a century. The Prime Minister did well in warning against the fallacy of thinking that the present conflict will fall into the patterns of the Great War. Blindly following the trail of '14 would only result in the sacrifice of men and resources.

The Canada girding again for war has a greater job of defense than the Canada of 1914, when Russians and Japanese allies guarded its Pacific ports. Now, in addition to defenses on the Pacific, it must take on a greater share of protection on the Atlantic, which includes the convoy of merchantmen.

Because of the terrific demands of mechanized modern warfare Canada must become an arsenal, with its raw materials and productive capacity utilized to the full. At the same time, for full efficiency, Canada's economic system must be maintained on an even keel.

Mr. King referred to the Empire air training scheme by which aviators of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and this Dominion will receive their basic training in Canada. This plan is of the size and imagination which modern warfare seems to demand. There is some justification for the Prime Minister's belief that "it may well mean that final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil."

Regina Star, November 1, 1939

D 29784

Canada's War Effort

"Each man makes his own stature, builds himself" as Prime Minister Mackenzie King now proves. In the emergency of war his stature has expanded to reveal him as a man of unsuspected strength. Before the outbreak of hostilities even Mr. King's friends doubted his power of decision. They deemed him timorous and vacillating and said so. Today the reproach cannot be launched against him. As he speaks to Canada, and as he has spoken to the Dominion in his past two broadcasts, here is a man of decision, of authority and of action.

Sure and confident was his review of the Canadian war effort to the nation last night, the sort of certainty and power that come from the knowledge of an united country behind him. Removed from the shackles of political expediency the Prime Minister knew he could be frank and fearless. His acknowledgement of the loyal support given him by "both Houses and all parties," by Labor and the Canadian Legion showed the source of his strength. Above all Quebec, which, in his opinion, had recently made a contribution to Canadian unity transcending anything since Confederation—drove home to the head the last spike of unity.

With his broadcast of last night Mr. King ended the two reviews he was to present to the people. It is to be expected they will demand other such informative messages from time to time and the demand should be heeded. There is no better way of maintaining unity and confidence than to have the Ministers speak direct to the people in their own homes, on such subjects as ensure a large audience.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister

D 29785

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL

Date NOV 1 1939

Subject

PRIME MINISTER GIVES AN ACCOUNTING.

Prime Minister KING's broadcast report to the country on the Government's organization of war effort, given over a national network last night, was admirable. It was so admirable, and useful, many will hope that it is but a beginning, that as time goes on the country will be told increasingly of what the Government is doing, and, what is more important, of the reasons for what it is doing.

In the time at his disposal—a half hour—Mr. KING obviously could but dot the outline of what our war effort is about. It would be a valuable service, we suggest, if somebody with knowledge and authority could fill in the outlines. It is not reasonable to expect that the Prime Minister should take time off week after week to speak over the radio. But what ought to be possible is the need and activities of the various war policies and agencies to be explained by somebody in a position to speak with knowledge and authority.

Mr. KING, in touching last night upon the Foreign Exchange Control Board, said:

> "Among other important financial measures, adopted during the first month of the war, has been the setting up of a complete system of exchange control, to conserve our financial resources, and particularly our supplies of financial exchange. This measure has been generally acclaimed as the best and fairest way of preventing the dissipation of our capital into speculative or other unessential uses abroad."

Mr. KING, compelled to range over a multiplicity of war boards and agencies, and to deal with military as well as economic effort, could not say much more than this. But a lot more should be said. Or could be said usefully. The control of our foreign exchange, as carried out by the Foreign Exchange Control Board, is a sweeping thing. Affecting every exporter and importer in the country, touching the whole range of Canadian business, and with enormous ramifications, it has brought more enquiries to Ottawa and more visits of business men to Ottawa than any government measure in years. That being so, and because the steps taken produced, as all similar steps cannot fail to produce, a certain amount of inconvenience and a great deal of misunderstanding, it is tremendously important that the country be told why exchange control is necessary. Here, indeed, is a perfect illustration of the need to tell the public not what IS being done, but WHY it is being done.

THE JOURNAL'S idea is that this task could be best performed by the Minister of Finance. With respect to the Foreign Exchange Control Board, he would merely carry on where the Prime Minister left off; amplify and explain. Tell why control is necessary. Why it must be put up with.

So in the case of other forms of control. We have a sugar controller, a fuel controller, a wool controller, a leather controller. Why? The public, pretty much in the dark about such things, would benefit by knowing. Their support of war effort, of what the Government is doing, would be stronger because of their knowing.

When the proposal was made to set up a Bureau of Public Information, THE JOURNAL supported it because it thought such an agency might serve usefully to tell about war effort. Its functions, as we thought of them, would not be to merely hand out news, much less to censor or suppress news; they would be to tell why the Government found it necessary to set up control, what the control would be about, what would be likely to happen if the control didn't exist. In that way, as we saw it, a Bureau of Information would make our support of war activities more informed, and, consequently, more vigorous and helpful. The whole thing can be summed up in two words: National morale.

Now, seeing that the plan to have a Bureau of Information seems to have been abandoned (largely, we believe, because those dealing with it were not clear about what it was supposed to do), the next best thing, it would seem, is to have the ministers responsible for these various boards and control agencies, or who know most about them, give an accounting from time to time of what they are doing, of why they are necessary and how they are getting on. In doing so, they would be merely honoring the sensible precedent created by the Prime Minister; and they would be building what war effort in a democracy should be—a thing based on knowledge, on informed, voluntary support.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister

D29786

Name of Publication MONTREAL GAZETTE

Date NOV 2 1939

Subject

CANADA AT WAR.

The supreme importance of Canada's participation in the war against Hitler and Hitlerism is accentuated in the statement of the Prime Minister in the course of his second radio address, that "we must prepare "for a long and terrible struggle in which "staying power, the power to hold out to "the end, may well be decisive" and that "the forging of an overwhelming air "strength" in Canada "may well mean that "the final victory will be shaped on Can-"adian soil." While Mr. King was speaking the War Supply Board under the chairmanship of Wallace R. Campbell was being formally constituted for the purpose of mobilizing the industrial and other resources of the Dominion with a view to their maximum employment under conditions that will ensure a maximum of efficiency. The Board, it will be noted, has charge of Canadian government war contracts besides working in harmony with the British Mission which will do the buying here on behalf of the United Kingdom. Provision for financing these orders was being made concurrently with the delivery of Premier King's radio address. It will be recalled that out of the $200,000,000 borrowed by the Government from the banks in mid-October the government proposed to set apart a sum sufficient to redeem an issue of registered stock of the Dominion held in the United Kingdom and amounting to £28,162,775, less a sinking fund of approximately £7,733,000. The Dominion has exercised its right to call this loan on six months notice and the stock is being redeemed by the British Treasury in sterling funds of which the dollar equivalent, after application of the sinking fund, will be $91,000,000. This will be available for British purchases in Canada and the same or similar procedure will be followed according to future requirements.

The Prime Minister last week identified the causes of this war and, in a general way, the aims of the Allies. It is, of course, impossible to satisfy the demands of unthinking people who insist from time to time that these aims be set forth in some sort of schedule with the t's crossed and the i's carefully dotted, it being impossible for the Allies or anyone else to foresee with any precision the course which the war will follow, the circumstances in which it will end, or the exact conditions which the Allies will be called upon to face when they have won their victory. It should be enough now to accept the statement that we are fighting against barbarism and paganism in order that the world may be made safe for decent, liberty-loving people. Mr. King made the Allied purpose sufficiently clear in his first address. He also made it abundantly clear that this country as a belligerent is fighting for its own future. He tells us now what has been done, is being done now, or will be done to bring the whole strength of the Dominion into the national effort. One of his more significant statements is that preparations were under way before the war began and that the actual outbreak saw the application of measures for which provision had already been made, the government having power under the War Measures and other acts to act immediately and to have its war policy and programme ready for presentation at the emergency session of parliament.

The Prime Minister's address loses nothing of its force by reason of the dispassionate terms in which it was delivered. It is the statement of a man who has lived to see his own ideals rejected and his life work frustrated, who has come to the belief that if the world is to have the peace and tranquillity which he has always endeavored to promote, brutality and falsehood must be driven out of international relationships, and that this can be done only by making use of the weapons upon which Nazism has depended heretofore and upon which it now relies for its own preservation. Mr. King quite rightly looks upon this war as a crusade and in his two addresses there is ample evidence of his conviction, of his determination, to throw the whole weight of Canada into the balance in order that that crusade may be successful. It may well be that Canada under his guidance will prove more formidable in every field of defence and offence than might have been the case under a leader with a different personal background. As Prime Minister of Canada Mr. King is fighting for the things that have always been most dear to him, that have, indeed, supplied him with his life's motive.

Toronto Saturday Night, November 4, 1939

D29787

Let the People In

MR. KING has perhaps never been so effective as he was in his broadcast last week, which earned him the encomiums of newspapers which have hardly had a good word to say for him in ten years. He will be doing a great service to a country which at long last is beginning to recognize the stature of his statesmanship, if he continues at weekly or fortnightly intervals to take the fireside gatherings of the Dominion into his confidence and imbue them with his courage and determination in the same manner. Other speakers may be helpful, but Mr. King is the man who brought this country into the war with practically no dissenting voice, and who is trusted to see it through the war in the same degree of unanimity.

But this is not the only type of governmental pronouncement of which the country stands in need. Mr. King is the man to keep us keyed up as to the aims and merits of our war; but others are needed to keep us confident as to the efficiency with which we are prosecuting it. On page three of this issue is an article, with which we are heartily in accord, pointing out the urgent need of systematic reassurance, on official authority and with all the factual evidence that can be afforded without giving aid and comfort to the enemy, that both our military and our economic efforts are being put forth with energy and guided with intelligence. We can assure Mr. King and his colleagues and advisers that to our personal knowledge there are already signs of a weakening of Canadian purpose in this struggle because of rumors that this or that branch of our war effort is being foolishly or weakly or extravagantly managed, or inadequately co-ordinated with other branches. Most of these rumors are probably untrue or greatly exaggerated, and many of them could probably be disposed of by a little publicity without telling the enemy anything very helpful. Some of them probably could not be discussed at all in public; and concerning these there would be more confidence if the public knew that Parliament was in possession of full knowledge, even though the ordinary Canadian was not.

The Toronto *Telegram*, we note with pleasure, has joined our campaign for a more continuous sitting of Parliament while the ordinary channels of public discussion are closed by war conditions. The Opposition has still an important role to play even though its duty is not for the moment to oppose, and we think that the common Canadian would like to feel that Dr. Manion, Mr. Meighen, Mr. Cahan and Mr. Stevens were on the job a good deal of the time,—as Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe would certainly want to be if Dr. Manion were running the war.

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THE ORGANIZATION OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Parliament and the Government

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1939

BROADCAST PERMISSION GRANTED

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1939

D 29789

(Not to be released before 9.30 p.m., October 31, 1939.)

THE ORGANIZATION OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Parliament and the Government

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1939

Fellow Canadians:

On Friday evening last, I sought to clarify the issue in the present war. To-night, I wish to outline Canada's war effort. This I shall attempt only in so far as Parliament and the Government are concerned. Of our country's co-operative effort, as voluntarily organized in other ways, I shall leave it to others to speak.

Summoning of Parliament and its proceedings

As you will recall, it was on September the 7th that Parliament met in special war session. I made it clear that Parliament had been summoned to decide whether or not Canada should enter the war. Both Houses were informed that the vote on the Address would constitute the decision of Parliament. By September the 9th the Address had been adopted unanimously by the Senate, and all but unanimously by the House of Commons. Upon adjournment of the Commons, the Cabinet met in my office shortly before midnight. An order in council was passed informing His Majesty the King of the decision of Parliament. The order was later approved by His

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Excellency the Governor General. It advised that a proclamation be issued by the King declaring that a state of war existed between Canada and Germany.

The contents of the order in council were communicated by cable to the Canadian High Commissioner in London. On the morning of Sunday, September the 10th, the advice of His Majesty's Government in Canada was communicated by the High Commissioner to the King, who at the time was at Windsor. His Majesty immediately signified his approval, and a Proclamation in the King's name was issued as soon as word of His Majesty's approval reached Ottawa by cable. The Proclamation was published in a special issue of the *Canada Gazette* which appeared on Sunday morning at 11.35 Eastern Standard Time.

His Majesty's words as set forth in the Proclamation were:

> "We do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with the German Reich exists, and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939."

When Parliament resumed its sittings at three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, September the 11th, Canada was already at war. Shortly before two o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, September the 13th, Parliament was prorogued by the Governor General. Within these two days, the legislative measures required for the prosecution of the war had been debated, passed through successive stages in both Houses, and given the Royal Assent.

The most important legislation was necessarily financial. A grant of one hundred million dollars was made to His Majesty for the immediate use of the Government in prosecuting the war. In order to raise the money, existing taxes were increased and new taxes imposed. Provision was made for the creation, when deemed necessary, of a new department of government, to be entitled the Department of Munitions and Supply. Other measures were enacted to establish a Patriotic Fund, and to give proper regulation to War Charities.

The speedy despatch of public business

It will be seen that the proceedings of the special session were completed within a single week's time. There were three reasons,

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in particular, why Parliament was able to despatch its business so quickly. The first of these was the co-operative attitude of the members of both Houses, and of all political parties. There was a general desire that the support to be given by Canada to Britain and France should be given as speedily and effectively as possible. There was, too, I believe, a desire to make clear to the world that a democracy was as capable of meeting a great crisis as a dictatorship. There was equally a determination to show that the will of the nation could be expressed decisively by a free Parliament. These aims found expression in the words of the Speech from the Throne used by His Excellency at the time of proroguing Parliament:

> "The promptness with which you have acted affords unmistakable evidence of the ability of a free people, through its representatives in a free Parliament, to meet the grave emergencies of war."

The second reason why Parliament was able to act so quickly was the existence, as a part of the law of Canada, of the War Measures Act of 1914. Framed expressly to meet the emergency of war, or of apprehended war, this Act enabled the Government to take measures which, otherwise, would have required the specific authority of Parliament. As soon as the Government had valid reasons for apprehending the outbreak of hostilities, steps were taken, well in advance of the meeting of Parliament, to ensure the defence of Canada against sudden attack. Since the proclamation of a state of war, most of the other measures required, apart from the granting of money and the imposing of taxes, have been taken in virtue of the same authority. The War Measures Act enabled the Government to act quickly to meet emergencies, while leaving to Parliament the essential decisions.

The third factor which contributed to the rapid and decisive action of Parliament was the care given by the Government to the preparation, in advance, of essential features of its legislative program. As from time to time danger threatened, the Government, as was its duty, had kept constantly in mind the need of preparedness in the eventuality of war. As a consequence, when war did break out in Europe, which threatened to involve Great Britain and other parts of the British Commonwealth, we were in a position to take the

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immediate steps necessary to have our own defences in order. We were also able to have Parliament assembled in a week's time, and the legislative program in readiness for immediate presentation to Parliament.

Careful planning of Canada's war effort

Upon the foundations prepared by the Government, and so speedily laid by Parliament, we are now developing Canada's war effort. Our actions have been controlled by the belief that, if we are to avoid errors of hasty and confused action, such as led to needless sacrifice of blood and treasure in the last war, the foundations must be well and truly laid. In what promises to be a long and exhausting struggle, our contribution will be all the more effective for careful planning. Modern war is a grim business. It demands cool judgment, and a balanced strategy.

I stated in Parliament last March that, in the event of Canada taking part in a war, "participation could not be passive or formal, nor would it be unplanned or irresponsible". I added that it was clear that the conditions determining the nature of participation in such a conflict had undergone a great change since the last war. I should like now to say something about those changed conditions; about the nature of the present conflict, and the policies essential to a successful prosecution of the struggle.

Those of you who have read the War Memoirs of Mr. Lloyd George, will have been impressed by the frequency of his references, throughout the four volumes, to the most fatal of all the errors of the last war. This was the tendency to imitate, or, worse still, to follow mechanically, what had been done in previous wars. Mr. Lloyd George mentions again and again the failure to realize that times change, and, with them, the weapons and technique of war itself. His Memoirs are largely the story of his struggle against the tendency to do things in the same old way, and to repeat the old errors and the old mistakes.

The war of 1914-1918 is still vividly remembered by all who lived through those years. That memory inevitably provokes comparisons. Such comparisons, for several reasons, are apt to be misleading. Many new weapons have been developed as a result of

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discoveries and inventions made in the last war. Some of these developments were unforeseen even at its conclusion. When we recall that, at the beginning of the last war, neither submarines nor aircraft played any appreciable part, we are better able to realize that we are faced with a new kind of war. In 1914, governments were still mainly concerned about the number of men they could place in the field. What happened in 1914 should not be blindly repeated in 1939. New weapons demand a new technique of warfare.

Many of us still recall the feeling, widespread in 1914, that the war would be over within eight or nine weeks. We were incredulous when Kitchener prophesied that it would last at least four years. To-day, we have no such easy optimism. The most competent military authorities believe this is not likely to be a short war. They advise that we prepare for a war of at least three years' duration. Of course, no one can really foretell whether it will last that long, or whether it may go on even longer. All we know certainly is that we must prepare for a long and terrible struggle in which staying power, the power to hold out to the end, may well be decisive.

Problems of defence and co-operation created by the present war

For Canada, the present war presents problems which did not exist in 1914. We have, today, far greater responsibilities for the defence of our own territory and, especially, our coasts. In the war of 1914-1918, the defence of Canada was a secondary matter compared with our contribution to the allies overseas. Apart from guarding the approaches to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast, little was required in the way of Canadian defence. The two great powers on the far side of the Pacific, Russia and Japan, were allies of Great Britain. Japan assumed the task of naval patrol in the Pacific—the task, in fact, of defending our British Columbian coast To-day, at all times, we must be prepared, in so far as we can, to defend our western coast for ourselves. Furthermore, in the present war, submarine warfare has been faced from the outset. The

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problem of naval defence of the Atlantic coast and the St. Lawrence has assumed more serious proportions. Newfoundland and the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon stand at our very door. Their protection is not less imperative to Canada's security than to their own. We must, also, be prepared to do our share in convoying shipping. Our naval service is being called upon to play a part scarcely dreamed of in the last war, in defence of the territory and immediate interests of Canada.

In the actual defence of Canada, the air force is no less important than the naval service. No one can tell to what extent, before the war is over, the air force, as well as the naval service, may be required to protect our coastal areas, our ports and shipping terminals, our territorial waters, and the focal areas of our trade routes adjacent to our harbour mouths. The importance of the air force for the territorial defence of Canada, though less spectacular, may become as great as its importance to the allied effort overseas.

Canadian effort at the beginning of the war of 1914-1918 was centred on an expeditionary force. Throughout the war public attention was focused on Canada's army in the field. We shall naturally follow with the keenest interest the achievements of the military forces we send overseas. However, in this war, our effort will be concerned, at least in equal measure, with the fighting forces on the sea and in the air.

The most effective contribution Canada can make in support of the allies is certain to differ greatly from our contribution in the last war. Our contribution to economic warfare may easily prove to be the most important of all. This is widely recognized in Great Britain. A leading economic journal has suggested that in addition to our traditional part as the granary of the Commonwealth, Canada may also become its arsenal. Our relative security from the hazards of air bombing, together with our relative nearness to Europe, both point in this direction. In outlining the Government's policy in Parliament, I said: "Canada is, of all non-European countries, the nearest and surest source of these indispensable materials and supplies. It may be said with assurance that a determined national

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effort to bring our industry and agriculture to the point of highest efficiency, and to keep them at that high level, will be of the utmost importance to the common cause."

A carefully co-ordinated national effort

I come now to the outline of what, in addition to planning, has thus far been accomplished. I have indicated some of the many directions in which the present war will make demands upon our resources, both human and material. Each of these demands will be costly. The necessary money can only come from taxation and borrowing, and there are limits to both. This, next to our determination to prevent unnecessary wastage of human lives, affords the strongest of reasons why we should seek to avoid spasmodic action and unrelated activities. So far as it is possible, Canada's effort in this war must be a planned and concerted national effort.

On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, we began consultations with the British Government in order to work out the most helpful lines of co-operation. As a result of these consultations, we were able, as soon as Canada entered the war, to proceed at once to organize our share of the joint effort.

The military aspect of Canada's war effort

Our contribution to the war has two outstanding aspects, the military and the economic. I shall review first our progress on the military side.

I. The Canadian army

When the international situation became critical, late in August, we called up the militia for voluntary service. On September the 1st, a part of the militia was placed on active service in Canada. Essential measures were taken for internal security and the preservation of public order. Coastal defence armament has been manned, batteries have been added to the defences of the main seaports and terminals on both coasts, and aircraft provided for the defence of air ports and harbours. Ten thousand armed Canadians provide garrisons for our seaports. A reserve force consisting of two divisions and a number of additional units has been organized with a strength

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of over forty-two thousand men. The units designed for overseas service have been selected so that all parts of Canada will be represented. The force includes four French-speaking infantry battalions. It is not without interest that the Maisonneuve Regiment of Montreal, true to the best traditions of old Canada, was amongst the first to reach its complement.

II. The Canadian navy

The Royal Canadian Navy, immediately at the outbreak of war, took comprehensive measures for the defence of Canadian ports and coasts. The Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and certain naval voluntary reserves have been called up. By the middle of September, nearly six thousand officers and men of the Canadian Navy and reserve, or four thousand more than the peace-time strength, were either afloat, or at their bases. Our destroyers made record voyages to move to their predetermined stations. Our reserve merchant vessels, and fishing boats, and other small craft, were requisitioned, and are now efficiently performing their allotted duties. Our ships on the Atlantic coast are taking part in the convoy system, and to date not a single ship leaving Canada has been lost. Our dockyards are, and our shipyards will soon be, working to capacity. Our mine sweepers are performing their important duties. Our regular and auxiliary fighting ships are fully armed with torpedoes, depth charges and ammunition. Our naval forces are, in addition, co-operating with the British navy in the protection of Newfoundland and the West Indies.

III. The Canadian air force

The eyes of our people have turned, with particular interest and pride, to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The air record of Canada in the last war, and the gallantry, the self-reliance, and the mechanical skill of our Canadian youth, have kindled the imagination and fired the enthusiasm of the allied nations, as well as our own. At the outbreak of war, all available squadrons were moved to their war stations, with special concentrations upon the east coast. The Air Force is at present assisting in the patrol of the shipping lanes of the Atlantic seaboard, the convoying of merchant vessels, and the varied business of national defence.

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Military co-operation with the allied forces

By far the most important development in the air is the agreement between the governments of Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia, to establish in Canada advanced training facilities for pilots from all four countries. On the fifteenth of this month, a British Air Training Mission, headed by Lord Riverdale, arrived in Ottawa. They are being joined by similar Missions, now on their way from Australia and New Zealand, to work out the details of the scheme with the officials of the Canadian Government. All the countries involved, including ourselves, will be individually responsible for elementary training. Advanced training on a very large scale, involving the first year, many millions of dollars and many thousands of men, will be concentrated in Canada. This may well mean that the final victory will be shaped on Canadian soil—for who can exaggerate the importance of this great co-operative effort in the training of men and the forging of an overwhelming air strength.

Apart from the measures for the immediate territorial defence of Canada, which had been prepared for long in advance, the problem of working out our full military effort has inevitably involved much detailed consideration. It is essential that Canada keep in step with the allied powers. To do so, we have been in constant touch with the British Government, which, in turn, has been in closest association with the French. In order that our own and the other governments may have more complete information, one of our senior Ministers, Mr. Crerar, has recently gone to London for direct conversations with the British Government and representatives of the other governments of the Commonwealth. In our military effort, we are determined to avoid wasteful sacrifice. We are not concerned to make it spectacular; but we are vitally concerned to make it effective.

Canada's war effort—its economic aspect

I turn now from the military to the economic aspect of our war effort. In embarking upon a war, the public naturally think first of the fighting forces, and, only secondarily, of war materials and supplies. I have already shown that in modern warfare the emphasis

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has shifted from crude man-power to material resources and technical skill. The equipment of war: rifles, machine guns, field guns, tanks, submarines, destroyers, mine sweepers, cruisers, battleships, and, above all, aircraft, are not only increasingly costly to produce, but they are required in ever greater quantities. War has an ever-growing appetite for munitions of all kinds: cartridges, high explosive shells, bombs, and torpedoes. Troops require shelter, clothing and foodstuffs.

In order to have the tremendous quantities of supplies available at the right time, and in the right place, it is imperative that the economic life of Canada be reorganized, but not disorganized. The economic forces of the country require to be mobilized, just as the armed forces are mobilized. This task can be performed, in the main, only by the national government. Its adequate performance, however, demands the co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities, as well as of business, labour, the farmers and other primary producers, and of voluntary organizations of all kinds.

The production and purchase of munitions and other supplies

Speaking in Parliament on September the 8th, I emphasized the urgent necessity of a constant supply of munitions and equipment, and the ability of Canada, both industrially and geographically, to meet these needs in large measure. Canada's capacity to produce the sinews of war—munitions and military supplies of all kinds, as well as essential foodstuffs—is far greater than it was in 1914. Our financial machinery also has developed. We have far more effective means for the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources. We are accustomed to think of mobilization as a term which is applied to the armed forces. In modern warfare, in which material resources are so vital, the term has come to be used to describe the re-organization and co-ordination of the economic resources of the nation. By the mobilization of our industrial and agricultural resources, we mean the bringing together and making available, for the ends they are expected to serve, these vast essentials of war.

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The government had not waited for the outbreak of war to tackle the problem of war purchases and supply. It was known that the organization and mobilization of the resources and industries available to Canada, in the contingency of war, would necessitate, at the outset, a survey of Canadian industry and industrial capacity. This survey was completed some time ago. At the session of Parliament prior to the war, provision was made for the establishment of a Defence Purchasing Board. The Board was set up in July and had begun to function actively before the outbreak of war. War conditions demanded speedier procedure and wider powers than we felt were justified in peace time. These were given under provisions of the War Measures Act. The government, at the same time, proceeded to establish a War Supply Board, with enlarged powers and increased personnel. The organization of the War Supply Board has been completed. It will, to-morrow morning, take over the duties of the Defence Purchasing Board. The War Supply Board will continue the task of organizing and mobilizing the nation's resources and industries, and dealing with the problems involved in the handling of supplies, the construction and extension of defence projects, and the approval of contracts for equipment and supplies required by all three branches of our armed forces. Since September the 8th the British Government has had a War Purchasing Mission in Canada. Arrangements have been made between that Mission and the Government for the War Supply Board to act as purchasing agent in Canada for supplies for the United Kingdom. The War Supply Board will thus be responsible for the mobilization in Canada of all available resources of industrial production to meet the needs of our allies and ourselves.

The Government is determined that the difficulties experienced in the last war, in securing munitions and supplies rapidly, and in adequate volume, shall not arise from any failure to provide an adequate organization, in Canada, to meet the demands of the present war. We, therefore, as I have already indicated, obtained authority from Parliament to set up a separate department of Munitions and Supply, whenever it may be felt by the government that the progress of the war demands a more elaborate organization.

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Measures to protect consumers and to further production

Within a few hours of the outbreak of war, the government established the War-Time Prices and Trade Board to prevent hoarding, profiteering, and undue rise in prices of necessities. The duties and powers of the Board are extensive. It confers with manufactures, wholesalers, and retailers, with a view to enlisting their co-operation in ensuring reasonable prices, adequate supplies, and equitable distribution of all necessaries of life. If deemed necessary for the prevention of excessive demand or excessive price the Board may license manufacturers or dealers or fix maximum prices. Wherever, after investigation, hoarding or profiteering has been found to exist, the Board has not hesitated, and will not hesitate, to take criminal proceedings. Special administrators have been appointed, under the War-Time Prices and Trade Board, for wool, sugar, hides and leather, and coal. It may be necessary for the Board, from time to time, to appoint other administrators to supervise trading in other commodities, where such supervision is required to maintain a proper balance in the national economy and to protect the interests of consumers.

Among other agencies organized to assist the government in the mobilization of our economic resources, are an Agricultural Supplies Committee, to direct and co-ordinate the production of essential foods and fibres; and a Licensing Board, which has the function of licensing shipping. An Economic Advisory Committee has also been appointed to study economic problems as they arise during the war, and to advise the government, from time to time, in connection with the co-ordination of the work of governmental boards and agencies operating in the economic field.

The vital importance of finance

Our whole war effort, both military and economic, at home as well as overseas, depends, as I have already said, upon finance. Without a wisely planned apportioning of our financial resources, neither our military forces nor our industrial and agricultural resources could be put to work for the defence of our cause. Internally and externally, we are, to-day, in a much better position, than was the case in 1914, to control our finances, and to ensure that the economic

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burdens of the war are shared equitably by all citizens. By means of our broadly-based tax system, we shall seek to meet, as the war proceeds, as much as we can of the financial costs of the war. The War Budget, although necessarily burdensome, was founded upon the very just principle of taxation—ability to pay. Upon those making profits from the war, we have placed a heavy excess profits tax.

The success of the recent short-term loan, bearing interest at two per cent, is a tribute to the wisdom of our financial policy. A large part of the proceeds of this war loan is being used to buy back, from Great Britain, a block of Canadian securities, bearing interest at 3½ per cent, which the British Government wishes to sell in order to buy Canadian wheat, bacon, cheese and other primary products, as well as munitions and warlike equipment. In this way the war loan will not only be helping Great Britain, but also Canada.

Among other important financial measures, adopted during the first month of war, has been the setting up of a complete system of exchange control, to conserve our financial resources, and particularly our supplies of foreign exchange. This measure has been generally acclaimed as the best and fairest way of preventing the dissipation of our capital into speculative or other unessential uses abroad.

Other essential and helpful features

The government has also taken measures to ensure the internal security of Canada. Provision has been made for the registration of aliens, for protection against sabotage and espionage, and for effective censorship under a Censorship Co-ordination Committee. In every aspect of Canada's war effort, my colleagues and I have taken and will continue to take all possible precautions to see that partisanship, personal influence, or political patronage provide no avenue to promotion, personal advancement, or private or corporate profit. We have, in our war effort, been greatly encouraged and materially assisted by the all but overwhelming offers of voluntary service for war work of all kinds. These unsolicited offers are a tribute to the spirit of the Canadian people. A Voluntary Service

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Registration Bureau has been established to co-ordinate these offers of service. Especially gratifying has been the co-operative attitude of the organizations of Canadian labour, and of the veterans of the last war.

I regret that the time at my disposal prevents me from making mention of the organization of many other phases of Canada's war effort, or of giving a fuller account of what has been accomplished. The mere outline I have given will be sufficient, I hope, to afford some idea of what is involved in changing a nation's economy from a peace-time to a war-time basis.

The maintenance of national unity

I have said nothing whatever of our inter-Imperial and international relations. I ought, perhaps, to say that no matters have been more important nor required more careful consideration than many of the constitutional, diplomatic and political problems which the war has served to raise. It is not alone in relation to other parts of the Commonwealth and to foreign countries that questions of the kind have arisen. In its determination to sustain and further Canada's war effort, the government has found it necessary to be active on the political, as well as on the military and economic fronts. It is doubtful if Canada could have made, within the first two months of war, a more helpful contribution to the cause of the allies than that signified by the decisive political victory of a week ago. Certainly nothing which has happened in our country, since Confederation, has contributed more to Canadian unity. Upon the maintenance of national unity, more than upon all else, will depend the measure of the success of Canada's effort in the present war.

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Re. Defeat of Duplessis

D 29803

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

read to P. over telephone Oct 30 (1939)

Prime Minister:

Mr Pickersgill has shown me a last paragraph of Hershey's broadcast. It is stated in moderate terms, but I do not think it would be well to make the last note in the speech a reference to a party victory, even one in the national interest. You covered that side of it very fully in your statement to the press on Wednesday night. However in the present broadcast I think the final note should be one of national unity, indeed, but perhaps in the way of saying You have always believed that all Canadians would unite in defending the present cause, etc. without spelling out the episode of last week

O.D. SKELTON

W W II - Hon King
Elections - Prov. Elections - Que.

D29804

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49	187	Chronological Files	Aug. 1939	D 28681 - D 29113	
49	188	Chronological Files	Sept. 1939	D 29114 - D 29352	
50	189	Chronological Files	Oct. 1939	D 29353 - D 29805	
50	190	Chronological Files	Nov.-Dec. 1939	D 29806 - D 29946	

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51		Weddings	Feb. 1934	D 29946 A - D 29955
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Nov. 12 - '39

D29806

Speaking on behalf of the government of Canada, I desire to endorse very warmly the appeal which has just been made to you by His Excellency the Governor General on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross Society, of which His Excellency is the President.

The Red Cross is a tried and proven servant of our national life. In time of peace, it is an agency of mercy ever ready in emergent need to minister to human suffering. In time of war, it becomes, in addition, an auxiliary of government, furnishing volunteer aid to the sick and wounded. For this reason, I should like immediately to express to its officers and members, the thanks of the government for the prompt and effective manner in which, at the outbreak of war, the Society assembled its officers, mobilized its forces, and adapted its whole organization to the changed conditions of war.

Like all responsible organizations, the Canadian Red Cross was not unprepared in the present crisis. Within three days of the declaration of war, it was at work in every province of Canada. It took immediate steps to ensure access to the sources of supplies which are indispensable for its work. In its co-operation with the government, the Society has revealed a helpful understanding

of the national need,

D 29807

of the national need, and of the services that it is expected to perform.

The task before the Red Cross can best be visualized by a glance at its record of performance in the last war. Organized to care for the sick and wounded in wartime, and to supplement the medical services of the armed forces, the Society raised more than nine million dollars in Canada for its own needs, raised another six and a quarter millions for the needs of the British Red Cross Society, and sent overseas materials and hospital supplies to the value of another twenty million dollars. In the United Kingdom it wholly or partially provided five great hospitals. It provided ambulance convoys in France. In both countries truck convoys were made available for the quick and even distribution of supplies to hospitals and stations.

Twenty-one years ago yesterday, the warring nations enjoyed the first day of respite after more than four years of armed conflict. The task of the Red Cross, however, did not end with the end of the war. Throughout Europe, and, indeed, in other parts of the world as well, it entered in the days of peace upon an undertaking as

great as that which it had been called upon

D 29808

great as that which it had been called upon to perform during the period of hostilities. This service was none other than the gigantic task of helping in the rehabilitation of millions of homeless, destitute, starving men, women and children. For months, the forces of the Red Cross continued to fight a war against famine, pestilence, and the many other forms of suffering and distress which follow inevitably in the wake of actual war.

Once again the Canadian Red Cross Society is faced with war and its attendant suffering. The magnitude of its present task may vastly exceed that of the last great war. We have already seen how swiftly and how completely the horrors of modern war can overwhelm a nation; how by ruthless destruction, thousands of men, women and little children, non-combatants and combatants alike, have been cast, with sudden tragedy, upon the compassion of their fellow-men. The numbers have speedily increased to hundreds of thousands. They may very soon become millions. No one can foresee the extent to which, in the days ahead, the area of destruction may be widened, or foretell the demands which may be made upon the agencies of mercy.

The ability of the Red Cross Society to carry on its work depends directly upon the support which each and every one of us is able to provide. In this period of desperate human need, it is our manifest and sacred duty to support to the utmost this great humanitarian organization.

It is not alone on behalf of the Red Cross that I join with others in making this appeal. Our own hearts will need much in the way of consolation before this terrible conflict is over. The only real consolation we shall ever have, will be found in what we ourselves have done, or may yet be able to do, to lessen the sacrifices and the sorrows the horrors of war may entail.

Human suffering makes its own appeal. It is the suffering of Humanity itself that is appealing to the nations of the world today. Knowing something of Canada, and of the Canadian people, I do not hesitate to say that, as individuals, and as a nation, we shall not be found wanting in our response to that appeal.

Nov. 12-'39

D 29810

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The task before the Red Cross can best be visualized by a glance at its record of performance in the last war. Organized to care for the sick and wounded in wartime, and to supplement the medical services of the armed forces, the Society raised more than nine million dollars in Canada for its own needs, raised another six and a quarter millions for the needs of the British Red Cross Society, and sent overseas materials and hospital supplies to the value of another twenty million dollars. In the United Kingdom it wholly or partially provided five great hospitals. It provided ambulance convoys in France. In both countries truck convoys were made available for the quick and even distribution of supplies to hospitals and stations.

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<u>The ability of the Red Cross Society</u>

D 29813

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D 29814

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN

Date NOV 29 1939

Subject

Prime Minister King Holds That Improvements and Beautification in the Capital Are Proofs of What Can be Achieved in Peacetime. Brief Ceremony When Ottawa's New Post Office Declared Open. Mr. King Praises Mayor Lewis for His Assistance in Bringing About Alterations.

Work and expenditure on development of the Capital, and particularly around the center of the city, is now being justified, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared in formally opening the new post office, Sparks and Elgin streets, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. King held that the improvement and development in the beautification of the Capital are but proofs of what can be achieved in times of peace. Through the great impetus of war, the Prime Minister predicted, the world will rise to heights hitherto unknown and the outcome of the present conflict will be a finer social world for the welfare of mankind.

"Many possibly felt in past years that the work of destruction to build up the Capital was hasty and expensive," Mr. King observed. "But those who were privileged to see Their Majesties, our King and Queen, unveil our National War Memorial in May and now to see this magnificent building opened will surely feel that wisdom and large vision were displayed in beautifying Ottawa, and particularly the center of the city, in a manner fitting the Capital."

Assisting Mr. King in the twenty-minute ceremony were Public Works Minister P. J. A. Cardin, Labor Minister Norman McLarty, former postmaster-general, and His Worship Mayor Stanley Lewis.

With Golden Key

Mr. King was handed a gold key by Mr. Cardin to open the main door. "I declare this Ottawa Post Office open for the transaction of public business," Mr. King said. Inside, with 200 or 300 persons present, brief speeches were delivered. The Prime Minister bought a stamp from C. C. McGrail, district postal director and city postmaster, and posted the first letter from the new office. The letter from Mr. King was addressed to Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, Toronto, postmaster-general from 1896 to 1905, and oldest member of the Privy Council of Canada.

Mr. McLarty, speaking as substitute for Postmaster-General C. G. Power, expressed the pleasure of the Post Office Department in having Mr. King open the building and be the first customer for the new office.

Mr. King asked Mr. McLarty to convey to Mr. Power his appreciation in being asked to open the building. In times of destruction and rapid change in the world, Mr. King observed, it is fitting the significance of the opening of this building should be marked by a little ceremony.

Refers to Many Changes

The Prime Minister went back over the many changes in the central part of the city in the past fifteen years in the Confederation Park area, the fires that occurred in different buildings, after which the Dominion government took the opportunity to purchase the property and raze the buildings and enlarge the open space there, including the Russell House and Russell theater, Dey's arena and other buildings.

"Providence, I guess it was, caused a fire in the city hall, though some blamed me for that fire," Mr. King remarked with a laugh. Then by an arrangement with the city fathers—an arrangement which he remarked has been held to more or less ever since—the old city hall and Knox church were torn down and likewise the old post office and the city proceeded with the widening of Elgin street. "All this beautification of the Capital and especially in the central part of the city speak to us of a new world order that is to come out of the destruction of the past," Mr. King added.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication .....

D29815

Date .....

Subject .....

Praise for Mayor Lewis

Congratulating Mayor Lewis on Ottawa having a post office building bringing such adornment to the Capital, Mr. King remarked Mr. Lewis is a lucky man to be mayor of a great city like Ottawa. "I think we're lucky to have him, too," Mr. King added, giving the Mayor credit for co-operation in every way with the government in beautifying the Capital.

Leave Decision to Posterity

More and more, as time goes on, a country comes to be identified with the type of public buildings it has, Mr. King went on. Canada might well leave to posterity to judge of her aims, purposes, ideals and aspirations by the public buildings the government has built, in Ottawa and elsewhere, and particularly by beautification of the Capital and what has been accomplished by the government and the city in the development of the Confederation Park area.

Congratulations

In closing Mr. King extended his personal congratulations to all concerned with the erection of the new post office, the Public Works and Post Office Departments; the architect, W. E. Noffke, who is to be congratulated on the architecture of the building, Mr. King interpolated; the contracting firm and all the workmen who had given so splendidly of their work to make a building which is a pride and inspiration to all.

Thanks to Mr. King.

Mr. Cardin said Ottawa citizens owed thanks to Mr. King, more than to anyone else, for the handsome new post office building. Mr. Cardin expressed his thanks to the officials of his own department, the Post Office Department, and all concerned with the construction of the building. Paying tribute to his own departmental officials, mentioning Napoleon Desjardins, acting deputy minister, and Charles D. Sutherland, chief architect, Mr. Cardin remarked that ministers are largely rubber stamps and that it is government officials who really carry on the work of the departments. In humorous vein, Mr. Cardin hoped the Ottawa public would show its appreciation of the new post office by patronizing it so it would lead to increased revenue for the government and he ventured the opinion that, possibly, many more love letters would be written to pass through the new office and lead to more marriage licenses being secured at the city hall offices.

Mayor Expresses Thanks.

Mayor Lewis, shaking hands with Mr. King, expressed to the Prime Minister the thanks and appreciation of the citizens of Ottawa for the provision of such a fine new post office for the city. The Mayor then led in three cheers for Mr. King and the brief ceremony was over.

First to purchase stamps at the newly opened wicket were Mrs. Bert Ingram and Mrs. A. Peterkin.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 29816 Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Telegram

Date Nov. 29 / 39.

Subject

UNIQUE LETTER PRAISES WORK OF SIR WILLIAM

First Message From New Ottawa Post Office Mailed to Aged Knight by Premier King

Ottawa, Nov. 29—Prime Minister Mackenzie King to-day made public a letter he mailed yesterday from Ottawa's new post office building to his oldest friend and adviser, Sir William Mulock, of Toronto, 95-year-old one-time Chief Justice of Ontario, who was Postmaster-General of Canada from 1896 to 1905.

The letter said, in part:

"It will be not less a source of pride than a pleasure to all Canadians that the first letter to go out from the newly constructed post office in Canada's capital should be to the one who, from 1896 to 1905, held the office of postmaster-general, and whose name to-day stands at the head of the list of members of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.

"To me, personally, it is, at this time, a source of exceptional pleasure to recall that it was at your invitation, almost 40 years ago, that I entered the public service of Canada as deputy minister of the newly created Department of Labor of which you were the first minister. The close association and friendship enjoyed at that time and which has continued unbroken throughout the intervening years is much in my thoughts to-day.

"I hope this communication may serve to revive many memories associated with the achievements of your great career, not a few of which will have an abiding place in our national history.

"Please allow this letter to bear to you, on behalf of your fellow-citizens in all parts of our wide Dominion, warm and affectionate greetings and the best of wishes."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

S 160
D 29817 Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication MONTREAL GAZETTE

Date NOV 29 1939

Subject

$1,000,000 Ottawa Post Office Opened by Prime Minister King

Ottawa, November 28.—(CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King today opened Ottawa's new $1,000,000 central post office with a golden key, bought the first stamp and posted the first letter which was addressed to Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, Toronto, his oldest and closest friend.

In a brief speech the Prime Minister said it was a pleasure to witness the beauty of skilful construction at a time when there was so much destruction in the world.

"Out of this great conflict," the Prime Minister said, "will come a finer social order for the benefit of all mankind."

Mr. King was accompanied to the new post office building by Labor Minister McLarty, Acting Postmaster General, and Works Minister Cardin.

The post office is on the northwest corner of Sparks and Elgin streets and faces Confederation Square in the centre of which stands the national War Memorial. It replaces the old building which was torn down to make way for the memorial.

Mr. McLarty expressed the regrets of Postmaster General Power who was unable to be present. Mr. Cardin handed the Prime Minister a small gold key and Mr. King deftly opened the green steel doors at the corner entrance.

"Ladies and gentlemen—I now declare this new Ottawa post office open for the transaction of public business," the Prime Minister said He was followed through the door by some 100 officials, workmen who constructed the building and the general public.

After purchasing the necessary stamps Mr. King dropped a letter in the slot and announced to the crowd that it was addressed to his old friend and adviser, Sir William Mulock, 95-year-old former Chief Justice of Ontario, who was Postmaster General of Canada from 1896 to 1905.

Mr. Cardin spoke briefly and said the public could thank Mr. King for the new building as he had been in favor of it from the start and it was a part of the Capital beautification scheme for which the Prime Minister has worked many years.

Mayor Stanley Lewis thanked the Prime Minister and the Government on behalf of the people of Ottawa, for providing them with the fine building and modern postal facilities.

Miss Shields
Office of the Prime Minister
D 29818

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication Ottawa M. Citizen

Date Nov. 29/39

Subject

Predicts Finer Social World for Mankind As Outcome of Present War

Prime Minister King Holds That Improvements and Beautification in the Capital Are Proofs of What Can be Achieved in Peacetime. Brief Ceremony When Ottawa's New Post Office Declared Open. Mr. King Praises Mayor Lewis for His Assistance in Bringing About Alterations.

Work and expenditure on development of the Capital, and particularly around the center of the city, is now being justified, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared in formally opening the new post office, Sparks and Elgin streets, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. King held that the improvement and development in the beautification of the Capital are but proofs of what can be achieved in times of peace. Through the great impetus of war, the Prime Minister predicted, the world will rise to heights hitherto unknown and the outcome of the present conflict will be a finer social world for the welfare of mankind.

"Many possibly felt in past years that the work of destruction to build up the Capital was hasty and expensive," Mr. King observed. "But those who were privileged to see Their Majesties, our King and Queen, unveil our National War Memorial in May and now to see this magnificent building opened will surely feel that wisdom and large vision were displayed in beautifying Ottawa, and particularly the center of the city, in a manner fitting the Capital."

Assisting Mr. King in the twenty-minute ceremony were Public Works Minister P. J. A. Cardin, Labor Minister Norman McLarty, former postmaster-general, and His Worship Mayor Stanley Lewis.

With Golden Key

Mr. King was handed a gold key by Mr. Cardin to open the main door. "I declare this Ottawa Post Office open for the transaction of public business," Mr. King said. Inside, with 200 or 300 persons present, brief speeches were delivered. The Prime Minister bought a stamp from C. C. McGrail, district postal director and city postmaster, and posted the first letter from the new office. The letter from Mr. King was addressed to Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, Toronto, postmaster-general from 1896 to 1905, and oldest member of the Privy Council of Canada.

Mr. McLarty, speaking as substitute for Postmaster-General C. G. Power, expressed the pleasure of the Post Office Department in having Mr. King open the building and be the first customer for the new office.

Mr. King asked Mr. McLarty to convey to Mr. Power his appreciation in being asked to open the building. In times of destruction and rapid change in the world, Mr. King observed, it was fitting the significance of the opening of this building should be marked by a little ceremony.

Refers to Many Changes

The Prime Minister went back over the many changes in the central part of the city in the past fifteen years in the Confederation Park area, the fires that occurred in different buildings, after which the Dominion government took the opportunity to purchase the

property and raze the buildings and enlarge the open space there, including the Russell House and Russell theater, Dey's arena and other buildings.

"Providence, I guess it was, caused a fire in the city hall, though some blamed me for that fire," Mr. King remarked with a laugh. Then by an arrangement with the city fathers—an arrangement which he remarked has been held to more or less ever since—the old city hall and Knox church were torn down and likewise the old post office and the city proceeded with the widening of Elgin street. "All this beautification of the Capital and especially in the central part of the city speak to us of a new world order that is to come out of the destruction of the past," Mr. King added.

Praise for Mayor Lewis

Congratulating Mayor Lewis on Ottawa having a post office building bringing such adornment to the Capital, Mr. King remarked Mr. Lewis is a lucky man to be mayor of a great city like Ottawa. "I think we're lucky to have him, too," Mr. King added, giving the Mayor credit for co-operation in every way with the government in beautifying the Capital.

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Congratulations

In closing Mr. King extended his personal congratulations to all concerned with the erection of the new post office, the Public Works and Post Office Departments; the architect, W. E. Noffke, who is to be congratulated on the architecture of the building, Mr. King interpolated; the contracting firm and all the workmen who had given so splendidly of their work to make a building which is a pride and inspiration to all.

Thanks to Mr. King.

Mr. Cardin said Ottawa citizens owed thanks to Mr. King, more than to anyone else, for the handsome new post office building. Mr. Cardin expressed his thanks to the officials of his own department, the Post Office Department, and all concerned with the construction of the building. Paying tribute to his own departmental officials, mentioning Napoleon Desjardins, acting deputy minister, and Charles D. Sutherland, chief architect, Mr. Cardin remarked that ministers are largely rubber stamps and that it is government officials who really carry on the work of the departments. In humorous vein, Mr. Cardin hoped the Ottawa public would show its appreciation of the new post office by patronizing it so it would lead to increased revenue for the government and he ventured the opinion that, possibly, many more love letters would be written to pass through the new office and lead to more marriage licenses being secured at the city hall offices.

Mayor Expresses Thanks.

Mayor Lewis, shaking hands with Mr. King, expressed to the Prime Minister the thanks and appreciation of the citizens of Ottawa for the provision of such a fine new post office for the city. The Mayor then led in three cheers for Mr. King and the brief ceremony was over.

First to purchase stamps at the newly opened wicket were Mrs. Bert Ingram and Mrs. A. Peterkin.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 29820 of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL

Date NOV 29 1939

Subject

First Letter From Post Office Sent to Sir William Mulock

Prime Minister King Officially Opens New Ottawa Building

The Prime Minister opened Ottawa's new city post office on Tuesday, and when Mr. McLarty, the Minister of Labor, acting for the Postmaster-General, Mr. Power, asked Mr. King to become the first customer he bought a three-cent stamp and dropped the first letter in the box.

It was addressed to Sir William Mulock, Toronto. Mr. King turned to the gathering of 200 crowding the post office lobby and reminded them Sir William was Postmaster-General from 1896 to 1905, and penny postage had been introduced in the Empire in 1898 on his motion. He also was Canada's oldest living privy councillor.

Autographed Stamps.

Later Mr. King autographed a sheet of stamps. Mr. McLarty and the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Cardin, also autographed the sheet which will be preserved as a souvenir.

Mr. King arrived at the new building, corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, at 2.30 o'clock, and was welcomed by Mr. Cardin who handed the Prime Minister a golden key, with which he opened the handsome bronze main doors. Turning to the people congregated around the entrance he said, "I declare this new Ottawa city post office building open to the public for the transaction of public business".

After Mr. McLarty had welcomed Mr. King inside the building and invited him to become the first customer "in the heart of the postal service of Canada" the Prime Minister spoke briefly. He said with so much destruction going on throughout the world at the present time it was interesting to recall the tremendous changes that had taken place in the past 15 years in the area adjoining the post office building. A true vision "of our time" could be obtained if the thought of what was taking place in Ottawa was enlarged to think of what was taking place throughout the world.

Recalls Fire.

The Prime Minister remembered the fire 15 years ago in the barber shop which occupied part of the block on Elgin street, east side, between Sparks and Wellington, which "gave the Government the excuse to expropriate the property to provide more room around the Parliament Buildings. Afterwards the buildings in the entire block north of Sparks street were removed. Then came the fire in the old Russell House. The Government took advantage of that happening to take over all the property south of Sparks and later to demolish the burned hotel and the theatre at the rear.

About the same time the old warehouses on the Canal bank, the old hockey rink, also were acquired and removed for the purpose of providing a fine approach to the heart of the city.

"On and Off" Arrangement.

Then fire occurred in the old City Hall. "Some were kind enough to say that I did that", Mr. King said with a smile. This had led to an arrangement with the city fathers "which they held to on and off" for the removal of the old city building subject to the Government taking down the old post office building. In fulfilment of that understanding the post office building had been removed, and arrangements made with the city for the widening of Elgin street. The former Knox church had been removed.

Many citizens thought the work undertaken of unnecessary magnitude but surely there was none but had a great feeling of pride in the development when the King and Queen visited Ottawa this year, and the King dedicated the National War Memorial, which stood in such a noble way in the new square. The opening of the centre of the city now was accepted as demonstrating the larger vision for the improvement of Ottawa as a fine capital of the country.

Mr. King again spoke of the War Memorial, of the new Knox church erected farther south on Elgin, and now the new post office building.

These changes spoke of a new world order that all hoped would come out of the destruction which was being witnessed today. What had been effected in transformation in Ottawa showed the heights to which the people of this day could rise. All looked to the war to lead to a finer social order.

The Prime Minister congratulated Mayor Lewis and the citizens on receiving the fine post office building, which would so adorn the city over which the Mayor presided. He was a lucky man to have that honor, and the city also was lucky in having him. Canada as a whole was to be congratulated on the improvement thus made in the Capital city. Fine public buildings did much to identify a city and country.

The Prime Minister concluded with congratulations to all who had been associated in the erection of the building.

Mr. Cardin introduced the architect, W. E. Noffke; C. J. E. Maxwell, representing the A. Janin Building Company, Montreal, contractors; Cecil Gagnier, Montreal, representing the employes on the work; Napoleon Desjardins, Acting Deputy Minister of Public Works; C. D. Sutherland, chief architect of the Public Works Department.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister

D29821

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Mr. McLarty introduced post office officials, including T. P. Murphy, H. Beaulieu, H. Fortier, H. E. Atwater, R. MacNabb, George Herring, C. C. McGrail, district director of postal services; George Avery.

Mr. Cardin thanked the Prime Minister for being the one most responsible for giving Ottawa the new post office. The Minister also complimented the staff of his department.

Mayor Lewis thanked Mr. King in behalf of the citizens for the new building, and called for three cheers for the Prime Minister.

Total Cost Over $1,000,000.

The gross cost of the building will run to more than $1,000,000, for the site which was expropriated by the Government entailed an outlay of $380,000 for the Booth and Hope properties. A considerable sum also was spent on equipment. The building is of the French Renaissance style, finished in Queenston limestone excepting the ground floor which is enclosed in polished black granite. The frontage occupied on Sparks street is 124 feet and on Elgin street, 104 feet.

The ground floor and basement of the new building have been reserved as the uptown post office, but the other floors have been taken over by the Department of National Defence for the duration of the war.

The uptown post office which has been on the ground floor of the Victoria Building, O'Connor and Wellington streets, was closed at 1.30 p.m. and a transfer of staff and equipment made. At 3 p.m. the new building was opened to the general public. No mail will be handled for delivery there. It will be transferred to the postal terminal on Besserer street. There are 300 lock boxes in the new building.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D29822 ce of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL

Date NOV 2 6 1939

Subject

First Letter From Post Office Sent to Sir William Mulock

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 29823

Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

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PRESS CLIPPINGS D29824 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL

Date NOV 30 1939

Subject

Makes Public First Letter Mailed At Post Office

Prime Minister Mackenzie King Wednesday made public a letter he mailed Tuesday from Ottawa's new post office building to his oldest friend and adviser, Sir William Mulock of Toronto, 95-year-old former Chief Justice of Ontario who was Postmaster General of Canada from 1896 to 1905.

Mr. Mackenzie King said Sir William had given him permission to give the press a copy of the first letter mailed from the new building.

Text of the letter follows:

My dear Sir William:

The Postmaster General has accorded me the privilege of sending to you the first letter to be mailed from the new Ottawa city post office building which is to be formally opened this afternoon.

It will be not less a source of pride than a pleasure to all Canadians that the first letter to go out from the newly constructed post office in Canada's Capital should be to the one who, from 1896 to 1905, held the office of Postmaster General, and whose name today stands at the head of the list of members of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.

"To me, personally, it is, at this time, a source of exceptional pleasure to recall that it was at your invitation, almost 40 years ago, that I entered the public service of Canada as Deputy Minister of the newly created Department of Labor of which you were the first minister. The close association and friendship enjoyed at that time and which has continued unbroken throughout the intervening years is much in my thoughts today.

"I hope this communication may serve to revive many memories associated with the achievements of your great career, not a few of which will have an abiding place in our national history.

"Please allow this letter to bear to you, on behalf of your fellow-citizens in all parts of our wide Dominion, warm and affectionate greetings and the best of wishes.

"Yours very sincerely,

"(Signed) W. L. Mackenzie King."

PRESS CLIPPINGS D 29825 Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication London Free Press 5160

Date Nov. 30 /39.

Subject

A Fitting Letter

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King opened the new post office in Ottawa this week and bought the first stamp and posted the first letter, which was addressed to Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock. It was fitting for several reasons that Mr. King should send the first letter to Sir William, who was postmaster-general from 1896 to 1905.

It was Sir William who started Mr. King on his public career. Mr. King was a reporter on the staff of The Toronto Globe and was deeply interested in labor problems. He made inquiries into sweating conditions and found that even the uniforms of the postmen were made under intolerable conditions. Sir William Mulock was so much impressed by the reports written by Mr. King that when a department of labor was established in 1900 he was made the first deputy minister. Mr. King at the time was only 26 and was set for an academic career. However, he decided to enter the public service and eight years later to become minister of labor when it was created a separate portfolio. Sir William has been a life-long friend and adviser of the prime minister.

Sir William, now 95, is the grand old man of Canadian public life. He has had a long and useful career, but probably he himself would confess that it was as postmaster-general he made the greatest contribution to public service for Canada and the Empire. He was first responsible, amongst other reforms, for penny postage throughout the Empire.

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1939

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1939

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1939

D 29827

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1939

I am pleased to be able to announce that agreement has now been reached by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand on a Co-operative Air Training Plan, to be known as the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. The agreement was signed last night very shortly after midnight in my office on Parliament Hill. It is based on a proposal made to the Governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, on September 26th, by the Government of the United Kingdom.

In addition to a rapid and extensive increase in the air training programmes of each of the three Dominions, the plan visualizes joint training in Canada, in the more advanced stages, of pupils from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The undertaking is one of great magnitude. It will establish Canada as one of the greatest air training centres in the world. Its development will result in a rapid increase in the number of air training schools in this country, and will achieve a steadily increasing output of highly trained pilots, observers and air gunners. The plan will enable the four countries to meet the greatly increasing requirements of trained personnel for their respective air forces, and for such service as the combined forces may be called upon to perform in the theatres of war. The aim, in short, is to achieve, by co-operative effort, air forces whose co-ordinated strength will be overwhelming.

Acceptance in principle of the proposal

The Canadian Government accepted the United Kingdom proposal in principle on September 28th, that is, two days

D29828

after it was received. The proposal was also accepted in principle, without delay, by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. No time was lost in making arrangements for carrying on the negotiations. Much detailed consideration obviously was necessary to ensure a co-operative scheme which would be completely co-ordinated with the development of the air forces of the different parts of the British Commonwealth engaged in the joint endeavour, and to determine its financial, administrative and other aspects.

In working out the plan, the existing air training programmes of all four countries engaged in the discussions, were taken fully into account. As already mentioned, the plan provides for a continuance of training in the United Kingdom, for an enlargement of the training programmes of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and for a joint training programme in Canada. As the United Kingdom proposal contemplated joint training to be carried on in Canada, it was appropriate and, in fact, essential that the details of the programme should be worked out at Ottawa.

The negotiation of the agreement

A Mission, known as the United Kingdom Air Training Mission, was sent to Canada from the United Kingdom. It was headed by the distinguished industrialist, Lord Riverdale. Lord Riverdale and his colleagues arrived in Ottawa on October 15th. They were joined, a few days later, by Captain H. H. Balfour, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air. On November 1st, the Air Training Mission arrived from Australia. The Australian Mission was presided over by the Honourable J. V. Fairbairn. During his stay in Canada, Mr. Fairbairn, as a result of the reorganization of the Australian Cabinet, became Australian Minister for Air. The Air Training Mission from New Zealand arrived at Ottawa on November 3rd. It was headed by Group Captain Saunders, Chief of the New Zealand Air Staff.

The distinguished personnel of the Missions affords evidence of the significance attached by the several governments to the co-operative air training plan. The Headquarters Staff of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the appropriate administrative officers of the Departments of National Defence, Finance, Transport and

External Affairs were at the disposal of the visiting Missions throughout. They rendered quite exceptional service. Members of the Canadian Government made themselves available wherever it was possible for them to render assistance. The negotiations on the part of Canada were carried on, in the main, by a Committee of the Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, and composed of the Ministers of National Defence, Finance, Pensions and National Health, and Transport.

The agreement in all its details was worked out in the most friendly spirit, and, considering the intricacy of the problems to be solved, with remarkable speed. In the case of the Missions from Australia and New Zealand, and particularly in the case of the Mission from the United Kingdom, continuous conference by cable was necessary in matters requiring the consideration and authorization of their respective Governments. The Canadian negotiators were in the fortunate position of being in immediate contact with their colleagues in the Cabinet, and the Government itself was in a position to reach decisions with a minimum of delay. On some of the more important matters of policy direct negotiations between the governments concerned, were also necessary.

By November 27th, some three weeks after the arrival in Canada of the New Zealand Mission, we were able to announce that a basis of agreement had been reached for submission to the governments concerned. The time that has elapsed since has been devoted to an elaboration and precise definition of the details of the plan, and to the drafting of the agreement in its final form.

The objective of the plan

The broad problem was to decide on the speediest and most effective means of training the maximum number of pilots and airmen to meet the exigencies of war. In working out the agreement, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had, necessarily, to keep in mind local defence considerations, such as the training, equipment and service of the pilots and other air personnel required to keep up their own air defences.

It was, of course, not contemplated that the requirements of Australia and New Zealand for home defence would be met out of

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the personnel trained in Canada. It was realized, however, that, as was the case with Canada, the training facilities in these two countries would be capable of training more personnel than would be required for local purposes. To reach the main objective, namely, the rapid training of the greatest number of pilots and airmen, the facilities in these countries, in excess of local needs, are to be used to train Australians and New Zealanders for service overseas with the Royal Air Force. The existing training facilities in the United Kingdom will continue to be used by the Royal Air Force.

The joint training programme

Under the agreement as it relates to joint training in Canada, the programme of training of personnel for the Royal Canadian Air Force, already enlarged since the outbreak of war, will be vastly increased. The Canadian training programme will be merged with the programme of joint training in Canada. In this way, co-ordinated air training will proceed simultaneously in all four countries.

The joint air training programme provides for the training of many thousands of pilots in Canada each year, about three-fifths as many air observers, and a slightly larger number of air gunners than pilots. The pilots, of course, are those who actually operate the planes. The observers handle the reconnaissance cameras and the bomb sights, and, as well, do the navigating. The gunners use the machine guns in action, and also act as wireless operators.

The facilities in Canada will be used, in varying degrees, by all four parties to the agreement. Practically all air recruits in the United Kingdom will be trained at home. In Australia and New Zealand, all air recruits will receive their initial and elementary flying training at home. Most of the Australian pupils and some of the New Zealand pupils will also receive advanced training in their own countries. Under the agreement, however, about one-fifth of the pupils to receive advanced training in Canada will come from the other two Dominions. Some pupils will be received from the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and elsewhere. The great majority of the pupils will, however, be Canadians.

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The stages in air training

The first stage of training in this country will be initial training, which is a ground course to prepare recruits for flying and for air-force life in general. This will be given in three large schools. At the end of four weeks' initial training, a selection will be made of those to be pilots, observers or gunners, and they will then go to the appropriate schools.

Pilots will go to one of the Elementary Flying Schools, where they will learn to get the feel of a plane, and to fly light machines. After some eight weeks, they will graduate to the Service Flying Schools. It is at this stage that the Australian and New Zealand pilots, who will receive their initial and elementary training in their own countries, will come to Canada to continue their training. In the Service Flying Schools, of which there will be sixteen in Canada, pilots will spend about fourteen weeks learning intermediate and advanced flying, including night and instrument flying. They will receive instruction in bombing and fighting as well.

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Schools will also be needed, at the outset, for training instructors and administrative staffs. And before the training programme is

brought to full capacity, ground crews and maintenance staffs will be required in large numbers to man the various schools and establishments. Repair and equipment depots, headquarters and commands, recruiting centres and records offices will also be required. In addition to the 58 schools for the training of pilots, observers and air gunners, and schools needed, at the outset, for training instructors and administrative staffs, several much larger schools will also be required to train the personnel for ground crews and maintenance staffs. The total number of schools required, in Canada, for the joint training programme will be 67.

Nearly 40,000 officers and men will be required to man all the various schools, depots and other parts of the organization when it is in full operation. This will include about 2,700 officers and about 6,000 civilians. The remaining 30,000 will be members of the Air Force other than officers. These numbers do not include the pupils undergoing training, who will also be numbered in thousands. Many of the airmen required for training the pupils will be mechanics and other skilled artisans, who constitute ground crews and maintenance staffs.

For the programme of joint training full use will immediately be made of the existing facilities of the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as of facilities generously made available by Trans-Canada Air Lines. However, to put the extensive programme into full operation, a great deal of construction and production will be necessary. Throughout the country, about a score of existing air fields will have to be enlarged, and some sixty odd new air fields constructed. The schools will be established in different parts of Canada. Large supplies of equipment, and stores of various kinds, will be required to furnish the schools, and also the equipment and repair depots. The construction and other industries of Canada may be relied upon to meet effectively the demands which this programme will involve.

The apportionment of costs

Great quantities of aircraft and their parts will, of course, be required. The United Kingdom, as her part of the costs of the undertaking, has agreed to supply most of the aircraft, including engines and spares. Apart from the aircraft supplied by the United Kingdom, the light aircraft for elementary training and a portion

of the other aircraft will be made in Canada. The aircraft to be made in Canada will be included with the other costs of the joint training programme, which are to be divided between Canada, Australia and New Zealand in proportion to the use to be made of the various facilities by the pupils of the three countries. This means that, excluding the cost of the aircraft provided by the United Kingdom, Canada will bear the cost of the initial and elementary training in Canada, and about four-fifths of the remaining costs of the programme.

The duration of the agreement is until March 31, 1943, in other words, a little over three and a quarter years. This period of time may, however, be extended or terminated by mutual agreement. While any estimate of costs made at this time is subject to a wide margin of error, the total cost for the entire programme in Canada, for the period agreed upon, will approximate six hundred million dollars. Canada's share will be around three hundred and fifty million dollars. Up to the beginning of next September, the expenditure on the joint training programme will amount to about ninety million dollars. Of this ninety millions, Canada's share will be about forty-eight millions. This amount will be in addition to the $315,000,000 which the Minister of Finance estimated would be the cost, in the first year of the war, of the military programme already undertaken before the air training plan was proposed. In other words, in this first year of war, Canada will be spending on her military effort alone about a million dollars a day.

Administration of the joint training programme

Under the terms of the agreement, the Joint Air Training Programme which is to be carried out in Canada, is to be administered by the Government of Canada. The organization and executive command of the training schools is entrusted to the Royal Canadian Air Force. For the general supervision of the Joint Air Training Programme, a Supervisory Board will be established in Canada. The Board will supervise the financial administration of the programme. It will also, from time to time, inspect the progress being made in the setting up of the organization, and the carrying out of the training.

The Supervisory Board will be under the Chairmanship of the Minister of National Defence. It will also include the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Transport, Representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, the Deputy Minister for Air of the Department of National Defence, and the Chief of the Air Staff. Contact with the Government will be maintained by the Board through its Chairman, and with the Royal Canadian Air Force through the Chief of the Air Staff.

The Representatives on the Board, of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, are to report to their own Governments regarding the progress of the Joint Training Programme. They will also have authority to visit, at any time, any stations or units, and to make criticisms or suggestions to the Board. It is expected that they will assist in keeping the Royal Canadian Air Force advised as to new developments in training technique which may come to their notice.

Co-operation in the provision of instructors

All four Governments will co-operate in the provision of staff and teaching personnel. The staff officers and instructors from the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand will, during their period of service in Canada, hold temporary appointments in the Royal Canadian Air Force. This further co-operative arrangement should go far to assure the successful working of the Joint Air Training Programme.

Pre-war discussions on air training in Canada

It is desirable, at this point, to clear up a misconception which has become current through frequent repetition, but which is wholly without foundation.

It has been asserted that the Air Training Plan would have been in existence before this had the present Government not declined to meet an earlier request of the United Kingdom Government for the training of British pilots in Canada. Within the past week or two, it has, for example, been said: "Had we agreed to the British proposal of two years ago for the establishment of air training facilities in Canada, to-day, Canada would be, in reality, the air training centre of the Empire".

More recently it has been said that "so far as the Empire Air Training Scheme is concerned this was proposed by the British nearly two years ago but apparently discouraged by the King government until after the outbreak of war".

I assume that what is referred to are certain informal, exploratory conversations concerning facilities for the training of British pilots in Canada which took place, not two years ago, but in May and June of last year. The facts were clearly set forth in a statement I subsequently made to Parliament.

The conversations did not relate to a Joint Air Training Plan. Their purpose was to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to the Canadian Government to have United Kingdom schools for the advanced training of pilots of the Royal Air Force established in Canada, under the authority and direction of the Air Ministry of the United Kingdom. It was represented that it was becoming increasingly difficult to secure in the British Isles the open spaces needed for long distance flying and gunnery practice. What was contemplated was a British air training establishment in Canada, organized and controlled by the Air Ministry of the United Kingdom, in no way responsible to the Canadian Government, but responsible solely to the Government of the United Kingdom.

The attitude of the Canadian government

When the matter was broached, speaking on behalf of the Government, I immediately said I was sure the Canadian people would gladly have pilots of the Royal Air Force come to Canada for advanced training and would be prepared to provide the necessary facilities, but that I believed they would feel that the necessary establishments should, under terms to be agreed upon, be organized and controlled by the Royal Canadian Air Force, and that the responsibility for their administration should be that of the Government of Canada, rather than that of the Government of the United Kingdom. I added that I felt such a basis was indispensable to friendly and effective co-operation between the two Air Forces as well as between the two Governments.

Long ago, the constitutional principle was accepted that military establishments in Canadian territory should be owned, maintained and controlled by the Government of Canada, responsible

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to the Canadian people. That principle has been acted upon ever since. British naval stations and British army garrisons have been withdrawn. Canada, herself, has assumed responsibility for all defence establishments in Canadian territory. It was felt by our Government that a reversal of the principle underlying this historical process was something which the Canadian people would not wish to entertain.

The approach to effective co-operation

The attitude of the Canadian Government, in this matter, was, however, far from being a negative one. Our desire to co-operate in the most effective manner was made abundantly clear in the following statement which I made in Parliament with respect to Canada's position. "We ourselves," I said, "are prepared to have our own establishments here and to give in those establishments facilities to British pilots to come and train here, but they must come and train in establishments which are under the control of the government of Canada and for which the Minister of National Defence will be able to answer in this Parliament, with respect to everything concerning them".

This declaration of Canadian policy was cordially welcomed by the Government of the United Kingdom. On July 7th, 1938, in answer to a question in the British House of Commons as to whether his attention had been drawn to this statement by the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Kingsley Wood, the Secretary of State for Air, replied: "Yes sir. An offer in this sense has been communicated to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, by the Canadian Prime Minister, through the Canadian High Commissioner. A reply has been sent expressing warm appreciation of the offer, and arrangements are being made in accordance with the suggestion of the Canadian Prime Minister for an officer to be sent immediately to Canada to explore, in co-operation with the Canadian Government, the possibility of working out a scheme for training facilities in Canada".

A few weeks later, an officer of the Royal Air Force was sent by the British Government to conduct the exploratory investigations referred to. During the stay in Canada of this expert from the Air Ministry, a careful survey was made of requirements and facilities

available for joint advanced training of pilots for the Air Forces of the United Kingdom and of Canada. The survey was made in collaboration with officials of the Department of National Defence and senior officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The genesis of the joint air training plan

At the ensuing session, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, our Parliament appropriated the sum of $6,000,000 for the joint training of pilots. This grant was over and above the already greatly increased appropriations for air defence. In presenting the estimates to Parliament the Minister said: "It is possible to say now that agreement has been reached on a scheme whereby pilots from the United Kingdom will come to Canada to be given intermediate and advanced stages of training under the auspices of the Canadian Department of National Defence". I should like to emphasize the fact that the scheme was one for joint training. In answer to a question, the Minister added that the duration of the scheme would be three years.

Here we have the real beginning of the present Plan for joint training in Canada of pilots from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which, under the pressure of war, has assumed the proportions of which the world is now aware. The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is in reality a vast expansion of the scheme for joint training which, in the spring of this year, was already under way as the result of the joint explorations of the Government of Canada and the United Kingdom.

The conversations of last year, instead of delaying the present development, served to expedite it in no uncertain way. They settled the principle upon which the plan of joint training would be organized and controlled. They thereby removed from possibility of controversy at the present time the important question of administration of the Commonwealth plan that has now been agreed upon. They resulted, also, in the beginning of organization for the joint training of pilots in Canada considerably in advance of the outbreak of war. They constituted, in fact, the peace-time foundations on which the United Kingdom proposal of September was based.

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The progress already made

The government has not awaited the conclusion of the present agreement to begin work on the development of the additional air training facilities which the plan contemplates. Considerable progress has already been made. The Royal Canadian Air Force schools at Trenton and Camp Borden have been converted into schools for the training of instructors. For some weeks past they have been in use for that purpose. The air training facilities, which were being developed on a less extensive scale before the war, are being brought rapidly to completion. Of about 125 air fields already developed in Canada, 42 are up to the standard set by Trans-Canada Airways. Many of these will be used for the joint training programme. Under arrangements made with the provincial governments, the highways staffs of all the provinces have been used for surveying additional aerodrome sites. Full advantage has been taken of the favourable weather, and most of the sites have already been surveyed. The War Supply Board has anticipated the requirements of the programme and has organized production to meet them.

The enormous variety of equipment required for the programme is being listed in detail, so that orders may be promptly placed. To prevent delays in obtaining supplies required from outside Canada, protective orders have already been placed. Now that the agreement is in force the War Supply Board will immediately begin to let the necessary contracts. Plans for the schools have already been prepared, and no time will be lost in their construction. It will thus be seen that the time spent in working out all essential features of the agreement has, in reality, not interfered with the development of the programme itself. Canada is more than ready for the large task ahead.

Arrangements for active service

The new programme is of such magnitude, that some little time must necessarily elapse, while schools are being built, equipment obtained, and the training of additional instructors completed, before student pilots, observers and air gunners can be accepted for their training, and before the first pilots and observers, trained under the scheme, will be sufficiently skilled to proceed to the theatres of war.

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In the meantime the United Kingdom Government, appreciating the desire of the Canadian people to be represented as soon as possible by an Air Force Unit on active service in Europe, has arranged for the immediate formation of a squadron to be commanded by a squadron leader of the Royal Canadian Air Force. All the pilots in the squadron will be Canadian. The Canadian commander and pilots will be selected from Canadians at present serving with the Royal Air Force.

The formation of this squadron has been made possible by the practical co-operation, in the training of air personnel, in recent years between the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Air Force. This co-operation has resulted in the presence in the Royal Air Force of a considerable number of Canadians, some of whom, as you are aware, have already achieved distinction in the present war.

Perhaps I should mention here that, under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, provision has been made, after their training is completed, for the identification, in the field, of the pupils with their respective Dominions, either by the method of organizing Dominion units and formations, or in some other way.

The relation of the Air Training Plan to Canada's military effort as a whole

In embarking upon the vast co-operative enterprise, envisaged by the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the government had naturally to give the most careful consideration to the Plan in its relation to Canada's military effort as a whole. This aspect was, of course, very fully discussed with the Government of the United Kingdom. It is obviously all-important that our effort should be co-ordinated with the effort of our allies in a single strategic plan for carrying on the war. When the Plan, in its broad outlines, was proposed by the Government of the United Kingdom, it was stated that the immense influence which the development and realization of such a great project might have upon the whole course of the war, might even prove decisive.

On October 10th, at the time of announcing agreement by the several governments on the principle of the proposal, I stated that

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"The Government of the United Kingdom has indicated its opinion that with the facilities which Canada possesses this co-operative effort may prove to be of the most essential and decisive character."

The United Kingdom Government has since informed us that, considering present and future requirements, it feels that participation in the Air Training Scheme would provide for more effective assistance towards ultimate victory than any other form of military co-operation which Canada can give. At the same time the United Kingdom Government wishes it to be clearly understood that it would welcome no less heartily the presence of Canadian land forces in the theatre of war at the earliest possible moment.

You will recall that, on September the 19th, the Government announced that a division was being organized for service overseas, and, as you are aware, no time is being lost in our endeavour to meet the wish of the United Kingdom for the early despatch of an Expeditionary Force.

The real contribution

I have spoken of the magnitude of the Joint Air Training Plan, of what it is likely to mean in numbers of men to be trained, and in additional financial outlay upon Canada's war effort. It is well, however, to remember that, in the vast expansion of air power which Canada has undertaken, in collaboration with her partners in the British Commonwealth, something wholly different, and much more vital than numbers or material wealth, is involved. It is the lives of our young men which are being pledged. Like our soldiers and our sailors, the pilots and airmen who are to be trained in thousands, are going forth to battle to risk their lives in conflict with forces more sinister than any the world has hitherto known.

To-night, I am speaking particularly of those belonging to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The young men, equally with others of maturer years with whom they will be associated, are, I am convinced, fully aware of the appalling nature of the situation facing the world to-day, and of what it will demand by way of sacrifice ere peace is again restored. It is not in a spirit of adventure that they are pressing forward in such numbers. Rather are they enlisting in the spirit of the crusaders of old, prepared, if need be, to give

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their lives for what, to them and to us, is holy and sacred—the birthright of liberty and happiness in a free land. This fortitude and devotion must be guarded and protected by every power we possess.

In making provision for this vast undertaking, the government has done so, in the knowledge that nothing can be left to haste or to chance. The intricate machine must be perfect. In every phase of their work, the men must be trained by the highest skill, and under the best conditions it is possible for the country to provide. In no other arm of the defence services is a man obliged to rely more completely upon his own initiative, his own knowledge, and his own judgment. It is the possession of these qualities in such large measure which has given to Canadians the reputation as airmen they already enjoy. Those who enlist in Canada's Air Force may be depended upon to do their part, however perilous it may be. We must do ours to assist them in every possible way, by adequate training and proper equipment, and by all the influences for good by which it is possible to surround their lives.

The mission of the airman

I need not say to those who may come from other lands to receive their training, how warmly they will be welcomed during their brief stay in our midst. I know something of the heart of the Canadian people. I am sure, therefore, that our homes will be as open to them as they are to those of our own land, with whom they are already united as brothers, in an heroic effort to serve the world's need at this hour of its greatest peril.

Let there be no mistake about the significance of the present war. It is a veritable struggle for existence. On its outcome will depend the fate not of Britain alone, nor even, it seems to me, of the British Empire, the fall of which would shatter the world, but of Humanity itself, in all its higher aspects. To save mankind from such a catastrophe, the airmen of the British Commonwealth, whether setting their course by the North Star or the Southern Cross, are dedicating their lives. To hasten the day when peace may be restored is, I believe, the governing motive of all our forces, whether on sea, or land, or in the air.

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The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1939

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1939

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THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1939

I am pleased to be able to announce that agreement has now been reached by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand on a Co-operative Air Training Plan, to be known as the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. The agreement was signed last night very shortly after midnight in my office on Parliament Hill. It is based on a proposal made to the Governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, on September 26th, by the Government of the United Kingdom.

In addition to a rapid and extensive increase in the air training programmes of each of the three Dominions, the plan visualizes joint training in Canada, in the more advanced stages, of pupils from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The undertaking is one of great magnitude. It will establish Canada as one of the greatest air training centres in the world. Its development will result in a rapid increase in the number of air training schools in this country, and will achieve a steadily increasing output of highly trained pilots, observers and air gunners. The plan will enable the four countries to meet the greatly increasing requirements of trained personnel for their respective air forces, and for such service as the combined forces may be called upon to perform in the theatres of war. The aim, in short, is to achieve, by co-operative effort, air forces whose co-ordinated strength will be overwhelming.

Acceptance in principle of the proposal

The Canadian Government accepted the United Kingdom proposal in principle on September 28th, that is, two days

after it was received. The proposal was also accepted in principle, without delay, by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. No time was lost in making arrangements for carrying on the negotiations. Much detailed consideration obviously was necessary to ensure a co-operative scheme which would be completely co-ordinated with the development of the air forces of the different parts of the British Commonwealth engaged in the joint endeavour, and to determine its financial, administrative and other aspects.

In working out the plan, the existing air training programmes of all four countries engaged in the discussions, were taken fully into account. As already mentioned, the plan provides for a continuance of training in the United Kingdom, for an enlargement of the training programmes of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and for a joint training programme in Canada. As the United Kingdom proposal contemplated joint training to be carried on in Canada, it was appropriate and, in fact, essential that the details of the programme should be worked out at Ottawa.

The negotiation of the agreement

A Mission, known as the United Kingdom Air Training Mission, was sent to Canada from the United Kingdom. It was headed by the distinguished industrialist, Lord Riverdale. Lord Riverdale and his colleagues arrived in Ottawa on October 15th. They were joined, a few days later, by Captain H. H. Balfour, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air. On November 1st, the Air Training Mission arrived from Australia. The Australian Mission was presided over by the Honourable J. V. Fairbairn. During his stay in Canada, Mr. Fairbairn, as a result of the reorganization of the Australian Cabinet, became Australian Minister for Air. The Air Training Mission from New Zealand arrived at Ottawa on November 3rd. It was headed by Group Captain Saunders, Chief of the New Zealand Air Staff.

The distinguished personnel of the Missions affords evidence of the significance attached by the several governments to the co-operative air training plan. The Headquarters Staff of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the appropriate administrative officers of the Departments of National Defence, Finance, Transport and

External Affairs were at the disposal of the visiting Missions throughout. They rendered quite exceptional service. Members of the Canadian Government made themselves available wherever it was possible for them to render assistance. The negotiations on the part of Canada were carried on, in the main, by a Committee of the Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, and composed of the Ministers of National Defence, Finance, Pensions and National Health, and Transport.

The agreement in all its details was worked out in the most friendly spirit, and, considering the intricacy of the problems to be solved, with remarkable speed. In the case of the Missions from Australia and New Zealand, and particularly in the case of the Mission from the United Kingdom, continuous conference by cable was necessary in matters requiring the consideration and authorization of their respective Governments. The Canadian negotiators were in the fortunate position of being in immediate contact with their colleagues in the Cabinet, and the Government itself was in a position to reach decisions with a minimum of delay. On some of the more important matters of policy direct negotiations between the governments concerned, were also necessary.

By November 27th, some three weeks after the arrival in Canada of the New Zealand Mission, we were able to announce that a basis of agreement had been reached for submission to the governments concerned. The time that has elapsed since has been devoted to an elaboration and precise definition of the details of the plan, and to the drafting of the agreement in its final form.

The objective of the plan

The broad problem was to decide on the speediest and most effective means of training the maximum number of pilots and airmen to meet the exigencies of war. In working out the agreement, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had, necessarily, to keep in mind local defence considerations, such as the training, equipment and service of the pilots and other air personnel required to keep up their own air defences.

It was, of course, not contemplated that the requirements of Australia and New Zealand for home defence would be met out of

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the personnel trained in Canada. It was realized, however, that, as was the case with Canada, the training facilities in these two countries would be capable of training more personnel than would be required for local purposes. To reach the main objective, namely, the rapid training of the greatest number of pilots and airmen, the facilities in these countries, in excess of local needs, are to be used to train Australians and New Zealanders for service overseas with the Royal Air Force. The existing training facilities in the United Kingdom will continue to be used by the Royal Air Force.

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The facilities in Canada will be used, in varying degrees, by all four parties to the agreement. Practically all air recruits in the United Kingdom will be trained at home. In Australia and New Zealand, all air recruits will receive their initial and elementary flying training at home. Most of the Australian pupils and some of the New Zealand pupils will also receive advanced training in their own countries. Under the agreement, however, about one-fifth of the pupils to receive advanced training in Canada will come from the other two Dominions. Some pupils will be received from the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and elsewhere. The great majority of the pupils will, however, be Canadians.

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The stages in air training

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The air gunners, who also serve as wireless operators, after their initial training either in Canada or abroad, will take a sixteen weeks' course in the Wireless Training Schools. There will be four Wireless Training Schools. In them, air gunners will be taught not only the essential principles of radio work, but also operating practices in the air. They will then proceed to the Bombing and Gunnery Schools for four weeks, to learn that phase of work before proceeding overseas.

The extent of the training establishment

Schools will also be needed, at the outset, for training instructors and administrative staffs. And before the training programme is

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brought to full capacity, ground crews and maintenance staffs will be required in large numbers to man the various schools and establishments. Repair and equipment depots, headquarters and commands, recruiting centres and records offices will also be required. In addition to the 58 schools for the training of pilots, observers and air gunners, and schools needed, at the outset, for training instructors and administrative staffs, several much larger schools will also be required to train the personnel for ground crews and maintenance staffs. The total number of schools required, in Canada, for the joint training programme will be 67.

Nearly 40,000 officers and men will be required to man all the various schools, depots and other parts of the organization when it is in full operation. This will include about 2,700 officers and about 6,000 civilians. The remaining 30,000 will be members of the Air Force other than officers. These numbers do not include the pupils undergoing training, who will also be numbered in thousands. Many of the airmen required for training the pupils will be mechanics and other skilled artisans, who constitute ground crews and maintenance staffs.

For the programme of joint training full use will immediately be made of the existing facilities of the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as of facilities generously made available by Trans-Canada Air Lines. However, to put the extensive programme into full operation, a great deal of construction and production will be necessary. Throughout the country, about a score of existing air fields will have to be enlarged, and some sixty odd new air fields constructed. The schools will be established in different parts of Canada. Large supplies of equipment, and stores of various kinds, will be required to furnish the schools, and also the equipment and repair depots. The construction and other industries of Canada may be relied upon to meet effectively the demands which this programme will involve.

The apportionment of costs

Great quantities of aircraft and their parts will, of course, be required. The United Kingdom, as her part of the costs of the undertaking, has agreed to supply most of the aircraft, including engines and spares. Apart from the aircraft supplied by the United Kingdom, the light aircraft for elementary training and a portion

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of the other aircraft will be made in Canada. The aircraft to be made in Canada will be included with the other costs of the joint training programme, which are to be divided between Canada, Australia and New Zealand in proportion to the use to be made of the various facilities by the pupils of the three countries. This means that, excluding the cost of the aircraft provided by the United Kingdom, Canada will bear the cost of the initial and elementary training in Canada, and about four-fifths of the remaining costs of the programme.

The duration of the agreement is until March 31, 1943, in other words, a little over three and a quarter years. This period of time may, however, be extended or terminated by mutual agreement. While any estimate of costs made at this time is subject to a wide margin of error, the total cost for the entire programme in Canada, for the period agreed upon, will approximate six hundred million dollars. Canada's share will be around three hundred and fifty million dollars. Up to the beginning of next September, the expenditure on the joint training programme will amount to about ninety million dollars. Of this ninety millions, Canada's share will be about forty-eight millions. This amount will be in addition to the $315,000,000 which the Minister of Finance estimated would be the cost, in the first year of the war, of the military programme already undertaken before the air training plan was proposed. In other words, in this first year of war, Canada will be spending on her military effort alone about a million dollars a day.

Administration of the joint training programme

Under the terms of the agreement, the Joint Air Training Programme which is to be carried out in Canada, is to be administered by the Government of Canada. The organization and executive command of the training schools is entrusted to the Royal Canadian Air Force. For the general supervision of the Joint Air Training Programme, a Supervisory Board will be established in Canada. The Board will supervise the financial administration of the programme. It will also, from time to time, inspect the progress being made in the setting up of the organization, and the carrying out of the training.

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The Supervisory Board will be under the Chairmanship of the Minister of National Defence. It will also include the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Transport, Representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, the Deputy Minister for Air of the Department of National Defence, and the Chief of the Air Staff. Contact with the Government will be maintained by the Board through its Chairman, and with the Royal Canadian Air Force through the Chief of the Air Staff.

The Representatives on the Board, of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, are to report to their own Governments regarding the progress of the Joint Training Programme. They will also have authority to visit, at any time, any stations or units, and to make criticisms or suggestions to the Board. It is expected that they will assist in keeping the Royal Canadian Air Force advised as to new developments in training technique which may come to their notice.

Co-operation in the provision of instructors

All four Governments will co-operate in the provision of staff and teaching personnel. The staff officers and instructors from the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand will, during their period of service in Canada, hold temporary appointments in the Royal Canadian Air Force. This further co-operative arrangement should go far to assure the successful working of the Joint Air Training Programme.

Pre-war discussions on air training in Canada

It is desirable, at this point, to clear up a misconception which has become current through frequent repetition, but which is wholly without foundation.

It has been asserted that the Air Training Plan would have been in existence before this had the present Government not declined to meet an earlier request of the United Kingdom Government for the training of British pilots in Canada. Within the past week or two, it has, for example, been said: "Had we agreed to the British proposal of two years ago for the establishment of air training facilities in Canada, to-day, Canada would be, in reality, the air training centre of the Empire".

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More recently it has been said that "so far as the Empire Air Training Scheme is concerned this was proposed by the British nearly two years ago but apparently discouraged by the King government until after the outbreak of war".

I assume that what is referred to are certain informal, exploratory conversations concerning facilities for the training of British pilots in Canada which took place, not two years ago, but in May and June of last year. The facts were clearly set forth in a statement I subsequently made to Parliament.

The conversations did not relate to a Joint Air Training Plan. Their purpose was to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to the Canadian Government to have United Kingdom schools for the advanced training of pilots of the Royal Air Force established in Canada, under the authority and direction of the Air Ministry of the United Kingdom. It was represented that it was becoming increasingly difficult to secure in the British Isles the open spaces needed for long distance flying and gunnery practice. What was contemplated was a British air training establishment in Canada, organized and controlled by the Air Ministry of the United Kingdom, in no way responsible to the Canadian Government, but responsible solely to the Government of the United Kingdom.

The attitude of the Canadian government

When the matter was broached, speaking on behalf of the Government, I immediately said I was sure the Canadian people would gladly have pilots of the Royal Air Force come to Canada for advanced training and would be prepared to provide the necessary facilities, but that I believed they would feel that the necessary establishments should, under terms to be agreed upon, be organized and controlled by the Royal Canadian Air Force, and that the responsibility for their administration should be that of the Government of Canada, rather than that of the Government of the United Kingdom. I added that I felt such a basis was indispensable to friendly and effective co-operation between the two Air Forces as well as between the two Governments.

Long ago, the constitutional principle was accepted that military establishments in Canadian territory should be owned, maintained and controlled by the Government of Canada, responsible

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to the Canadian people. That principle has been acted upon ever since. British naval stations and British army garrisons have been withdrawn. Canada, herself, has assumed responsibility for all defence establishments in Canadian territory. It was felt by our Government that a reversal of the principle underlying this historical process was something which the Canadian people would not wish to entertain.

The approach to effective co-operation

The attitude of the Canadian Government, in this matter, was, however, far from being a negative one. Our desire to co-operate in the most effective manner was made abundantly clear in the following statement which I made in Parliament with respect to Canada's position. "We ourselves," I said, "are prepared to have our own establishments here and to give in those establishments facilities to British pilots to come and train here, but they must come and train in establishments which are under the control of the government of Canada and for which the Minister of National Defence will be able to answer in this Parliament, with respect to everything concerning them".

This declaration of Canadian policy was cordially welcomed by the Government of the United Kingdom. On July 7th, 1938, in answer to a question in the British House of Commons as to whether his attention had been drawn to this statement by the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Kingsley Wood, the Secretary of State for Air, replied: "Yes sir. An offer in this sense has been communicated to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, by the Canadian Prime Minister, through the Canadian High Commissioner. A reply has been sent expressing warm appreciation of the offer, and arrangements are being made in accordance with the suggestion of the Canadian Prime Minister for an officer to be sent immediately to Canada to explore, in co-operation with the Canadian Government, the possibility of working out a scheme for training facilities in Canada".

A few weeks later, an officer of the Royal Air Force was sent by the British Government to conduct the exploratory investigations referred to. During the stay in Canada of this expert from the Air Ministry, a careful survey was made of requirements and facilities

available for joint advanced training of pilots for the Air Forces of the United Kingdom and of Canada. The survey was made in collaboration with officials of the Department of National Defence and senior officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The genesis of the joint air training plan

At the ensuing session, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, our Parliament appropriated the sum of $6,000,000 for the joint training of pilots. This grant was over and above the already greatly increased appropriations for air defence. In presenting the estimates to Parliament the Minister said: "It is possible to say now that agreement has been reached on a scheme whereby pilots from the United Kingdom will come to Canada to be given intermediate and advanced stages of training under the auspices of the Canadian Department of National Defence". I should like to emphasize the fact that the scheme was one for joint training. In answer to a question, the Minister added that the duration of the scheme would be three years.

Here we have the real beginning of the present Plan for joint training in Canada of pilots from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which, under the pressure of war, has assumed the proportions of which the world is now aware. The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is in reality a vast expansion of the scheme for joint training which, in the spring of this year, was already under way as the result of the joint explorations of the Government of Canada and the United Kingdom.

The conversations of last year, instead of delaying the present development, served to expedite it in no uncertain way. They settled the principle upon which the plan of joint training would be organized and controlled. They thereby removed from possibility of controversy at the present time the important question of administration of the Commonwealth plan that has now been agreed upon. They resulted, also, in the beginning of organization for the joint training of pilots in Canada considerably in advance of the outbreak of war. They constituted, in fact, the peace-time foundations on which the United Kingdom proposal of September was based.

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The progress already made

The government has not awaited the conclusion of the present agreement to begin work on the development of the additional air training facilities which the plan contemplates. Considerable progress has already been made. The Royal Canadian Air Force schools at Trenton and Camp Borden have been converted into schools for the training of instructors. For some weeks past they have been in use for that purpose. The air training facilities, which were being developed on a less extensive scale before the war, are being brought rapidly to completion. Of about 125 air fields already developed in Canada, 42 are up to the standard set by Trans-Canada Airways. Many of these will be used for the joint training programme. Under arrangements made with the provincial governments, the highways staffs of all the provinces have been used for surveying additional aerodrome sites. Full advantage has been taken of the favourable weather, and most of the sites have already been surveyed. The War Supply Board has anticipated the requirements of the programme and has organized production to meet them.

The enormous variety of equipment required for the programme is being listed in detail, so that orders may be promptly placed. To prevent delays in obtaining supplies required from outside Canada, protective orders have already been placed. Now that the agreement is in force the War Supply Board will immediately begin to let the necessary contracts. Plans for the schools have already been prepared, and no time will be lost in their construction. It will thus be seen that the time spent in working out all essential features of the agreement has, in reality, not interfered with the development of the programme itself. Canada is more than ready for the large task ahead.

Arrangements for active service

The new programme is of such magnitude, that some little time must necessarily elapse, while schools are being built, equipment obtained, and the training of additional instructors completed, before student pilots, observers and air gunners can be accepted for their training, and before the first pilots and observers, trained under the scheme, will be sufficiently skilled to proceed to the theatres of war.

In the meantime the United Kingdom Government, appreciating the desire of the Canadian people to be represented as soon as possible by an Air Force Unit on active service in Europe, has arranged for the immediate formation of a squadron to be commanded by a squadron leader of the Royal Canadian Air Force. All the pilots in the squadron will be Canadian. The Canadian commander and pilots will be selected from Canadians at present serving with the Royal Air Force.

The formation of this squadron has been made possible by the practical co-operation, in the training of air personnel, in recent years between the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Air Force. This co-operation has resulted in the presence in the Royal Air Force of a considerable number of Canadians, some of whom, as you are aware, have already achieved distinction in the present war.

Perhaps I should mention here that, under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, provision has been made, after their training is completed, for the identification, in the field, of the pupils with their respective Dominions, either by the method of organizing Dominion units and formations, or in some other way.

The relation of the Air Training Plan to Canada's military effort as a whole

In embarking upon the vast co-operative enterprise, envisaged by the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the government had naturally to give the most careful consideration to the Plan in its relation to Canada's military effort as a whole. This aspect was, of course, very fully discussed with the Government of the United Kingdom. It is obviously all-important that our effort should be co-ordinated with the effort of our allies in a single strategic plan for carrying on the war. When the Plan, in its broad outlines, was proposed by the Government of the United Kingdom, it was stated that the immense influence which the development and realization of such a great project might have upon the whole course of the war, might even prove decisive.

On October 10th, at the time of announcing agreement by the several governments on the principle of the proposal, I stated that

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"The Government of the United Kingdom has indicated its opinion that with the facilities which Canada possesses this co-operative effort may prove to be of the most essential and decisive character."

The United Kingdom Government has since informed us that, considering present and future requirements, it feels that participation in the Air Training Scheme would provide for more effective assistance towards ultimate victory than any other form of military co-operation which Canada can give. At the same time the United Kingdom Government wishes it to be clearly understood that it would welcome no less heartily the presence of Canadian land forces in the theatre of war at the earliest possible moment.

You will recall that, on September the 19th, the Government announced that a division was being organized for service overseas, and, as you are aware, no time is being lost in our endeavour to meet the wish of the United Kingdom for the early despatch of an Expeditionary Force.

The real contribution

I have spoken of the magnitude of the Joint Air Training Plan, of what it is likely to mean in numbers of men to be trained, and in additional financial outlay upon Canada's war effort. It is well, however, to remember that, in the vast expansion of air power which Canada has undertaken, in collaboration with her partners in the British Commonwealth, something wholly different, and much more vital than numbers or material wealth, is involved. It is the lives of our young men which are being pledged. Like our soldiers and our sailors, the pilots and airmen who are to be trained in thousands, are going forth to battle to risk their lives in conflict with forces more sinister than any the world has hitherto known.

To-night, I am speaking particularly of those belonging to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The young men, equally with others of maturer years with whom they will be associated, are, I am convinced, fully aware of the appalling nature of the situation facing the world to-day, and of what it will demand by way of sacrifice ere peace is again restored. It is not in a spirit of adventure that they are pressing forward in such numbers. Rather are they enlisting in the spirit of the crusaders of old, prepared, if need be, to give

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their lives for what, to them and to us, is holy and sacred—the birthright of liberty and happiness in a free land. This fortitude and devotion must be guarded and protected by every power we possess.

In making provision for this vast undertaking, the government has done so, in the knowledge that nothing can be left to haste or to chance. The intricate machine must be perfect. In every phase of their work, the men must be trained by the highest skill, and under the best conditions it is possible for the country to provide. In no other arm of the defence services is a man obliged to rely more completely upon his own initiative, his own knowledge, and his own judgment. It is the possession of these qualities in such large measure which has given to Canadians the reputation as airmen they already enjoy. Those who enlist in Canada's Air Force may be depended upon to do their part, however perilous it may be. We must do ours to assist them in every possible way, by adequate training and proper equipment, and by all the influences for good by which it is possible to surround their lives.

The mission of the airman

I need not say to those who may come from other lands to receive their training, how warmly they will be welcomed during their brief stay in our midst. I know something of the heart of the Canadian people. I am sure, therefore, that our homes will be as open to them as they are to those of our own land, with whom they are already united as brothers, in an heroic effort to serve the world's need at this hour of its greatest peril.

Let there be no mistake about the significance of the present war. It is a veritable struggle for existence. On its outcome will depend the fate not of Britain alone, nor even, it seems to me, of the British Empire, the fall of which would shatter the world, but of Humanity itself, in all its higher aspects. To save mankind from such a catastrophe, the airmen of the British Commonwealth, whether setting their course by the North Star or the Southern Cross, are dedicating their lives. To hasten the day when peace may be restored is, I believe, the governing motive of all our forces, whether on sea, or land, or in the air.

R.

R.M. Radio Broadcast

Revised 9. 12. 39.

D29858

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

Agreement has now been reached by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand on a Co-operative Air Training Plan. The agreement is based on an outline of arrangements for the rapid expansion of air training on a co-operative basis, proposed to the Governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, toward the end of September, by the Government of the United Kingdom.

The undertaking is one of great magnitude. It will establish Canada as one of the greatest air training centres in the world. Its development will result in a rapid increase in the number of air training schools in this country, and achieve a steadily increasing output of pilots, observers and air gunners. Combined with the output in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, this will enable the four countries to meet the greatly increasing requirements of trained personnel for their respective air forces. The aim, in short, is to achieve, by co-operative effort, air forces whose co-ordinated strength will be overwhelming.

A few days after receiving the proposal, the Governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand signified their agreement in principle. No time was lost in making

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arrangements for carrying on the negotiations. Detailed consideration was necessary to ensure a co-operative scheme which would be completely co-ordinated with the development of the air forces of the different parts of the British Commonwealth engaged in the joint endeavour.

In working out a co-operative plan, the existing air training programmes of all four countries engaged in the discussions, were taken into account. The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan provides for the continuance of training in the United Kingdom, for the enlargement of the training programmes of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and for a joint training programme in Canada. As the United Kingdom proposal contemplated joint training to be carried on in Canada, it was appropriate and, in fact, essential that the details of the programme should be worked out at Ottawa.

A Mission was sent to Canada from the United Kingdom, headed by the distinguished industrialist, Lord Riverdale, and accompanied by Captain Balfour, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air. The United Kingdom Mission was joined, about two weeks later, by Missions from Australia and New Zealand. The Australian Mission was presided over by the Honourable J. V. Fairbairn. During his stay in Canada, Mr. Fairbairn, as a result of the re-organization of the Australian Cabinet, became Australian Minister for Air.

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The Mission from New Zealand was headed by Group Captain Saunders, Chief of the New Zealand Air Staff.

The distinguished personnel of all the Missions affords ample evidence of the great significance attached by all four governments to the co-operative air training plan. The Headquarters Staff of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the appropriate administrative officers of the Departments of National Defence and Finance, put themselves at the disposal of the visiting Missions. The members of the Canadian Government made themselves available at all times to further the negotiations.

The working out of the details of the agreement was carried on in the most friendly spirit and, considering the intricacy of the problems to be solved, with remarkable speed.

The broad problem was to decide on the speediest and most effective means of training the maximum number of pilots and airmen to meet the exigencies of war. In working out an agreement, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had, necessarily, to keep in mind the considerations of local defence, and the maintenance of adequate provision for the training of the pilots and other air personnel required to keep up their own air defences. It was, of course, not contemplated that the requirements of Australia and New Zealand for local defence would be met out of the personnel

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trained in Canada. It was realized, however, that the training facilities in these two countries would be capable of training more personnel than would be required for local purposes. To reach the main objective, namely, the rapid training of the greatest number of pilots and airmen, the facilities in these countries in excess of local needs are to be used to train Australians and New Zealanders for service overseas with the Royal Air Force. The existing training facilities in the United Kingdom will continue to be used by the Royal Air Force.

Under the agreement which has been reached for joint training in Canada, the programme of training of personnel for the Royal Canadian Air Force, already enlarged since the outbreak of war, will be vastly increased. The Canadian training programme will be merged with the joint training in Canada. In this way, co-ordinated air training will proceed simultaneously in all four countries.

Under the joint Air Training Programme in Canada, many thousands of pilots will be trained each year, about three-fifths as many air observers, and a slightly larger number of air gunners than pilots. The pilots, of course, are those who actually operate the planes. The observers handle the reconnaissance cameras and the bomb sights, and, as well, do some navigating. The gunners use the machine guns in action and also act as wireless operators.

The facilities in Canada will be used, in varying degrees, by all four parties to the agreement. A large proportion of the air recruits in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand will be trained in their own countries. This naturally will limit the numbers to be sent to Canada for training. From Australia and New Zealand together will come about one-fifth of the pupils to be trained each year in Canada. Recruits will also be received from the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and elsewhere. The great majority of the pupils will, however, be Canadians.

The first stage of training in this country will be initial training, which is a ground course for all recruits, to prepare them for flying and for air force life in general. The recruits who will come to Canada later from Australia and New Zealand will take this course at home. At the end of a four-weeks' course, a selection will be made of those to be pilots, observers or gunners, and they will go then to the appropriate schools.

Pilots will go to one of the Elementary Flying Schools, where they will learn to get the feel of a plane, and to fly light machines. After some eight weeks, they will graduate to the Service Flying Schools. It is at this stage that the Australian and New Zealand pilots,

who will receive their initial and elementary training in their own countries, will come to Canada to continue their training. In the Service Flying Schools, of which there will be sixteen, pilots will spend about fourteen weeks learning intermediate and advanced flying, including night and instrument flying. They will receive some instruction in bombing and fighting as well.

The air observers, including those from abroad, will spend about twelve weeks at the ~~xxx~~ Air Observers' Schools. There will be ten of these schools at which pupils will be taught navigation, reconnaissance and photography. They go on from Air Observers' Schools to Bombing and Gunnery Schools, of which there will be ten, for a course in theoretical and practical training in bombing and gunnery, which will last about six weeks. Finally, they will spend about four weeks in one of the Air Navigation Schools to learn more advanced navigation, using astronomical methods.

The air gunners, who are also wireless operators, coming from their initial training either in Canada or abroad, will take a sixteen weeks' course in the Wireless Training Schools, of which there will be four. Here they will be taught not only the essential principles of radio work, but also operating practices in the air. They will then proceed to the Bombing and Gunnery Schools for four

weeks, to learn that phase of work before proceeding overseas.

In addition to the fifty-eight schools required for actual training, other schools will be needed, at the outset, for training instructors and administrative staffs. Several much larger schools will be required to train the personnel for ground crews and maintenance staffs. Before the training programme is brought to full capacity, ground crews and staffs will be required in large numbers to man the various schools and establishments. Repair and equipment depots, headquarters and commands, recruiting centres and records offices will also be required.

For the programme of joint training full use will be immediately made of the existing facilities of the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as of facilities generously made available by Trans-Canada Airways. To put the extensive programme into operation will necessitate a great deal of construction and production. Throughout the country, about a score of existing air fields will have to be enlarged, and some sixty odd new air fields constructed. Schools will be built in different parts of Canada. Large supplies of equipment, and stores of various kinds, will be required to furnish schools, and the equipment and repair depots. The construction and other industries of Canada

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may be relied upon to meet effectively the demands which this programme will involve.

Great quantities of aircraft and their parts will, of course, be required. The United Kingdom has agreed to supply most of the aircraft as her portion of the costs of the undertaking. Apart from the aircraft, the costs are to be divided between Canada, Australia and New Zealand in proportion to the use to be made of the various facilities by the pupils of the three countries. This means that, apart from the aircraft provided by the United Kingdom, Canada will bear about four-fifths of the entire costs. While any estimate of costs made at this time is subject to wide margins of error, it may be expected that the total cost of the programme in Canada in the next twelve months will be about one hundred million dollars. Of this amount about a third will be represented by aircraft supplied by the United Kingdom. In succeeding years the costs will be substantially increased, perhaps reaching a maximum of about two hundred million dollars a year.

The duration of the agreement is until March 31st, 1943. In other words, a little over three and a quarter years. It may, however, be extended or terminated by mutual agreement.

Under the terms of the agreement, the joint Air Training Programme is to be administered by the Government

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of Canada. The organization and executive command of the training schools is entrusted to the Royal Canadian Air Force. For the general supervision of the Joint Air Training Programme, a Supervisory Board will be established in Canada. Its main duties will be to supervise the financial administration. It will, also, watch and, from time to time, check the progress being made in the setting up of the organization. When fully developed, the organization will be capable of completing the training of the desired numbers of pilots and crews.

The Supervisory Board, which will be under the Chairmanship of the Minister of National Defence. It will also include the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Transport, Representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, the Deputy Minister for Air of the Department of National Defence, and the Chief of the Air Staff. Contact with the Government will be maintained by the Board through its Chairman, and with the Royal Canadian Air Force through the Chief of the Air Staff.

The representatives on the Board, of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, are to report to their own Governments regarding the progress of the Joint Training Programme. They will also have authority to visit

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at any time, any stations or units, and to make criticisms or suggestions to the Board. It is expected that they will assist in keeping the Royal Canadian Air Force advised as to new developments in training technique which may come to their notice.

All four Governments will co-operate in the provision of staff and teaching personnel. The staff officers and instructors from the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand will, during their period of service in Canada, hold temporary appointments in the Royal Canadian Air Force. This further co-operative arrangement should go far to assure the successful working of the Joint Air Training Programme.

(Sentence suggested by Col. Maclachlan.)

Already considerable progress has been made towards the introduction of this program. Full advantage has been taken of the favourable weather and the great majority of aerodrome sites have been surveyed, so that the work may be commenced in their development early next spring. The equipment required is being tabulated in order to enable orders to be placed promptly. R.C.A.F. training facilities, which even prior to the war covered the same instruction as that to be given, have for the past two months been engaged upon the training of instructors for employment under the training program. It will be seen therefore, that Canada is ready for the large task ahead.

R.

R.M. - Broadcasts

D29869

December 16, 1939

NOTES FOR BROADCAST RE:

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

Prime Minister's despatch of September 26th refers to scheme as "of first importance";

also that "it invites co-operation with Canada to a very special degree".

"I want to make a special personal appeal to you about it".

"I feel that so far reaching a project will strike your imagination particularly".

"It concerns an all important field of war activity in which Canada has already made so striking and gallant an individual contribution."

War Cabinet's conclusion is that "problem of future requirements in air strength and the nature of the effort likely to be required" is "one of vital importance especially in the light of the success obtained by the German air force in helping to achieve the rapid subjugation of Poland. It is now abundantly clear that an overwhelming air force will be needed in order to counter German air strength and, in combination with other military measures and economic pressure, to bring ultimate victory."

It is expected, due to war wastage "that there would be required not less than 20,000 pilots and 30,000 personnel of air crews annually for maintenance of this enlarged force."

"A problem in the solution of which the overseas parts of the Empire may well be able to play a decisive part."

Schools built up elsewhere than the United Kingdom "of inestimable value to the common cause".

"Venture to put forward for the consideration of your government a scheme of which the following is an outline."

The immense influence which the "Development and realization of such a great project as that outlined in telegram may have upon the whole course of the war might even prove decisive. We trust that this co-operative method of approach to the problem will appeal to your government. The knowledge that a vast air potential was being built up in the Dominions where no German air activity could interfere with expansion, might well have a psychological effect on the Germans equal to that produced by the intervention of the United States in the last war with its vast resources."

My reply, on September the 28th"

We "agree that Canadian co-operation in this field would be particularly appropriate and probably the most effective in the military sphere which Canada could furnish."

The Prime Minister, on October the 4th, speaking of the Air Mission, said:

"The Air Mission will be in a position to discuss the whole question. They will also be in a position to discuss financial aspect..."

The British Government, in announcing the scheme on October the 10th, stated it to be

"of great importance which I can confidently say is destined to make a most effective contribution to the successful prosecution of the War."

"The aim, in short, is to achieve, by co-operative effort, air forces of overwhelming strength." (This scheme in addition to contribution Canada is making in all other phases of war effort.)

"I am sure that the House will like to join the government in paying tribute to the vision and imagination of the Dominion statesmen who so promptly recognized the importance of this great conception and who will, I am confident, contribute notably to its achievement."

See statement issued to the press on October the 10th.

The scheme involves concentration of air training largely in Canada.

"The Government of the United Kingdom has indicated its opinion that with the facilities which Canada possesses this co-operative effort may prove to be of the most essential and decisive character. The Canadian Government concurs in this view, and has accordingly decided to participate in the plan."

"By far the biggest thing yet in the British Empire" was how Lord Riverdale, head of the British Air Mission, described the scheme on arrival in Canada.

D29872

Note particularly Telegram No. 120 - to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, London - of November the 28th - in which following statement is made:

Section 7. The question of administration and also the question of identity and command of formations and units in the field have been discussed by the Minister of National Defence with Captain Balfour and we have every reason to believe that agreement will be reached on these points. On agreement being reached as to these points and as to the statement as to participation in the scheme providing most effective form of our co-operation, the Minister feels that he will be in a position to recommend our acceptance of the agreement.

See Dr. Skelton's memorandum of November the 28th, 1939, re discussion as to priority of Air Training Scheme.

duration of the scheme would be three years.

Here we have the genesis of the present Plan for joint training in Canada of pilots from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which under the pressure of war has assumed the proportions of which the world is now aware. From what has been said, it will be obvious that the conversations of last year, far from occasioning delay, actually laid the peace-time foundations on which the United Kingdom proposal of September was based. The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, with its programme of joint air training in Canada, is simply a vast expansion of the scheme for joint training already worked out in the spring of this year between the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom.

There is, also, a prevalent misconception that unnecessary delays have occurred in the placing of orders for aircraft and other war supplies in Canada for the United Kingdom. The Canadian government has been blamed for the delays. Whether there have been unnecessary delays may well be doubted, but any suggestion

that the Canadian authorities are responsible for them is entirely unfounded.

The truth is that every appropriate measure has been taken promptly by the Canadian government to assist the authorities of the United Kingdom in obtaining aircraft and other war supplies in Canada. All possible facilities were afforded the United Kingdom Mission which visited Canada and the United States in the summer of 1938 to explore the problem of securing aircraft from this continent. When a group of Canadian manufacturers visited the United Kingdom shortly before the outbreak of war, they were given appropriate introductions to the British authorities. On their return they waited upon the government at Ottawa to express their appreciation of the facilities extended to them by the government.

In September of this year, when a United Kingdom Purchasing Mission arrived at Ottawa, it was cordially welcomed by the government. The Chairman and other members of the Mission will, I am sure, be the first to affirm that they have been accorded every possible accommodation and assistance by the government of Canada and officials of the Canadian public service.

D29875

If in certain quarters there has been disappointment as to the placing of orders for war equipment and supplies, by either the British or the Canadian government, the explanation will have to be sought elsewhere than at the doors of either the British Purchasing Mission or the Canadian government. Nor is the disappointment to be explained by any lack of co-operation between them, or between the government of the United Kingdom and the government of Canada. The explanation will, I imagine, be found in the magnitude of the problems with which the British Government has been confronted, both before and since the outbreak of war.

It should, also, be remembered that the production of war supplies in the United Kingdom has been accelerated tremendously in the last eighteen months. In consequence, the immediate need of supplies from abroad has, at least temporarily, been reduced. War itself does not always develop according to expectations. While the future course of the present war cannot be predicted, its course in the first three months has been such that very little in the way of military supplies and equipment

has been destroyed. In the circumstances, it may perhaps be permissible to say that, in time of war, governments are obliged to take account of other considerations equally, if not more important than the awarding of contracts.

EARNSCLIFFE
LANGEN BOND
WAS CONTENT-CANADA

D 29877

The training of pilots and airmen and the provision of aircraft are of course only means to an end. The end is the actual service of the trained men in the field. The Canadian people will naturally wish to learn of the arrangements in contemplation for the active service of trained personnel.

It will be recalled that, on September 19th, the Minister of National Defence announced that Canada would make an immediate contribution of trained air personnel for service overseas. ~~At the same time~~ he also announced that a plan of intensified air training had been authorized ~~that same~~ on the first day. He added that the trained personnel for overseas service would, for the time being, be limited by the need of retaining trained men as air instructors.

A week later, when the present plan was proposed, it was at once realized that all the trained pilots and airmen in Canada would be required here as instructors and staff for the joint air training programme.

D 29878

This co-operation assumed three forms. Prior to January 1, 1938, two candidates a year, selected from graduates of the universities or the Royal Military College, were transferred to the Royal Air Force after receiving basic flying training in Canada. In November, 1935, the Department of National Defence, at the request of the Air Ministry of the United Kingdom, undertook to examine Canadian recruits for the Royal Air Force. The Air Ministry in turn agreed to accept recruits so selected. The number to be selected was fixed originally at twenty-five candidates a year. It was later agreed to increase to 120 the Canadian candidates to be selected, medically examined and sent to the United Kingdom for training as flying officers in the Royal Air Force. In addition, a scheme has been in operation for some years whereby fifteen Canadian candidates for short service commissions in the Royal Air Force have been given basic flying training in Canada each year at Canadian expense. These candidates received short service commissions on arrival in the United Kingdom. Over

a period of four years, these relatively modest measures of co-operation have been responsible for the presence in the Royal Air Force of a considerable number of Canadians, some of whom have already achieved distinction in the present struggle.

It will be seen, therefore, that Canada will not be unrepresented in the field during the period of organization of the joint air training programme. As a result of the merging of training for the Royal Canadian Air Force in the joint programme, a proportion of the trained personnel will graduate for service in the Canadian Home Defence Squadrons. All other pupils when trained will proceed to the United Kingdom for service either in, or in conjunction with, the Royal Air Force. Under the agreement, Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders are ~~all~~ to be identified with their respective Dominions in a manner to be agreed upon between each separate Dominion and the United Kingdom.

In the case of Canadians, agreement has been reached to

(actual terms finally arrived at, to be inserted)

Original used by Mackenzie King

Broadcast by the Prime Minister — December 17, 1939

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN. D 29880

I am pleased to be able to announce that agreement has now been reached by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand on a Co-operative Air Training Plan, to be known as the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. The agreement was signed last night, very shortly after midnight in my office on Parliament Hill. It is based on a proposal made to the Governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, on September 26th, by the Government of the United Kingdom.

In addition to a rapid and extensive increase in the air training programmes of each of the three Dominions, the plan vizualizes joint training in Canada, in the more advanced stages, of pupils from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The undertaking is one of great magnitude. It will establish Canada as one of the greatest air training centres in the world. Its development will result in a rapid increase in the number of air training schools in this country, and will achieve a steadily increasing output of highly trained pilots, observers and air gunners. The plan will enable the four countries to meet the greatly increasing requirements of trained personnel for their respective air forces, and for such service as the combined forces may be called upon to perform in the theatres of war. The aim, in short, is to achieve, by co-operative effort, air forces whose co-ordinated strength will be overwhelming.

The Canadian Government accepted

The Canadian Government accepted the United Kingdom proposal in principle on September the 28th, that is, two days after it was received. The proposal was also accepted in principle, without delay, by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. No time was lost in making arrangements for carrying on the negotiations. Much detailed consideration obviously was necessary to ensure a co-operative scheme which would be completely co-ordinated with the development of the air forces of the different parts of the British Commonwealth engaged in the joint endeavour, and to determine its financial, administrative and other aspects.

In working out the plan, the existing air training programmes of all four countries engaged in the discussions, were taken fully into account. As already mentioned, the plan provides for a continuance of training in the United Kingdom, for an enlargement of the training programmes of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and for a joint training programme in Canada. As the United Kingdom proposal contemplated joint training to be carried on in Canada, it was appropriate and, in fact, essential, that the details of the programme should be worked out at Ottawa.

A Mission, known as the

A Mission, known as the United Kingdom Air Training Mission, was sent to Canada from the United Kingdom. It was headed by the distinguished industralist, Lord Riverdale. Lord Riverdale and his colleagues arrived in Ottawa on October 15th. They were joined, a few days later, by Captain H. H. Balfour, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air. On November 1st, the Air Training Mission arrived from Australia. The Australian Mission was presided over by the Honourable J. V. Fairbairn. During his stay in Canada, Mr. Fairbairn, as a result of the reorganization of the Australian Cabinet, became Australian Minister for Air. The Air Training Mission from New Zealand arrived at Ottawa on November 3rd. It was headed by Group Captain Saunders, Chief of the New Zealand Air Staff.

The distinguished personnel of the Missions affords evidence of the significance attached by the several governments to the co-operative air training plan. The Headquarters Staff of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the appropriate administrative officers of the Departments of National Defence, Finance and External Affairs were at the disposal of the visiting Missions throughout. They rendered quite exceptional service. Members of the Canadian Government made themselves available wherever it was possible for them to render assistance.

<u>The negotiations on the part of Canada</u>

The negotiations on the part of Canada were carried on, in the main, by a Committee of the Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, and composed of the Ministers of National Defence, Finance, Pensions and National Health, and Transport.

The agreement in all its details was worked out in the most friendly spirit, and, considering the intricacy of the problems to be solved, with remarkable speed. In the case of the Missions from Australia and New Zealand, and particularly in the case of the Mission from the United Kingdom, continuous conference by cable was necessary in matters requiring the consideration and authorization of their respective Governments. The Canadian negotiators were in the fortunate position of being in immediate contact with their colleagues in the Cabinet, and the Government itself was in a position to reach decisions with a minimum of delay. On some of the more important matters of policy direct negotiations between the governments concerned, were also necessary.

By November 27th, some three weeks after the arrival in Canada of the New Zealand Mission, we were able to announce that a basis of agreement had been reached for submission to the governments concerned. The time that has elapsed since has been devoted to an elaboration and precise definition of the details of the plan, and to the drafting of the agreement in its final form.

The broad problem was to decide

The broad problem was to decide on the speediest and most effective means of training the maximum number of pilots and airmen to meet the exigencies of war. In working out the agreement, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had, necessarily, to keep in mind local defence considerations, such as the training, equipment and service of the pilots and other air personnel required to keep up their own air defences.

It was, of course, not contemplated that the requirements of Australia and New Zealand for home defence would be met out of the personnel trained in Canada. It was realized, however, that, as was the case with Canada, the training facilities in these two countries would be capable of training more personnel than would be required for local purposes. To reach the main objective, namely, the rapid training of the greatest number of pilots and airmen, the facilities in these countries, in excess of local needs, are to be used to train Australians and New Zealanders for service overseas with the Royal Air Force. The existing training facilities in the United Kingdom will continue to be used by the Royal Air Force.

Under the agreement as it relates to joint training in Canada, the programme of training of personnel for the Royal Canadian Air Force, already enlarged since the outbreak of war, will be vastly increased. The Canadian training programme will be merged with the programme of joint training in Canada. In this way, co-ordinated air training will proceed simultaneously in all four countries.

The joint air training programme provides for the training of many thousands of pilots in Canada each year, about three-fifths as many air observers, and a slightly larger number of air gunners than pilots. The pilots, of course, are those who actually operate the planes. The observers handle the reconnaissance cameras and the bomb sights, and, as well, do the navigating. The gunners use the machine guns in action, and also act as wireless operators.

The facilities in Canada will be used, in varying degrees, by all four parties to the agreement. Practically all air recruits in the United Kingdom will be trained at home. In Australia and New Zealand, all air recruits will receive their initial and elementary flying training at home. Most of the Australian pupils and some of the New Zealand pupils will also receive advanced training in their own countries.

Under the agreement, however,

Under the agreement, however, about one-fifth of the pupils to receive advanced training in Canada will come from the other two Dominions. Some pupils will be received from the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and elsewhere. The great majority of the pupils will, however, be Canadians.

The first stage of training in this country will be initial training, which is a ground course to prepare recruits for flying and for air-force life in general. This will be given in three large schools. At the end of four weeks' initial training, a selection will be made of those to be pilots, observers or gunners, and they will then go to the appropriate schools.

Pilots will go to one of the Elementary Flying Schools, where they will learn to get the feel of a plane, and to fly light machines. After some eight weeks, they will graduate to the Service Flying Schools. It is at this stage that the Australian and New Zealand pilots, who will receive their initial and elementary training in their own countries, will come to Canada to continue their training. In the Service Flying Schools, of which there will be sixteen in Canada, pilots will spend about fourteen weeks learning intermediate and advanced flying, including night and instrument flying. They will receive instruction in bombing and fighting as well.

The air observers,

The air observers, including those from abroad, will spend about twelve weeks at the Air Observers' Schools. There will be ten of these schools at which pupils will be taught navigation, reconnaissance and photography. They go on from Air Observers' Schools to Bombing and Gunnery Schools for a course in the theory and practice of bombing and gunnery. The course will take about six weeks. There will be ten Bombing and Gunnery schools. Finally, in order to learn more advanced navigation, the observers will spend about four weeks in one of two Air Navigation Schools.

The air gunners, who also serve as wireless operators, after their initial training either in Canada or abroad, will take a sixteen weeks' course in the Wireless Training Schools. There will be four Wireless Training Schools. In them, air gunners will be taught not only the essential principles of radio work, but also operating practices in the air. They will then proceed to the Bombing and Gunnery Schools for four weeks, to learn that phase of work before proceeding overseas.

Schools will also be needed, at the outset, for training instructors and administrative staffs. And before the training programme is brought to full capacity, ground crews and maintenance staffs will be required in large numbers to man the various schools and establishments. Repair and equipment depots, headquarters and commands, recruiting centres and records offices will also be required. In addition to the 58 schools for the training of pilots, observers and air gunners, and schools needed, at the outset, for training instructors and administrative staffs, several much larger schools will also be required to train the personnel for ground crews and maintenance staffs. The total number of schools required, in Canada, for the joint training programme will be 67.

Nearly 40,000 officers and men will be required to man all the various schools, depots and other parts of the organization when it is in full operation. This will include about 2,700 officers and about 6,000 civilians. The remaining 30,000 will be members of the Air Force other than officers. These numbers do not include the pupils undergoing training, who will also be numbered in thousands.

Many of the airmen required for training the pupils will be mechanics and other skilled artisans, who constitute ground crews and maintenance staffs.

For the programme of joint training full use will immediately be made of the existing facilities of the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as of facilities generously made available by Trans-Canada Airways. However, to put the extensive programme into full operation, a great deal of construction and production will be necessary. Throughout the country, about a score of existing air fields will have to be enlarged, and some sixty odd new air fields constructed. The schools will be established in different parts of Canada. Large supplies of equipment, and stores of various kinds, will be required to furnish the schools, and also the equipment and repair depots. The construction and other industries of Canada may be relied upon to meet effectively the demands which this programme will involve.

. Great quantities of aircraft and their parts will, of course, be required. The United Kingdom, as her part of the costs of the undertaking, has agreed to supply most of the aircraft, including engines and spares.

Apart from the aircraft supplied

Apart from the aircraft supplied by the United Kingdom, the light aircraft for elementary training and a portion of the other aircraft will be made in Canada. The aircraft to be made in Canada will be included with the other costs of the joint training programme which are to be divided between Canada, Australia and New Zealand in proportion to the use to be made of the various facilities by the pupils of the three countries. This means that, excluding the cost of the aircraft provided by the United Kingdom, Canada will bear the cost of the initial and elementary training in Canada, and about four-fifths of the remaining costs of the programme.

The duration of the agreement is until March 31, 1943, in other words, a little over three and a quarter years. This period of time may, however, be extended or terminated by mutual agreement. While any estimate of costs made at this time is subject to a wide margin of error, the total cost for the entire programme in Canada, for the period agreed upon, will approximate six hundred million dollars. Canada's share will be around three hundred and fifty million dollars. Up to the beginning of next September, the expenditure on the joint training programme will amount to about ninety million dollars. Of this ninety millions, Canada's share will be about forty-eight millions.

This amount will be in addition

D29891

This amount will be in addition to the $315,000,000 which the Minister of Finance estimated would be the cost, in the first year of the war, of the military programme already undertaken before the air training plan was proposed. In other words, in this first year of war, Canada will be spending on her military effort alone about a million dollars a day.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Joint Air Training Programme which is to be carried out in Canada, is to be administered by the Government of Canada. The organization and executive command of the training schools is entrusted to the Royal Canadian Air Force. For the general supervision of the Joint Air Training Programme, a Supervisory Board will be established in Canada. The Board will supervise the financial administration of the programme. It will also, from time to time, inspect the progress being made in the setting up of the organization, and carrying out the training.

The Supervisory Board will be under the Chairmanship of the Minister of National Defence. It will also include the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Transport, Representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, the Deputy Minister for Air of the Department of National Defence, and the Chief of the Air Staff.

Contact with the Government

D29892

Contact with the Government will be maintained by the Board through its Chairman, and with the Royal Canadian Air Force through the Chief of the Air Staff.

The Representatives on the Board, of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, are to report to their own Governments regarding the progress of the Joint Training Programme. They will also have authority to visit, at any time, any stations or units, and to make criticisms or suggestions to the Board. It is expected that they will assist in keeping the Royal Canadian Air Force advised as to new developments in training technique which may come to their notice.

All four Governments will co-operate in the provision of staff and teaching personnel. The staff officers and instructors from the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand will, during their period of service in Canada, hold temporary appointments in the Royal Canadian Air Force. This further co-operative arrangement should go far to assure the successful working of the Joint Air Training Programme.

It is desirable, at this point, to clear up a misconception which has become current through frequent repetition, but which is wholly without foundation.

<u>It has been asserted</u>

It has been asserted that the Air Training Plan would have been in existence before this had the present Government not declined to meet an earlier request of the United Kingdom Government for the training of British pilots in Canada. Within the past week or two, it has, for example, been said: "Had we agreed to the British proposal of two years ago for the establishment of air training facilities in Canada, today, Canada would be, in reality, the air training centre of the Empire".

More recently it has been said that "so far as the Empire Air Training Scheme is concerned this was proposed by the British nearly two years ago but apparently discouraged by the King government until after the outbreak of war".

I assume that what is referred to are certain informal, exploratory conversations concerning facilities for the training of British pilots in Canada which took place, not two years ago, but in May and June of last year. The facts were clearly set forth in a statement I subsequently made to Parliament.

The conversations did not relate to a Joint Air Training Plan. Their purpose was to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to the Canadian Government to have United Kingdom schools for the advanced training of pilots of the Royal Air Force established in Canada, under the authority and direction of the Air Ministry of the United Kingdom.

It was represented

It was represented that it was becoming increasingly difficult to secure in the British Isles the open spaces needed for long distance flying and gunnery practice. What was contemplated was a British air training establishment in Canada, organized and controlled by the Air Ministry of the United Kingdom, in no way responsible to the Canadian Government, but responsible solely to the Government of the United Kingdom.

When the matter was broached, speaking on behalf of the Government, I immediately said I was sure the Canadian people would gladly have pilots of the Royal Air Force come to Canada for advanced training and would be prepared to provide the necessary facilities, but that I believed they would feel that the necessary establishments should, under terms to be agreed upon, be organized and controlled by the Royal Canadian Air Force, and that the responsibility for their administration should be that of the Government of Canada, rather than that of the Government of the United Kingdom. I added that I felt such a basis was indispensable to friendly and effective co-operation between the two Air Forces as well as between the two Governments.

Long ago, the constitutional principle was accepted

Long ago, the constitutional principle was accepted that military establishments in Canadian territory should be owned, maintained and controlled by the Government of Canada, responsible to the Canadian people. That principle has been acted upon ever since. British naval stations and British army garrisons have been withdrawn. Canada, herself, has assumed responsibility for all defence establishments in Canadian territory. It was felt by our Government that a reversal of the principle underlying this historical process was something which the Canadian people would not wish to entertain.

The attitude of the Canadian Government, in this matter, was, however, far from being a negative one. Our desire to co-operate in the most effective manner was made abundantly clear in the following statement which I made in Parliament with respect to Canada's position. "We ourselves," I said, "are prepared to have our own establishments here and to give in those establishments facilities to British pilots to come and train here, but they must come and train in establishments which are under the control of the Government of Canada and for which the Minister of National Defence will be able to answer in this Parliament, with respect to everything concerning them".

<u>This declaration of Canadian policy</u>

D 29896

This declaration of Canadian policy was cordially welcomed by the Government of the United Kingdom. On July 7th, 1938, in answer to a question in the British House of Commons as to whether his attention had been drawn to this statement by the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Kingsley Wood, The Secretary of State for Air, replied: "Yes sir. An offer in this sense has been communicated to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, by the Canadian Prime Minister, through the Canadian High Commissioner. A reply has been sent expressing warm appreciation of the offer, and arrangements are being made in accordance with the suggestion of the Canadian Prime Minister for an officer to be sent immediately to Canada to explore, in co-operation with the Canadian Government, the possibility of working out a scheme for training facilities in Canada".

A few weeks later, an officer of the Royal Air Force was sent by the British Government to conduct the exploratory investigations referred to. During the stay in Canada of this expert from the Air Ministry, a careful survey was made of requirements and facilities available for joint advanced training of pilots for the Air Forces of the United Kingdom and of Canada.

The survey was made

The survey was made in collaboration with officials of the Department of National Defence and senior officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

At the ensuing session, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, our Parliament appropriated the sum of $6,000,000 for the joint training of pilots. This grant was over and above the already greatly increased appropriations for air defence. In presenting the estimates to Parliament the Minister said: "It is possible to say now that agreement has been reached on a scheme whereby pilots from the United Kingdom will come to Canada to be given intermediate and advanced stages of training under the auspices of the Canadian Department of National Defence". I should like to emphasize the fact that the scheme was one for joint training. In answer to a question, the Minister added that the duration of the scheme would be three years.

Here we have the real beginning of the present Plan for joint training in Canada of pilots from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which, under the pressure of war, has assumed the proportions of which the world is now aware.

D 29898

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is in reality a vast expansion of the scheme for joint training which, in the spring of this year, was already under way as the result of the joint explorations of the Government of Canada and the United Kingdom.

The conversations of last year, instead of delaying the present development, served to expedite it in no uncertain way. They settled the principle upon which the plan of joint training would be organized and controlled. They thereby removed from possibility of controversy at the present time the important question of administration of the Commonwealth plan that has now been agreed upon. They resulted, also, in the beginning of organization for the joint training of pilots in Canada considerably in advance of the outbreak of war. They constituted, in fact, the peace-time foundations on which the United Kingdom proposal of September was based.

The government has not awaited the conclusion of the present agreement to begin work on the development of the additional air training facilities which the plan contemplates. Considerable progress has already been made.

The Royal Canadian Air Force schools

The Royal Canadian Air Force schools at Trenton and Camp Borden have been converted into schools for the training of instructors. For some weeks past they have been in use for that purpose. The air training facilities, which were being developed on a less extensive scale before the war, are being brought rapidly to completion. Of about 125 air fields already developed in Canada, 42 are up to the standard set by Trans-Canada Airways. Many of these will be used for the joint training programme. Under arrangements made with the provincial governments, the highways staffs of all the provinces have been used for surveying additional aerodrome sites. Full advantage has been taken of the favourable weather, and most of the sites have already been surveyed. The War Supply Board has anticipated the requirements of the programme and has organized production to meet them.

The enormous variety of equipment required for the programme is being listed in detail, so that orders may be promptly placed. To prevent delays in obtaining supplies required from outside Canada, protective orders have already been placed. Now that the agreement is in force, the War Supply Board will immediately begin to let the necessary contracts.

Plans for the schools

D 29900

Plans for the schools have already been prepared, and no time will be lost in their construction. It will thus be seen that the time spent in working out all essential features of the agreement has, in reality, not interfered with the development of the programme itself. Canada is more than ready for the large task ahead.

The new programme is of such magnitude, that some little time must necessarily elapse, while schools are being built, equipment obtained, and the training of additional instructors completed, before student pilots, observers and air gunners can be accepted for their training, and before the first pilots and observers, trained under the scheme, will be sufficiently skilled to proceed to the theatres of war.

In the meantime the United Kingdom Government, appreciating the desire of the Canadian people to be represented as soon as possible by an Air Force Unit on active service in Europe, has arranged for the immediate formation of a squadron to be commanded by a squadron leader of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

<u>All the pilots</u>

D29901

All the pilots in the squadron will be Canadian. The Canadian commander and pilots will be selected from Canadians at present serving with the Royal Air Force.

The formation of this squadron has been made possible by the practical co-operation, in the training of air personnel, in recent years between the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Air Force. This co-operation has resulted in the presence in the Royal Air Force of a considerable number of Canadians, some of whom, as you are aware, have already achieved distinction in the present war.

Perhaps I should mention here that, under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, provision has been made, after their training is completed, for the identification, in the field, of the pupils with their respective Dominions, either by the method of organizing Dominion units and formations, or in some other way.

In embarking upon the vast co-operative enterprise, envisaged by the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the government had naturally to give the most careful consideration to the Plan in its relation to Canada's military effort as a whole.

This aspect was,

This aspect was, of course, very fully discussed with the Government of the United Kingdom. It is obviously all-important that our effort should be co-ordinated with the effort of our allies in a single strategic plan for carrying on the war. When the Plan, in its broad outlines, was proposed by the Government of the United Kingdom, it was stated that the immense influence which the development and realization of such a great project might have upon the whole course of the war, might even prove decisive.

On October 10th, at the time of announcing agreement by the several governments on the principle of the proposal, I stated that "The Government of the United Kingdom has indicated its opinion that with the facilities which Canada possesses this co-operative effort may prove to be of the most essential and decisive character."

The United Kingdom Government has since informed us that, considering present and future requirements, it feels that participation in the Air Training Scheme would provide for more effective assistance towards ultimate victory than any other form of military co-operation which Canada can give.

At the same time

D29903

At the same time the United Kingdom Government wishes it to be clearly understood that it would welcome no less heartily the presence of Canadian land forces in the theatre of war at the earliest possible moment.

You will recall that, on September the 19th, the Government announced that a division was being organized for service overseas, and, as you are aware, no time is being lost in our endeavour to meet the wish of the United Kingdom for the early despatch of an Expeditionary Force.

I have spoken of the magnitude of the Joint Air Training Plan, of what it is likely to mean in numbers of men to be trained, and in additional financial outlay upon Canada's war effort. It is well, however, to remember that, in the vast expansion of air power which Canada has undertaken, in collaboration with her partners in the British Commonwealth, something wholly different, and much more vital than numbers or material wealth is involved. It is the lives of our young men which are being pledged. Like our soldiers and our sailors, the pilots and airmen who are to be trained in thousands, are going forth to battle,

battle to risk their lives

D29904

battle to risk their lives in conflict with forces more sinister than any the world has known.

Tonight, I am speaking particularly of those belonging to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The young men, equally with others of maturer years with whom they will be associated, are, I am convinced, fully aware of the appalling nature of the situation facing the world today, and of what it will demand by way of sacrifice ere peace is again restored. It is not in a spirit of adventure that they are pressing forward in such numbers. Rather are they enlisting in the spirit of the crusaders of old, prepared, if need be, to give their lives for what, to them and to us, is holy and sacred - the birthright of liberty and happiness in a free land. This fortitude and devotion must be guarded and protected by every power we possess.

In making provision for this vast undertaking, the government has done so, ~~knowing~~ in the knowledge that nothing can be left to haste or to chance. The intricate machine must be perfect. In every phase of their work, the men must be trained by the highest skill, and under the best conditions, it is possible for the country to provide.

In no other arm

In no other arm of the defence services is a man obliged to rely more completely upon his own initiative, his own knowledge, and his own judgment. It is the possession of these qualities in such large measure which has given to Canadians the reputation as airmen they already enjoy. Those who enlist in Canada's Air Force may be depended upon to do their part, however perilous it may be. We must do ours to assist them in every possible way, by adequate training and proper equipment, and by all the influences for good by which it is possible to surround their lives.

I need not say to those who may come from other lands to receive their training in Canada, how warmly they will be welcomed during their brief stay in our midst. I know something of the heart of the Canadian people. I am sure, therefore, that our homes will be as open to them as they are to those of our own land with whom they are already united as brothers, in an heroic effort to serve the world's need at this hour of its greatest peril.

Let there be no mistake about the significance of the present war. It is a desperate struggle for existence itself.

On its outcome

D29906

On its outcome will depend the fate not of Canada alone, nor even, it seems to me, of the British Empire, the fall of which would shatter the world, but of Humanity itself, in all its higher aspects. To save mankind from such a catastrophe, the airmen of the British Commonwealth, whether setting their course by the North Star or the Southern Cross, are dedicating their lives. To hasten the day when peace may be restored is, I believe, the governing motive of all our forces, whether on sea, or land, or in the air.

D 29907

Broadcast by the Prime Minister December 17, 1939

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN.

I am pleased to be able to announce that agreement has now been reached by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand on a Co-operative Air Training Plan, to be known as the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. The agreement was signed last night very shortly after midnight in my office on Parliament Hill. It is based on a proposal made to the Governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, on September 26th, by the Government of the United Kingdom.

In addition to a rapid and extensive increase in the air training programmes of each of the three Dominions, the plan vizualizes joint training in Canada, in the more advanced stages, of pupils from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The undertaking is one of great magnitude. It will establish Canada as one of the greatest air training centres in the world. Its development will result in a rapid increase in the number of air training schools in this country, and will achieve a steadily increasing output of highly trained pilots, observers and air gunners. The plan will enable the four countries to meet the greatly increasing requirements of trained personnel for their respective air forces, and for such service as the combined forces may be called upon to perform in the theatres of war. The aim, in short, is to achieve, by co-operative effort, air forces whose co-ordinated strength will be overwhelming.

The Canadian Government accepted the United Kingdom proposal in principle on September the 28th, that is, two days after it was received. The proposal was also accepted in principle, without delay, by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. No time was lost in making arrangements for carrying on the negotiations. Much detailed consideration obviously was necessary to ensure a co-operative scheme which would be completely co-ordinated with the development of the air forces of the different parts of the British Commonwealth engaged in the joint endeavour, and to determine its financial, administrative and other aspects.

In working out the plan, the existing air training programmes of all four countries engaged in the discussions, were taken fully into account. As already mentioned, the plan provides for a continuance of training in the United Kingdom, for an enlargement of the training programmes of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and for a joint training programme in Canada. As the United Kingdom proposal contemplated joint training to be carried on in Canada, it was appropriate and, in fact, essential that the details of the programme should be worked out at Ottawa.

A Mission, known as the United Kingdom Air Training Mission, was sent to Canada from the United Kingdom. It was headed by the distinguished industralist, Lord Riverdale. Lord Riverdale and his colleagues arrived in Ottawa on October 15th. They were joined, a few days later, by Captain H. H. Balfour, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air. On November 1st, the Air Training Mission arrived from Australia. The Australian Mission was presided over by the Honourable J. V. Fairbairn. During his stay in Canada, Mr. Fairbairn, as a result of the reorganization of the Australian Cabinet, became Australian Minister for Air. The Air Training Mission from New Zealand arrived at Ottawa on November 3rd. It was headed by Group Captain Saunders, Chief of the New Zealand Air Staff.

The distinguished personnel of the Missions affords evidence of the significance attached by the several governments to the co-operative air training plan. The Headquarters Staff of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the appropriate administrative officers of the Departments of National Defence, Finance and External Affairs were at the disposal of the visiting Missions throughout. They rendered quite exceptional service. Members of the Canadian Government made themselves available wherever it was possible for them to render assistance.

The negotiations on the part of Canada were carried on, in the main, by a Committee of the Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, and composed of the Ministers of National Defence, Finance, Pensions and National Health, and Transport.

The agreement in all its details was worked out in the most friendly spirit, and, considering the intricacy of the problems to be solved, with remarkable speed. In the case of the Missions from Australia and New Zealand, and particularly in the case of the Mission from the United Kingdom, continuous conference by cable was necessary in matters requiring the consideration and authorisation of their respective Governments. The Canadian negotiators were in the fortunate position of being in immediate contact with their colleagues in the Cabinet, and the Government itself was in a position to reach decisions with a minimum of delay. On some of the more important matters of policy direct negotiations between the governments concerned, were also necessary.

By November 27th, some three weeks after the arrival in Canada of the New Zealand Mission, we were able to announce that a basis of agreement had been reached for submission to the governments concerned. The time that has elapsed since has been devoted to an elaboration and precise definition of the details of the plan, and to the drafting of the agreement in its final form.

The broad problem was to decide on the speediest and most effective means of training the maximum number of pilots and airmen to meet the exigencies of war. In working out the agreement, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had, necessarily, to keep in mind local defence considerations, such as the training, equipment and service of the pilots and other air personnel required to keep up their own air defences.

It was, of course, not contemplated that the requirements of Australia and New Zealand for home defence would be met out of the personnel trained in Canada. It was realized, however, that, as was the case with Canada, the training facilities in these two countries would be capable of training more personnel than would be required for local purposes. To reach the main objective, namely, the rapid training of the greatest number of pilots and airmen, the facilities in these countries, in excess of local needs, are to be used to train Australians and New Zealanders for service overseas with the Royal Air Force. The existing training facilities in the United Kingdom will continue to be used by the Royal Air Force.

Under the agreement as it relates to joint training in Canada, the programme of training of personnel for the Royal Canadian Air Force, already enlarged since the outbreak of war, will be vastly increased. The Canadian training programme will be merged with the programme of joint training in Canada. In this way, co-ordinated air training will proceed simultaneously in all four countries.

The joint air training programme provides for the training of many thousands of pilots in Canada each year, about three-fifths as many air observers, and a slightly larger number of air gunners than pilots. The pilots, of course, are those who actually operate the planes. The observers handle the reconnaissance cameras and the bomb sights, and, as well, do the navigating. The gunners use the machine guns in action, and also act as wireless operators.

The facilities in Canada will be used, in varying degrees, by all four parties to the agreement. Practically all air recruits in the United Kingdom will be trained at home. In Australia and New Zealand, all air recruits will receive their initial and elementary flying training at home. Most of the Australian pupils and some of the New Zealand pupils will also receive advanced training in their own countries.

Under the agreement, however, about one-fifth of the pupils to receive advanced training in Canada will come from the other two Dominions. Some pupils will be received from the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and elsewhere. The great majority of the pupils will, however, be Canadians.

The first stage of training in this country will be initial training, which is a ground course to prepare recruits for flying and for air-force life in general. This will be given in three large schools. At the end of four weeks' initial training, a selection will be made of those to be pilots, observers or gunners, and they will then go to the appropriate schools.

Pilots will go to one of the Elementary Flying Schools, where they will learn to get the feel of a plane, and to fly light machines. After some eight weeks, they will graduate to the Service Flying Schools. It is at this stage that the Australian and New Zealand pilots, who will receive their initial and elementary training in their own countries, will come to Canada to continue their training. In the Service Flying Schools, of which there will be sixteen in Canada, pilots will spend about fourteen weeks learning intermediate and advanced flying, including night and instrument flying. They will receive instruction in bombing and fighting as well.

The air observers, including those from abroad, will spend about twelve weeks at the Air Observers' Schools. There will be ten of these schools at which pupils will be taught navigation, reconnaissance and photography. They go on from Air Observers' Schools to Bombing and Gunnery Schools for a course in the theory and practice of bombing and gunnery. The course will take about six weeks. There will be ten Bombing and Gunnery schools. Finally, in order to learn more advanced navigation, the observers will spend about four weeks in one of two Air Navigation Schools.

The air gunners, who also serve as wireless operators after their initial training either in Canada or abroad, will take a sixteen weeks' course in the Wireless Training Schools. There will be four Wireless Training Schools. In them, air gunners will be taught not only the essential principles of radio work, but also operating practices in the air. They will then proceed to the Bombing and Gunnery Schools for four weeks, to learn that phase of work before proceeding overseas.

Schools will also be needed, at the outset, for training instructors and administrative staffs. And before the training programme is brought to full capacity, ground crews and maintenance staffs will be required in large numbers to man the various schools and establishments. Repair and equipment depots, headquarters and commands, recruiting centres and records offices will also be required. In addition to the 52 schools for the training of pilots, observers and air gunners, and schools needed, at the outset, for training instructors and administrative staffs, several much larger schools will also be required to train the personnel for ground crews and maintenance staffs. The total number of schools required, in Canada, for the joint training programme will be 67.

Nearly 40,000 officers and men will be required to man all the various schools, depots and other parts of the organization when it is in full operation. This will include about 2,700 officers and about 6,000 civilians. The remaining 30,000 will be members of the Air Force other than officers. These numbers do not include the pupils undergoing training, who will also be numbered in thousands.

D29916

Many of the airmen required for training the pupils will be mechanics and other skilled artisans, who constitute ground crews and maintenance staffs.

For the programme of joint training full use will immediately be made of the existing facilities of the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as of facilities generously made available by Trans-Canada Airways. However, to put the extensive programme into full operation, a great deal of construction and production will be necessary. Throughout the country, about a score of existing air fields will have to be enlarged, and some sixty odd new air fields constructed. The schools will be established in different parts of Canada. Large supplies of equipment, and stores of various kinds, will be required to furnish the schools, and also the equipment and repair depots. The construction and other industries of Canada may be relied upon to meet effectively the demands which this programme will involve.

. Great quantities of aircraft and their parts will, of course, be required. The United Kingdom, as her part of the costs of the undertaking, has agreed to supply most of the aircraft, including engines and spares.

D29917

Apart from the aircraft supplied by the United Kingdom, the light aircraft for elementary training and a portion of the other aircraft will be made in Canada. The aircraft to be made in Canada will be included with the other costs of the joint training programme which are to be divided between Canada, Australia and New Zealand in proportion to the use to be made of the various facilities by the pupils of the three countries. This means that, excluding the cost of the aircraft provided by the United Kingdom, Canada will bear the cost of the initial and elementary training in Canada, and about four-fifths of the remaining costs of the programme.

The duration of the agreement is until March 31, 1943, in other words, a little over three and a quarter years. This period of time may, however, be extended or terminated by mutual agreement. While any estimate of costs made at this time is subject to a wide margin of error, the total cost for the entire programme in Canada, for the period agreed upon, will approximate six hundred million dollars. Canada's share will be around three hundred and fifty million dollars. Up to the beginning of next September, the expenditure on the joint training programme will amount to about ninety million dollars. Of this ninety millions, Canada's share will be about forty-eight millions.

D29918

This amount will be in addition to the $315,000,000 which the Minister of Finance estimated would be the cost, in the first year of the war, of the military programme already undertaken before the air training plan was proposed. In other words, in this first year of war, Canada will be spending on her military effort alone about a million dollars a day.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Joint Air Training Programme which is to be carried out in Canada, is to be administered by the Government of Canada. The organization and executive command of the training schools is entrusted to the Royal Canadian Air Force. For the general supervision of the Joint Air Training Programme, a Supervisory Board will be established in Canada. The Board will supervise the financial administration of the programme. It will also, from time to time, inspect the progress being made in the setting up of the organization, and carrying out the training.

The Supervisory Board will be under the Chairmanship of the Minister of National Defence. It will also include the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Transport, Representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, the Deputy Minister for Air of the Department of National Defence, and the Chief of the Air Staff.

Contact with the Government will be maintained by the Board through its Chairman, and with the Royal Canadian Air Force through the Chief of the Air Staff.

The Representatives on the Board, of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, are to report to their own Governments regarding the progress of the Joint Training Programme. They will also have authority to visit, at any time, any stations or units, and to make criticisms or suggestions to the Board. It is expected that they will assist in keeping the Royal Canadian Air Force advised as to new developments in training technique which may come to their notice.

All four Governments will co-operate in the provision of staff and teaching personnel. The staff officers and instructors from the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand will, during their period of service in Canada, hold temporary appointments in the Royal Canadian Air Force. This further co-operative arrangement should go far to assure the successful working of the Joint Air Training Programme.

It is desirable, at this point, to clear up a misconception which has become current through frequent repetition, but which is wholly without foundation.

It has been asserted that the Air Training Plan would have been in existence before this had the present Government not declined to meet an earlier request of the United Kingdom Government for the training of British pilots in Canada. Within the past week or two, it has, for example, been said: "Had we agreed to the British proposal of two years ago for the establishment of air training facilities in Canada, today, Canada would be, in reality, the air training centre of the Empire".

More recently it has been said that "so far as the Empire Air Training Scheme is concerned this was proposed by the British nearly two years ago but apparently discouraged by the King government until after the outbreak of war".

I assume that what is referred to are certain informal, exploratory conversations concerning facilities for the training of British pilots in Canada which took place, not two years ago, but in May and June of last year. The facts were clearly set forth in a statement I subsequently made to Parliament.

The conversations did not relate to a Joint Air Training Plan. Their purpose was to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to the Canadian Government to have United Kingdom schools for the advanced training of pilots of the Royal Air Force established in Canada, under the authority and direction of the Air Ministry of the United Kingdom.

It was represented that it was becoming increasingly difficult to secure in the British Isles the open spaces needed for long distance flying and gunnery practice. What was contemplated was a British air training establishment in Canada, organized and controlled by the Air Ministry of the United Kingdom, in no way responsible to the Canadian Government, but responsible solely to the Government of the United Kingdom.

When the matter was broached, speaking on behalf of the Government, I immediately said I was sure the Canadian people would gladly have pilots of the Royal Air Force come to Canada for advanced training and would be prepared to provide the necessary facilities, but that I believed they would feel that the necessary establishments should, under terms to be agreed upon, be organized and controlled by the Royal Canadian Air Force, and that the responsibility for their administration should be that of the Government of Canada, rather than that of the Government of the United Kingdom. I added that I felt such a basis was indispensable to friendly and effective co-operation between the two Air Forces as well as between the two Governments.

Long ago, the constitutional principle was accepted that military establishments in Canadian territory should be owned, maintained and controlled by the Government of Canada, responsible to the Canadian people. That principle has been acted upon ever since. British naval stations and British army garrisons have been withdrawn. Canada, herself, has assumed responsibility for all defence establishments in Canadian territory. It was felt by our Government that a reversal of the principle underlying this historical process was something which the Canadian people would not wish to entertain.

The attitude of the Canadian Government, in this matter, was, however, far from being a negative one. Our desire to co-operate in the most effective manner was made abundantly clear in the following statement which I made in Parliament with respect to Canada's position. "We ourselves," I said, "are prepared to have our own establishments here and to give in those establishments facilities to British pilots to come and train here, but they must come and train in establishments which are under the control of the Government of Canada and for which the Minister of National Defence will be able to answer in this Parliament, with respect to everything concerning them".

This declaration of Canadian policy was cordially welcomed by the Government of the United Kingdom. On July 7th, 1938, in answer to a question in the British House of Commons as to whether his attention had been drawn to this statement by the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Kingsley Wood, The Secretary of State for Air, replied: "Yes sir. An offer in this sense has been communicated to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, by the Canadian Prime Minister, through the Canadian High Commissioner. A reply has been sent expressing warm appreciation of the offer, and arrangements are being made in accordance with the suggestion of the Canadian Prime Minister for an officer to be sent immediately to Canada to explore, in co-operation with the Canadian Government, the possibility of working out a scheme for training facilities in Canada".

A few weeks later, an officer of the Royal Air Force was sent by the British Government to conduct the exploratory investigations referred to. During the stay in Canada of this expert from the Air Ministry, a careful survey was made of requirements and facilities available for joint advanced training of pilots for the Air Forces of the United Kingdom and of Canada.

The survey was made in collaboration with officials of the Department of National Defence and senior officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

At the ensuing session, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, our Parliament appropriated the sum of $6,000,000 for the joint training of pilots. This grant was over and above the already greatly increased appropriations for air defence. In presenting the estimates to Parliament the Minister said: "It is possible to say now that agreement has been reached on a scheme whereby pilots from the United Kingdom will come to Canada to be given intermediate and advanced stages of training under the auspices of the Canadian Department of National Defence". I should like to emphasize the fact that the scheme was one for joint training. In answer to a question, the Minister added that the duration of the scheme would be three years.

Here we have the real beginning of the present Plan for joint training in Canada of pilots from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which, under the pressure of war, has assumed the proportions of which the world is now aware.

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is in reality a vast expansion of the scheme for joint training which, in the spring of this year, was already under way as the result of the joint explorations of the Government of Canada and the United Kingdom.

The conversations of last year, instead of delaying the present development, served to expedite it in no uncertain way. They settled the principle upon which the plan of joint training would be organized and controlled. They thereby removed from possibility of controversy at the present time the important question of administration of the Commonwealth plan that has now been agreed upon. They resulted, also, in the beginning of organization for the joint training of pilots in Canada considerably in advance of the outbreak of war. They constituted, in fact, the peace-time foundations on which the United Kingdom proposal of September was based.

The government has not awaited the conclusion of the present agreement to begin work on the development of the additional air training facilities which the plan contemplates. Considerable progress has already been made.

The Royal Canadian Air Force schools

The Royal Canadian Air Force schools at Trenton and Camp Borden have been converted into schools for the training of instructors. For some weeks past they have been in use for that purpose. The air training facilities, which were being developed on a less extensive scale before the war, are being brought rapidly to completion. Of about 125 air fields already developed in Canada, 42 are up to the standard set by Trans-Canada Airways. Many of these will be used for the joint training programme. Under arrangements made with the provincial governments, the highways staffs of all the provinces have been used for surveying additional aerodrome sites. Full advantage has been taken of the favourable weather, and most of the sites have already been surveyed. The War Supply Board has anticipated the requirements of the programme and has organized production to meet them.

The enormous variety of equipment required for the programme is being listed in detail, so that orders may be promptly placed. To prevent delays in obtaining supplies required from outside Canada, protective orders have already been placed. Now that the agreement is in force the War Supply Board will immediately begin to let the necessary contracts.

<u>Plans for the schools</u>

Plans for the schools have already been prepared, and no time will be lost in their construction. It will thus be seen that the time spent in working out all essential features of the agreement has, in reality, not interfered with the development of the programme itself. Canada is more than ready for the large task ahead.

The new programme is of such magnitude, that some little time must necessarily elapse, while schools are being built, equipment obtained, and the training of additional instructors completed, before student pilots, observers and air gunners can be accepted for their training, and before the first pilots and observers, trained under the scheme, will be sufficiently skilled to proceed to the theatres of war.

In the meantime the United Kingdom Government, appreciating the desire of the Canadian people to be represented as soon as possible by an Air Force Unit on active service in Europe, has arranged for the immediate formation of a squadron to be commanded by a squadron leader of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

All the pilots in the squadron will be Canadian. The Canadian commander and pilots will be selected from Canadians at present serving with the Royal Air Force.

The formation of this squadron has been made possible by the practical co-operation, in the training of air personnel, in recent years between the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Air Force. This co-operation has resulted in the presence in the Royal Air Force of a considerable number of Canadians, some of whom, as you are aware, have already achieved distinction in the present war.

Perhaps I should mention here that, under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, provision has been made, after their training is completed, for the identification, in the field, of the pupils with their respective Dominions, either by the method of organizing Dominion units and formations, or in some other way.

In embarking upon the vast co-operative enterprise, envisaged by the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the government had naturally to give the most careful consideration to the Plan in its relation to Canada's military effort as a whole.

This aspect was, of course, very fully discussed with the Government of the United Kingdom. It is obviously all-important that our effort should be co-ordinated with the effort of our allies in a single strategic plan for carrying on the war. When the Plan, in its broad outlines, was proposed by the Government of the United Kingdom, it was stated that the immense influence which the development and realization of such a great project might have upon the whole course of the war, might even prove decisive.

On October 10th, at the time of announcing agreement by the several governments on the principle of the proposal, I stated that "The Government of the United Kingdom has indicated its opinion that with the facilities which Canada possesses this co-operative effort may prove to be of the most essential and decisive character."

The United Kingdom Government has since informed us that, considering present and future requirements, it feels that participation in the Air Training Scheme would provide for more effective assistance towards ultimate victory than any other form of military co-operation which Canada can give.

At the same time

At the same time the United Kingdom Government wishes it to be clearly understood that it would welcome no less heartily the presence of Canadian land forces in the theatre of war at the earliest possible moment.

You will recall that, on September the 19th, the Government announced that a division was being organized for service overseas, and, as you are aware, no time is being lost in our endeavour to meet the wish of the United Kingdom for the early despatch of an Expeditionary Force.

I have spoken of the magnitude of the Joint Air Training Plan, of what it is likely to mean in numbers of men to be trained, and in additional financial outlay upon Canada's war effort. It is well, however, to remember that, in the vast expansion of air power which Canada has undertaken, in collaboration with her partners in the British Commonwealth, something wholly different, and much more vital than numbers or material wealth is involved. It is the lives of our young men which are being pledged. Like our soldiers and our sailors, the pilots and airmen who are to be trained in thousands, are going forth to

battle to risk their lives in conflict with forces more sinister than any the world has known.

Tonight, I am speaking particularly of those belonging to the Royal Canadian Air Force. The young men, equally with others of maturer years with whom they will be associated, are, I am convinced, fully aware of the appalling nature of the situation facing the world today, and of what it will demand by way of sacrifice ere peace is again restored. It is not in a spirit of adventure that they are pressing forward in such numbers. Rather are they enlisting in the spirit of the crusaders of old, prepared, if need be, to give their lives for what, to them and to us, is holy and sacred - the birthright of liberty and happiness in a free land. This fortitude and devotion must be guarded and protected by every power we possess.

In making provision for this vast undertaking, the government has done so, knowing that nothing can be left to haste or to chance. The intricate machine must be perfect. In every phase of their work, the men must be trained by the highest skill, and under the best conditions, it is possible for the country to provide.

<u>In no other arm</u>

In no other arm of the defence services is a man obliged to rely more completely upon his own initiative, his own knowledge, and his own judgment. It is the possession of these qualities in such large measure which has given to Canadians the reputation as airmen they already enjoy. Those who enlist in Canada's Air Force may be depended upon to do their part, however perilous it may be. We must do ours to assist them in every possible way, by adequate training and proper equipment, and by all the influences for good by which it is possible to surround their lives.

I need not say to those who may come from other lands to receive their training, how warmly they will be welcomed during their brief stay in our midst. I know something of the heart of the Canadian people. I am sure, therefore, that our homes will be as open to them as they are to those of our own land with whom they are already united as brothers, in an heroic effort to serve the world's need at this hour of its greatest peril.

Let there be no mistake about the significance of the present war. It is a desperate struggle for existence itself.

On its outcome

On its outcome will depend the fate not of Canada alone, nor even, it seems to me, of the British Empire, the fall of which would shatter the world, but of Humanity itself, in all its higher aspects. To save mankind from such a catastrophe, the airmen of the British Commonwealth, whether setting their course by the North Star or the Southern Cross, are dedicating their lives. To hasten the day when peace may be restored is, I believe, the governing motive of all our forces, whether on sea, or land, or in the air.

Toronto Telegram
Dec. 22/39.

D29934

CHARGE IS NOT YET QUITE DISPOSED OF.

During his use of Government time on the publicly financed radio for partisan propaganda on a controversial issue, the Prime Minister referred to the statement that the air-training scheme would have had an earlier start if he had agreed to British proposals two years ago. A paper which supports his government through thick and thin now says, "The premier disposed of that charge in the course of his address."

That is hardly accurate. Mr. King disposed of the charge only to the satisfaction of those who are prepared to accept his words without examination. Included in this number must be the paper which insists that the proposals were not made two years ago but only eighteen months ago, and which adds:

> "Britain at that time felt out the Canadian Government as to the possibility of establishing a British air-training establishment in Canada, owned and controlled by the Government of the United Kingdom. The attitude of Mr. King was that he would be glad to have British pilots come to Canada for advanced training and would arrange to provide the necessary facilities under administration of the Government of Canada."

The above two sentences, fitted so snugly together, give an entirely false picture of what actually happened. There had been, as Mr. King admitted in the House of Commons on July 1st, 1938, confidential and exploratory conversations with the British Government, "but nothing has developed which it was felt warranted a statement of policy." In other words, the explorations had come to nothing, and the British authorities had declared that there appeared to be nothing to be gained by continuing the conversations further. In that heated Dominion Day debate Mr. King made it apparent that no air-training plan was under contemplation at the time, and he was thoroughly grilled by Conservative speakers. It was only after this debate, and following discussions of the subject in the Conservative Convention a few days later, that Mr. King sent to the British Government his invitation for discussion of an air-training plan on lines he was willing to agree to. That invitation was at once seized upon by Sir Kingsley Wood as something not perhaps anticipated after the abandonment of negotiations held some months earlier. Announcing the acceptance of the offer in the British House, he declared that an officer would be sent at once to "explore" the proposals.

The fact that the proposals were to be explored indicates clearly that new territory was being opened up, and that the negotiations were not a continuance of earlier conversations. Finis was written to the earlier negotiations when Mr. King's attitude convinced the British Government that nothing was to be gained by pursuing them. Time that might have been used to advantage in furthering the scheme had been wasted through the failure of Mr. King to develop the project when it was first raised, although even then he was living under the awful threat of war.

Mr. King says that the first exploratory conversations did not take place till May and June of 1938—just eighteen months ago. Yet on July 7th, 1937, the Vancouver Sun carried an item which said:

> "The announcement that the Canadian Government had refused permission to Great Britain to establish Royal Air Force training stations in Canada, but will permit the British authorities to recruit Canadians to be trained in that service, would seem to indicate that this country has rather fumbled the issue."

If there were no conversations before May and June of 1938, how did the Vancouver Sun happen to make this comment in 1937? Mr. King's explanation is that it was "a Tory trick." But the Sun is not a Tory paper, and in any event, it would be a remarkable trick to forecast in 1937 what actually happened in 1938.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D29935

Name of Publication Vancouver Sun

Date Dec. 18/39

Subject

Our Future in the Air

The Prime Minister of Canada is learning a frank and friendly technique over the radio. On Sunday evening, Mr. King addressed the people of this Dominion to explain Canada's part in the air war of the Empire.

It was a thorough and business-like explanation of an intricate transaction, but delivered so simply and clearly that every listener could obtain a complete view of his country's plans, aspirations and commitments.

Recently, there have been adverse comments concerning the protracted length of the negotiations with the British Air Mission and the delegates of Australia and New Zealand. If much time has been consumed, certain it is that a sound deal has been set up. Control is centred in Canada—even Australian officials coming to assist administration are temporarily enlisted with our air force. Canada is taking such a major part in the scheme that this country must become one of the great air-training areas of the world. Canada is by no means saddled with the whole expense. Out of a total of $600 millions to be spent over the next three years, Canada will provide $350 millions. When the war ends, this Dominion will be left with a tremendous set-up for a permanent airplane industry. The effort to be made is epoch-making.

Mr. King mentioned that Canada's war effort is costing us roughly a million dollars a day. In this way, the war is brought home to us financially. It will take sacrifice in all walks of life to defeat the enemy.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D29936
Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Hamilton Spectator

Date Dec.18/39

Subject

"One of Greatest in World"

Premier King had the satisfaction of announcing on his sixty-fifth birthday yesterday that arrangements have now been completed whereby Canada will become "one of the greatest air-training centres of the world." He also took the occasion to answer critics who have affirmed that much valuable time has been lost in getting the scheme under way, through government obstinacy.

It will still be some time before the plan can be made to operate effectively, for there is a great deal of preliminary preparation entailed in setting up the various training establishments. Also, of course, recruiting of such large numbers of air-minded students, physically capable of meeting the exacting physical requirements, and the fitting them technically for the vital work ahead, cannot be accomplished in a day. But participation in the war effort actually begins at once. As was well known by the public, the Premier referred to the Canadian airmen who had already given such a good account of themselves overseas.

The scheme is described as "a vast co-operative enterprise." While four-fifths of the personnel to be trained in this Dominion will be Canadians, there will be recruits from Australia and New Zealand and the Mother Country, for whom the Premier bespoke an enthusiastic welcome. That goes without saying. Canada is proud of the important part she is being called upon to play and will show her pride in no uncertain way. It is going to be a costly undertaking; the United Kingdom supplying the planes and engines and Canada contributing more than half the expense of training. When this additional expenditure has been included, no less a sum than a million dollars a day will be spent in all by the Canadian people on the war effort.

Many more training fields and schools of instruction will be required. It may be taken for granted that Hamilton, which has shown itself so air-minded, will be chosen as an important unit. No time will be lost, we may depend upon it, in getting busy now that the final details have been agreed upon. The magnitude of the scheme is a challenge to national resourcefulness and the individual initiative of our citizens. That challenge must and undoubtedly will be met in a manner to bring new honour and prestige to Canada.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

D29937

Name of Publication Montreal Star

Date Dec. 18/39.

Subject

PREMIER KING'S BIRTHDAY ADDRESS

ALTHOUGH the main features of the great British Commonwealth air scheme have been made public from time to time, the vast magnitude of the plans could not be realized before as fully as they were last night after the Canadian people had listened to Premier King's birthday address, in which he reviewed the negotiations leading up to the signature just after midnight yesterday of the agreement between Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The statistics alone are well-nigh staggering. Of the total estimated cost over the three-year period covered by the agreement, namely, six hundred million dollars, Canada will pay no less than three hundred and fifty million dollars. The twenty existing air fields will be enlarged and sixty new ones constructed; sixty-seven schools will be built; upwards of forty thousand men will be required for staff and maintenance purposes, exclusive of the many thousands of pupils who will be taught to fly. Great Britain will supply most of the aircraft, including engines and spare parts, as her share of the cost. This Dominion, Australia and New Zealand will share in the total cost in proportion to the use made of the scheme by the pupils from these three countries. It is important to bear in mind that not only will Canada provide the bulk of the flyers, but the major part of the work will be carried out in this country under the direction of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Canadians may well take a legitimate pride in this fact. It means that Canada will play an all-important part in the winning of the war,—a part she is eminently well qualified to play, alike on the record of her magnificent air fighters in the past and because of the exceptional qualifications which geography and resources enable her to bring to the task.

It is only fair that full credit should be given Premier Mackenzie King and his associates for the speedy manner in which they have dealt with this colossal scheme. From the first the Premier and his aides tackled it on a business basis, meeting the practical members of the special commission sent over by Great Britain and the representatives from the Antipodes in well-nigh continuous sessions. But long before the signatures were appended to the actual documents yesterday morning, the ramifications of this stupendous enterprise had been appreciated by our Ministers, and an actual start had been made in several directions; so that now the accord is a legal fact, the scheme does not begin; it continues, and its development will be speeded up to the utmost possible point consistent with efficiency. The result, in Premier King's pregnant phrase, will be "to achieve by co-operative effort air forces whose co-ordinated strength will be overwhelming."

There is another aspect of the whole vast plan which thinking Canadians will appreciate at its real importance. It is this: At the end of the war Canada will be equipped probably better than any other nation in the world to utilize her great aerial resources for the purposes of civil aviation in time of peace. What this will mean, it is impossible to visualize with any degree of accuracy; but we do know that this is the era of air travel, that aerial transportation, both of passengers and goods, is bound to develop speedily, once the war is over, and that it is altogether probable the not far distant future will see aerial freight transports as well as passenger traffic on a scale comparable with the once derided dreams of Jules Verne, Rudyard Kipling, and H. G. Wells.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister
D29958

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

Canada as a young country has most to gain by being ready to take the lead when the opportune moment arrives. With the vast and efficient equipment we shall possess through the present British Commonwealth scheme, we shall only have ourselves to blame if we are not both prepared and competent to leap into the van and place Canada in a position of undeniable superiority in the air.

But first we have to win the war, and in this connection Premier King's peroration last night was impressive. There can be no possible misunderstanding either of the magnitude of the task that awaits us or of the determination with which this Dominion has set its hand to the achievement of that task. Animated by the spirit its scope and plans reveal, and by the immovable resolution of the Canadian nation, we cannot fail.

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1931

92149—Mr. King's Broadcast—British Common. Air T. Plan—Gal 1

Not to be released until broadcast begins, Sunday, December 17.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

BROADCAST BY

RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

I am pleased to be able to announce that agreement has now been reached by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand on a Co-operative Air Training Plan, to be known as The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. The agreement was signed last night very shortly after midnight in my office on Parliament Hill. It is based on a proposal made to the Governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, on September 26th, by the Government of the United Kingdom.

In addition to a rapid and extensive increase in the air training programmes of each of the three Dominions, the plan visualizes joint training in Canada, in the more advanced stages, of pupils from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The undertaking is one of great magnitude. It will establish Canada as one of the greatest air training centres in the world. Its development will result in a rapid increase in the number of air training schools in this country, and will achieve a steadily increasing output of highly trained pilots, observers and air gunners. The plan will enable the four countries to meet the greatly increasing requirements of trained personnel for their respective air forces, and for such service as the combined forces may be called upon to perform in the theatres of war. The aim, in short, is to achieve, by co-operative effort, air forces whose co-ordinated strength will be overwhelming.

Acceptance in principle of the proposal

The Canadian Government accepted the United Kingdom proposal in principle on September the 28th, that is, two days after it was received. The proposal was also accepted in principle, without delay, by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand. No time was lost in making arrangements for carrying on the negotiations. Much detailed consideration obviously was necessary to ensure a co-operative scheme which would be completely co-ordinated with the development of the air forces of the different parts of the British Commonwealth engaged in the joint endeavour, and to determine its financial, administrative and other aspects.

In working out the plan, the existing air training programmes of all four countries engaged in the discussions, were taken fully into account. As already mentioned, the plan provides for a continuance of training in the United Kingdom, for an enlargement of the training programmes of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and for a joint training programme in Canada. As the United Kingdom proposal contemplated joint training to be carried on in Canada, it was appropriate and, in fact, essential that the details of the programme should be worked out at Ottawa.

The negotiation of the agreement

A Mission, known as the United Kingdom Air Training Mission, was sent to Canada from the United Kingdom. It was headed by the distinguished industrialist, Lord Riverdale. Lord Riverdale and his colleagues arrived in Ottawa on October 15th. They were joined, a few days later, by Captain H. H. Balfour, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air. On November 1st, the Air Training Mission arrived from Australia. The Australian Mission was presided over by the Honourable J. V. Fairbairn. During his stay in Canada, Mr. Fairbairn, as a result of the reorganization of the Australian Cabinet, became Australian Minister for Air. The Air Training Mission from New Zealand arrived at Ottawa on November 3rd. It was headed by Group Captain Saunders, Chief of the New Zealand Air Staff.

The distinguished personnel of the Missions affords evidence of the significance attached by the several governments to the co-operative air training plan. The Headquarters Staff of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and the appropriate administrative officers of the Departments of National Defence, Finance and External Affairs were at the disposal of the visiting Missions throughout. They rendered quite exceptional service. Members of the Canadian

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The agreement in all its details was worked out in the most friendly spirit, and, considering the intricacy of the problems to be solved, with remarkable speed. In the case of the Missions from Australia and New Zealand, and particularly in the case of the Mission from the United Kingdom, continuous conference by cable was necessary in matters requiring the consideration and authorization of their respective Governments. The Canadian negotiators were in the fortunate position of being in immediate contact with their colleagues in the Cabinet, and the Government itself was in a position to reach decisions with a minimum of delay. On some of the more important matters of policy direct negotiations between the governments concerned, were also necessary.

By November 27th, some three weeks after the arrival in Canada of the New Zealand Mission, we were able to announce that a basis of agreement had been reached for submission to the governments concerned. The time that has elapsed since has been devoted to an elaboration and precise definition of the details of the plan, and to the drafting of the agreement in its final form.

The objective of the plan

The broad problem was to decide on the speediest and most effective means of training the maximum number of pilots and airmen to meet the exigencies of war. In working out the agreement, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had, necessarily, to keep in mind local defence considerations, such as the training, equipment and service of the pilots and other air personnel required to keep up their own air defences.

It was, of course, not contemplated that the requirements of Australia and New Zealand for home defence would be met out of the personnel trained in Canada. It was realized, however, that, as was the case with Canada, the training facilities in these two countries would be capable of training more personnel than would be required for local purposes. To reach the main objective, namely, the rapid training of the greatest number of pilots and airmen, the facilities in these countries, in excess of local needs, are to be used to train Australians and New Zealanders for service overseas with the Royal Air Force. The existing training facilities in the United Kingdom will continue to be used by the Royal Air Force.

The joint training programme

Under the agreement as it relates to joint training in Canada, the programme of training of personnel for the Royal Canadian Air Force, already enlarged since the outbreak of war, will be vastly increased. The Canadian training programme will be merged with the programme of joint training in Canada. In this way, co-ordinated air training will proceed simultaneously in all four countries.

The joint air training programme provides for the training of many thousands of pilots in Canada each year, about three-fifths as many air observers, and a slightly larger number of air gunners than pilots. The pilots, of course, are those who actually operate the planes. The observers handle the reconnaissance cameras and the bomb sights, and, as well, do the navigating. The gunners use the machine guns in action, and also act as wireless operators.

The facilities in Canada will be used, in varying degrees, by all four parties to the agreement. Practically all air recruits in the United Kingdom will be trained at home. In Australia and New Zealand, all air recruits will receive their initial and elementary flying training at home. Most of the Australian pupils and some of the New Zealand pupils will also receive advanced training in their own countries. Under the agreement, however, about one-fifth of the pupils to receive advanced training in Canada will come from the other two Dominions. Some pupils will be received from the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and elsewhere. The great majority of the pupils will, however, be Canadians.

The stages in air training

The first stage of training in this country will be initial training, which is a ground course to prepare recruits for flying and for air-force life in general. This will be given in three large schools. At the end of four weeks' initial training, a selection will be made of those to be pilots, observers or gunners, and they will then go to the appropriate schools.

Pilots will go to one of the Elementary Flying Schools, where they will learn to get the feel of a plane, and to fly light machines. After some eight weeks, they will graduate to the Service Flying Schools. It is at this stage that the Australian and New Zealand pilots, who will receive their initial and elementary training in their own countries, will come to Canada to continue their training. In the Service Flying Schools, of which there will be sixteen in Canada, pilots will spend about fourteen weeks learning intermediate and advanced flying, including night and instrument flying. They will receive instruction in bombing and fighting as well.

The air observers, including those from abroad, will spend about twelve weeks at the Air Observers' Schools. There will be ten of these schools at which pupils will be taught navigation, reconnaissance and photography. They go on from Air Observers' Schools to Bombing and Gunnery Schools for a course in the theory and practice of bombing and gunnery. The course will take about six weeks. There will be ten Bombing and Gunnery schools. Finally, in order to learn more advanced navigation, the observers will spend about

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The air gunners, who also serve as wireless operators, after their initial training either in Canada or abroad, will take a sixteen weeks' course in the Wireless Training Schools. There will be four Wireless Training Schools. In them, air gunners will be taught not only the essential principles of radio work, but also operating practices in the air. They will then proceed to the Bombing and Gunnery Schools for four weeks, to learn that phase of work before proceeding overseas.

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The extent of the training establishment

Schools will also be needed, at the outset, for training instructors and administrative staffs. And before the training programme is brought to full capacity, ground crews and maintenance staffs will be required in large numbers to man the various schools and establishments. Repair and equipment depots, headquarters and commands, recruiting centres and records offices will also be required. In addition to the 58 schools for the training of pilots, observers and air gunners, and schools needed, at the outset, for training instructors and administrative staffs, several much larger schools will also be required to train the personnel for ground crews and maintenance staffs. The total number of schools required, in Canada, for the joint training programme will be 67.

Nearly 40,000 officers and men will be required to man all the various schools, depots and other parts of the organization when it is in full operation. This will include about 2,700 officers and about 6,000 civilians. The remaining 30,000 will be members of the Air Force other than officers. These numbers do not include the pupils undergoing training, who will also be numbered in thousands. Many of the airmen required for training the pupils will be mechanics and other skilled artisans, who constitute ground crews and maintenance staffs.

For the programme of joint training full use will immediately be made of the existing facilities of the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as of facilities generously made available by Trans-Canada Airways. However, to put the extensive programme into full operation, a great deal of construction and production will be necessary. Throughout the country, about a score of existing air fields will have to be enlarged, and some sixty odd new air fields constructed. The schools will be established in different parts of Canada. Large supplies of equipment, and stores of various kinds, will be required to furnish the schools, and also the equipment and repair depots. The construction and other industries of Canada may be relied upon to meet effectively the demands which this programme will involve.

The apportionment of costs

Great quantities of aircraft and their parts will, of course, be required. The United Kingdom, as her part of the costs of the undertaking, has agreed to supply most of the aircraft, including engines and spares. Apart from the aircraft supplied by the United Kingdom, the light aircraft for elementary training and a portion of the other aircraft will be made in Canada. The aircraft to be made in Canada will be included with the other costs of the joint training programme, which are to be divided between Canada, Australia and New Zealand in proportion to the use to be made of the various facilities by the pupils of the three countries. This means that, excluding the cost of the aircraft provided by the United Kingdom, Canada will bear the cost of the initial and elementary training in Canada, and about four-fifths of the remaining costs of the programme.

The duration of the agreement is until March 31, 1943, in other words, a little over three and a quarter years. This period of time may, however, be extended or terminated by mutual agreement. While any estimate of costs made at this time is subject to a wide margin of error, the total cost for the entire programme in Canada, for the period agreed upon, will approximate six hundred million dollars. Canada's share will be around three hundred and fifty million dollars. Up to the beginning of next September, the expenditure on the joint training programme will amount to about ninety million dollars. Of this ninety millions, Canada's share will be about forty-eight millions. This amount will be in addition to the $315,000,000 which the Minister of Finance estimated would be the cost, in the first year of the war, of the military programme already undertaken before the air training plan was proposed. In other words, in this first year of war, Canada will be spending on her military effort alone about a million dollars a day.

Administration of the joint training programme

Under the terms of the agreement, the Joint Air Training Programme which is to be carried out in Canada, is to be administered by the Government of Canada. The organization and executive command of the training schools is entrusted to the Royal Canadian Air Force. For the general supervision of the Joint Air Training Programme, a Supervisory Board will be established in Canada. The Board will supervise the financial administration of

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The Supervisory Board will be under the Chairmanship of the Minister of National Defence. It will also include the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Transport, Representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, the Deputy Minister for Air of the Department of National Defence, and the Chief of the Air Staff. Contact with the Government will be maintained by the Board through its Chairman, and with the Royal Canadian Air Force through the Chief of the Air Staff.

The Representatives on the Board, of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, are to report to their own Governments regarding the progress of the Joint Training Programme. They will also have authority to visit, at any time, any stations or units, and to make criticisms or suggestions to the Board. It is expected that they will assist in keeping the Royal Canadian Air Force advised as to new developments in training technique which may come to their notice.

Co-operation in the provision of instructors

All four Governments will co-operate in the provision of staff and teaching personnel. The staff officers and instructors from the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand will, during their period of service in Canada, hold temporary appointments in the Royal Canadian Air Force. This further co-operative arrangement should go far to assure the successful working of the Joint Air Training Programme.

Pre-war discussions on air training in Canada

It is desirable, at this point, to clear up a misconception which has become current through frequent repetition, but which is wholly without foundation.

It has been asserted that the Air Training Plan would have been in existence before this had the present Government not declined to meet an earlier request of the United Kingdom Government for the training of British pilots in Canada. Within the past week or two, it has, for example, been said: "Had we agreed to the British proposal of two years ago for the establishment of air training facilities in Canada, to-day, Canada would be, in reality, the air training centre of the Empire".

More recently it has been said that "so far as the Empire Air Training Scheme is concerned this was proposed by the British nearly two years ago but apparently discouraged by the King government until after the outbreak of war".

I assume that what is referred to are certain informal, exploratory conversations concerning facilities for the training of British pilots in Canada which took place, not two years ago, but in May and June of last year. The facts were clearly set forth in a statement I subsequently made to Parliament.

The conversations did not relate to a Joint Air Training Plan. Their purpose was to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to the Canadian Government to have United Kingdom schools for the advanced training of pilots of the Royal Air Force established in Canada, under the authority and direction of the Air Ministry of the United Kingdom. It was represented that it was becoming increasingly difficult to secure in the British Isles the open spaces needed for long distance flying and gunnery practice. What was contemplated was a British air training establishment in Canada, organized and controlled by the Air Ministry of the United Kingdom, in no way responsible to the Canadian Government, but responsible solely to the Government of the United Kingdom.

The attitude of the Canadian government

When the matter was broached, speaking on behalf of the Government, I immediately said I was sure the Canadian people would gladly have pilots of the Royal Air Force come to Canada for advanced training and would be prepared to provide the necessary facilities, but that I believed they would feel that the necessary establishments should, under terms to be agreed upon, be organized and controlled by the Royal Canadian Air Force, and that the responsibility for their administration should be that of the Government of Canada, rather than that of the Government of the United Kingdom. I added that I felt such a basis was indispensable to friendly and effective co-operation between the two Air Forces as well as between the two Governments.

Long ago, the constitutional principle was accepted that military establishments in Canadian territory should be owned, maintained and controlled by the Government of Canada, responsible to the Canadian people. That principle has been acted upon ever since. British naval stations and British army garrisons have been withdrawn. Canada, herself, has assumed responsibility for all defence establishments in Canadian territory. It was felt by our Government that a reversal of the principle underlying this historical process was something which the Canadian people would not wish to entertain.

The approach to effective co-operation

The attitude of the Canadian Government, in this matter, was, however, far from being a negative one. Our desire to co-operate in the most effective manner was made abundantly clear in the following statement which I made in Parliament with respect to Canada's position. "We ourselves," I said, "are prepared to have our own establishments here and to give in those establishments facilities to British pilots to come and train here, but they must come and train in establishments which are under the control of the government of Canada and for which the Minister of National Defence will be able to answer in this Parliament, with respect to everything concerning them".

This declaration of Canadian policy was cordially welcomed by the Government of the United Kingdom. On July 7th, 1938, in answer to a question in the British House of Commons as to whether his attention had been drawn to this statement by the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Kingsley Wood, the Secretary of State for Air, replied: "Yes sir. An offer in this sense has been communicated to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, by the Canadian Prime Minister, through the Canadian High Commissioner. A reply has been sent expressing warm appreciation of the offer, and arrangements are being made in accordance with the suggestion of the Canadian Prime Minister for an officer to be sent immediately to Canada to explore, in co-operation with the Canadian Government, the possibility of working out a scheme for training facilities in Canada".

A few weeks later, an officer of the Royal Air Force was sent by the British Government to conduct the exploratory investigations referred to. During the stay in Canada of this expert from the Air Ministry, a careful survey was made of requirements and facilities available for joint advanced training of pilots for the Air Forces of the United Kingdom and of Canada. The survey was made in collaboration with officials of the Department of National Defence and senior officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The genesis of the joint air training plan

At the ensuing session, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, our Parliament appropriated the sum of $6,000,000 for the joint training of pilots. This grant was over and above the already greatly increased appropriations for air defence. In presenting the estimates to Parliament the Minister said: "It is possible to say now that agreement has been reached on a scheme whereby pilots from the United Kingdom will come to Canada to be given intermediate and advanced stages of training under the auspices of the Canadian Department of National Defence". I should like to emphasize the fact that the scheme was one for joint training. In answer to a question, the Minister added that the duration of the scheme would be three years.

Here we have the real beginning of the present Plan for joint training in Canada of pilots from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which, under the pressure of war, has assumed the proportions of which the world is now aware. The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is in reality a vast expansion of the scheme for joint training which, in the spring of this year, was already under way as the result of the joint explorations of the Government of Canada and the United Kingdom.

The conversations of last year, instead of delaying the present development, served to expedite it in no uncertain way. They settled the principle upon which the plan of joint training would be organized and controlled. They thereby removed from possibility of controversy at the present time the important question of administration of the Commonwealth plan that has now been agreed upon. They resulted, also, in the beginning of organization for the joint training of pilots in Canada considerably in advance of the outbreak of war. They constituted, in fact, the peace-time foundations on which the United Kingdom proposal of September was based.

The progress already made

The government has not awaited the conclusion of the present agreement to begin work on the development of the additional air training facilities which the plan contemplates. Considerable progress has already been made. The Royal Canadian Air Force schools at Trenton and Camp Borden have been converted into schools for the training of instructors. For some weeks past they have been in use for that purpose. The air training facilities, which were being developed on a less extensive scale before the war, are being brought rapidly to completion. Of about 125 air fields already developed in Canada, 42 are up to the standard set by Trans-Canada Airways. Many of these will be used for the joint training programme. Under arrangements made with the provincial governments, the highways staffs of all the provinces have been used for surveying additional aerodrome sites. Full advantage has been taken of the favourable weather, and most of the sites have already been surveyed. The War Supply Board has anticipated the requirements of the programme and has organized production to meet them.

The enormous variety of equipment required for the programme is being listed in detail, so that orders may be promptly placed. To prevent delays in obtaining supplies required from outside Canada, protective orders have already been placed. Now that the agreement is in force the War Supply Board will immediately begin to let the necessary contracts. Plans for the schools have already been prepared, and no time will be lost in their construction. It will thus be seen that the time spent in working out all essential features of the agreement has, in reality, not interfered with the development of the programme itself. Canada is more than ready for the large task ahead.

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Arrangements for active service

The new programme is of such magnitude, that some little time must necessarily elapse, while schools are being built, equipment obtained, and the training of additional instructors completed, before student pilots, observers and air gunners can be accepted for their training, and before the first pilots and observers, trained under the scheme, will be sufficiently skilled to proceed to the theatres of war.

In the meantime the United Kingdom Government, appreciating the desire of the Canadian people to be represented as soon as possible by an Air Force Unit on active service in Europe, has arranged for the immediate formation of a squadron to be commanded by a squadron leader of the Royal Canadian Air Force. All the pilots in the squadron will be Canadian. The Canadian commander and pilots will be selected from Canadians at present serving with the Royal Air Force.

The formation of this squadron has been made possible by the practical co-operation, in the training of air personnel, in recent years between the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Air Force. This co-operation has resulted in the presence in the Royal Air Force of a considerable number of Canadians, some of whom, as you are aware, have already achieved distinction in the present war.

Perhaps I should mention here that, under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, provision has been made, after their training is completed, for the identification, in the field, of the pupils with their respective Dominions, either by the method of organizing Dominion units and formations, or in some other way.

The relation of the Air Training Plan to Canada's military effort as a whole

In embarking upon the vast co-operative enterprise, envisaged by the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the government had naturally to give the most careful consideration to the Plan in its relation to Canada's military effort as a whole. This aspect was, of course, very fully discussed with the Government of the United Kingdom. It is obviously all-important that our effort should be co-ordinated with the effort of our allies in a single strategic plan for carrying on the war. When the Plan, in its broad outlines, was proposed by the Government of the United Kingdom, it was stated that the immense influence which the development and realization of such a great project might have upon the whole course of the war, might even prove decisive.

On October 10th, at the time of announcing agreement by the several governments on the principle of the proposal, I stated that "The Government of the United Kingdom has indicated its opinion that with the facilities which Canada possesses this co-operative effort may prove to be of the most essential and decisive character."

The United Kingdom Government has since informed us that, considering present and future requirements, it feels that participation in the Air Training Scheme would provide for more effective assistance towards ultimate victory than any other form of military co-operation which Canada can give. At the same time the United Kingdom Government wishes it to be clearly understood that it would welcome no less heartily the presence of Canadian land forces in the theatre of war at the earliest possible moment.

~~You will recall that, on September the 19th, the Government announced that a division was being organized for service overseas, and, as you are aware,~~ no time is being lost in our endeavour to meet the wish of the United Kingdom for the early despatch of an Expeditionary Force.

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The arrival in England this week of the First Canadian division is ample evidence that

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of the Prime Minister

D29945

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN

Date DEC 23 1939

Subject

Decide Between Herod's Method Or Christ Spirit

Mr. King's View of Outcome of War. Peace and Good-will Message Sets Forth Aims of Allies.

The Christmas message of "peace and good will to men of good will" sets forth in a single phrase the one objective of the Allied forces in the war against Germany, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said last night in a holiday greeting to the Canadian people.

Text of the Prime Minister's message:

"This year, the Christmas message should make its appeal, as never before, to every human heart. It is a message of peace and of good will to men of good will. That, surely, sets forth in a single phrase the one objective of the Allied forces in the present war.

"It was not to disrupt and to destroy that Britain and France and, within the past weeks, Finland took up arms to withstand aggression and to end oppression. It was to save further slaughter of innocent peoples and to make possible a world at peace.

"On the outcome of the present conflict will depend, for our day and the days of many generations to come, whether the lives of nations as well as of individuals are to be governed by the methods of Herod or by the spirit of Christ.

"It matters not our race or creed, we, in Canada, can all rejoice that, in the pages of history, our country will be numbered among those that, with clear vision, saw the present menace to mankind, and responded to the call of humanity in its hour of greatest need.

"To my fellow citizens throughout the Dominion who, in so great a cause, have so wholeheartedly supported my colleagues and myself in our endeavors to further to the utmost the war effort of a united Canada, I desire to extend my best wishes for the Christmas season and the New Year."

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KING, William Lyon Mackenzie: Speeches Series

MG 26, J 5, Volume 51, pages D 29946 A - D 30548

D 29946-A

Burns-Wilson Wedding, Feb. 23, 1934

Obvious limitations - Etiquette at Weddings;

Another event - Silver Wedding bride's parents -

congratulations on years happy married life;

united and devoted service to Family, Church

State, social, charitable, public causes

Mr. Wilson set example in public life - Member H.of C.

Sacrifice of joys, pleasures, comforts of home life-

to extend gracious and generous hospitality;

to cooperate in political & philanthropical endeavour;

Secret of Happiness -

capacity for service;

good old-fashioned Scotch Presbyterian training

Home, Church, State, basic institutions

Best Wishes -

celebrate Golden, Diamond Anniversaries;

present guests may then also be invited;

ways of pleasantness, paths of peace.

Toast to Mr. and Mrs. Burns -

Silver anniversary over five years ago;
Hope re Golden & Diamond Anniversaries;

D 29947

Burns-Wilson Wedding
February 23,
1934.

My obvious limitations for any task pertaining to the wedding ceremonial;

Reference to little book on Etiquette at Weddings; manual on behaviour

- wedding - "the bride's day";

- speeches should relate to the bride;

- nothing said which will detract from her being the central figure.

Present to minds of all another event, namely, silver wedding of the parents of the bride;

At risk of violating correct procedure, propose a health to the parents of the bride;

In doing so, unnecessary to say how warmly we congratulate both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson upon the celebration of this anniversary, and upon the years of happy married life they have enjoyed together; years marked by united and devoted service to their family

to the church

to the State

and to social, charitable and public causes

In thinking of Mrs. Wilson as Hon. Member of the Senate, we sometimes forget it was Mr. Wilson who set his wife the example of service to his country in the Halls of Parliament.

D 29948

that long before she had begun to participate in politics, and to take her part in the proceedings of the Senate, Mr. Wilson had been active in public life, and a member of the House of Commons.

What I think the public appreciate, and certainly something which their many friends appreciate is the degree to which each has been prepared to sacrifice many of the joys and pleasures and comforts of a home life, shared with their family, that their lives might be given over the more completely to gracious and generous hospitality and to wide co-operation in political and philanthropic endeavour.

I think the secret of their happiness and their capacity for service lies in their having remained true in these days of restlessness and revolt to the faith of their fathers good old-fashioned Scotch Presbyterian training in which they were nurtured, and which places its emphasis upon the home and the Church and the State as basic institutions, and which seeks to keep inviolate the best traditions of all three.

I do not know I can better express the wish of all present than to say that I hope they may be spared to each other for another twenty-five years, indeed I would say for thirty-five, that they may share together the celebration of their Golden Wedding anniversary and Diamond Wedding Anniversary

as well. And may I add that of those present today, as many as may then remain, may receive invitations and enjoy their hospitality on those occasions. May I add that I supplement this wish by expressing the hope that, along this via vitae their ways may continue to be ways of pleasantness and their paths, paths of peace.

With the toast to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, again at the risk of running counter to all directions as to a proper procedure, I should like to be permitted to couple a toast to the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Burns who are here from Toronto this afternoon, and who, though not celebrating their silver wedding anniversary today, having done so a little over five years ago, will, we trust, be spared to share a golden and diamond wedding anniversary, together with all in the way of domestic felicity which can be wished for them in the intervening years.

Toast to the parents of the bride
and parents of the groom.

Delight at being present (written) D 29.50
Honored by being asked to Speak
-Beauty of day-
Ancient-days. the Greeks attached
great-significance to Auguries
While we have emerged from
their religious belief. Still may
we not-all rejoice that to-day
the Skies seem to promise
happiness - the blue of the
Canadian Summer Sky - the
stillness of the Summer breeze
The Peace of the summer
landscape all seem to
speak of the hope for ×felicity
that ushers in the founding
of a new Canadian home
× we all believe × hope that
this may be so -
This special honour I
declare, is generally reserved
for an old family friend

(2)
I hardly dare to tell you
how well qualified I am
in this respect: for it
makes me appear as one
of the very oldest
inhabitants — But the
fact remains that I knew
the bride Great Grandfather
her Grandfather whom
so many in Ottawa recall
her father. Whose Great
Service to his profession
is still a living memory
then — on the other side
I have known three Arthur
Hardys — the Premier of
Ontario, my good friend
the Senator — & his son. The
fortunate groom of today
Nay I also speak of my
friend Mr. Telford whom we

(3)

reforce to have with us
to-day - and Mrs Hardy
It is indeed a great
pleasure to me to share
in the happiness that is
them to-day & to be with
them when they are
welcoming into their
family circle one who
will add to its charm
& bring the sunshine of a
radiant presence to ~~lend~~
grace & dignity - I must
indeed congratulate my
young friend Arthur on
his having won so
worthy a bride - one who
brings not only her own
grace & beauty but a
heritage of intellect &
service to help him in his

D 29952

walk this life -
I feel sure that together
they will find that life
presents specially for
their great opportunity
& great ambition - ~~and~~
I also feel sure that they will
not fail to respond
Home is a beautiful word - the
loveliest in the English language -
It need not be more than
a single room - the most
lovely home of we know of. was
behind a Carpenter's shop - it
is what we put into the house
that makes it home, the love
& tenderness, the patience &
beauty of character, the
unselfishness & care for others
And specially for those who have not as
much as we have ourselves
In all this, I feel sure that the
bride whom we greet to-day, will

29953

(5)

D 239.54

be an Outstanding figure
I look to my Youth & friend
to carry on the tradition
of service, of Charity &
of noble thoughts - and above
all, to keep love fore[ver] —
burning on their hearth - Sister
be who are of the older
Generation look to their
to carry the torch & keep
it bright — May the beauty
that surrounds us to day be
Ever a happy memory &
a

Vertigo

Unaccustomed public speaking

— juxtaposition of planets

— dissolving mind
pomp & power.
Wilkyns
Cork House.
Daughter of bounds

— matrimonial comforting
Cork House.

Marjorie honour to bounds
love of literary & artistic
— charitable & social gifts
— diplomatic missions
Health " soldier

— 2 stars as one.
radiance - after

D 29953

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

D 29956

Name or Subject: Trips - 1934

Toronto Centennial.

File No.

Regarding

Date: March 5-7, 1934

SEE " William Lyon Mackenzie "
(Toronto Centennial 1934)

Name or Subject

File No.

Box in dark room.

REQ. 1404
23-3-26

D 29957

Speech by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
on William Lyon Mackenzie

March 5th, 1934.

This is the first occasion since the formation of the William Lyon Mackenzie Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire that I have been privileged to address its members. I should like my first word to be one of thanks to the Chapter for the honour they have done my grandfather's name in selecting it as that of the Chapter. I have as well to thank the members of the Chapter for the further tribute they have paid Mackenzie's memory in arranging, on this Centennial Eve of the incorporation of Toronto, a banquet in honour of the City's first Mayor. I should like, as Mackenzie's grandson, to express my thanks as well to all others who are present for joining with the members of the William Lyon Mackenzie Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire in this great gathering representative of the city's present-day organized activities, and representative as well of all shades of political thought and opinion. These expressions of heartfelt gratitude I desire to convey, not on my own behalf alone, but also on behalf of the other descendants of Mackenzie who are present this evening. We are all deeply grateful for this tribute being paid Mackenzie's name and memory tonight.

I thank the Chapter for the honour it has done me in asking me to be the guest speaker of the evening, and in selecting as the one to introduce me, a gentleman, who, for seven years, occupied the position of Mayor of this City, and who, for nine years, sat as one of its representatives in the Parliament of Canada. As Mr. Church has told you, not only have we shared years of membership in the House of Commons; but also years of intimate personal friendship: a friendship, may I add, the more valued because of one which existed between him and my father, to whom he has referred in such kindly terms this evening. I acknowledge with feelings not less of gratitude than pride, all that Mr. Church has said by way of tribute to the memory of my grandfather, and of my father, and what the generosity of his nature has prompted him to say about myself.

The Mellowing Influence of Time.

The fact that Mr. Church and I belong to political parties which have been traditionally opposed, and which in Canada had their origins in the political struggles of a century ago, makes me the more appreciative of all that he has said. It is chivalry of a kind which Mackenzie was constantly showing towards those whose views and opinions differed from his own, and which, beyond all else, he would have appreciated. If, concerning Toronto's

first Mayor, there is one thing above another to be desired on this one Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Toronto as a City, it is that, despite all there has been of controversy associated with his name, the mellowing influences of time and the truer and wider perspective which comes with the years may serve to reveal him in his true light to the citizens of the Toronto of today, irrespective of their political or other affiliations.

It is not an easy task to give to others a word picture of the character of an individual whom one has never personally known, and about whose part in the public life of the country so much of controversy has waged. The task is not made any the less difficult because assigned to one who is a direct descendant of the subject to be portrayed, and himself a participant in present day political conflicts. Macaulay, who possessed genius for delineating character, has said that "our estimate of a character always depends much on the way in which that character affects our own interests and prejudices". To few, if to any names in Canadian history, is that more applicable than to Mackenzie's. One would hardly expect that Sir Francis Bond Head and those who surrounded him in the thirties of the last century, would do justice to Mackenzie's character or name, any more, perhaps, than they would have wished to leave their names and reputations to him. That is no reason, however, why the descendants of both, if

they are concerned more with truth than prejudice, should not, as most of them happily are, be the best of friends; and, at this distance of time, be able to view dispassionately the virtues, as well as the limitations, of those who so strenuously opposed each other a century ago. It is in this spirit at least that I should like to give, and would be grateful to have accepted, what I have to say in performing the task you have assigned to me this evening as guest speaker at a banquet given in honour of Toronto's first Mayor.

In the time at my disposal, I cannot attempt more than to afford glimpses of Mackenzie as he was known to his contemporaries. This I shall do more in the words of others than my own. Had time allowed, I should have preferred to permit Mackenzie to speak for himself. At most, unfortunately, I can include but an extract or two from his writings and speeches. These, however, I trust, may be sufficient to indicate some of the qualities which, not only caused his fellow townsmen of a century ago to choose Mackenzie as the Chief Magistrate of the first municipality in Upper Canada to become incorporated as a city, but which have given his name a conspicuous place among those of the Makers of Canada.

D 29961

Significant Periods in Mackenzie's Life.

The life of William Lyon Mackenzie embraces a period of sixty-six years. In the light of the events of his times, it falls naturally into three main divisions: the first period, that prior to the Rebellion, which runs from his birth in Scotland in 1795 to the beginning of the insurrection in 1837 - in all, forty-two years; the second, the years of the Rebellion and of Mackenzie's imprisonment and exile - twelve in all; and the third, the twelve remaining years of his life, which embrace the period from the time of his return to Canada in 1849 to his death in 1861.

Because of its significance as a national event, the Rebellion of 1837-38 has received a prominence which, so far as Mackenzie's life is concerned, has done much to obscure what preceded and followed that event. Its incidents, and the traditional manner of treating whatever savours of revolt, have done much to occasion misconception of the man himself, his motives, his character, and his actions. This is perhaps the inevitable fate of those who risk their all, and lose their all, in any vast endeavour. There is nothing seemingly that succeds like success, and nothing, seemingly, as destructive as defeat, especially where the struggle is one on behalf of those who feel themselves to be oppressed. Blighted hopes

and aspirations, imprisonment and exile, poverty and broken health may prove the fiery crucible in which character is tested; they are not the kind of thing which lend immediate glory to their victims. Had there been no resort to physical violence in '37, had the reformers of that day been able to effect their aims, as Mackenzie had hoped, by a bloodless revolution, how different to the generation immediately succeeding would have appeared the character of the man, who bore the brunt of the struggle! Yet the Rebellion, with all that it occasioned of crushed hopes and blighted life and fortune, imprisonment, exile and poverty, did not conceal, but rather served to reveal the character of the man who endured these sufferings, and to disclose how wholly disinterested he was, and how great his integrity. What, above all else, stands out in bold relief, is that the Rebellion itself was but the culmination of a period of grave discontent, which Mackenzie had done his utmost to end by peaceful and constitutional means. It was because of his known convictions and character, and because the people believed in his high purpose and disinterestedness, and found in him a true and tried champion of their rights, that a hundred years ago he was accorded the great honour of being chosen the Mayor of Toronto at the time of its incorporation as a City.

Mackenzie Enters Journalism.

Mackenzie was twenty-five years of age when he came to Canada. Like many another who emigrated to the new world in those years, he had experienced much of hardship and struggle in his early days. He possessed, however, a quite exceptional education, was widely read, and had had a good business training. In Canada he entered at once upon commercial pursuits, which, with his industry and ability what they were, soon brought him a competence and gave promise, had he sought them, of ensuring him wealth and leisure as well.

Mrs. Mackenzie, whose name before her marriage was Isabel Baxter, and to whom he was betrothed in Scotland, came later to Canada with Mackenzie's mother. They were happily married. His heart was centred in his family. His love of his adopted country and Scotland, from whence he came, was only surpassed by his love of home.

In 1824 he decided to take up journalism and began the publication at Queenston of a paper known as "The Colonial Advocate". The following year he moved to Toronto, then still known as York.

At the time of the outbreak of the Rebellion, his printing establishment was the largest and the best in Upper Canada, and,

although not rich, he was in good circumstances. In the previous year his account for public printing alone was $4000.00. His book store contained twenty thousand volumes, and he had an extensive bindery. He also owned considerable property. Everything, including all his movable property, was risked and sacrified at the time of the Rebellion.

Mackenzie was twenty-nine years of age when he decided to go into journalism and to interest himself in politics. I cannot do better, in revealing his motives, than to permit him to do so in his own words.

Notes re Journalism.

During the period of his exile, writing to a friend who had known him in 1820, he reminded him that at that time, though still a young man, his connection with trade in York and Dundas, and his conduct of the partnership concerns of a large trading establishment, afforded satisfactory evidence that he had no occasion to leave his private pursuits for the stormy sea of politics, with a view to the improvement of his pecuniary prospects. He continued:

"When I did so, and assumed, as the westernmost journalist in the British dominions on the continent of America, the office of a public censor, I had no personal enemies, but was on friendly

terms with many of the men whom since then I have steadily opposed. I never interfered in the public concerns of the colony, in the most remote degree, until the day in which I issued twelve hundred copies of a newspaper, without having asked or received a single subscriber. In that number I stated my sentiments, and the objects I had in view fully and frankly."

There follows a reference to conditions in the country as he saw them at the time, "whereby obvious public improvements were stayed; dissension was created among classes; citizens were banished and imprisoned in defiance of all law; the people had been long forbidden, under severe pains and penalties, from meeting anywhere to petition for justice; large estates were wrested from their owners in utter contempt of even the forms of the courts."

The letter concludes with reference to the monopoly of lands by one religious denomination, and to a few leading officials whom he said "divided the public revenue among themselves", and were "the avowed enemies of common schools, of civil and religious liberty."

"Other men", he added, "had opposed, and been converted by them. At nine-and-twenty I might have united with them, but chose rather to join the oppressed, nor have I ever regretted that choice, or wavered from the object of my early pursuit."

Mackenzie enters Parliament.

It was in 1824 that Mackenzie began his journalistic career. In 1827 he decided to run for parliament. Having permitted him to speak for himself of the motives which actuated him in the one step, I do not know that I can do better than to permit him to speak for himself as regards the motives which actuated him in the other. They will be found expressed in the address which he issued to the electors of the County of York. It is dated York, December 17, 1827, and reads in part as follows:

"TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. - Gentlemen:-

I have the honor to inform you that it is my intention to come forward as a candidate at the next Election of Members to serve for your County in the Provincial Parliament; and I most respectfully solicit your votes and support.

"I have no end in view but the well being of the people at large - no ambition to serve but that of contributing to the happiness and prosperity of our common country. The influence and authority with which you may invest me, shall always be directed, according to the best of my judgment, for the general good; and it will be my care to uphold your rights to the utmost of my power, with that firmness, moderation, and perseverance, which become the representative of a free people.

"If honored with your suffrages, it will be alike my duty and my pleasure to watch over the local interests of this great county, and to promote every public improvement and useful undertaking, which shall be found conducive to your prosperity and the general welfare.

"I have ever been opposed to ecclesiastical domination; it is at enmity with the free spirit of Christianity; and nations which have bowed to its yoke, are become the dark abodes of ignorance and superstition, oppression, and misery.

"That corrupt, powerful, and long endured influence which has hitherto interfered with your rights and liberties, can only be overthrown by your unanimity and zeal. An independent House of Assembly, to Upper Canada, would be inestimable.

"I have been a careful observer of the conduct of the people's representatives in the Colonial Assemblies; I have seen men in whom was placed the utmost confidence, fall from their integrity and betray their sacred trust; men, too, who had entered upon their legislative duties with the best intentions towards the people, and who evinced for a time a firm determination to support their rights. But there are others who continue to maintain and uphold the interests of their country, unshaken and undismayed; who consider it their highest honor to persevere in a faithful discharge of their public duties, and eagerly strive to deserve the good will, the affection, and the con-

fidence of their fellow subjects.

"Among this latter class I am desirous of being numbered; and, unless I shall be found deserting the cause of the people, I trust that the people will never desert me.

"Accept my sincere thanks for the abundant proofs of kindness and confidence, and for the liberal assurance of support, with which you have honored me, and believe me,

"Gentlemen, Your faithful and humble servant,

"W. L. Mackenzie."

York, December 17th, 1827.

Mackenzie an early Advocate of Confederation.

I have not time to speak of Mackenzie's political career, but there is one incident which is often forgotten, to which I should like to refer, as it serves to reveal, not only how far ahead of his times he was, but also how deeply attached he was to the British Crown and to British institutions of government.

He was one of the very first to advocate Confederation, and he did so as a means, not only of improving existing conditions, through a better system of government, but also to ensure the preservation of the British Colonies in North America to the British Crown.

Re: Union of all British American Colonies.

In a letter from Queenstown to the Rt. Hon. George Canning, dated June 10, 1824, Mackenzie touched upon this project. The following is a paragraph from his communication:

> "A union of all the colonies, with a government suitably poised and modelled, so as to have under its eye the resources of our whole territory, and having the means in its power to administer impartial justice in all its bounds, to no one part at the expense of another, would require few boons from Britain, and would advance her interests much more in a few years, than the bare right of possession of a barren, uncultivated wilderness of lake and forest, with some three or four inhabitants to the square mile, can do in centuries."

This he contrasted with the "seven inferior sets of legislative bodies, reigning like so many petty kings during the Saxon heptarchy".

On December 14, 1826, we find in his journal his continuous advocacy of this measure, under the head of "A Confederation of the British North American Colonies". The article reads:

> "We have written much and often, advocating an effective united government for the colonies, in the bonds of amity and relationship with England, we have sent hundreds of copies of our journal to Europe to distinguished persons, with that project

specially marked and noted, but were always afraid that the idea would be treated as 'an idle chimera', even by the wisest and ablest of British statesmen. It would, however, be the best and safest policy; for England can continue to hold Cabotia (a designation given to the whole of British North America) only by the ties of friendship, amity, and mutual advantages - ties which, with the divine blessing, would be greatly strengthened, were the talent, the resources, the enterprise of all the colonies fully brought into action in a liberal, enlightened, and united general government."

In the Colonial Advocate of June 24, 1824, Mackenzie had gone the length of outlining the way in which he thought the proposed change could best be brought about. How similar the method followed thirty years later will appear from the following, which are the words in which he expressed his view:-

"Let an Act be passed in the British Parliament calling a convention of all the colonies, and let a British nobleman or gentleman of competent knowledge preside, as representing His Majesty, at that convention; let representatives from each section of British America, chosen by the people and in proportion to the population, compose that convention; let the outlines of a constitution be drawn up by this confederation of the talents and wisdom of His Majesty's American subjects,

and sent home for the consideration of the Imperial Parliament; let the convention be dissolved, and Great Britain will then know what her colonies want, what they require, and it will be for the British Legislature to alter or amend such constitution, so that justice may be done to all parties, and the interests of neither sacrificed."

Mackenzie Advocates Responsible Government.

What I have read will be sufficient to show that Mackenzie's great objective, as indeed the objective of all who espoused the cause of reform, was to bring about a change in the system of government which would lead to the establishment in Canada of what is known as Responsible Government. Here may I quote one, who, in this connection at all events, will be regarded as an impartial authority. In his volume entitled "Canada and The Canadian Question", Goldwin Smith says:

"All the special grievances and demands of the Reformers were summed up and merged in their demand for 'responsible government'. By responsible government they meant that the government should be carried on, not by an executive nominated by the governor and independent of the vote of parliament, but, as in England, by a cabinet dependent for its tenure of office on the vote of the Commons. They meant, in short, that supreme

power should be transferred from the Crown to the representatives of the people. It was nothing less than a revolution for which they called under a mild and constitutional name."

Mackenzie's advocacy of Responsible Government, as will be seen, was a part of the great regard he had for British institutions and government, and of his desire to see established in Canada institutions similar to those already existing in Britain, and which would serve to end popular discontent and keep Canada loyal to the British Crown.

The present generation, having known no system of government other than that of responsible government, either in the provinces or in the Dominion, of necessity must find it difficult to comprehend a condition of affairs where not only the advisers of the Governor were selected by the Governor, without reference to the elected representatives of the people, but where the Executive itself, exercising executive power and controlling all the revenues, was in no way responsible to the Assembly which was elected by the people.

The fact that, in Great Britain, responsible government had already been achieved, and that most of those who came from the British Isles to settle in Canada were already familiar with the struggles which had brought about a larger liberty there, is something

which we, who have become accustomed to our parliamentary institutions as now constituted, are apt to forget. These men felt they were being deprived of the rights of British citizens. It was the assertion of British rights, and their denial by those in authority, and nothing more, which occasioned the Rebellion. The movement which Mackenzie headed was less a movement against the Crown's authority, than against the abuse and prostitution of it. Until hope of redress was crushed by absolute despair, no public man of his time gave stronger proofs than Mackenzie of his attachment to the British Crown and British institutions, or laboured more earnestly to preserve all that is implied by British connection.

Mackenzie's Several Elections to Parliament

What some of the circumstances were which caused Mackenzie and others to despair of ever securing reforms by peaceful and constitutional means, is well illustrated by what occurred in Mackenzie's representation of York in the years immediately preceding the Rebellion. This, however, I cannot more than indicate in chronological fashion. Be it recalled that York was the most populous and influential of all the counties in Upper Canada. Mackenzie was first elected to Parliament in 1828. He entered Parliament at the age of 33, in 1829. He was re-elected a second time in 1830. He was elected a third time in 1831, in which year he was expelled on a pretext of the executive. He was re-elected, for the fourth time, in 1832, and

and expelled the same year for the second. That year he personally proceeded to England, largely at his own expense, to take up, at first hand, the grievances of the Colony with the government of Great Britain. It was while he was in England that, in 1833, he was re-elected to Parliament for the fifth time. After his re-election, he was presented with a gold medal and chain by his constituents "as a token of their approbation of his political career". He was not, however, allowed to take his seat, and, later in 1833, he was again re-elected, for the sixth time.

In 1834, the year of the incorporation of Toronto as a city, he was again expelled. But in that year he was not only elected Mayor of Toronto, but, in the general elections of 1834, was re-elected as member for one of the new constituencies of York. He continued to occupy the position of Mayor for the first year of Toronto's existence as a city, and to sit in the Legislature from 1834 until 1836, when he encountered his first and only defeat under circumstances of unfairness which served to heighten the resentment of the Reformers.

It is worthy of note that Mackenzie's election to the office of Mayor of Toronto came at the time when his activities in voicing the need for reform were at their height. The citizens of York County had previously elected him to the Legislature on six different occasions, on four of them by acclamation. On one occasion

when he was not elected by acclamation, there was but one vote polled against him. As his political opponent voted on the occasion, it was not difficult to account for that particular vote. It was while serving as Mayor of Toronto, that he was elected to Parliament for York County for the seventh time. These elections not only afforded the clearest approval of Mackenzie's attitude, but were a most emphatic expression on the part of the electors themselves of the need for change in the system of government of the day.

Men do not receive recognition of this kind from their fellowmen without possessing in considerable measure the qualities which inspire confidence and merit trust.

Mackenzie - Toronto's First Mayor

Mackenzie gave his time gratuitously to the interest of the City, and discharged the duties of Mayor with the same vigour which he carried into everything he undertook. This involved having to do with the construction of, and the setting into motion of the machinery of municipal government, as well as the discharge of duties as a magistrate, and the promoting of much needed civic improvements.

As Mayor of Toronto, it was Mackenzie's privilege to design the coat of arms of the city and to give it the legend which it continues to bear. In the motto "Industry, Intelligence and Integrity",

he sought to give to his fellow citizens the watchwords of the city's future progress. Each of them was a guiding principle of his own life; for there never was a man who was more industrious, or who sought more diligently to enlighten himself, and to aid in the enlightenment of others, or whose "innate integrity of soul" scorned more completely "the bribes of place and power and gain". It is a motto to which Toronto herself has been true; one which, in industry and finance, in trade and commerce; in science and education, in the arts and letters; in the honourable fulfilment of corporate obligations and high civic endeavour in great causes, has given to her the proud place which, among the cities of the world, she enjoys today.

Re Cholera

There is but a single incident associated with Mackenzie's tenure of office to which I shall allude. I do so because it reveals so clearly a characteristic of his entire life. Mackenzie never asked another man to do what he was not prepared to do himself; nor did he ever hesitate, where danger was concerned, to put himself in the front. During the term of Mackenzie's mayoralty, cholera revisited the city and swept away every twentieth inhabitant. Throughout the whole of the plague, Mackenzie was at his post of duty and of danger. He sought out the helpless victims of the disease and administered to their wants. He was constant in his attendance at the cholera hospital. In the height of the panic occasioned by this terrible

scourge, when nobody else could be induced to take the patients to the hospital, he visited the homes of the victims, and placing them in the cholera cart with whatever assistance he could get from the families of the plague stricken, drove them to the hospital. On some days he made several visits of this kind to the pest house. Day and night he gave himself no rest. At length, worn out by fatigue, the disease overtook him. Fortunately, the attack was not of an aggravated nature, and his robust constitution carried him safely through.

PART II

The Rebellion of 1837-38

Any account of the Rebellion of 1837-8 and its incidents, I shall have to leave for another time and another occasion. All I wish to say at the moment is that I agree with those who hold to the view that the insurrection was in the nature of a civil war. It was a revolt against local misrule, not against British authority. It was a conflict between political parties carried to the point of physical violence. It is true that, once the outbreak became general and loss of life occurred, and a bounty had been placed on the head of Mackenzie and other of the leaders of the movement, Independence was declared and a provisional government set up. But no one can read of what was taking place at the time, or what is now known of what was planned by Mackenzie and others, without realizing that what those who participated in the revolt really aimed at, and believed it was possible for them to accomplish, was the seizure of the Governor and his advisers, and the

calling of a representative convention which would secure the redress of grievances and effect the change of government which was desired. Even in the later stages, when independence was formally declared, and assistance given the rebels by American citizens, it was always contemplated that, if successful, a convention should immediately be held which would determine the future position of the Colony. There was no man who, in his heart of hearts, was more attached to the British form of government, and to institutions of government as they had developed in Britain, than Mackenzie, or who sought more zealously to have them established in Canada.

I do not know that I can better summarize what I believe to be the generally accepted view with respect to this period than to quote the words of the late Sir John Willison in his "Political History of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party". In its opening chapter, Sir John Willison says:

> "No one now disputes that William Lyon Mackenzie and the Reformers of 1837 fought to put down intolerable evils. The argument that constitutional agitation would surely have achieved the reforms that were finally conceded to tumult and revolt, has been advanced in mitigation of every abuse that has bred riot and rebellion among British freemen. It may be that Mackenzie was impetuous and turbulent, but the Rebellion of 1837 was at best a pitiful expression of

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the discontent which the greed and the oppression of the Family Compact had developed. Too much has been said of the rash counsels and unhappy adventures of Mackenzie, and too little of the crying grievances which an insolent and autocratic Executive would not redress, and of the privileges they were resolved to maintain. It is in such fashion that the decisive blow has been dealt to tyranny and privilege all down the splendid centuries of British history; and if in the story of Liberalism in all countries there are wild and sanguinary chapters, it is because only in that way could popular government be established and perpetuated.

"The main achievements of Mackenzie and his associates were to subject the Executive to the control of Parliament and the people, to drive out of the Council the nominees of the Governor, and to impose substantial checks upon presumptuous imperial interference in the domestic affairs of the Canadas."

Mackenzie and the British Empire

A friend of mine, speaking of the name of this Chapter, said to me, a day or two ago, that the William Lyon Mackenzie Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire was one of those inconsistencies, I think he termed it "logical inconsistencies", which were characteristic

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of British peoples and of which they alone seem to be capable. Far from regarding the matter in this light, I am of the view that few sequences could be more logical or consistent. If it be true that the establishment of responsible government in Canada is the corner stone of the British Empire, it can hardly be denied that the struggles of 1837-8 were a main contributing factor to that achievement. If such be the case, fair play and justice will scarcely deny to the one who risked and lost his all in the endeavour, his rightful place, not among the Makers of Canada alone, but among those who have contributed to the upbuilding of the British Empire as a Community of Free Nations enjoying equality of status under the British Crown. As was said by the Globe as recently as January, 1902; "We who enjoy the liberties for which Mackenzie and his followers fought, would be ungrateful if we weighed their actions in too nice a balance. They suffered for us, and the principles for which they fought, proved to be the best not only for Canada but for the Empire."

If proof were needed that the country at heart sympathized with Mackenzie and admired his dauntless courage, it would be found in the fact that, in making his escape, once all hope of success had vanished, he owed the preservation of his life to political foes as well as to friends; to the assistance, directly or indirectly afforded by some of those in authority under the Crown, as well as by those who had taken up arms, and this, notwithstanding that a reward of a thousand

pounds had been placed upon his head, to be given to whomever might apprehend him dead or alive. As Mackenzie said in an account of his escape, written by himself, he passed, while being pursued, through parts of the country in which he was known to almost every man, and where but for the readiness of others to risk their lives in order that his might be spared, he could not possibly have escaped death. It is not in this fashion that those who are believed to have betrayed the cause of their country are permitted to retain their freedom.

Imprisonment and Exile

The assistance given the rebels by American citizens raised a serious question between the United States and Great Britain. Its settlement involved the imprisonment of Mackenzie on the ground of violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. For almost a year he suffered confinement as a political prisoner in Rochester prison; part of the time it was solitary confinement. Finally, as the result of petitions signed by hundreds of thousands of United States citizens, he was pardoned by President Van Buren, and freed from prison. He remained, however, an exile from Canada.

He went to live in New York, where he engaged in one pursuit after another, and remained there until the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill in 1848, after which a pardon was granted by Lord Elgin and he was permitted to return to Canada. This pardon was granted

after the presentation of a widely signed petition of Canadians. It was presented to the Governor-General by a little girl with long wavy golden hair, the grandmother of the Chairman of this evening.

Mackenzie's Family Life

The years of imprisonment and exile were years of anguish and privation. In my account thus far, I have had time to say nothing of Mackenzie's family life. I should like to have spoken of that from what I have heard from the lips of my own mother. She was born in New York after her father had been released from prison, but while Mackenzie was still in exile. She was the thirteenth child. I have heard her say that her parents regarded it as a miracle that she had ever lived, so near were they all to the verge of starvation at the time of her birth and during the days of her infancy. It was at this time that the gold medal and chain, given Mackenzie by his constituents and carried with him through the rebellion and the period of his imprisonment, had to be disposed of in order to secure necessary food. Two or three of his children died during this period. The greatest grief of all, however, which Mackenzie had to bear was that of the death of his aged mother while he was a prisoner in Rochester jail.

To understand Mackenzie and his zeal for reform, as well as the principles which guided his life, one has to know something of this relationship between mother and son, and what they had shared together of penury and struggle in his early years. Here again, allow

me to let him speak for himself. The following is from one of his speeches in reply to the charge of democracy and disloyalty to his political opponents:

> "I was only three weeks old at his death; my mother took upon herself those vows which our Church prescribes as needful at baptism, and was left to struggle with misfortune, a poor widow, in want and in distress. It is among the earliest of my recollections, that I lay in bed one morning during the grievous famine in Britain, in 1800-1, while my poor mother took from our large Kist (which is an article of furniture of a sort only to be found among the Scotch and Irish) the handsome plaid of the tartan of our clan, which in early life her own hands had spun, and went and sold it for a trifle, to obtain for us a little coarse barley meal, whereof to make our scanty breakfast; and of another time during the same famine, that she left me at home crying from want and hunger, and for (I think) 8s. sold a handsome and hitherto carefully preserved priest-gray coat of my father's to get us a little food. How the mechanics and laborers contrived to exist during these times, is what I cannot tell; my recollections of this period are faint and indistinct.
>
> "Well may I love the poor, greatly may I esteem the humble and the lowly, for poverty and adversity were my nurses, and in youth were want and misery my familiar friends; even

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now it yields a sweet satisfaction to my soul, that I can claim kindred with the obscure cottar, and the humble laborer, of my native, ever honored, ever loved Scotland.

"'Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content!"

"My mother feared God, and He did not forget nor forsake her: never in my early years can I recollect that divine worship was neglected in our little family, when health permitted; never did she in family prayer forget to implore that He, who doeth all things well, would establish in righteousness the throne of our monarch, setting wise and able counsellors around it. A few of my relations were well to do, but many of them were poor farmers and mechanics, (it is true my mother could claim kindred with some of the first families in Scotland; but who that is great and wealthy, can sit down to count kindred with the poor?) yet amongst these husbandmen, as well as among their ministers, were religion and loyalty held in as due regard, as they had been by their ancestors in the olden time. Was it from the precept - was it from the example of such a mother and such relations, that I was to imbibe that disloyalty, democracy, falsehood, and deception, with which my writings are by the government editor charged?"

D 29985

Death of Mackenzie's Mother

The strongest reciprocal affection existed at all times between Mrs. Mackenzie and her son. She had come out to Canada, as I have mentioned, in 1822, and the last 17 years of her life were spent in Mackenzie's home. What his love was for her, as well as for Canada, may be gathered from a letter he wrote, at the time of her death, from Rochester prison to his son James. It gives an account of the last conversation they had together and the means contrived to bring it about. It reveals as well something of the anguish of mind and heart from which Mackenzie was suffering at the time, and which, though it did not break, served to crush his brave spirit. Devotion to the members of his family, his mother, his wife, and his children, was a strongly marked characteristic. What Mackenzie must have suffered because of the privations which exile, poverty and separation brought upon those so dearly loved, can well be imagined. How completely his mind was sapped by the sorrow occasioned by his mother's death is evident from the circumstances that this letter to his son begins, not "Dear James" as all other letters written to him which I have seen, begin, but "Dear Sir". He realized what it was he had to communicate, but this to the exclusion of all else.

The letter itself is as follows:

D 29986

Letter of Mackenzie - To his son James

from Rochester Prison

To Jas Mackenzie, Lockport.

Sunday eve, 22Dec. 1839.

Dear Sir/

I have been very ill with the fever and ague for weeks, and the fever is now heavy on me. I would have wrote you else. It is now my duty to inform you that at half-past-four o'clock this afternoon, your poor, affectionate, warmhearted grandmother paid the last debt to nature. She had been more than a week ill. But for the last 6 days death was expected. Every effort was made to get me to see her, but all failed until John Montgomery got up a writ against Robertson, subpoened me as a material witness, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and the judge agreeing that it should be returnable at my dwelling, where he held his court, the sheriff took me up there on Friday eve, and I spent an hour and more with granny, at which she rejoiced greatly. Fortunate it was that I could go then, for yesterday & today she has been speechless, until at half-past-four she breathed her last. I have little to say to you James - I am pained and ill able to write, but I wished to tell you of this change. Strangers will bury her in a land of strangers, and who can say that such will not also be our fate!

Affectionately yours,

(Sgd) Wm. L. Mackenzie.

D 29987

Return to Canada and Remaining Years

So much for the years of absence from Canada. There could be no truer evidence of Mackenzie's love for his adopted country, nor of the integrity of his own motives in all for which he had striven, than the fact that, the moment the ban was removed, he returned with his family to Canada and resided once more in the city of which he had been the chief magistrate. In the first constituency which opened after his return from exile, he offered himself again as a candidate for the Parliament of the United Canadas which had come into being under the Union Act. He did not hesitate to declare that he sought a review of his aims and actions by his fellow countrymen. This was in 1851. He was returned at the head of the poll. The result was the more significant from the fact that, while one of his opponents was a candidate of the Conservative party, he had yet another formidable opponent, a Liberal of the moderate school, in no less a person than the Honourable George Brown, editor of The Globe, who later was one of the Fathers of Confederation.

Not only was Mackenzie elected in this contest, but he was re-elected for Haldimand in 1858. In the same year, due largely to impaired health and strength, he decided to retire from public life and resigned. Three years later, at the age of 66, he died, in the house which still stands on Bond Street, and which, after his return from exile, had been presented to him as a testimonial of

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the affection and regard of friends.

The tribute which was paid Mackenzie's memory by the large cortege of friends which followed his remains to the Necropolis, and the expressions of opinion of the local press in all parts of Canada,- the Toronto papers appearing in mourning columns with appreciative obituaries, are eloquent of the esteem he carried with him to the grave.

Two tributes only, I shall quote in conclusion. One is from the pen of his son-in-law, Charles Lindsey, the grandfather of Major Lindsey, this evening's chairman, who, though a life long Conservative and strongly opposed to Mackenzie politically, knew him in many ways more intimately than most of his contemporaries. The other tribute, and it is fitting that it should be given here, is by Mrs. Somerville. It is expressed in verse, and appeared in The Toronto Globe at the time of Mackenzie's death. It has all the tenderness of a woman's touch, as well as the perception of a woman's intuition.

In his "Life and Times of William Lyon Mackenzie", Mr. Lindsey concludes his introduction in the following words:

> "I first saw Mr. Mackenzie, in 1849, when he came from New York to Canada, on a visit. Our differences of opinion on the politics of Canada during the last ten years have been notorious. Still I knew his real views perhaps better than any one else. In private he never concealed his hand to me, during the whole of that time. By the hour, when no third

person was present, he would speak with great earnestness and animation on the claims of justice, the odiousness of oppression, and the foulness of corruption. The offer of office under the Government was more than once obliquely - once, I think, directly - made to him after his return to Canada, and it always threw him into a fit of passion. He received it as an attempt to destroy his independence or to shackle his freedom of action. A thousand times I have heard him protest that he would rather die of starvation than descend to any meanness, or be guilty of any act that would deprive him of that title to an unpurchasable Patriot, which he deemed the best heritage he could bequeath to his children."

An unpurchasable patriot! That is the heritage which Mackenzie bequeathed not to his children only, but to the city he loved, and within whose bounds his ashes lie.

Mrs. Somerville's tribute was as follows:

"Mute is the tongue that eloquently plead
Our country's right, our country's sacred cause,
Whose burning words not seldom have availed
To gain for freemen, freemen's rights and laws.

"Cold is the heart that never ceased to yearn
For Canada, her welfare and her weal,
Consuming lavishly life's precious oil
In deep, unresting, and undying zeal.

"And if the glowing zeal that fired his heart,
Crushed by injustice and oppression long,
Burst into action, erring, rash, and wild,
Maddened by private and by public wrong -

D 29990

"Yet was the flashing of that rebel brand
The herald of Canadian liberty;
A beacon light to guide our country's bark
Safely into the harbor of the free.

"An alien and an outlaw from the land
His darkest errors had conspired to bless,
Sinning - though sinned against - it was denied
To give atonement, or to find redress.

"Blighted life's harvest years - their due reward
Snatched from the ready pen and busy brain,
Exile, imprisonment, and penury,
Stamped on his heart and brow deep lines of pain.

"Longing for, loving still, his chosen land,
Finding no rest upon a foreign shore;
The ban removed, with gladly hastening feet,
He trod the soil of Canada once more, -

"And stood within her legislative halls,
Lifting his voice for truth and right again;
In his innate integrity of soul,
Scorning the bribes of place and power and gain.

"But time and change had marked his exiled years,
and Suffering had quelled his spirit's fire;
Hopes, promises, and plans of better days
Lay in the ashes of their funeral pyre.

"And so he sadly laid his armor down,
Feeling, perchance, his course was almost run,
No worldly honors crowned his life of toil,
No laurel, when the weary race was won.

"Peace to his burning, patriotic heart,
Peace to his fearless and undaunted soul,
Peace to his spirit, tried and tempest-tossed -
In some fair haven, some calm, quiet goal!

"Although among the great ones of the earth
His humble name may never find a place,
Posterity, this rarest epitaph
Upon the Patriot's tomb shall proudly place -

"'Here lieth one who prized the public weal
Far above earthly honors, wealth, or fame,
Whose life-long labors in his country's cause
Were pure from sordid end or selfish aim.

"Oppressed, wronged, exiled, spurned from the land
He would have given his life to bless and save,
His country, on whose shrine his all was laid,
Bestowed upon the Patriot - a grave.'"

Dominion Convention - Canadian Legion - B.E.S.L.
March 12, 1934

D 23932

Thanks for being invited to Convention.

Extend welcome to delegates to Capital.

Parliament in session -

well to have Convention at this time.

Members to be fully advised of position of soldiers.

Keep soldiers problems out of party politics.

Burke says "Justice is common concern of mankind".

Limiting application - circumscribe range.

Justice to war veterans common concern of all political parties in Canada.

Remember promises made and fulfill justly-

All they ask - all they expect.

Position of our veterans -

Stand between destruction and advance of civilization.

Word of sympathy re loss of Commander of Corps - Currie.

Hope the country will erect memorial worthy of him.

Thanks for Life Membership in the Canadian Legion of British Empire Service League.

D 29933

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King Speeches 1934

D 29994

Opening of Dominion Convention, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, at Chateau Laurier, March 12, 1934, 10.00 am.

Appreciate invitation conveyed by Major Roper -

would wish to spend more time at Convention if duties H. of C. permitted.

Feel first word should be one of loss sustained by Legion in passing of its Grand President, late General Sir Arthur Currie - .

loss to Legion more direct and personal than to citizens generally

took great personal interest in welfare of returned man;

like yourselves, he was a citizen who left peace/occupation time to fight for country; returned to work of country in peace. A citizen soldier.

took his share in work of reconstruction and in effort for world peace; in example thus set, a great citizen.

his last speech, read for him in Toronto by Col. McGee, on Armistice night, while he in Royal Victoria Hospital on death bed, an eloquent and challenging appeal for peace among nations, and for the faith and courage, in these troublous times, which characterized the efforts of war years and of the men of the Canadian Corps in France.

Honourary Life Membership in Legion -

particular pleasure to speak at opening of Convention, being a life member of the Legion;

presentation on Dec. 16, eve of birthday (although membership voted in 1930);

little gold badge of life membership one of most treasured possessions;

wish to avail myself of occasion to thank Legion as a whole;

among other things, regard it as recognition of interest I have always taken in the problems of the veterans and their dependents, an interest which has not diminished with the passing of the years.

Unrest and Disturbance in World today:

have served to bring back forcibly to mind destruction and suffering of war;

those who fought overseas in last war, will be last to wish to see another struggle;

among Legion's many tasks is that of continually reminding youth of to-day, who 16 years ago, too young to realize hideousness of war, that war is not romantic or glamorous, but ugly and hateful, never solves any great problem, and only adds to human suffering and misery.

have also served to renew our appreciation of sacrifice of those who laid down their lives or were maimed, and recall our duty to ~~us~~ the survivors and dependents;

this a timely result, for in period of economic stress and wide spread suffering as result of depression, we are apt to become insensitive to needs of those in unfortunate circumstances and of those who are not always best able to speak for themselves.

Attitude towards Veteran While in Office -

recall with satisfaction part I was privileged to share in fostering welfare of returned soldier;

Ralston Commission;

legislation of 1930 Session - set forth principles no one will controvert-

veteran should be given "benefit of doubt";

special consideration should be given "burnt out veteran";

War Veterans Allowance Act -

- provided definite allowance to veteran at 60 if indigent;

- made provision for permanently unemployable veteran regardless of age.

(See also notes used Dec. 16)

Believe Public Men in Canada, regardless of party, would agree:

nothing should stand in way of fulfilment of principles of kind;

obligation to veterans and dependents, a first and prior obligation;

needs of human life and of human personality, come, if anything, before material considerations and the claims of property.

Best Wishes -

pleasure and inspiration to share in opening proceedings and to have had privilege in speaking to such a gathering;

Extend best of wishes for success of deliberations.

Mar 10/34
Ottawa Citizen
D 29998

Plans Announced For Convention's Opening Meetin

His Excellency the Gove nor General and Other Distinguished Speakers To Address Legion.

The Earl of Bessborough, Governor General of Canada, will formally open the Dominion convention of the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League, here at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. His Excellency is Dominion grand patron of the Legion.

The arrangements, as approved by the Governor General, are that he will be received on his arrival by the Dominion president, Major J. S. Roper, and other Dominion officers, and will be escorted to the convention hall. He will remain off the platform until the close of the formal tribute which is to be paid to Canada's war dead. He will then take the platform, and will address the convention and formally declare it open. Major Roper will make an acknowledgment.

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Robert Gardiner and J. S. Woodsworth, the leaders in the House of Commons, will also address the gathering of Legionnaires from all over Canada.

Others who will speak include Col. the Hon. Murray MacLaren, minister of pensions and national health; Mayor P. J. Nolan, of Ottawa; Miss W. M. Kydd, president, National Council of Women of Canada and an honorary life member of the Legion; the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Speaker of the Senate; Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., high commissioner for the United Kingdom, and representatives of the affiliated veterans' organizations.

Mar 13/24

Montreal Gazette

D29999

WAR VETERANS' PARLIAMENTS HOLD SESSIONS

Desire to Help Dominion Features Meetings

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Committees and Provincial Caucuses of Canadian Legion Meet

(By The Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, March 12.—Speeches, resolutions, some vigorous 'soldier-talk," but a general atmosphere of goodwill and of sincere desire to contribute something to the well-being of their country featured the deliberations of the ex-service men's parliaments here today. The conventions of war veterans associations now in session continued, with the Canadian Legion getting off to an auspicious beginning.

The tuberculous veterans section of the Legion have wound up their deliberations and now become merged in the parent body. The Amputations Association reciprocated today the gesture of their Legion brethren yesterday by attending en masse the opening ceremonies of the Legion's conference. This afternoon the "Amps," adjourned early to meet this evening and thresh out the various resolutions presented to them.

The Legion was in session until this evening when, numerous committees having been struck and provincial caucuses having been arranged, the open conference was suspended and will assemble again at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

MANY SPEAKERS HEARD.

Today the 500 accredited delegates of the Legion listened to addresses ranging from an exhaustive analysis of pensions administration by Hon. Murray MacLaren, Minister of Pen-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2.)

pearls. The duties was from the Electric Chain Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto, and Smith Sons Ltd. for downward revision of the customs duties on jewellery findings such as swivel joints, catches pin tongues and the like. On the latter application, Carl Austin & Co., Weston Ont., urged the reduction should be greater than called for in the application.

WAR VETERANS' PARLIAMENTS HOLD SESSIONS

(Continued from Page One)

sions and National Health, to a heartening discourse by Ben Allen, president of the Ottawa branch, wherein the former "black-faced pahson" of the old "Dumbells" kept his hearers in roars of laughter.

In between were addresses by Hon. Warren D. Robbins, United States Minister to Canada, a witty speech by Mayor P. J. Nolan of Ottawa, in which the Legion delegates received the "key" of the city, a delivery by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, wherein the promises made to the soldiers 20 years ago were recalled and the necessity of solemnly fulfilling them impressed upon the nation, greetings from the British Legion conveyed by Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner, and a plea for international peace by J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons.

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of the loyalty of the Canadian Legion to His Majesty.

Col. the Hon Murray MacLaren, Minister of Pensions extended greetings to the convention, and said he felt the occasion an opportune one to say something about pensions. Pensions was a subject dealing with humanity, to a large extent enfeebled and disabled and since the humvan elemnt predominated, the difficulties in dealing with pensions could readily be understood.

Successive parliamentary committees had resulted in changes in pensions legislation and machinery some of which were improvements, and some of which were not.

"I hope that in the not too far distant future, the subject of pensions will be one regarding which there will be general acceptance. The words of Proverbs are "Our ways are ways of pleasantness, and all our paths are peace.' This sentiment appeals most gratefully to me, as I am confident it does to all, as a final outcome of our united efforts."

The minister invited those working on behalf of veterans to use the facilities of his department to the fullest possible extent, before allowing unjustified statements to appear in the press. He then gave a lengthy review of pensions statistics, citing the amounts involved in the various legislative enactments for the assistance of war veterans.

Referring, to the new legislation enacted last year, the minister stated that by the end of April the Pensions Appeal Court will have caught up with the arrears of work, and would be able to deal more rapidly with current cases. He also referred to the recent action of the Prime Minister in ordering reinstatement of pensions cancelled or reduced by the Canadian Pension Commission and the former Board of Pension Commissioners, stating that this had been done in accordance with the accepted British practice and traditions.

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Many new problems had come to the surface. There was great unrest and distress, and in attending to these many forgot the problems of earlier days.

"What I want to say is this that I think our Parliament and all parties must keep continually in mind, so far as the problems of the present day are concerned, that they are shared by the Canadian Legion."

Members of the Legion had sacrificed, taken risks in the past and had added to the problems of the present, therefore all must seek to keep the promises that were made to those who answered the call to go overseas.

A great statesman had said that "justice is the common concern of mankind." Justice to the ex-service men of Canada was a common concern of all political parties in this Dominion, said Mr. King.

The presence of the convention in Ottawa, its deliberations, carried on with great moderation and care, might be an instrument to bring before Canada's legislation suggestions that would aid in the solution of the country's present problems.

Mr. King expressed his sympathy with the Legion in the death of its grand president, Sir Arthur Currie.

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J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., speaking as the leader of one of the smaller groups in Parliament, while unalterably opposed to war, said it was the first duty of the country to see that those who were called upon to risk their all, received the greatest possible care throughout their lives, and that their dependents were looked after. Mr. Woodsworth also urged the Legion to give direct leadership to the country in the

LOYALTY EXPRESSED

Legion Passes Resolutions Opening Session

Ottawa, March 12.—The first resolution to be passed by the Dominion convention of the Canadian Legion this afternoon was a message of loyal greeting to His Majesty the King on behalf of the ex-service men and women of Canada, conveying to His Majesty the continued loyalty and devotion of the members of the Legion, and expressing the fervent wish that he might long enjoy happiness and good health and continue to rule over the Empire. Loyal, memorial and fraternal resolutions were then passed conveying greetings to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Bessborough, Baron Byng of Vimy, Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Jellicoe, the British Empire Service League, the Associated Veterans Organizations, the American Legion and the Parliament and people of Canada.

The resolution addressed to the Parliament and people of Canada set forth the policy of the Legion with regard to its main problem of the care of the war disabled, as follows:

"The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League desires on behalf of its membership to express to the Parliament and people of Canada our appreciation for what has been done in the past on behalf of those who served Canada in the great war, and to give the assurance that as we now assemble to consider our problems we do so in no spirit of seeking to add to the burdens of the country in these troublous times, but only to ensure that the disabled, the sick and the needy receive that measure of assistance which is their due according to the principles already approved by Parliament and people; and in the hope that by kindly cooperation between the veteran and the legislative and administrative bodies we may secure for those in need that which is necessary for their comfort and well-being, and that we may, by so doing, make our contribution to the interests of our country, which we are still desirous of serving in peace as in war."

A resolution was passed expressing the grief of the ex-servicemen of Canada at the untimely death of Albert, King of the Belgians, and extending sympathy to the members of the Belgian Royal Family and those who served in the Belgian army.

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Dealing with legislative activities and matters of general legion policy, Major Bowler reviewed the course which had been pursued since 1921 in an effort to secure a more "sympathetic" administration of the Pensions Act, to retain the soldiers' preference in civil service appointments and to protect the rights which had been conferred on Canada's war veterans by acts of Parment.

"The function of the Legion," said Major Bowler, "became in a very large measure that if an active defender of the established interests of ex-service men and their dependents. That function we have endeavored to carry out; and I think it may be said that in a very large degree we have been successful. That it was the bounden duty of the Legion to assume this task no one will deny; yet in doing so we have endeavored to conduct ourselves as reasonable and conscientious citizens, and we have always had due regard for the responsibilities of those in authority and for the welfare of the state."

Major Bowler reviewed at considerable length various types of test cases fought by the Legion to establish principles in connection with pensions administration and said he regretted conditions had been such as to necessitate devotion of a major part of the Legion's activity to such work. He paid tribute, however, to the war veterans' allowance committee for fairness and reason, saying the act which it administers is the smoothest working legislation benefitting former service men.

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In his travels through Canada he had been impressed by the loyal spirit he had found and the practices of good citizenship in its wider sense. It had been the aim of Earl Haig, founder of the British Empire Service League, to foster these things in the ex-service men of the Empire.

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Miss Winnifred M. Kydd, president of the National Council of Women of Canada, and Mrs. A. J. Freiman, president of the Hadassah Organizations of Canada, brought greetings from the women of the country to the ex-service men, as represented by the Canadian Legion.

PRESENTATIONS MADE.

At this stage of the proceedings, Sir William Clark, on behalf of the British Legion, presented a standard to the Dominion Executive Council, while a sword of honor, the gift of the Vimy (Halifax), branch of the Legion and the Red Chevron Club, was presented by Major Roper to Major Milton F. Gregg, V.C., newly appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

Sir Percy Lake, first Dominion president of the Legion, welcomed the representatives of other organizations. Responses were made by Maj.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Capt. the Rev. Sidney Lambert, president, Amputations' Association of the Great War; Col. W. C. H. Wood, Dominion president, Army and Navy Veterans; Capt. E. A. Baker, of the Sir Arthur Pearson Club of Blinded Soldiers and Sailors; Capt. T. E. Bowman, Dominion president Canadian Pensioners Association. A welcome to the delegates from other provinces was extended by Capt. J. J. Ferry, president, Ontario Provincial Command and Ben W. Allen, president of the Ottawa branch of the Legion.

The resolution addressed to the Parliament and people of Canada set forth the policy of the Legion with regard to its main problem of the care of the war disabled, as follows:

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DOMINION SERVICE BUREAU.

Major Bowler dealt with the work of the Dominion Service Bureau from July 1, 1930, until March 1, this year, and said that during that period the bureau had dealt with 16,154 cases, of which 7,765 remained active now. Total pension claims established during the period, he said, numbered 3,340, including 1,608 titles to pensions, 443 cases of establishment of pensions for dependents, 652 cases of titles to retroactive pensions, 418 cases in which right to increased assessment had been established, 205 cases of reinstatement of pensions for which final payment had been accepted, and 14 cases of helplessness and clothing allowances. He emphasized these figures did not include commuted pensions or widows' pensions automatically brought into effect by legislation passed in 1930, although much work had been done on many such cases.

"A striking and pleasing feature of the Legion affairs during the last two and a half years," he said, "has been the steady and continued growth and extension of our organization throughout Canada and the United States. Having regard to the serious economic disturbances of the past three years and to the widespread prevalence of unemployment it might well be considered a creditable performance if the Legion had simply succeeded in holding its own.

"Some there were, without doubt, who thought the Legion could not

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D 30000

The Canadian Legion OF THE British Empire Service League

Branch No. 2, Saskatchewan Command

Address All Communications To The Office Of The Secretary

File Dominion Fund Campaign.

Prince Albert, November 20th. 1933.

Dear Sir and Comrade:-

Are you prepared to have exservicemen's problems properly presented to Parliament, if so your financial support is sincerely and urgently requested. Together with the pension problem, we are faced with the unemployment situation, which is undoubtedly more serious. You can help and it is your duty to support organized exservicemen's associations, who have tried and to some extent have absorbed these complex matters, however the situation is still very serious and if further results are to be obtained, your financial and moral support is imperative. The Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League are sponsoring a drive among exservicemen to finance a Convention in Ottawa during the sitting of Parliament when it is hoped that our position can be more clearly defined and better results obtained for all concerned. Appended are some reasons why you should support the Legion financially in this campaign. Let us show Canada that in the Candian Legion the spirit of the Old Canadian Corps still lives on, unconquerable as ever, serving valiantly as ever unto the end.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUPPORT THIS CAMPAIGN.

1. For the first time since war pensions were granted the Government is revising the whole structure and is in fact already reassessing pensions to a lower level without the concurrence of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, this means you.
2. If we are to successfully combat this new departure, we must have the financial support of all pensioners in the employing of an advocate to fight your case at Ottawa and the Dominion Convention.
3. It is better to pay $5.00 now than to lose $5.00 to $20.00 per month for the future, therefore you should subscribe in order to save yourself and your dependents.
4. Subscribe immediately to the best of your financial ability and complete the work already carried out without cost to you by your organization, the Canadian Legion.
5. Impress the importance of this crisis to all of your war veteran friends who are not already members of the British Empire Service League.
6. WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE ACT:- If you are either a Canadian or an Imperial Returned man, who might come under the provisions of this Act, you should protect it now intact as passed by Legislature.

Mail your subscription to the Secretary, Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. Prince Albert, Sask.

Dominion Fund Committee.

D 30001 letter from Wrayling

Pleased at the invitation and proud to accept. One of most treas ured possessions is a little gold badge which marks my Life Member ship in the most exclusive organization in Canada. To be a member of the Legion is to have been of service to one's country in a time of crisis and of service to the men who fought and suffered.

Canada's newspapers recently been publishing the real picture of the War, all that it was, and all the horror it became. The people of the Dominion have thus been brought once more to a vivid realisation of the sacrifices made and the lives offered up. Such a realization is more important now than ever, when the passing years are taking toll, and your comrades are paying the last great price in shortened lives, in impaired health. Although the war has receded into the past many of the men and women who partic-ipated, find life increasingly difficult by reason of their service.

These portrayals of war which we now see in the newspapers every day must be viewed in the light of the torch held up by the late Colonel MacRae. If ever there was a time when we people of Canada must keep faith it is now. If ever there was a time to take up the torch to light the way for our less fortunate comrades, this is the time.

The problems of the Dominion are great, and the burden upon our people enormous. But one burden we must carry and must not lay down; a proud burden. The story is told of King Arthur when asked if his golden armor was not a heavy burden replied; "'Tis a heavy burden, but a noble one, and he who would carry it must needs stand upright withal."

The proud burden Canada must carry is that of Pensions and care for the disabled and dependants of the Great War. There is not a Canadian in Canada who would take one iota off that burden if by so doing, suffering and hardship were entailed to the veterans of 1914-18, their depandants and the dependants of those who went West.

Within the last few months you have lost your Great Commander, General Sir Arthur Currie. He has gone to lead the cavalcade of the 70,000 who marched west during and since the Great War. I was one of the mighty throng

D 30002

who attended his funeral, (further references to Currie.)

You all know General Currie's stand with respect to soldier problems; you all know how sound his judgment how fair. Speaking as a fellow member of the Legion of which Sir Arthur was so well-beloved a member, I say that General Currie knew that the torch might flicker and die down and so urged us all to hold it higher.

That is why you are all here today. This convention has not been called for a jaunt to the capital; but is a gathering of fighting men and women to take up the ~~xxxhxxx~~ Torch anew and carry it on. In your deliberations I wish you Godspeed; for your problems are complex but insistent. I believe that whqtever you may decide upon will be in the best interests of the whole dominion. Canada has never repudiated a debt; she will not fail you and your comrades in their need.

In Parliament we have many men who participated in the Great War. It is their part to give expert advice to the rest of us. It is your part who come from the fighting fronts of the depression your comrades suffer under, to tell us what they need. and to the full extent that the country can carry its proud burden to satisfy that need, I believe it will be done.

In Parliament we put through the Pension Legislation and the War Veterans Allowance act and other measures designed to meet those needs. These Acts were all framed with the assistance and cooperation of the Legion and other soldier organizations, and the Country owes a real debt of honor to you all for the help you gave. These were measures for the benefit of your comrades and their dependants, and you have all unselfishly devoted yourselves to that end with no thought of personal gain. More than any othe organization inCanada the Canadian Legion has subordinated itself in service for the men women and children whom Canada honors far above all others: those who made the great sacrifices in the great war, giving their all.

D 3006..

Ottawa, February 9, 1934.

Major J. S. Roper, M.C., K.C.,
Dominion President,
Canadian Legion of the B. E. S. L.
O t t a w a.

Dear Major Roper:

I regret that the pressure of my engagements has prevented me from sending an earlier acknowledgment to your letter of the 31st ultimo, in which, on behalf of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, you extend to me an invitation to attend its Dominion Convention, which opens its proceedings at the Chateau Laurier on March the 12th at 10 a. m., and to address the Convention.

While Parliament is in session, it is always a little difficult for me to accept invitations, especially those of a character which involve the making of an address. I should like immensely to have the privilege of being present at the Convention and to follow its proceedings to the extent to which my other duties will permit, and I shall make a special effort to be present at its opening. I should

prefer, however, not being expected to make anything in the nature of an address.

Were I quite sure that nothing would prevent me from being on hand at the opening of the Convention, I should not object, if it were desired, to extend just a word of greeting to those who might be present, and a word of acknowledgment of the honour recently conferred by yourself, on behalf of the Legion, in making me an honourary life member. As, however, I may, at the last moment, be prevented from participating even to this extent, I should prefer not to be given a place on the programme.

I need scarcely add that I extent to yourself and the membership of the Canadian Legion my best of wishes for the success of this year's gathering.

With kind personal regards,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

D 30005

OFFICE OF THE
DOMINION PRESIDENT
CAPITOL THEATRE BUILDING,
HALIFAX, N.S.

OTTAWA, January 31, 1934.

The Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King,
C.M.G., M.P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
O t t a w a.

Sir:-

I have the honour to inform you that the Dominion Convention of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League will open at the Ball Room of the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on March 12, 1934, at 10:00 A.M.

The whole membership of the Canadian Legion would be pleased if your engagements would permit you to attend on that occasion and to address the Convention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. Roper,
Dominion President.

In the Distinguished presence of
His Excellency the Governor General of Canada

D 30006

The Dominion President

of the

Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League

Major J. S. Roper, K.C., M.C.

requests the pleasure of your attendance
at the

Banquet Room of the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa

Monday Morning, March 12th, 1934
at 9:45 o'clock

to take a seat on the platform on the occasion of the

Formal Opening of the Fifth Dominion Convention

PLEASE PRESENT THIS INVITATION AT
THE DOOR OF THE BANQUET ROOM

D 30007

In the distinguished presence of His Excellency
The Governor-General of Canada

OPENING CEREMONIES
DOMINION CONVENTION
Canadian Legion of the B. E. S. L.

Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.
Monday, March Twelfth
Nineteen Thirty-four
Ten o'clock in the morning

Order of Proceedings

1. On the arrival of His Excellency The Governor General, the National Anthem will be played.

2. Then the assembled company will observe the Act of Remembrance in honour of our dead.

   SCENE: FLANDERS FIELDS (Scene painted by Alan B. Beddoe.)

   (a) THE SILENCE. The Dominion President will recite:—

   "They shall grow not old
   As we that are left grow old,
   Age shall not weary
   Nor the years condemn,
   At the going down of the sun
   And in the morning
   We will remember them."
   —*Laurence Binyon.*

   (b) LAST POST. (Bugle Major C. A. Day, M.M.)

   (c) O VALIANT HEARTS. (The Ottawa Welsh Male Choir, under direction of Mr. A. E. Heatley.)

   (d) REVEILLE. (Bugle Major Day.)

3. "O CANADA." (Sung by entire assembly.)

4. The platform guests will now take their places and the Dominion President will take the chair.

5. INVOCATION. (Major The Reverend C. G. Hepburn, M.C.)

6. His Excellency The Governor General of Canada will then declare the Convention open and will retire after the Dominion President has expressed the thanks of the Convention and the whole Canadian Legion. The Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, will accompany His Excellency to the Convention Hall, and will retire with him.

7. The Dominion President will then invite the following guests to address the Convention.

   Colonel The Hon. Murray MacLaren; The Hon. Warren D. Robbins; His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa; The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Sir Wm. Clark; Senator P. E. Blondin; Robert Gardner, Esq., M.P.; James S. Woodsworth, Esq., M.P.; Miss M. Winnifred Kydd, M.A., President, National Council of Women of Canada; Mrs. A. J. Freiman, O.B.E., National President, Hadassah Organizations of Canada.

8. A British Legion Standard will then be presented to the Dominion Command, Canadian Legion.

   A Sword of Honour will then be presented to Major Milton F. Gregg, V.C., M.C., Sergeant-At-Arms of the House of Commons, by the Dominion President on behalf of the Vimy Branch, Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L., Halifax, N.S., and The Red Chevron Club, Halifax, N.S.

9. The Convention will then be addressed by Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., First Dominion President, Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L.; Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Captain The Reverend Sydney Lambert, Dominion President, Amputations Association of the Great War; Colonel W. C. H. Wood, Dominion President, Army and Navy Veterans in Canada; Captain E. A. Baker, M.C., Secretary-Treasurer, The Sir Arthur Pearson Club of Blinded Sailors and Soldiers; Captain T. E. Bowman, Dominion President, Canadian Pensions Association of the Great War; Captain J. I. Ferry, President, Ontario Provincial Command, Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L.; Ben. W. Allen, President, Ottawa (Ont. No. 16) Branch, Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PIANIST: Mr. Arthur Perry.

* * * *

Guest Speakers will assemble in the Banquet Hall at 9.45 a.m. Other invited guests will be conducted to their seats in the Auditorium by ushers, specially appointed for the purpose, on presentation of their invitations.

* * * *

The lighting effects for the Act of Remembrance have been arranged under the direction of Captain F. C. Badgley, M.C.

* * * *

The Dominion Archivist, Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., has very kindly granted the loan of the valuable equestrian photograph of our late Grand President and Corps Commander, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

D 30010

DOMINION CONVENTION PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Canadian Legion of the B. E. S. L.

Chairman:
BEN W. ALLEN.

Entertainment:
LT.-COL. R. DE LA B. GIROUARD, V.D.
F. C. BADGLEY, M.C.
MRS. B. L. WICKWARE
GEO. L. ROSSER.
ALAN B. BEDDOE.

Transportation:
LT.-COL. WALKER, D.S.O., M.C.
GORDON H. ROCHESTER.

Billets:
E. M. PHILLIPS.
GEO. McCANN.
W. H. TIERNEY.

Sergeant-At-Arms:
A. McK. SHAW.

Publicity:
FRED JAMES

Visiting ladies are cordially invited to Trafalgar House (Ottawa Branch, Canadian Legion Headquarters, 29 Cartier Street), where arrangements have been made by Nursing Sister members for their entertainmnt. Tea will be served from 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. daily.

MRS. B. L. WICKWARE,
Convener, Nursing Sisters' Committee.

(Take Elgin Street car to Cooper Street, walk one block east.)

D30011

In the distinguished presence of His Excellency
The Governor-General of Canada

OPENING CEREMONIES
DOMINION CONVENTION
Canadian Legion of the B. E. S. L.

Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.
Monday, March Twelfth
Nineteen Thirty-four
Ten o'clock in the morning

D30012

Order of Proceedings

1. On the arrival of His Excellency The Governor General, the National Anthem will be played.

2. Then the assembled company will observe the Act of Remembrance in honour of our dead.

   SCENE: FLANDERS FIELDS (Scene painted by Alan B. Beddoe.)

   (a) THE SILENCE. The Dominion President will recite:—

   "They shall grow not old
   As we that are left grow old,
   Age shall not weary
   Nor the years condemn,
   At the going down of the sun
   And in the morning
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   (b) LAST POST. (Bugle Major C. A. Day, M.M.)

   (c) O VALIANT HEARTS. (The Ottawa Welsh Male Choir, under direction of Mr. A. E. Heatley.)

   (d) REVEILLE. (Bugle Major Day.)

3. "O CANADA." (Sung by entire assembly.)

4. The platform guests will now take their places and the Dominion President will take the chair.

5. INVOCATION. (Major The Reverend C. G. Hepburn, M.C.)

6. His Excellency The Governor General of Canada will then declare the Convention open and will retire after the Dominion President has expressed the thanks of the Convention and the whole Canadian Legion. The Right Honourable R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, will accompany His Excellency to the Convention Hall, and will retire with him.

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   Colonel The Hon. Murray MacLaren; The Hon. Warren D. Robbins; His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa; The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Sir Wm. Clark; Senator P. E. Blondin; Robert Gardner, Esq., M.P.; James S. Woodsworth, Esq., M.P.; Miss M. Winnifred Kydd, M.A., President, National Council of Women of Canada; Mrs. A. J. Freiman, O.B.E., National President, Hadassah Organizations of Canada.

D30013

8. A British Legion Standard will then be presented to the Dominion Command, Canadian Legion.

   A Sword of Honour will then be presented to Major Milton F. Gregg, V.C., M.C., Sergeant-At-Arms of the House of Commons, by the Dominion President on behalf of the Vimy Branch, Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L., Halifax, N.S., and The Red Chevron Club, Halifax, N.S.

9. The Convention will then be addressed by Lieut.-General Sir Percy Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., First Dominion President, Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L.; Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Captain The Reverend Sydney Lambert, Dominion President, Amputations Association of the Great War; Colonel W. C. H. Wood, Dominion President, Army and Navy Veterans in Canada; Captain E. A. Baker, M.C., Secretary-Treasurer, The Sir Arthur Pearson Club of Blinded Sailors and Soldiers; Captain T. E. Bowman, Dominion President, Canadian Pensions Association of the Great War; Captain J. I. Ferry, President, Ontario Provincial Command, Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L.; Ben. W. Allen, President, Ottawa (Ont. No. 16) Branch, Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PIANIST: Mr. Arthur Perry.

* * * *

Guest Speakers will assemble in the Banquet Hall at 9.45 a.m. Other invited guests will be conducted to their seats in the Auditorium by ushers, specially appointed for the purpose, on presentation of their invitations.

* * * *

The lighting effects for the Act of Remembrance have been arranged under the direction of Captain F. C. Badgley, M.C.

* * * *

The Dominion Archivist, Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., has very kindly granted the loan of the valuable equestrian photograph of our late Grand President and Corps Commander, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

D 30014

DOMINION CONVENTION PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Canadian Legion of the B. E. S. L.

Chairman:
BEN W. ALLEN.

Entertainment:
LT.-COL. R. DE LA B. GIROUARD, V.D.
F. C. BADGLEY, M.C.
MRS. B. L. WICKWARE
GEO. L. ROSSER.
ALAN B. BEDDOE.

Transportation:
LT.-COL. WALKER, D.S.O., M.C.
GORDON H. ROCHESTER.

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E. M. PHILLIPS.
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A. McK. SHAW.

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MRS. B. L. WICKWARE,
Convener, Nursing Sisters' Committee.

(Take Elgin Street car to Cooper Street, walk one block east.)

b/c re Convention
of
Com. Legion

D 30015

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Your Committee begs to report that all resolutions, data, and other material referred to the Committee by the Convention have been carefully classified and considered in an endeavour to prepare a report that would accurately reflect the general consensus of opinion throughout The Legion in respect of the grave problem of unemployment.

In the submission of this report, there is no intention to advance a panacea for the economic ills of our Country. It is designed, simply, to suggest a possible basis for immediate amelioration of acute distress now prevailing as well as for continued enquiry into the more fundamental aspects of this highly involved problem.

The general tenor of the resolutions and statements before your Committee clearly indicates that the members of the Canadian Legion regard the tragic consequences of unemployment as a menace to the stability of our national life. It is equally clear that they are determined to challenge any further delay in the utilization of the national resources and credit to the fullest degree, in order to remove the peril of widespread poverty throughout the Dominion.

It is considered that general attention should be directed to the following salient features of conditions resulting from prolonged unemployment and inadequate relief measures:--

(a) Decreasing relief benefits with increasing living costs resulting in more general malnutrition and ill-health in the homes of the unemployed, with consequent danger of epidemics.

(b) Dangerous depletion without replacement of household equipment and supplies, as well as clothing, causing unsanitary conditions and inability to exercise the ordinary precautions against physical disorders and infections.

(c) The disastrous effects of prevailing conditions on the younger generation in the undermining of morale and physical stamina.

(d) Insecurity of tenure of homes.

(e) The lack of measures offering any hope for the re-absorption of the unemployed into industry, the segregation and branding of those compelled to accept relief as a class apart and outcast, and the perpetuation of conditions likely to create a permanent and dependent pauper class deprived of normal economic privileges and rights.

(f) The general indifference and ignorance shown toward the danger of submitting a large section of the population to conditions of which the foregoing are indisputable features.

(g) The tendency of some employers to exploit the circumstances of the unemployed in offering inadequate wages for temporary employment.

(h) The increasing determination of the unemployed to defend their homes by any available means against the social injustice of enforcing degrading and perilous poverty upon them in the midst of plenty.

Within the time at the disposal of your Committee, it has not been possible to report in detail upon the mass of material placed before it. The following recommendations are submitted for the consideration of the Convention:-

1. PENSIONERS' RELIEF:

It is recommended:-

(a) That the scale of pensioners' relief effective under Order-in-Council P.C. 911 of May 3rd, 1922, as amended with respect to single ex-service men, be restored, thus enabling relief payments according to the Schedule hereunder indicated:-

Married Pensioner	$45.00
First child	12.50
Second child	10.00
	$67.50
Single Man	$30.00

(b) That provision be made for free medical, surgical, dental, and optical treatment for unemployed pensioners on relief and their families as a direct responsibility upon the Department of Pensions and National Health.

(c) That the benefits of pensioners' relief be made available without discrimination to all pensioners, formerly members of His Majesty's Forces and now resident in Canada.

(d) That the benefits of pensioners' relief be made available to all ex-service men within the classification determined by the definition of "pensioner" in the Pension Act.

2. SHELTERED AND PREFERENTIAL EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED EX-SERVICE MEN:

Your Committee recommends the adoption of the plan outlined hereunder, with the object of establishing general co-operation in removing some of the peculiar employment handicaps imposed upon ex-service men by reason of war service or advancing years.

Your Committee is largely influenced in this recommendation by an invaluable tabulation of statistics on the subject, secured as a result of an extensive survey already undertaken under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Provincial Command, and for which assistance the Committee desires to express appreciation.

(a) That the Dominion Executive Council shall, immediately after the conclusion of the Convention, set up a special Unemployment Committee of three members whose duty it shall be to collect and co-ordinate all relevant information relating to unemployment of ex-service men, to collect information as to measures which have been adopted in other Countries, particularly Great Britain and Australia, and to prepare and submit to the Dominion Executive Council the information secured and definite conclusions for remedial action.

(b) That to assist such Committee in securing reliable data each Provincial Command be required to make a survey, through its Branches, of the unemployed ex-service men with a view to ascertaining the number affected and their capabilities for employment.

(c) That in order that such information may be definite and accurate all Branches, in areas where there are large numbers of unemployed, should be requested to carry out a survey of the unemployed ex-service men and, for that purpose, each such Branch should set up a Special Commission to interview individual ex-service men for the purpose of ascertaining particularly,-

(1) Name, Number, Rank, Unit, and Character of War Service;

(2) Age on enlistment;

(3) Present age;

(4) Vocational training;
(a) Pre-enlistment,
(b) Post-discharge,

(5) Nature of employment;
(a) Pre-enlistment,
(b) Post-discharge,

(6) Periods of unemployment since discharge;

(7) Service disability, if any;

(8) Medical fitness for employment and in what class of employment;

(9) General information.

To ensure proper grading as to medical fitness, which is the most important feature, the Commissions should have the assistance of competent medical men.

The Dominion Executive Council should,-

(d) When the information contained in the preceding paragraph is tabulated, cause it to be circulated to Provincial Commands which would then be charged with the responsibility, in co-operation with the Dominion Command, of enlisting the support of influential citizens in an endeavour to secure the absorption into industry of employable ex-service men.

(In making this recommendation, it is realized that this is going to be very difficult to do, but a sincere and widespread effort along the lines indicated is necessary for the success of the next step and as a demonstration of our good faith and willingness to serve.)

And the Dominion Executive shall,-

(e) Submit to the Government of the day the information secured and invite discussion as to ways and means of providing for ex-service men who, by age or infirmity, are incapable of being absorbed into industry and must, of necessity, in the absence of some comprehensive scheme, become public charges.

(f) To give full publicity to the information secured so that the public may know and be fully and adequately informed of the special needs of ex-service men.

(g) Utilize the information secured under the foregoing scheme as a basis of representations to the Government to secure for ex-service men in the proposed programme of public works,-

(a) An adequate quota for ex-service men,
(b) Preferential employment of British Subjects.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF -GENERAL:

Your Committee is of the opinion that the gravity of the situation is such as to demand immediate and drastic measures of a temporary nature that the cumulative effects of prolonged unemployment may not further menace the well-being of the entire community.

It is, therefore, recommended that this Dominion Convention of the Canadian Legion urge upon the Federal and Provincial Governments early ameliorative action with respect to the general problem of unemployment and relief, as indicated hereunder:-

(a) The promotion of a programme of necessary public works maintenance and development, of sufficient extent and character as to absorb all able-bodied unemployed persons at a scale of wages that will ensure decent living conditions;

(b) Pending promotion of a public works programme an immediate increase in the scale of relief, commensurate with increased living costs, and with uniform application in all cities, towns, and municipalities;

(c) Free medical, surgical, dental, and optical treatment for all recipients of unemployment relief and their families;

(d) That in the operation of work camps regarded as essential in connection with public works projects, a minimum wage of $1.10 per day be paid in addition to provision of food, shelter, and clothing;

(e) That more adequate and special provision be made for the protection of unemployed single women;

(f) That the Provincial Commands be requested to urge upon their respective Provincial Governments the necessity of protection for all unemployed persons against evictions and loss of their homes through foreclosure or tax sales.

4. SPREAD OF EMPLOYMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF WAGE STANDARDS:

Your Committee recommends that the Dominion Executive Council be instructed to urge upon the Federal Government the appointment of an Economic Advisory Council, including economists, statisticians and engineers of unquestioned integrity and ability. It is further proposed that such Council shall function in an advisory capacity to the Government, with the main object of co-relating all available data and preparing, as may be warranted by the facts, an outline of a planned economy under which,-

(a) Industry may effectively re-absorb human labour displaced by technological advancement.

(b) A national financial policy may be so determined as to properly relate distribution to production and enable such adjustment of the monetary system as will give paramount consideration to the economic needs of all the people.

Your Committee further recommends that the Convention endorse the following proposals in principle, and urge that same be brought under advisement by the Federal and Provincial Governments and all industrial interests, as well as the proposed Economic Advisory Council.

(a) That in order to spread available employment in industry, legislation be enacted to shorten hours of labour without reduction of properly established wage schedules, and that an immediate step be taken in this direction by the Federal and Provincial Governments as applicable to all public works and publicly owned transportation systems.

(b) That piece work and overtime be controlled by Government regulation so as to ensure maximum employment.

(c) That the educational age limit be raised, with adequate and free facilities for vocational training of the youth.

(d) That a general policy be instituted as regards Old Age Penions, superannuation, industrial pensions, etc., as may influence the general retirement of workers at the age of 55 years.

(e) That a rigid enforcement be given the application of minimum wage legislation.

(f) That sweat-shop conditions be abolished.

It is recommended,-

That the Federal Government be urged to enact legislation during the present session establishing a National Scheme of Unemployment Insurance.

5. EMPIRE TRADE RELATIONS:

That the Canadian Legion, in Convention assembled, does heartily approve of the policy enunciated by the Sixth Biennial Conference of the British Empire Service League, in the following terms:-

" That this Conference records with pleasure and satisfaction the success which has attended the efforts of certain constituent organizations to promote 'Trade within the Empire Days' and 'Empire Shopping Weeks', and urges all constituent organizations to encourage Branch and local activities in support of efforts such as these with a view to encouraging and augmenting Empire Trade.

That this Conference urges the constituent organizations in the Diminions overseas to advocate in every way an increased purchase of goods from the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, and further urges the Home Member organization to reciprocate by strongly advocating increased imports and sales of Empire produce in the Mother Country. And in pursuance of this hereby supports the policy advocated by the Canadian Legion in their letter dated 7th February, 1933, referring to the proposed Trade Delegation composed of prominent ex-service citizens, they will make an appeal to the British people on the following general basis:-

(a) That the Canadian Legion is representative of the old Canadian Corps, which did its best for King and Empire in the Great War.

(b) That large numbers of our men, who fought so well in the War, are to-day unemployed and many of them and their families are in danger of destitution. (Note: This applies equally to the large number of Imperial ex-service men who are now residents of Canada).

(c) That we are seeking a method of remedying this condition in such a way that all men who fought may be provided, at least, with the opportunity to earn a livelihood.

(d) That we believe the expansion of Canada's trade within the Empire and the attraction of Empire capital to Canada for the development of our resources provide the best immediate means of remedying the existing unemployment situation.

(e) That whilst not asking the British people, either as individuals, as a whole, to make any financial sacrifices for the benefit of Canada or Canadians, nevertheless we do appeal to them, in the name of the old comradeship and for the sake of those who are now afflicted with misfortune, that whenever they can buy Canadian goods and products of equal quality and price as the products of foreign Countries, they should give their preference to Canada; and wherever Canadian securities or Canadian opportunities for investment are offered, or are available, of equal stability and attractiveness with those offered by other Countries, then again Canada should receive preference.

And believing that the Canadian proposal should be extended throughout the Empire, hereby records its desire that each constituent Organization shall take steps to appoint similar Trade Commissions composed of ex-service citizens for the purpose of interchanging visits throughout the Empire with a view to the increase of Empire Trade."

and pledges the support of the Canadian Legion to make such policy effective.

AND FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that the incoming Dominion Executive Council be and is hereby instructed to study the principles in such resolutions set forth and to take such steps as may seem necessary, desirable, or expedient for the proper development of a campaign of education along the lines therein set forth.

AND FURTHER that the Canadian Legion will give every assistance to our Comrades in other parts of the Empire who may desire to proceed along similar lines, provided they also will agree to co-operate with Canada for the achievement of our common purpose.

6. GENERAL:

Your Committee submits for approval the following recommendations of a general character:-

(a) That the Dominion Government be requested to enact such amendments to the Naturalization Act, as will ensure that people living in Canada and earning a livelihood therein shall after a reasonable residence in Canada, either take out the necessary naturalization certificates or return to the country from whence they came; provided that these provisions shall not apply to ex-service men of His Majesty's Allies in the Great War.

(b) That all Government authorities and all other employers of labor be urged to discontinue the practice of dual employment, i.e., husband and wife both in lucrative positions, in order that as many families as possible may be sustained.

(c) That Provincial Commands be requested to urge upon Provincial and Municipal Authorities the adoption of a policy, ensuring that, in the purchase of coal and other staple commodities under relief schemes, preference, when practicable, be given first to the products of Canadian industries; secondly, to the products of Empire industries.

Further resolutions of a general nature have been referred to the Dominion Executive Council for attention and the necessary action.

7. ECONOMIC POLICY:

Your Committee have examined a number of carefully prepared and comprehensive plans of economic reform, and desires to commend the public-spirited and painstaking endeavour of those members who recognize the necessity of national progress toward higher social and economic ideals. It is recognized, however, by your Committee, that the Canadian Legion has heretofore adhered to a strictly non-partisan policy and on that basis has commanded the support of men of divergent political and economic views. This has, necessarily, impelled the Committee to exercise caution in advancing recommendations likely to expose the Organization to unscrupulous exploitation for partisan political purposes, and it therefore recommends:-

(a) That the Convention express its sincere appreciation of the thought and consideration which Branches and Members have given to economic problems and possible solutions, believing as we do that full discussion of such questions by earnest and sincere men must undoubtedly result in a quickening of the national conscience and the creation of a desire for a National policy which will provide for all classes in our Community the opportunity to live decently and independently.

(b) That under existing conditions it is inadvisable to give specific approval to any definite economic theory or policy lest misunderstanding arise as to the non-partisan aims and objects of the Organization.

(c) That it is the desire of the Convention to impress strongly upon the general membership the necessity for the solution of our major economic problems, and to urge upon them the desirability of giving a lead on every occasion in the creation of an atmosphere of peace, good-will and national unity.

(d) That encouragement be given to the general membership to form themselves into study groups or other forms of voluntary organization for educational purposes to examine questions of monetary reform and related subjects;

(e) That a small standing Committee be appointed by the Dominion Executive Council to receive, edit, and make available for all Provincial Commands, Branches, and Economic Study Groups, a symposium of all the various plans for economic reform recieved by this Committee, and such other plans as may be advanced from time to time;

(f) That facilities be provided by the Provincial Commands, enabling all such activity to be fully reported upon to the Committee suggested that a more definite policy in this regard may be formulated for the guidance of the next Dominion Convention.

8. LEGION RESPONSIBILITY and PLAN OF ACTION:

Your Committee recommends:-

(a) That the Canadian Legion should wholeheartedly co-operate in National, Provincial, and Community endeavour to relieve unemployment distress;

(b) That all Commands and Branches be urged to make a thorough survey of unemployment conditions within their respective areas, and the results achieved by relief measures applicable therein with the object of attaining uniformity of administrative policy, and that they may be prepared to competently deal with emergent issues;

(c) That registration of ex-service men be undertaken in each community, and such records established as will enable proper advancement and placement in employment that may offer in public works projects;

(d) That all units cultivate a spirit of co-operation with employers of labour with a view to placing every man in a job for which his capabilities fit him;

(e) That, in view of the gravity of the situation, the Dominion Executive Council be urged to wait upon the Federal Cabinet without delay and present the views of this Convention respecting unemployment and kindred subjects, and report results of such interview to all Provincial Commands;

(f) That a selected number of delegates from each Provincial Command be requested to interview the members of Parliament from their respective Provinces, upon adjournment of the Convention and before departure from Ottawa, with regard to the legislative programme of the Legion;

(g) That all Branches be definitely requested to communicate with the members of Parliament from their respective constituencies, supporting the legislative aims of the Legion on the major issues and requesting information as to their activities in the matter;

(h) That arrangements be made by which mass meetings of ex-service men may be held in all centres upon summons of the Dominion President in the event of any emergency, to publicly support his presentation of the views of the Canadian Legion.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee on Unemployment, comprised as hereunder:--

C. G. MacNeil	British Columbia	Chairman
J. Allen	Alberta	Secretary
P. J. Philpott	Saskatchewan	
T. H. Wilson	Manitoba	
C. O'Leary	Ontario	
T. J. Devlin	Quebec	
L. A. Marsereau	New Brunswick	
C. Gillis	Nova Scotia	
B. W. Robinson	Prince Edward Island	
W. T. House	Tuberculous Veterans' Section	
D. Morgan	Imperial Veterans' Section	

C.G. MacNeil

CHAIRMAN.

Liberal literature

D 30024

The Record of the Government

A government must be judged by its record.

On its performance the present government must stand or fall.

The first of the Bennett promises was to cure unemployment; "work, not doles," was the slogan of the campaign of 1930.

Has the promise been kept?

A report submitted to the House of Commons on March 22nd last contains this statement:

	Heads of families receiving relief
Jan. 1933	258,298
Feb. 1933	276,468

One year later the record stood:

Jan. 1934	260,159
Feb. 1934	267,853

There are over 1,250,000 of all classes receiving relief.

Despite the fact that world conditions, according to the League of Nations, have improved, the change in Canada has been scarcely noticeable.

The index number of employment in manufacturing stood at 113.8 in July, 1930, the date of the election—it fell to 84.9 the following July—stood at only 82.6 in July of the next year and for the year averaged only 81.4—32.1 points lower than the average of 1930. And yet the government of Canada is spending millions to provide employment.

"Blasting"

The government promised markets for the farmers and total exports of agricultural products fell from $368,700,000 in 1930 to $202,900,000 in 1933.

Prices have fallen—fallen sharply. The index number of farm prices at 100 in 1926, dropped to 53.3 in December last—prices were almost cut in two.

But the price of manufactured products did not fall by an equivalent amount—manufactured products dropped only 28.1% while prices of farm produce fell 46.7%. No wonder the purchasing power of the farmer fell.

Debts

Debt of Canada Under Two Governments

Debt Reduction Under Liberals

Fiscal Year	
1928	$50,900,000
1929	71,300,000
1930	47,700,000

Debt Increases Under Conservatives

1931	$ 83,800,000
1932	114,200,000
1933	223,200,000

In three years a debt increase of $421,200,000 under the Conservatives.

A debt decrease of $169,900,000 in three years under the Liberals.

Tax Burdens

This means heavier tax burdens imposed on an already over-taxed people.

The situation demands a new deal for the people of South Oxford—for the people of Canada.

Trade has been strangled by the Conservative policy—Trade will be liberated by the Liberals.

Export of Canadian products fell from $1,209,000,000 in 1929 to $537,000,000 in 1933 (Calendar years in both cases).

Freedom is needed to expand trade—trade can be and will be expanded under the Liberals.

A vote for A. S. Rennie is a vote for a new deal for the farmers and increased prosperity in the towns.

VOTE FOR A. S. RENNIE

Facts published as an advertisement by the Liberal Committee of South Oxford in support of A. S. Rennie, Liberal Candidate for the Federal Constituency of South Oxford.

Tillsonburg News Presses

D30025

Liberation of Trade Will Bring Prosperity to Canadian Farms

The Liberal party believes that trade is the basis of industrial and commercial development, and that Canada needs trade.

It will promote TRADE WITH ALL NATIONS and negotiate trade agreements with any countries willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis.

It will ABOLISH the extravagant INCREASES IN THE TARIFF made by the present administration, which have had the effect of strangling trade, exploiting consumers and robbing railways of business.

It will ABOLISH ALL UNWARRANTED EXTRA TAXES on imports, such as exchange and dumping duties, as imposed by the present administration.

It will end the making and altering of tariffs by executive action.

It will substitute STABILITY FOR UNCERTAINTY in the administration of customs laws.

It will continue the Liberal policy of BRITISH PREFERENCE by a percentage reduction in existing tariffs rather than by a percentage increase against foreign countries in existing tariffs.

It will grant to British imports a real preference.

Liberation of Internal Trade

The Liberal party will seek to END ARTIFICIAL PRICE CONTROL and agreements in restraint of trade. Price fixing agreements restrict and hamper trade internally. The internal trade of our country has become honeycombed and enmeshed by secret understandings and agreements.

Development of Primary Industries

The Liberal party by its policies, will continue to further the development of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fisheries by effecting REDUCTIONS IN THE COSTS OF PRODUCTION of Canada's basic products and by obtaining WIDER MARKETS therefor, by encouraging export trade, and by state assistance in the marketing of natural products.

Unemployment of First Concern

The Liberal party believes unemployment is Canada's most urgent national problem. It would deal with the present emergency conditions through A REPRESENTATIVE NATIONAL COMMISSION, which would co-operate with the provinces and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief and in an endeavor to provide work for the unemployed.

BUT—

permanent improvement of present conditions can come only from increasing freedom of exchange among nations leading inevitably to the broadening of trade, the reduction of our tax burdens and a vast improvement in the employment situation. Increased trade provided employment in 1928 and 1929—it will do it again as soon as trade obstructions are broken down.

A vote for Rennie is a vote for the Liberation of Canadian trade—a vote for improved conditions. Hear Mr. Rennie and other speakers at Brownsville, Thursday, at Ingersoll and Tillsonburg and Norwich on Saturday. W. L. Mackenzie King speaks at Ingersoll Saturday, and Mr. Lapointe at Tillsonburg.

VOTE FOR A. S. RENNIE

Tillsonburg News Presses

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
48	186	Chronological Files	Aug. 1939	D 28477 - D 28680	
49	187	Chronological Files	Aug. 1939	D 28681 - D 29113	
49	188	Chronological Files	Sept. 1939	D 29114 - D 29352	
50	189	Chronological Files	Oct. 1939	D 29353 - D 29805	
50	190	Chronological Files	Nov.-Dec. 1939	D 29806 - D 29946	
St. Laurent Files, 1934-1939 - Chronological Subject List					
51		Weddings	Feb. 1934	D 29946 A - D 29955	
51		Toronto Centennial. Speeches outside Parliament	Mar. 1934	D 29956 - D 29993	
51		Dominion Convention. Speeches outside Parliament	Mar. 1934	D 29994 - D 30025	
51		South Oxford - By-election. Speeches outside Parliament	Apr. 1934	D 30026 - D 30132	

D30026

Sports and Financial News In Second Section

The Globe.

THE WEATHER
Probabilities: Moderate winds; fair, with stationary or a little higher temperature.
(For detailed weather report see Page 3.)
Sun rises at 5.33 a.m. and sets at 7.03 p.m.

VOL. XCI. NUMBER 26,305. * TORONTO, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1934. *Established 1844* 18 PAGES

Smashing Liberal Victory in South Oxford

It's a Jolt for Conservatives and They Don't Pretend It Isn't

Wild Cheering Among Victors In Ottawa House

Government Forces Are Glum, But Say, "No Election"

PREMIER IS SILENT

Followers Cheer Mr. King—Opposition Elated by News

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

OTTAWA, April 16. — To the skirl of the bagpipes and amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm, Liberals in Parliament tonight celebrated the South Oxford by-election victory. The news that Hon. Donald Sutherland, the old Tory war-horse, had been vanquished by more than a thousand arrived during the dinner hour, and cheers for Rennie, the Liberal victor, resounded through the corridors.

Rejoicing Liberals.

Tam Reid, the New Westminster piper, was immediately surrounded by the rejoicing Liberals, who marched back and forth through the halls of Parliament to the stirring strains of Scottish music.

Even French-Canadians and Sassenachs, who pretend not to enjoy the bagpipes, joined in the demonstration.

At 8 o'clock the division bells summoned the Commoners to the Green Chamber for the night sitting of the House, and the piper marched at the head of threescore jubilant Liberals through the private lobby to the very door of the Chamber. The highland music drowned out the speech of Hon. Peter Heenan, former Minister of Labor, who was bitterly assailing the Government's unemployment relief measure for the fifteenth time.

While Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and his Liberal followers acclaimed the South Oxford result as another indication that the Bennett Government no longer possesses the confidence of the country, the Conservatives frankly admitted the reverse was a serious one. Defeat of Hon. Donald Sutherland, it was said in the Government lobby, was due to the undercurrent of discontent in the country over economic conditions.

Prime Minister Is Silent.

The Prime Minister declined to make any comment on the result, although he took it philosophically. He takes the position that he will be glad to relinquish the duties and responsibilities of office when the time comes, if that is the verdict of the Canadian people. Since August, 1930, he has

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

STRIKES IN FRANCE ARE HALF-HEARTED

School Teachers March in Paris—Service Halts Are Brief

TWENTY-NINE ARRESTED

(Associated Press Cable.)

Paris, April 16.—Strong police precautions against disorders attending a "national protest day" over Civil Service pay-cuts proved unnecessary today, when the scheduled demonstrations fizzled out and the Doumergue Government was credited with another victory in its drive toward fiscal stability.

Telegraph service was tied up two hours; telephone service was partly out three hours; these services were disrupted an hour in Marseilles, Lille, Lyons, Toulon and Rennes—but the

New Record Made

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

BROCKVILLE, April 16.—Captain A. W. Massey of Oak Island has hung up a record this season for crossings on the ice between Chippewa Bay and the island which is expected to stand for a good many years to come. Captain Massey stated last week that when he made his final trip on April 4 it made 143 consecutive days that he had been able to drive his car across the ice bridge. He has used a sedan weighing 4,300 pounds in making the mile-and-a-half crossings.

WHEAT ADVISERS DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR JUNE PARLEY

Suggest Prices and Devise Plans for Greater Consumption

REDUCES PRODUCTION

(Canadian Press Cable.)

Rome, April 16.—The world wheat conference completed its main work today with adoption of a United States motion for more cuts in wheat production.

Before the afternoon meeting of the Wheat Advisory Commission the United States delegation took the ground that if the world wheat market is to be relieved of the surplus that has overhung it for some years production must be reduced much more than it is at present proposed to do. Otherwise the trouble would only recur in the future.

The United States idea is that minimum price schemes, denaturing of wheat, reduction of flour-milling percentages and the like are all of less importance than cutting down production. The Commission, adopting this motion, decided to place further measures to reduce production on the agenda of its June meeting in London. It is expected that at that time the Americans will submit definite proposals on ways and means of still further reducing acreage.

Will Meet Today.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow to polish off final details of the reports, and the meeting will conclude tomorrow night.

The conference has these achievements to its credit:

Agreement on a definite plan for maintaining a minimum price for exported wheat. Further definite prices for various grades were suggested tentatively today, the actual prices to be established by a committee of experts in London from month to month, providing, of course, the Governments represented approve the plan.

A report has been drawn up on denaturing quantities of wheat to render it unfit for human consumption. As present trade in denatured wheat is wholly internal, the report is only in general terms and will be discussed again at subsequent meetings.

Another agreement has been drawn up on flour milling restrictions, aimed at raising the percentage extracted from wheat and thereby raising the flour content of bread. Here again the commission decided merely to pass the report along for subsequent discussion

French Plan Discussed.

Another report covers the French proposal that wheat-exporting nations give tariff concessions in return tor guarantees of importers to cut their production. This also is forwarded to the Governments represented without definite recommendation, as outside the scope of the conference.

The minimum-price scheme remains the biggest achievement of the conference, ranking equal to the London agreement on restriction of exports, to which it is intended as a supplement and without which, of course, it cannot be put into operation.

While the prices to be fixed remain to be determined by the London committee that is proposed, the report of the present conference suggests tentative levels 5 or 10 per cent. higher than present prices, based on cost, insurance and freight, delivered at Liverpool.

These prices include $6.35 per quarter of 480 pounds for Canadian Northern No. 2, with corresponding

LIBERAL LEADER INDICATES METHOD OF B.N.A. REVISION

To Have Dominion Assume Social Legislation by Agreement Favored

WARNING BY MARCIL

Leaders in Commons Engage in Angry Controversy

(By E. GEORGE SMITH.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 16.—With Liberal and Conservative political chieftains in Quebec declaiming against Prime Minister Bennett's heralded constitutional change which is to relieve the Provinces of certain legislative rights, French Canada's voice was raised for the first time in the Commons today against arbitrary tampering with Confederation pacts.

Hon. Charles Marcil, veteran Liberal Parliamentarian from Bona Venture riding, in Quebec, was the spokesman. Without Quebec's acquiescence, declared Mr. Marcil, there could have been no Confederation. Quebec had always kept her agreements both in letter and in spirit. While the British North America Act was not the law of the Medes and Persians, in his opinion, it could only be amended "with the consent of the Provinces because it was enacted with their consent and under the rules of any game no contract can be changed without the consent of the parties interested."

Mr. King Approves.

The constitutional controversy loomed large again in debate on the relief bill with the return of Right Hon. Mackenzie King to his seat in the House. Expressing gladness at Premier Bennett's announcement of impending constitutional change, the Liberal Leader nevertheless aroused Premier Bennett to sarcastic accusation of self-flattery by charging that the Premier had been emulating a prior utterance of Mr. King's.

Ill-feeling became even more marked between the leaders when Mr. King went on to charge the Conservative chieftain and party with "trying to raise prejudice against the Province of Quebec." Hon. Robert J. Manion shot back the retort "nonsense," but Mr. King went on: "They are trying to bring that about by having it assumed that Quebec is going to be unfavorable to the amendment of the B.N.A."

"The ministry opposite," Mr. King charged, "are desirous of having it

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

New Nazi Warships Explained as Built For Crews' Safety

Germany Replies to Britain's Request for Reasons Behind Recent Heavy Increases in Army, Navy and Air Appropriations

PLANES CHIEFLY FOR DEFENSES

(Canadian Press Cable.)

London, April 16.—(Via Havas.) — Text of the German note to Great Britain, in reply to the inquiry made by Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador in Berlin, regarding the reasons for the increase in Germany's army, navy and air appropriations, was published here today.

The note is signed by Konstantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, and addressed to Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary.

The text follows:

The German army budget for 1934-35, recently published, totalled 654,000,000 marks, representing an increase of 172,000,000 marks over the preceding year.

This increase in expenditures was necessary for the transformation of the Reichswehr into a short-term service.

Inclusion of this amount in the budget also is due to the present state of negotiations regarding the disarmament question.

The Naval Budget amounting to 236,000,000 marks, represents an increase of about 50,000,000 marks over the last budget.

Ships Are Obsolete.

This increase is due to the growing expenditures created by the rational modernization of ships, which, for a long time, have become obsolete, and whose replacement could not any longer be delayed, principally because of the safety of the crews.

The Air Budget cannot be considered as armament budget. It is rather a budget for air transport and aerial defense.

Air transport estimates provide 160,000,000 marks, compared to 77,000,000 marks in the preceding budget.

These increases are due to replacement of obsolete aeroplanes, and also for the Lufthansa, private German air transport service, which, as in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

Free Debate

(By E. GEORGE SMITH.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

OTTAWA, April 16. — The Government will call off the Whips in the impending debate on the Senate hospital sweepstakes bill, and members will be permitted to vote as their consciences dictate.

Premier Bennett today gave the Commons intimation of the "free-for-all" which is to be allowed to take place upon the contentious measure when he said: "The Government proposes leaving the matter entirely to the members, without any indication of the Government's view in respect to what action should be taken."

He suggested that a day be set aside next week for full discussion of the bill, which, the Speaker announced, was sponsored by Mr. Fraser of Cariboo.

BOARD TO CONTROL ALBERTA INDUSTRY UNDER NEW LAW

Power to Fix Wages and Enforce Acts Vested in Three Men

TERMED MODIFIED NRA

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Edmonton, April 16. — Regulation of Alberta's trade and industry was virtually assured tonight under terms of a bill which received third reading in the Legislature.

Setting of a Department of Trade and Industry, and making provision for "business codes" to cover industries, the bill's passage through the House ended today. It now awaits proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, whereupon it will become law.

Form of NRA.

The bill, giving Alberta a sort of modified NRA, regulates wages, conditions of labor and prices of products in industries. Consumers will be protected from abuses under the new act. An advisory board of three will be formed, whose task will be to look after the consumers' interests, Premier J. E. Brownlee announced.

The industrial bill is divided into four sections. It was explained this was done in case the Dominion Government might question the section covering business codes.

Sweeping powers will be vested in the board of three, a minor edition of British Columbia's Economic Council for the administration of the Special Powers Act. Under this act the Government of the Coast Province retains the power of the Legislature during the period between sessions.

An Industrial Relations Board is charged, among other things, with administering old and new legislation relating to industry, labor and working conditions in British Columbia. It is closely linked with the "new deal" proram.

Control of Industry.

The board has powe rto fix wages, make regulations and enforce the acts. Under blanket legislation, the board may set wage scales in industries in which there is no minimum wage, draft wage scales.

Conservation and utilization of the Province's resources and plans to increase markets for British Columbia are among other subjects scheduled for consideration.

BEACHVILLE WOMAN IS FOUND DROWNED

New Scenic Highway In Niagara District Planned by Ontario

Premier Henry Visits Ottawa to Discuss Project—Will Be Satisfied With Ten to Fifeen Majority, He Says

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 16.—Development of a 90-mile scenic driveway system in the Niagara district is one of the improvement projects which Hon. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, has in mind. Mr. Henry was in the Federal Capital today discussing unemployment relief problems with Prime Minister Bennett and Hon. Wesley A. Gordon, Minister of Labor. He is a member of the Niagara Parks Board.

Construction of the proposed boulevard skirting the Niagara River and the Welland Ship Canal would be undertaken jointly by the Federal and Provincial authorities. Starting at Fort Erie, the new highway would follow the Canadian shore of the Niagara River down to the great cataract and on to Niagara-on-the-Lake, where it is proposed to develop a public park at Forts George and Mississauga. The

New Use for Plow

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

MOOSE JAW, April 16. — A giant snowplow was put to a new use on the Expanse, Sask., Subdivision of the Canadian Pacific Railway over the week-end, when from one to two feet of fine sand and top soil, blown by high winds, blocked the tracks. It is the first occasion in this district where a plow has been pressed into service to combat the soil-drifting.

to let the newspapermen in on the secret of the election date. "Possibly this summer," was the most he would concede, and he thought it would be more pleasant to discuss the issues of the campaign in the open air. So Ontario may vote when the hay is new mown or the roses are in bloom. There will be picnics under the trees and at the lake as Ontario's statesmen expound the merits of their beer policy.

Expansion of hydro-electric development on the Ottawa River was visualized by the Premier. "There is

William G. Medd Loses Convention In South Huron

Present Member Defeated on First Ballot at Hensall

EX-WARDEN IS CHOSEN

James Ballantyne to Be Opposition Candidate in Election

(Special and C.P. Despatches.)

NOMINATIONS YESTERDAY.

HURON SOUTH—James Ballantyne, chosen at a joint Liberal-Progressive convention, but it was announced beforehand that the convention choice would run as an independent, representing all those opposed to the Henry Administration.

PORT ARTHUR—D. A. Clark, Conservative.

Hensall, April 16.—Despite repeated requests from the platform that the beer and wine question was not and should not be made an issue in the present Provincial election campaign, Liberals and Progressives of South Huron, in joint convention at Hensall today, when balloting time arrived, promptly proceeded to divide into "wet" and "dry" camps, and amid much noise and confusion ultimately chose James Ballantyne, Reeve of Usborne Township and ex-Warden of Huron County, as their candidate. W. G. Medd, Progressive, who has represented South Huron in the last two Legislatures, and who voted against the beer and wine bill in the House, was defeated on the first ballot. J. H. Scott of Seaforth, also a "dry," was defeated by Mr. Ballantyne on the final ballot by 80 votes. The result is a big surprise and a decided upset.

With glorious spring weather prevailing, the Town Hall was filled to overflowing. Liberals, Progressive, representatives of temperance organizations, and some Conservatives, to the number of over 500. It was announced at the outset that the choice of the convention would run as an "independent, representing all those opposed to the Henry Administration."

Not Temperance Man.

While balloting was proceeding for the final choice, Mr. Ballantyne, who in a previous speech had avoided reference to the liquor question, was asked from the audience to declare his stand on this issue. An uproar followed, sections of the audience shouting to Mr. Ballantyne to keep his seat and his silence. In the midst of the confusion he stepped forward and said: "I am not just what you would call a temperance man, but I think this bill will be repealed if public sentiment is against it. I will do what I think is right. As for myself, I can take a drink or leave it alone."

After this pronouncement demands were made for a new ballot, as some wished to change their votes, but a motion to bring this about was defeated. After the result of the final ballot was announced Messrs. Scott and Medd moved and seconded that the choice be made unanimous, Mr. Medd making personal reservations.

Rev. J. W. Down of Exeter, President of the Temperance Federation of South Huron, rising at this point, said he had interviewed Mr. Ballantyne during the voting, and had told him he would have to be more specific in his attitude on the liquor question if he was to have temperance support.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

Most Ancient Golf Club Loses Oldest Professional

Andrew Kirkcaldy of St. Andrews, Scotland, Dies in Seventy-fifth Year — Won First Important Tournament Forty Years Ago

(Associated Press Cable.)

St. Andrew's, Scotland, April 16.—

ago, Kirkaldy was a prominent figure on the British Isles. Forty years ago he won his first important tournament, the Irish open championship. He finished in the first ten in the British open seven times, tying for first place in 1899 and losing in the play-offs. In 1904, 1905, 1909 and 1910, he played on the Scottish side against England in a series of professional matches. Kirkaldy's golf feats included four holes-in-one, two on the eleventh and

Rennie Elected By 1,530 Majority Over Sutherland

TRIUMPHANT



A. S. RENNIE,
Liberal Candidate in South Oxford Federal Vote, Who Was Elected Yesterday by a Huge Majority, Exceeding 1,500.

Decisive Win Gives Opposition Candidate Greatest Lead in History of Riding — Parades and Processions Manifest Liberal Rejoicing

PRINCIPAL TOWNS DIVIDED VOTES

(Special and C.P. Despatches.)

INGERSOLL, April 16. — Almon Secord Rennie, carrying the Liberal standard in a by-election considered of such importance that leading figures of both of the old parties took a hand in the campaign, tonight was elected to the House of Commons with the largest majority South Oxford ever gave a candidate for Federal office.

Fills Vacant Seat.

The electors named Mr. Rennie to fill the seat made vacant by the death last year of Thomas M. Cayley, Liberal. Mr. Cayley had twice defeated Hon. Donald Sutherland, who was a Minister without portfolio in the Meighen Government. But he never downed the former Minister so decisively as Mr. Rennie did today.

Mr. Rennie, besides being a leading businessman of Tillsonburg, is prominent in Ontario fraternal circles. He is a Past Grand Master of Ontario Oddfellowship, and during his term in that office established wide connections in the Order throughout the Province. He conducts a retail shoe business in Tillsonburg. A prominent churchman, he was a vigorous fighter for Union in 1926, when his own congregation in Tillsonburg was split asunder by the division. His wife is active in the social life of the town and district, and he has a grown-up family. He has made no previous venture into Provincial politics.

Straight Party Fight.

Complete returns from the 63 polls gave the Liberal a majority of 1,530 in the straight two-man fight. The figures were: Rennie, 6,693; Sutherland, 5,163. Not in the twenty general and by-elections that have been held in South Oxford's 67-year history was so large a majority of votes amassed by any candidate.

In the short, hot campaign that preceded voting, Government and Liberal strong men swept into the constituency with support for the rivals. Three Cabinet Ministers took the platform on behalf of Mr. Sutherland and Right Hon. Mackenzie King himself led the Liberal charge.

Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of National Defense; Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, addressed gatherings at several points in the constituency on behalf of the Conservative candidate, who represented South Oxford in the Federal House from 1911 to 1925.

The Conservatives rested on their oars after a series of meetings last Friday night. But Mr. King and Hon. Ernest Lapoint, former Minister of Justice, kept the Liberal campaign on the move until Saturday night. Other prominent Liberal speakers during the campaign were Hon. J. C. Elliott, former Minister of Public Works, and Mitchell Hepburn, Leader of the Ontario Liberals.

Majority of 55.

In the last general election the late Mr. Cayley defeated Mr. Sutherland by the narrow margin of 55 votes. In 1926 he had won by a majority of 700. The only Conservative candidate who ever represented South Oxford, Mr. Sutherland was conceded a good chance by his supporters of triumphing again.

But as soon as the polls closed and scattered returns were received here, Mr. Rennie was the leader. Returns from the first reporting polls gave the Liberal a slight margin, and his lead increased rapidly as the constituency's heavy vote for the Opposition party in the House became known.

When returns were in from 53 polls,

It's Certain Now Liberals to Win, Asserts Hepburn

Toryism Can't Be Saved From Destruction, He Declares

TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

St. Thomas, April 16.—"The victory of A. S. Rennie in the South Oxford by-election today is most significant," Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., Ontario Liberal Leader, told an overflow audience in this city this evening. "It probably means a certain victory for the Liberal forces in the coming Provincial election, and may hasten the Federal election by one year.

"Mr. Bennett has now suffered five defeats in by-elections. If he is sincere in his desire to do the right thing by the people of Canada and to give them what they want, if he wishes to uphold the principles of democratic government, he should appeal to the people without further delay and see if they want him to continue in office.

"I think that the people of South Oxford today have exemplified very well the feeling that exists all over Canada."

Wild Acclaim.

The news of the Liberal victory in the South Oxford contest was received with wild acclaim at tonight's meeting, and was regarded by the speakers as a whole as a definite forecast of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

1 of/de

In Ottawa House

Government Forces Are Glum, But Say, "No Election"

PREMIER IS SILENT

Followers Cheer Mr. King—Opposition Elated by News

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(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

STRIKES IN FRANCE ARE HALF-HEARTED

School Teachers March in Paris—Service Halts Are Brief

TWENTY-NINE ARRESTED

(Associated Press Cable.)

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Telegraph service was tied up two hours; telephone service was partly out three hours; these services were disrupted an hour in Marseilles, Lille, Lyons, Toulon and Rennes—but the walkout was considered nevertheless a failure.

About 1,000 teachers played hide and seek with Paris police and staged a demonstration all their own near the City Hall. They appeared suddenly from side streets, singing the "International" and shouting against Premier Doumergue's pay-reduction decrees. Thirty were arrested.

Authorities were stationed at post-offices and other public buildings, but they had little to do. Telegraph employees who struck for a few minutes each day last week were idle two hours today, then returned to their instruments.

Waterworks employees were an hour late to their jobs. Workers in Government tobacco factories loafed an hour—enjoying the beautiful spring day.

Premier Doumergue was unmoved.

the island which is expected to stand for a good many years to come. Captain Massey stated last week that when he made his final trip on April 4 it made 143 consecutive days that he had been able to drive his car across the ice bridge. He has used a sedan weighing 4,300 pounds in making the mile-and-a-half crossings.

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Rome, April 16.—The world wheat conference completed its main work today with adoption of a United States motion for more cuts in wheat production.

Before the afternoon meeting of the Wheat Advisory Commission the United States delegation took the ground that if the world wheat market is to be relieved of the surplus that has overhung it for some years production must be reduced much more than it is at present proposed to do. Otherwise the trouble would only recur in the future.

The United States idea is that minimum price schemes, denaturing of wheat, reduction of flour-milling percentages and the like are all of less importance than cutting down production. The Commission, adopting this motion, decided to place further measures to reduce production on the agenda of its June meeting in London. It is expected that at that time the Americans will submit definite proposals on ways and means of still further reducing acreage.

Will Meet Today.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow to polish off final details of the reports, and the meeting will conclude tomorrow night.

The conference has these achievements to its credit:

Agreement on a definite plan for maintaining a minimum price for exported wheat. Further definite prices for various grades were suggested tentatively today, the actual prices to be established by a committee of experts in London from month to month, providing, of course, the Governments represented approve the plan.

A report has been drawn up on denaturing quantities of wheat to render it unfit for human consumption. As present trade in denatured wheat is wholly internal, the report is only in general terms and will be discussed again at subsequent meetings.

Another agreement has been drawn up on flour milling restrictions, aimed at raising the percentage extracted from wheat and thereby raising the flour content of bread. Here again the Commission decided merely to pass the report along for subsequent discussion.

French Plan Discussed.

Another report covers the French proposal that wheat-exporting nations give tariff concessions in return for guarantees of importers to cut their production. This also is forwarded to the Governments represented without definite recommendation, as outside the scope of the conference.

The minimum-price scheme remains the biggest achievement of the conference, ranking equal to the London agreement on restriction of exports, to which it is intended as a supplement and without which, of course, it cannot be put into operation.

While the prices to be fixed remain to be determined by the London committee that is proposed, the report of the present conference suggests tentative levels 5 or 10 per cent. higher than present prices, based on cost, insurance and freight, delivered at Liverpool.

These prices include $6.35 per quarter of 480 pounds for Canadian Northern No. 2, with corresponding prices for the standard wheat of various nations, ranging down to $4.32 for German best grade.

The recommendation to Governments on denaturing wheat will be only general, because of many obstacles at present. It has to be determined whether an export business could be developed in the "colored wheat," and whether prejudices of poultry farmers could be overcome—the poultry themselves are said to like it.

Denatured Wheat Problem.

The question also arises, whether denatured wheat is to be counted in or to be additional to the export quotas determined at London, and, further, what compensation should be allowed for the value lost in denaturing.

The chief supporters of the denaturing project say that it might be used to cut world stocks. The

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7.)

To Have Dominion Assume Social Legislation by Agreement Favored

WARNING BY MARCIL

Leaders in Commons Engage in Angry Controversy

(By E. GEORGE SMITH.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 16.—With Liberal and Conservative political chieftains in Quebec declaiming against Prime Minister Bennett's heralded constitutional change which is to relieve the Provinces of certain legislative rights, French Canada's voice was raised for the first time in the Commons today against arbitrary tampering with Confederation pacts.

Hon. Charles Marcil, veteran Liberal Parliamentarian from Bona Venture riding, in Quebec, was the spokesman. Without Quebec's acquiescence, declared Mr. Marcil, there could have been no Confederation. Quebec had always kept her agreements both in letter and in spirit. While the British North America Act was not the law of the Medes and Persians, in his opinion, it could only be amended "with the consent of the Provinces because it was enacted with their consent and under the rules of any game no contract can be changed without the consent of the parties interested."

Mr. King Approves.

The constitutional controversy loomed large again in debate on the relief bill with the return of Right Hon. Mackenzie King to his seat in the House. Expressing gladness at Premier Bennett's announcement of impending constitutional change, the Liberal Leader nevertheless aroused Premier Bennett to sarcastic accusation of self-flattery by charging that the Premier had been emulating a prior utterance of Mr. King's.

Ill-feeling became even more marked between the leaders when Mr. King went on to charge the Conservative chieftain and party with "trying to raise prejudice against the Province of Quebec." Hon. Robert J. Manion shot back the retort "nonsense," but Mr. King went on: "They are trying to bring that about by having it assumed that Quebec is going to be unfavorable to the amendment of the B.N.A."

"The ministry opposite," Mr. King charged, "are desirous of having it

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New Scenic Highway In Niagara District Planned by Ontario

Premier Henry Visits Ottawa to Discuss Project—Will Be Satisfied With Ten to Fifeen Majority, He Says

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 16.—Development of a 90-mile scenic driveway system in the Niagara district is one of the improvement projects which Hon. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, has in mind. Mr. Henry was in the Federal Capital today discussing unemployment relief problems with Prime Minister Bennett and Hon. Wesley A. Gordon, Minister of Labor. He is a member of the Niagara Parks Board.

Construction of the proposed boulevard skirting the Niagara River and the Welland Ship Canal would be undertaken jointly by the Federal and Provincial authorities. Starting at Fort Erie, the new highway would follow the Canadian shore of the Niagara River down to the great cataract and on to Niagara-on-the-Lake, where it is proposed to develop a public park at Forts George and Mississauga. The highway would then follow the shore of Lake Ontario to the Welland Ship Canal, and back along the bank of the canal to Lake Erie.

There is one practical difficulty in the way. Near one of the old Niagara forts there is a rifle range whose targets are located on the shores of Lake Ontario. The road could be diverted at this point if the rifle range is to remain there. Premier Henry discussed his scheme today with Major-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Chief of the General Staff, who has charge of certain Federal unemployment relief projects, such as the Trans-Canada Airway System. The Ontario Premier dined tonight with Prime Minister Bennett.

Premier Henry was optimistic about the improvement of economic conditions in Ontario. He said that not more than 400,000 men, women and children in the Province were now receiving relief, while, when the depression was at its worst, there were more than 500,000 Ontario people receiving Government assistance.

Premier Henry will be satisfied if he comes back with a majority of ten to fifteen seats in the new Legislature of ninety members, he told newspapermen.

It would be easier and simpler for the Government to carry on with a smaller majority, the Ontario Premier explained, because, "when there is a more even division of parties, you can always get more work out of the average member." Mr. Henry had a majority of 58 in the last Legislature.

While the Cabinet goes to the country with solid ranks, the Premier admitted there may be some rearrangement of portfolios after the election.

Premier Henry smilingly declined to let the newspapermen in on the secret of the election date. "Possibly this summer," was the most he would concede, and he thought it would be more pleasant to discuss the issues of the campaign in the open air. So Ontario may vote when the hay is new mown or the roses are in bloom. There will be picnics under the trees and at the lake as Ontario's statesmen expound the merits of their beer policy.

Expansion of hydro-electric development on the Ottawa River was visualized by the Premier. "There is room for a large development at Carillon Falls," said Mr. Henry, "and above Chats Falls there are places where power could be developed." Delay in the ratification of the St. Lawrence waterways treaty meant that the Ontario Hydro Commission would have to look to the Ottawa River rather than the St. Lawrence. Even on the Ottawa River there would have to be co-operation with the Province of Quebec, as the Ottawa is an interprovincial stream.

Mr. Henry said that the Hydro's present contracts for power would take care of Ontario's requirements until 1937 or 1938. Under the agreement with the Dominion Government respecting the St. Lawrence waterways project, Ontario was to receive 400,000 horsepower, the first block of which was to have been available in 1942.

"How do you feel with an election approaching?" Mr. Henry was asked. "I am going into this fight with the fullest confidence of winning," replied Mr. Henry.

New Use for Plow

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

MOOSE JAW, April 16. — A giant snowplow was put to a new use on the Expanse, Sask., Subdivision of the Canadian Pacific Railway over the week-end, when from one to two feet of fine sand and top soil, blown by high winds, blocked the tracks. It is the first occasion in this district where a plow has been pressed into service to combat the soil-drifting.

For Crews' Safety

Germany Replies to Britain's Request for Reasons Behind Recent Heavy Increases in Army, Navy and Air Appropriations

PLANES CHIEFLY FOR DEFENSES

(Canadian Press Cable.)

London, April 16.—(Via Havas.) — Text of the German note to Great Britain, in reply to the inquiry made by Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador in Berlin, regarding the reasons for the increase in Germany's army, navy and air appropriations, was published here today.

The note is signed by Konstantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, and addressed to Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary.

The text follows:

The German army budget for 1934-35, recently published, totalled 654,000,000 marks, representing an increase of 172,000,000 marks over the preceding year.

This increase in expenditures was necessary for the transformation of the Reichswehr into a short-term service.

Inclusion of this amount in the budget also is due to the present state of negotiations regarding the disarmament question.

The Naval Budget amounting to 236,000,000 marks, represents an increase of about 50,000,000 marks over the last budget.

Ships Are Obsolete.

This increase is due to the growing expenditures created by the rational modernization of ships, which, for a long time, have become obsolete, and whose replacement could not any longer be delayed, principally because of the safety of the crews.

The Air Budget cannot be considered as armament budget. It is rather a budget for air transport and aerial defense.

Air transport estimates provide 160,000,000 marks, compared to 77,000,000 marks in the preceding budget.

These increases are due to replacement of obsolete aeroplanes, and also for the Lufthansa, private German air transport service, which, as in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

Free Debate

(By E. GEORGE SMITH.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

OTTAWA, April 16. — The Government will call off the Whips in the impending debate on the Senate hospital sweepstakes bill, and members will be permitted to vote as their consciences dictate.

Premier Bennett today gave the Commons intimation of the "free-for-all" which is to be allowed to take place upon the contentious measure when he said: "The Government proposes leaving the matter entirely to the members, without any indication of the Government's view in respect to what action should be taken."

He suggested that a day be set aside next week for full discussion of the bill, which, the Speaker announced, was sponsored by Mr. Fraser of Cariboo.

BOARD TO CONTROL ALBERTA INDUSTRY UNDER NEW LAW

Power to Fix Wages and Enforce Acts Vested in Three Men

TERMED MODIFIED NRA

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Edmonton, April 16. — Regulation of Alberta's trade and industry was virtually assured tonight under terms of a bill which received third reading in the Legislature.

Setting of a Department of Trade and Industry, and making provision for "business codes" to cover industries, the bill's passage through the House ended today. It now awaits proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, whereupon it will become law.

Form of NRA.

The bill, giving Alberta a sort of modified NRA, regulates wages, conditions of labor and prices of products in industries. Consumers will be protected from abuses under the new act. An advisory board of three will be formed, whose task will be to look after the consumers' interests, Premier J. E. Brownlee announced.

The industrial bill is divided into four sections. It was explained this was done in case the Dominion Government might question the section covering business codes.

Sweeping powers will be vested in the board of three, a minor edition of British Columbia's Economic Council for the administration of the Special Powers Act. Under this act the Government of the Coast Province retains the power of the Legislature during the period between sessions.

An Industrial Relations Board is charged, among other things, with administering old and new legislation relating to industry, labor and working conditions in British Columbia. It is closely linked with the "new deal" proram.

Control of Industry.

The board has powe rto fix wages, make regulations and enforce the acts. Under blanket legislation, the board may set wage scales in industries in which there is no minimum wage, draft wage scales.

Conservation and utilization of the Province's resources and plans to increase markets for British Columbia are among other subjects scheduled for consideration.

BEACHVILLE WOMAN IS FOUND DROWNED

Body of Mrs. J. Bull Is Discovered in Quarry Near Woodstock

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Woodstock, April 16.—Mrs. J. Bull, 40, was found drowned in six feet of water in the quarry at Beachville, near here, early today.

The woman had been employed in Woodstock as a housekeeper and went to Beachville yesterday to see her husband, who had returned to their home there from hospital. He had been confined to the institution with injuries suffered in an accident at the quarries several months ago.

Persons who met Mrs. Bull during her visit reported she had been acting strangely, and when she failed to return to her home a search party was sent out. Their all-night search ended when they found her hat and coat on the bank of the quarry. The body was soon recovered. Her husband and two sons survive.

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A Democratic Prince

A very democratic young man is revealed to the world in the new biography of H.R.H. Prince George, by the Hon. Frances Lascelles, whose "Life of Prince George" will be released, for the first time in Canada, in The Globe of Saturday, April 21.

Prince George, the King's youngest son, is the least known of the four sons of his Majesty, and this fascinating biography, written by one who is closely related by marriage to the King's family, gives a very intimate and friendly picture of the public and private life of this interesting junior member of the Royal House.

In South Huron

Present Member Defeated on First Ballot at Hensall

EX-WARDEN IS CHOSEN

James Ballantyne to Be Opposition Candidate in Election

(Special and C.P. Despatches.)

NOMINATIONS YESTERDAY.

HURON SOUTH—James Ballantyne, chosen at a joint Liberal-Progressive convention, but it was announced beforehand that the convention choice would run as an independent, representing all those opposed to the Henry Administration.

PORT ARTHUR—D. A. Clark, Conservative.

Hensall, April 16.—Despite repeated requests from the platform that the beer and wine question was not and should not be made an issue in the present Provincial election campaign, Liberals and Progressives of South Huron, in joint convention at Hensall today, when balloting time arrived, promptly proceeded to divide into "wet" and "dry" camps, and amid much noise and confusion ultimately chose James Ballantyne, Reeve of Usborne Township and ex-Warden of Huron County, as their candidate. W. G. Medd, Progressive, who has represented South Huron in the last two Legislatures, and who voted against the beer and wine bill in the House, was defeated on the first ballot. J. H. Scott of Seaforth, also a "dry," was defeated by Mr. Ballantyne on the final ballot by 80 votes. The result is a big surprise and a decided upset.

With glorious spring weather prevailing, the Town Hall was filled to overflowing. Liberals, Progressive, representatives of temperance organizations, and some Conservatives, to the number of over 500. It was announced at the outset that the choice of the convention would run as an "independent, representing all those opposed to the Henry Administration."

Not Temperance Man.

While balloting was proceeding for the final choice, Mr. Ballantyne, who in a previous speech had avoided reference to the liquor question, was asked from the audience to declare his stand on this issue. An uproar followed, sections of the audience shouting to Mr. Ballantyne to keep his seat and his silence. In the midst of the confusion he stepped forward and said: "I am not just what you would call a temperance man, but I think this bill will be repealed if public sentiment is against it. I will do what I think is right. As for myself, I can take a drink or leave it alone."

After this pronouncement demands were made for a new ballot, as some wished to change their votes, but a motion to bring this about was defeated. After the result of the final ballot was announced Messrs. Scott and Medd moved and seconded that the choice be made unanimous, Mr. Medd making personal reservations.

Rev. J. W. Down of Exeter, President of the Temperance Federation of South Huron, rising at this point, said he had interviewed Mr. Ballantyne during the voting, and had told him he would have to be more specific in his attitude on the liquor question if he was to have temperance support.

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Over Sutherland

TRIUMPHANT



A. S. RENNIE,
Liberal Candidate in South Oxford Federal Vote, Who Was Elected Yesterday by a Huge Majority, Exceeding 1,500.

Decisive Win Gives Opposition Candidate Greatest Lead in History of Riding — Parades and Processions Manifest Liberal Rejoicing

PRINCIPAL TOWNS DIVIDED VOTES

(Special and C.P. Despatches.)

INGERSOLL, April 16. — Almon Secord Rennie, carrying the Liberal standard in a by-election considered of such importance that leading figures of both of the old parties took a hand in the campaign, tonight was elected to the House of Commons with the largest majority South Oxford ever gave a candidate for Federal office.

Fills Vacant Seat.

The electors named Mr. Rennie to fill the seat made vacant by the death last year of Thomas M. Cayley, Liberal. Mr. Cayley had twice defeated Hon. Donald Sutherland, who was a Minister without portfolio in the Meighen Government. But he never downed the former Minister so decisively as Mr. Rennie did today.

Mr. Rennie, besides being a leading businessman of Tillsonburg, is prominent in Ontario fraternal circles. He is a Past Grand Master of Ontario Oddfellowship, and during his term in that office established wide connections in the Order throughout the Province. He conducts a retail shoe business in Tillsonburg. A prominent churchman, he was a vigorous fighter for Union in 1926, when his own congregation in Tillsonburg was split asunder by the division. His wife is active in the social life of the town and district, and he has a grown-up family. He has made no previous venture into Provincial politics.

Straight Party Fight.

Complete returns from the 63 polls gave the Liberals a majority of 1,530 in the straight two-man fight. The figures were: Rennie, 6,693; Sutherland, 5,163. Not in the twenty general and by-elections that have been held in South Oxford's 67-year history was so large a majority of votes amassed by any candidate.

In the short, hot campaign that preceded voting, Government and Liberal strong men swept into the constituency with support for the rivals. Three Cabinet Ministers took the platform on behalf of Mr. Sutherland and Right Hon. Mackenzie King himself led the Liberal charge.

Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of National Defense; Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, addressed gatherings at several points in the constituency on behalf of the Conservative candidate, who represented South Oxford in the Federal House from 1911 to 1925.

The Conservatives rested on their oars after a series of meetings last Friday night. But Mr. King and Hon. Ernest Lapoint, former Minister of Justice, kept the Liberal campaign on the move until Saturday night. Other prominent Liberal speakers during the campaign were Hon. J. C. Elliott, former Minister of Public Works, and Mitchell Hepburn, Leader of the Ontario Liberals.

Majority of 55.

In the last general election the late Mr. Cayley defeated Mr. Sutherland by the narrow margin of 55 votes. In 1926 he had won by a majority of 700. The only Conservative candidate who ever represented South Oxford, Mr. Sutherland was conceded a good chance by his supporters of triumphing again.

But as soon as the polls closed and scattered returns were received here, Mr. Rennie was the leader. Returns from the first reporting polls gave the Liberal a slight margin, and his lead increased rapidly as the constituency's heavy vote for the Opposition party in the House became known.

When returns were in from 55 polls, Conservative headquarters conceded the election of Mr. Rennie. At that time the Liberal candidate was leading by more than 1,000 votes. There was not let-up in the Liberal landslide, as the balance of the polls swelled his majority.

Home Town Fails.

Ingersoll and Tillsonburg, the two principal towns in the constituency, divided their allegiance. Mr. Rennie obtained a majority of slightly more than 200 in Ingersoll. The Liberal candidate lives at Tillsonburg, but his home town favored Mr. Sutherland, giving the Conservative a majority of nearly 100.

The defeated former Minister congratulated his conqueror, but said he

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It's Certain Now Liberals to Win, Asserts Hepburn

Toryism Can't Be Saved From Destruction, He Declares

TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

St. Thomas, April 16.—"The victory of A. S. Rennie in the South Oxford by-election today is most significant," Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., Ontario Liberal Leader, told an overflow audience in this city this evening. "It probably means a certain victory for the Liberal forces in the coming Provincial election, and may hasten the Federal election by one year.

"Mr. Bennett has now suffered five defeats in by-elections. If he is sincere in his desire to do the right thing by the people of Canada and to give them what they want, if he wishes to uphold the principles of democratic government, he should appeal to the people without further delay and see if they want him to continue in office.

"I think that the people of South Oxford today have exemplified very well the feeling that exists all over Canada."

Wild Acclaim.

The news of the Liberal victory in the South Oxford contest was received with wild acclaim at tonight's meeting, and was regarded by the speakers as a whole as a definite forecast of

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Most Ancient Golf Club Loses Oldest Professional

Andrew Kirkcaldy of St. Andrews, Scotland, Dies in Seventy-fifth Year — Won First Important Tournament Forty Years Ago

(Associated Press Cable.)

St. Andrew's, Scotland, April 16.—(A.P.)—The flag of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club hung at half-mast tonight, marking the death of Andrew Kirkaldy, dean of professional golf, who for more than a generation has been as much a part of the famous old links as Swilken Burn itself.

Kirkaldy, who celebrated his 75th birthday on March 18, and in recent years had played his golf in an armchair near the eighteenth green, was looking forward with keen delight to the Walker Cup matches to be played here next month between the British and American amateurs.

"I've doots I'm playing ma' last round," Andrew told his friends on his deathbed. "I'd like fine tae see the Walker Cup matches, but it's no tae be."

Witty and caustic, Kirkaldy was famous as a golfer, but he was even more famous as a St. Andrew's character. Hundreds of anecdotes are told about him, some of the best ones being true. He put Princes and Premiers in their places with well pointed remarks.

While carrying the Prince of Wales's clubs when heir to the Throne played as captain of the Royal and Ancient, Andrew told the "movie men," "awa' oot o' here wi' yer magic lanterns. The Prince dinna want ye and I dinna want ye."

In a last interview a few days ago, Kirkaldy gave the British Walker Cup team a better than even chance of beating their rivals from across the sea, providing the Britons were on their game. "They are a' fit tae win if they are on their game, but gowfers noo are sae muckle in and out ye can never tell whether they are goin' tae be on their game or no'."

As far back as nearly a half-century ago, Kirkaldy was a prominent figure on the British Isles. Forty years ago he won his first important tournament, the Irish open championship. He finished in the first ten in the British open seven times, tying for first place in 1899 and losing in the play-offs. In 1904, 1905, 1909 and 1910, he played on the Scottish side against England in a series of professional matches. Kirkaldy's golf feats included four holes-in-one, two on the eleventh and one on the eighth at St. Andrew's, and an ace on the eighteenth at Musselburgh.

He is survived by his widow, a son and thre daughters.

George S. Lyon, internationally known amateur gilfer of Toronto, always visited Mr. Kilkaldy while abroad with Canadian seniors for their matches and for other tournaments.

"Andrew Kirkaldy was probably the best known professional of golf," said Mr. Lyon. "I played a few holes with him last summer. He had become quite heavy, and in later years played little golf. He was a great figure of the royal and ancient game, and will be missed by all golfers who from this continent play St. Andrews during their visits to the British Isles."

Sound of Bagpipes Brings News That South Oxford Votes Liberal

(By E. GEORGE SMITH, Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 16.—Cleaving the Commons quietude like a fire siren in the night, Tom Reid's wailing bagpipes broke the news of the South Oxford election result to any Parliamentarians who might not have heard about it. Reid is Liberal member for New Westminster. The Commons had reassembled after the dinner hour; Speaker Black was ensconced on his dais; a scattering of Conservatives waited for a resumption of relief bill oratory by Hon. Peter Heenan. There was an ominous absence of Liberal members behind Mr. Heenan. The first quietly spoken words of the former Minister of Labor were silenced by a high-pitched shriek from the corridors. The Highland victory march completely drowned out every effort of Mr. Heenan to make himself heard. Soon the loud "whoopees" and "hurrahs" of exultant human voices mingled with the pipes. Louder and louder the din became until the procession—for procession it was—terminated in the Liberal lobby, and twoscore beaming faces soon appeared from behind the curtains.

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BURNED MATTRESS FEATURES EVIDENCE AT DR. PRATT TRIAL

Provincial Analyst Intimates Bed Probably Ignited at Several Points

CONTENTS OF DIARIES

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Perth, April 16. — Possibility that alcohol or some other accelerating substance had been used to fire the bedding upon which Eva Elizabeth McLean suffered the burns which caused her death, was the evidence submitted by Prof. Joslyn Rogers, Provincial Analyst, tonight, at the continuation of the trial of Dr. Wilton Pratt, 70-year-old Smiths Falls physician, who is charged with the murder of his elderly housekeeper.

In the witness box this evening, Professor Rogers declared that a small burn on the paper wrapping of the bed-spring pole possesses the characteristics of an alcohol burn. He also expressed belief that the mattress produced in court had probably been ignited at more than one point, or else it would have burned progressively and the irregular burned spots would not have occurred.

Test burning of a mattress exactly the same as the one upon which Miss McLean had received her fatal burns required a period of more than six hours, witness declared, and in this case no accelerating substance had been used. If alcohol had been liberally spread over such a mattress, it would be possible to entirely consume it in a period of about an hour, he estimated.

Another feature of Professor Rogers' evidence was his definite statements that a very intense heat would be required to cause the blistering of the paint and charring of the wood at the bedroom door in Dr. Pratt's home. The ordinary clothing of a woman would not be sufficient to cause these effects, he stated definitely.

For today's proceedings the painted steel bedspread, springs and charred mattress and bed clothing were produced in court, and the bed was assembled directly in front of the jury-box. Spectators, judymen and court attendants leaned forward each time a witness went to the bed to make his point in evidence definite, and on each occasion Dr. Pratt leaned forward in the prisoner's box, resting his arms on the wooden railing.

Lighted cigarets had been used by Professor Rogers and his assistants in their test burnings of the mattress, it was stated tonight, and in each case considerable time was required for the fire to spread even over a comparatively small area. Only when alcohol was used in the tests were flames visible.

Morning Session.

Dr. C. L. B. Stammers, Smiths Falls Coroner, was the first witness called when court opened this morning, but as he took the stand defense counsel objected to his giving any evidence other than that of an expert. W. W. Pollock contended that Dr. Stammers had remained in court during the past few days after both counsel had agreed some time previously that all but expert witnesses would be excluded from the court-room during the hearing of evidence.

After hearing contentions of Crown and defense counsels, Mr. Justice Kerwin decided that Dr. Stammers would not be permitted to give evidence at this time. It was decided then that all witnesses would be excluded from the courtroom.

Provincial Constable Robert Wanneil, Perth, said he had examined bedclothing submitted as evidence on Friday by defense counsel and said to have been taken from the bed in the other upstairs room at the Pratt home. Witness said definitely that the exhibits, except for a linen sheet, were not on the other bed when he visited the Pratt residence on Jan. 2, two days after the fire. He also stated that a large bottle, one of several resting on the floor in the burned bedroom, had been removed in the interval between his first visit on Jan. 2 and a later visit on Jan. 22. Witness said he had seen Inspector Hammond take from the Pratt home diaries, the property of Dr. Pratt. Witness, too, had removed the bed from the room in which the fire had occurred.

Bed as Exhibit.

"You have it here?" asked Mr. Bell.

"Yes."

"Then bring it into the court-room."

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith, witness said he had examined the unburned bed because he had been told it was Miss McLean's bedroom, and he wished to know if she had slept in that room that night. He had thrown back the outer bedclothing in order to see the sheets and blankets beneath. Defense counsel produced bedclothing which he had submitted as evidence some time previously and asked witness if these had been noticed on Miss McLean's bed at the time of his visit.

Witness was positive that none of the quilts or blankets shown were those he had seen. One of the sheets, however, might have been on the bed at the time of his examination.

After a brief adjournment court resumed, and Inspector E. D. L. Hammond, Ontario Criminal Investigations Branch, took the stand. Inspector Hammond said when he was called in on the investigation he had taken bedclothing found in the ice outside of the bedroom window, and this was submitted in evidence.

There was silence in the room as

CHANGES ANNOUNCED



G. R. DONALDSON,
Who for the past eight years has been Manager of the New York office of the Maclean Publishing Company, Limited, is returning to Toronto as Advertising Manager of Maclean's Magazine. Being a director of the Magazine Club of New York and an active member of the Advertising Club of New York and Sales Executive Club of New York, Mr. Donaldson is well known in United States advertising circles. He is a Canadian, and was with Maclean's for some years in Toronto prior to going to New York. Two other changes are announced by Maclean's Magazine, to become effective May 1. E. B. Harshaw, who has been in charge of Maclean's Magazine in the Montreal office, now becomes Manager at New York. Mr. Harshaw's work on Maclean's Magazine in Montreal is now taken over by C. M. Gilmaster, who, for some years, has been in charge of the Montreal representation of Canadian Homes & Gardens and Mayfair, published by the same company.

word "finish" in the phrase, "I can see her finish," was in quotation marks. Also, at Mr. Smith's direction, Inspector Hammond read out other entries to show that Dr. Pratt had had "a row of large dimensions" with Mrs. Viola Parker, who was employed as housekeeper after Miss McLean had left.

Bert Woon, Toronto mattress manufacturer, was the next witness. He identified the charred remains of the mattress as one made by his company. To Mr. Bell, he said he had considerable experience in repairing burned mattresses, but in most cases it was practically impossible to repair a mattress so damaged. Mattress fires were usually started by careless smokers, but, as a rule, only small burns resulted. He had never seen a mattress completely destroyed or as badly burned as the one in the courtroom.

Cross-examined, witness said the largest burn resulting from a cigaret had been about a foot square, and this mattress could not be repaired.

"Then, if a mattress were totally destroyed or badly damaged by fire, you wouldn't expect them to bring it in for repairs?" asked Mr. Smith.

Mattresses Would Not Blaze.

"No," witness replied. "Mattresses would not blaze."

Edward Jordan, Toronto fire investigator, told of experiments in trying to burn a mattress of the same type found at Dr. Pratt's home. The experiments had been made at the University of Toronto, and the mattress was covered with two sheets and two woollen blankets. A lighted cigaret, placed on the blanket had burned to an ash in twenty minutes, and the area scorched was no larger than the cigaret itself.

Blankets were then removed and a lighted cigaret placed on the exposed sheets. After twenty-five minutes the cigaret had burned out and had burned through the top sheet, making a smaller scorch on the second covering. In this instance the space scorched was again only as large as a cigaret.

Later witness testified the cigaret was permitted to burn and after a full hour the area of the mattress burned was eighteen inches square. No flames were visible at any time. Witness told Mr. Bell he was watching for flames.

"Did the mattress burn through in that time?"

"No. I looked beneath and placed my hand on the spot beneath the fire area, but there was no heat and no flame."

Eight ounces of alcohol had been applied to the mattress, spilled over an area of some eighteen inches. This was ignited and flames were visible for fifteen minutes, at which time the burned area was two by two and a half feet. The fire was then extinguished. Even then, witness said, the springs of the mattress were not visible.

"Did you at any time see flames except when alcohol was used?"

"I did not."

Mr. Justice Kerwin then announced that it had been decided to hold an evening sitting, and court was adjourned until 8 o'clock.

WILD CHEERING AMONG VICTORS

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1.)

been working sixteen hours a day endeavoring to keep the ship of State steady. He has evolved policies which he sincerely believed were for the weal of the countr, and if the people do not desire him to continue he is prepared to make way for a new pilot.

It is no secret that Mr. Bennett would gladly have made way for some one else when he returned home from the World Economic Conference last year, but his colleagues urged that it was his duty to lead the Conservative Party through another session of Parliament and another election.

WILLIAM G. MEAD LOSES CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1, Column 6.)

He said he was satisfied with Mr. Ballantyne's reply.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. Ballantyne said: "I may vote against beer and wine. I will follow my leaders."

Mr. Down said his organization had been asked time and again to put a temperance candidate in the field.

Voice—Try it.

Mr. Down—We may try it yet.

Chairman William Black—When it comes to temperance I wouldn't bow to an individual or organization, but the trouble with some people is that they don't vote as they pray.

Working for Unity.

Mr. Down—Amen. What I am trying to do is to avoid a split in this convention. You misunderstand me.

Chairman Black then engaged in a verbal duel with Jacob Kellerman, who charged him with having prejudiced views and expressing them while acting in the capacity of Chairman. "What you are doing will elect the Tory candidate," Mr. Kellerman shouted amid much confusion. There was shouts of "no," and some one started to sing the National Anthem at a point when the meeting was getting out of control.

Hon. Harry Nixon, who was the chief speaker, expressed his regret that the liquor question had been raised at this convention. This was the first occasion, to his knowledge, at which it had been raised, and it seemed strange that this should occur in a constituency which was under the Canada Temperance Act.

Mr. Nixon dealt at length with charges of maladministration and extravagance of the Henry Government, citing Hydro salaries, legal fees paid, cost of Commissions, cost of constructing the famous barn at Ontario Hospital at Orillia at a cost of $37,000, the Abitibi and Dominion Power and Transmission Co. deals, stressing the alarming increase in the Provincial debt, amounting now to $610,000,000. He charged the beer and wine question was raised to becloud the real issues. He promised a thorough house cleaning in the civil service if a Liberal-Progressive Government was returned to power.

Those nominated today who declined to stand were Robert McMillan of Seaforth, J. G. Stanbury of Exeter, W. H. Robertson of Goderich, and Dr. J. W. Shaw of Clinton.

The first ballot resulted: Medd, 102; Scott, 135; Ballantyne, 216. Total, 435. Second ballot: Ballantyne, 246; Scott, 166.

Former Mayor Running.

Windsor, April 16—(Special)—Mayor David A. Croll of Windsor, and Frank J. Mitchell, a former Mayor of the Border City, are likely to be rival candidates in the Windsor-Walkerville constituency for the Ontario Provincial elections in June, observers in the Liberal and Conservative Parties said today.

Although many others have been mentioned as possible candidates, Mayor Croll is certain to receive the Liberal nomination, while Mr. Mitchell will be the choice of the Tories, members of the Executive Committees of the two parties declared. Mrs. W. R. Whiteside, Croll's private secretary, already is building up an organization on the east side of Windsor.

Harold Crane is in the field as the nominee of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's new political party. There is a possibility that Mr. Crane may retire and allow Miss Olive Jane Whyte, an East Side missionary for the United Church of Canada, to carry the banner of the new party. Miss Whyte, unknown to politics until last year, was runner-up at the Aldermanic election in Windsor.

Liberals Organizing.

Galt, April 16.—The Executive of the South Waterloo Liberal Association has mapped out plans to organize every polling division in the riding for the coming Provincial election. It will be one of the most intensive campaigns in the organization's history. N. O. Hipel, present member in the Legislature, again is the Liberal candidate for the riding.

Minister to Speak.

Cobourg, April 16.—(Special.)—Conservatives in the Northumberland riding are expected to swing into action for the coming Provincial election on Thursday at Campbellford, when the Hon. Leopold Macauley, Provincial Minister of Highways, is expected to address a meeting.

Port Arthur Tories.

Port Arthur, April 16.—D. A. Clark, timber contractor, was nominated by the Conservatives of Port Arthur riding in convention here today as candidate in the forthcoming Ontario election. Major-Gen. D. M. Hogarth, representative since 1914, was not a candidate, having announced his retirement some time ago.

Ready to Run.

Hamilton, April 16.—If offered the nomination for the East Hamilton constituency at the C.C.F. convention next Saturday, he will accept promptly, Controller Sam Lawrence stated today. The Labor man is looked upon as a likely prospect, observers say.

Change Is Unlikely.

Hamilton, April 16.—It is unlikely that A. L. Shaver, K.C., M.P.P. for North Wentworth, or T. J. Mahony, M.P.P. for South Wentworth, will be opposed for the party nominations, it was learned today. Frank Lennard, Dundas industrialist, who had been mentioned for the former, announced that he would not permit his name to go before the convention next Saturday.

British Columbia, and now in South Oxford, the Opposition Party is tremendously elated over the prospects of victory both in Ontario and in the Federal elections.

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

New Marketing Act Explained to Commons

Reduction of Spread Between Price Received by Producer and by Consumer Is Salient Feature of Bill, It Is Explained

(By E. GEORGE SMITH.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 16.—Elimination of wastage, reduction of the spread between the price received by the producer and the price paid by the consumer, higher standards of production and continuity of supply to the market were the principal aims in the Natural Products Marketing Bill, second reading of which was moved in the House tonight by Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture.

Admitting it was a large experiment, the Minister declared that its introduction had been the subject of congratulatory messages, not only from producers throughout the country, but also from Boards of Trade and other commercial organizations.

Three Principles.

Three principles, the Minister stated, underlay this legislation: First, give to the producers, as far as they require, the power to control and regulate the marketing of their own products; second, the very fact of their organization for marketing purposes would show them the urgent need of producing goods of high quality and ensuring continuity of supply; third, ensuring to the producer that there be no undue profit taken in the actual marketing of his goods.

In the drafting of the measure the Minister said the aim had been to make it legally sound, and simple and efficient in operation. He deplored the statement made by the Liberal Leader, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in the South Oxford by-election campaign that the scheme would be of no assistance to agriculture.

It was made clear by the Minister of Agriculture that the measure would not be referred to the standing House Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. Replying to a query by Ross W. Gray (Liberal, West Lambton), Mr. Weir said it would be dealt with in Committee of the Whole, and added that there would be no necessity of calling in witnesses to give evidence on the measure, the inference being that ample testimony has already been taken by the special House committee inquiring into price-spreads and mass buying, and of which Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is Chairman.

Co-Operative Organizations.

Co-operative organizations had in many cases and places failed in their main objectives, the Minister pointed out. One reason had been that they had paid too much attention to the mere act of marketing and not enough stress had been laid upon the maintenance of high quality and continuity of supply. Another difficulty was that many engaged in the marketing were not vitally or financially interested in the production of the commodity marketed. Still another adverse factor was the fact that the membership was not sufficiently inclusive; that there were so many outside the organization that these were able to unduly depress prices.

Despite all these handicaps, however, the co-operative organization had accomplished notable results in Canada, Mr. Weir stated, and he pointed out that recent statistics showed there were 795 such bodies in Canada embracing 2,692 branches. Another point made by the Minister that there was a remarkably large percentage of primary products or agricultural products marketed within Canada. In the cases of eggs, sheep and lambs, butter, cattle and beef, and potatoes the percentage was over 94.

Much attention was paid by the Minister to the wastage and depression of price in the marketing of live stock, particularly cattle, and he recalled that last fall there had been a large increase in the number of cattle marketed in the country, many of these at slaughter or distress prices, as the raisers were unable any longer to provide feed.

MINISTER OF LABOR ASKED TO INTERVENE

East Windsor Police Commission Makes Move to End Strike Deadlock

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

East Windsor, April 16.—Intervention of Hon. W. A. Gordon, Dominion Minister of Labor, in the strike of employees of the Canadian Motor Lamp Company, Limited, was requested by the East Windsor Police Commission in a resolution passed late today.

The resolution, proposed by Judge Coughlin, asked the Minister to take such proceedings under the Conciliation and Labor Act as may lead to settlement of the strike.

The Police Commission expressed the hope that the East Windsor City Council the

TORY CANDIDATE



HON. DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Conservative, Who Met Defeat in Yesterday's Federal By-Election in South Oxford.

RENNIE ELECTED BY 1,530 MAJORITY

(Continued from Page 1, Column 8.)

had no comments to make on the result. He wished, he said, to analyse the balloting in detail before issuing any statement.

It was South Oxford's last gesture in the Federal arena. The constituency is to be merged with North Oxford and will have lost its entity in the next general election. North Oxford is represented in the House of Commons by Hon. D. M. Sutherland, but its own history of 67 years has been dominated by Liberalism to the same extent as that of its neighbor.

Winner Congratulated.

Tillsonburg, April 16.—Mayor Sutch ardent Conservative worker, addressed a large gathering of citizens at the Liberal Committee rooms this evening and expressed his regrets at the defeat of Hon. Donald Sutherland and offered his congratulations to ex-Mayor Rennie on his success at the polls, and especially so because of a "pan-dried" citizen, the first in a good many years being elected to Parliament. He gave the citizens the freedom of the town.

A. S. Rennie also thanked Liberals and Conservatives for their splendid support at the polls, and viewed it as an edict to the Bennett Government to appeal to the general electorate for their endorsation.

A monster celebration is already underway led by the bands of the town, and the celebration is scheduled to last till morning, as A. S. Rennie will visit all the principal polling subdivisions in the riding before morning.

Celebrate in Ingersoll.

Ingersoll, April 16.—The carnival spirit is rampant here tonight, as wildly cheering, confetti-throwing throngs are in possession of the streets, enthusiastically celebrating one of the greatest Liberal victories in the history of the riding of South Oxford. Thousands have congested downtown, the influx from the rural districts being very representative and the rejoicing of those who supported the Liberal candidate, A. S. Rennie, in rolling up the overwelming majority of 1,525, knows no bounds.

A parade has been in progress to the music of the Ingersoll pipe band, and in which scores of automobiles and trucks with their cheering accupants.

A sweeping majority for the Liberal candidate seemed certain from the time local figures were available, which gave Rennie a majority of 220, as compared with a Sutherland majority of 383 in 1930. Soon after the final figures were announced public statements were made by Donald Sutherland, defeated candidate, and the victor, A. S. Rennie.

The triumph of Almon Secord Rennie in the by-election over Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative candidate, was celebrated tonight in a fashion reminiscent of the old days when "politics was politics."

Noisy demonstrations were held in both Tillsonburg and Ingersoll, principal towns in the constituency that gave the Liberal, Mr. Rennie, a majority of more than 1,500 over Mr. Sutherland. There were bands, parades and even the ringing of church bells in both places.

Scores of congratulatory telegrams were received by the victorious Liberal candidate as his lead over his opponent swelled to record-breaking proportions. South Oxford never gave a candidate as large a majority as it did Mr. Rennie.

Congratulates Winner.

His beaten foe, Mr. Sutherland, was the first to congratulate Mr. Rennie. As soon as it became clear that he had been beaten, Mr. Sutherland went to the committee rooms of the Liberal candidate and offered his warm congratulations.

The actual election returns received at Liberal and Conservative headquarters did not tally. Those at Conservative headquarters gave Mr. Rennie's majority as 1,530; those at Mr. Rennie's as 1,629. Not until the ballot boxes are opened and counted before Sheriff William McGhee of Woodstock will the official count be made and announced.

Mr. Rennis arrived in Ingersoll late tonight from Tillsonburg, accompanied by musicians and aspiring musicians. His entry stirred the town, which, even at a late hour, gave itself up to holidaying. Speaking in his committee rooms, he assured his supporters he would render his best service to the riding at Ottawa. He paid tribute to Mr. Sutherland for having fought a "rugged but clean campaign.

Standing in House.

Ottawa, April 16.—Return of a Liberal in the Federal by-election in South Oxford today brings the strength of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons up to the level at which it stood after the general election in 1930. Only one vacancy now remains, caused by the death of the late Hon. E. B. Ryckman, member for Toronto East, a traditionally Conservative seat. The Conservative standing is 136, one less than after the election, when they returned 137 strong.

The standing now is: Conservatives, 136; Liberals, 88; Liberal-Progressive, 3; Progressive, 1; United Farmer, 10; Labor, 3; Independent-Labor, 1; Independent, 2; vacant, 1; total, 245.

IT'S CERTAIN NOW, ASSERTS HEPBURN

(Continued from Page 1, Column 7.)

what will take place in the Provincial field.

The other speakers were Hon. Duncan Marshall; Miss Odette Lapointe, National President of the Women's Section of the Twentieth Century Club; Miss Patricia O'Connell of Brockville, Secretary of the Women's Section of the Provincial Branch; R. A. McDougall, Woodstock, President of the Men's Section of the National Organization, and Donald Begg, city President of the Ontario Branch. Everett W. Brown, President of the St. Thomas Liberal Club, was Chairman. The meeting was held in the Masonic Auditorium, with an estimated attendance of 1,500.

Revolt by eople.

Late comers even leaned over transoms in adjoining rooms to hear the addresses. Mr. Hepburn spoke for nearly an hour, dealing first with Federal issues and then with Provincial. He referred from time to time to the Oxford victory and its significance. Declaring that there had been a complete reversal of policies at Ottawa with the common people always suffering, he said: "I think we have witnessed today the beginning of a revolt on the part of the people. They are revolting against their own exploitation, and I predict that all the King's horses and all the King's men can't save Toryism in Canada from destruction."

Mr. Hepburn warned his audience, however, that the Conservatives would go to any lengths to attain victory because they did not want to face an investigation of their administration from the inside. "These people can't stand an investigation from the inside," he said. "But I assure you there is going to be one if the Liberals get in power. We are going to investigate some of the investigations that have taken place."

Even in minor expenditures, there was evidence of gross extravagance, Mr. Hepburn asserted. He said he had recently learned about a barn that had burned at the Orillia Hospital and had been replaced by another barn at a cost of $37,600. He had the word of experienced builders that the barn could have been replaced for less than $10,000. Two reinforced concrete silos had also been built at a cost of $3,900.

"I have two new concrete silos on my farm, one 54 feet high, which were built for less than $900," he went on. "I don't know who got the extra $18,000 from that barn and the $3,000 from those silos, but that's just a little more evidence of how the people of this Province have been paying for this Government's extravagance."

Appeal to Voters.

Mr. Hepburn appealed to the people of Ontario not to be swayed by election promises and a sudden generous impulse on the part of Mr. Henry toward the unfortunates on relief by proposals to increase their allowances. In Northern Ontario, he said, he had been disguested with the reports he heard about the roads the Government was going to build.

"They tell me that they are promising to build a road down in Bayham Township in the east part of this riding," he said. "They are promising that on the eve of an election. Don't forget that the farmers will pay 20 per cent. of the cost of that highway and the rest will be done on borrowed money."

WHEAT ADVISERS DRAFT PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 1, Column 2.)

practice would be to mix a bushel of "blue" wheat with nineteen bushels of uncolored wheat, producing a grain from which flour cannot be made, but still palatable for poultry.

Efforts are still going on to polish off the discrepancies in the export quotas which run until the end of the 1934-35 crop year under the London agreement. The Argentine demand for a bigger share remains to be disposed of, as does the question of fixing a definite quota for Russia, but the Russians are said to be willing to "talk turkey."

Prices Suggested.

Prices for wheat tentatively suggested differ little from present wheat prices. It was not clear, however, whether the conference meant these prices to be the first minimum prices established by the committee it is proposed to set up in London, or intended a 5 or 10 per cent. increase over the prices put forward. The report of the conference is being kept confidential.

Converted into Canadian funds at the rate of $5.15 to the pound the prices compare as follows:

	Proposed Minimum	C.I.F. Prices Monday
Can. No. 2 Northern	79⅜	87⅝
		a81⅜
Australian F.A.Q.	70¼	70¾
Argentine rosafe	59½	59½
U.S. White Pacific	66½	60¼
Russian top	59	Unquoted
Russian low	59¾	Unquoted
Hungarian	55¼	Unquoted
German	54⅛	Unquoted

In the United Kingdom duty would bring the premium on Argentine wheat as against best Canadian down to 14 cents.
x Vancouver. a Atlantic.

THREE ARE ARRESTED ON SEPARATE CHARGES

Two Londoners and One of No Fixed Address Are Held

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

London, Ont., April 16.—Detectives late today arrested two Londoners and a man of no fixed abode, one accused of selling liquor, another with a serious offense against a 14-year-old girl, and the third charged with passing worthless cheques.

Roy Parney, 37, Mill Street, was arrested by Detectives McCullough and Langford on the liquor charge as a result of a raid made by police on Parney's home over the week-end. He was arrested on a warrant.

Walter Gowers of 755 Little Grey Street, a 20-year-old youth, was charged with a serious offense against a 14-year-old girl.

Accused of having victimized several city merchants, Wilfred B. Kipp, no home, was arrested on a warrint alleging fraud. He was on probation for the same offense when picked up.

LIBERAL LEADER INDICATES METHOD

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3.)

appear that Quebec is not favorable to an Amendment to the British North America Act, and for that reason it will probably not be possible to get an amendment through under Liberal auspices."

Social Legislation.

The Government, he said, made its mistake in assuming Quebec would be opposed. Like every other minority, French Canada would oppose usurpation of her rights and the Liberal Party would oppose any effort to deprive a minority of its rights. Recalling his urge for a National Relief Commission, he declared the proper procedure would be to secure agreement to an amendment which would relieve the Provinces of some of their burdens in respect of social legislation, and not press for a constitutional amendment which would be injurious to Provincial rights.

Premier Bennett resented the accusation that his Government was attempting to stir up prejudice against Quebec. He referred again to the Sherbrooke Tribune newspaper article introducing Premier Taschereau as the defender of the rights of the Quebec minority.

The Liberal Leader's attitude, the Premier charged, was unworthy of his position. He recalled what he alaged was the lack of result from Mr. King's inter-Provincial conference.

NEW NAZI WARSHIPS BUILT FOR SAFETY

(Continued from Page 1, Column 4.)

other countries, receives a Government subsidy.

It represents, moreover, funds to substitute two or three-motored aeroplanes for single-motored machines. Furthermore, the Lufthansa is thus enabled to improve her long distance lines and develop winter and night flying services.

Installation of air beacons and wireless apparatus also entails considerable expense, but is necessary for the safety of crews and passengers.

The increases also will permit of the development of transatlantic air service and scientific research in the domain of air transport in general.

The estimates for air defense amount to 50,000,000 marks. The former Budget appropriated only 1,300,000 marks for that branch of the service, but it represented only the first stage of the organization for air protection.

The organization recently developed is devoted to the protection of the civilian population against air attacks.

This protection consists of the construction of bomb and gas proof cellars, the establishment of a fire-fighting system, and the training of special detachments charged with technical repairs and similar measures.

Administrator's UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE of the Late

Charles Noe' Daly Estate

Ward-Price, Limited

AUCTIONEERS

are favoured with instructions from the Administrator and will sell by Unreserved Auction

—at—

1180 BAY STREET

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NEXT

(Afternoons and Evenings—4 Sessions)
(Afternoons, 2.30 p.m. Evenings, 8.00 p.m.)

A PORTION OF THE UNIQUE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FIREARMS AND ARMOURY, the rare collection of old silver and Sheffield plate, the personal and household effects, jewelry, china, glassware and curios of the late

CHARLES NOE' DALY

La Plaza Apartments, 98 Charles St. East

—and—

the Estates of the late

MISSES MARGARET and ELIZABETH GRAHAM

194 Broadway Avenue

Under instructions from Messrs. Farrell, Squires and Gauld, Solicitors

—also—

the fine modern and antique furnishings, silver, Oriental rugs, linen, etc., removed from an AVENUE ROAD DUPLEX (by order of the Owner who is leaving), and a portion of the salvage stock of new chesterfields, chairs, walnut desks, etc., from the RELIABLE UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS COMPANY, removed after the fire.

GOODS ON VIEW WEDNESDAY ONLY, 9 A.M. TO 10 P.M.

111 King St. West ELgin 2754 CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO THE AUCTIONEERS. 1180 Bay Street Midway 9876

Oxford Results

South Oxford Dominion by-election at a glance:

Seat previously occupied by the late T. M. Cayley, Liberal.

Candidates:

A. S. Rennie, Liberal	6,693
Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative	5,163
Liberal majority	1,530

Election results of 1930:

T. M. Cayley, Liberal	5,711
Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative	5,656
Liberal majority	55

I FEEL LIKE A "TWO YEAR OLD"
thanks to
SHREDDED WHEAT



1 of/de

burn on the paper wrapping of the bed-spring pole possesses the characteristics of an alcohol burn. He also expressed belief that the mattress produced in court had probably been ignited at more than one point, or else it would have burned progressively and the irregular burned spots would not have occurred.

Test burning of a mattress exactly the same as the one upon which Miss McLean had received her fatal burns required a period of more than six hours, witness declared, and in this case no accelerating substance had been used. If alcohol had been liberally spread over such a mattress, it would be possible to entirely consume it in a period of about an hour, he estimated.

Another feature of Professor Rogers' evidence was his definite statements that a very intense heat would be required to cause the blistering of the paint and charring of the wood at the bedroom door in Dr. Pratt's home. The ordinary clothing of a woman would not be sufficient to cause these effects, he stated definitely.

For today's proceedings the painted steel bedspread, springs and charred mattress and bed clothing were produced in court, and the bed was assembled directly in front of the jury-box. Spectators, judymen and court attendants leaned forward each time a witness went to the bed to make his point in evidence definite, and on each occasion Dr. Pratt leaned forward in the prisoner's box, resting his arms on the woodsn railing.

Lighted cigarets had been used by Professor Rogers and his assistants in their test burnings of the mattress, it was stated tonight, and in each case considerable time was required for the fire to spread even over a comparatively small area. Only when alcohol was used in the tests were flames visible.

Morning Session.

Dr. C. L. B. Stammers, Smiths Falls Coroner, was the first witness called when court opened this morning, but as he took the stand defense counsel objected to his giving any evidence other than that of an expert. W. W. Pollock contended that Dr. Stammers had remained in court during the past few days after both counsel had agreed some time previously that all but expert witnesses would be excluded from the court-room during the hearing of evidence.

After hearing contentions of Crown and defense counsels, Mr. Justice Kerwin decided that Dr. Stammers would not be permitted to give evidence at this time. It was decided then that all witnesses would be excluded from the courtroom.

Provincial Constable Robert Wannell, Perth, said he had examined bedclothing submitted as evidence on Friday by defense counsel and said to have been taken from the bed in the other upstairs room at the Pratt home. Witness said definitely that the exhibits, except for a linen sheet, were not on the other bed when he visited the Pratt residence on Jan. 2, two days after the fire. He also stated that a large bottle, one of several resting on the floor in the burned bedroom, had been removed in the interval between his first visit on Jan. 2 and a later visit on Jan. 22. Witness said he had seen Inspector Hammond take from the Pratt home diaries, the property of Dr. Pratt. Witness, too, had removed the bed from the room in which the fire had occurred.

Bed as Exhibit.

"You have it here?" asked Mr. Bell.

"Yes."

"Then bring it into the court-room."

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith, witness said he had examined the unburned bed because he had been told it was Miss McLean's bedroom, and he wished to know if she had slept in that room that night. He had thrown back the outer bedclothing in order to see the sheets and blankets beneath. Defense counsel produced bedclothing which he had submitted as evidence some time previously and asked witness if these had been noticed on Miss McLean's bed at the time of his visit.

Witness was positive that none of the quilts or blankets shown were those he had seen. One of the sheets, however, might have been on the bed at the time of his examination.

After a brief adjournment court resumed, and Inspector E. D. L. Hammond, Ontario Criminal Investigations Branch, took the stand. Inspector Hammond said when he was called in on the investigation he had taken bedclothing found in the ice outside of the bedroom window, and this was submitted in evidence.

There was silence in the room as witness placed the charred fragments of quilts, sheets and mattress on the bedsprings set up in court. Parts of a sheet and quilt had been cut out and sent to Toronto for analysis, he said. Witness stated a pattern on the mattress enabled him to reconstruct the probable position of the bedclothes before they had been thrown out of the window.

Three Diaries Submitted.

Taking the stand after the noon adjournment, Inspector Hammond produced three leather diaries which he had taken from a club bag in Dr. Pratt's residence, and at this point his evidence was broken to permit Robert Ince, a handwriting expert, to take the stand.

Mr. Ince was shown Dr. Pratt's liquor permit and a sheaf of prescriptions signed by the doctor, and he stated definitely that the same person had written the entries contained in the diary.

Entries referred to the purchase of a new bed and mattress on Dec. 9, 1931, and others were read which referred to Miss McLean's being intoxicated on many occasions and her quarrelling with the doctor. At one point an entry read, "Unpleasantness with E is increasing, which means another problem to be solved"; and another entry on Jan. 18, 1933, read: "E ugly again and very busy. I can see her finish in the not-too-distant future." Still another entry on Dec. 12 1932, read: "Municipal elections. Was worked by the she-devil to lose my vote, but never again. The fool is drunk again. Now we will endeavor to break up again for good. I can't endure it longer. I won't."

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith, witness noticed at his direction that the word "finish" in the phrase, "I can see her finish," was in quotation marks. Also, at Mr. Smith's direction, Inspector Hammond read out other entries to show that Dr. Pratt had had "a row of large dimensions" with Mrs. Viola Parker, who was employed as housekeeper after Miss McLean had left.

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"No," witness replied. "Mattresses would not blaze."

Edward Jordan, Toronto fire investigator, told of experiments in trying to burn a mattress of the same type found at Dr. Pratt's home. The experiments had been made at the University of Toronto, and the mattress was covered with two sheets and two woollen blankets. A lighted cigaret, placed on the blanket had burned to an ash in twenty minutes, and the area scorched was no larger than the cigaret itself.

Blankets were then removed and a lighted cigaret placed on the exposed sheets. After twenty-five minutes the cigaret had burned out and had burned through the top sheet, making a smaller scorch on the second covering. In this instance the space scorched was again only as large as a cigaret.

Later witness testified the cigaret was permitted to burn and after a full hour the area of the mattress burned was eighteen inches square. No flames were visible at any time. Witness told Mr. Bell he was watching for flames.

"Did the mattress burn through in that time?"

"No. I looked beneath and placed my hand on the spot beneath the fire area, but there was no heat and no flame."

Eight ounces of alcohol had been applied to the mattress, spilled over an area of some eighteen inches. This was ignited and flames were visible for fifteen minutes, at which time the burned area was two by two and a half feet. The fire was then extinguished. Even then, witness said, the springs of the mattress were not visible.

"Did you at any time see flames except when alcohol was used?"

"I did not."

Mr. Justice Kerwin then announced that it had been decided to hold an evening sitting, and court was adjourned until 8 o'clock.

WILD CHEERING AMONG VICTORS

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1.)

been working sixteen hours a day endeavoring to keep the ship of State steady. He has evolved policies which he sincerely believed were for the weal of the countr, and if the people do not desire him to continue he is prepared to make way for a new pilot.

It is no secret that Mr. Bennett would gladly have made way for some one else when he returned home from the World Economic Conference last year, but his colleagues urged that it was his duty to lead the Conservative Party through another session of Parliament and another election.

No Election.

Speculation was rife tonight as to whether the South Oxford result would precipitate an early dissolution of the Federal Parliament and an appeal to the people. On that score The Globe was assured by Government spokesmen there would be another session of Parliament before there is a Federal general election. By members of the Cabinet who participated in the South Oxford campaign it was stated the Government party was badly organized, that they had no organization either in Ottawa or in South Oxford, and that they had no money. Ontario members of the Cabinet were not surprised when the majority against the Government candidate exceeded 1,000.

In the Liberal lobby the by-election result was the sole topic of conversation, and proceedings in the House of Commons, where the unemployment relief bill and the marketing bill were under discussion, lost interest as Liberal Senators and members discussed the significance of South Oxford.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who participated in the speaking campaign, interpreted the striking victory for the Liberal candidate as unmistakable evidence that the present Government at Ottawa no longer possesses the confidence of the people. He also alluded to the "personal triumph" scored in South Oxford by Mitchell F. Hepburn, the Ontario Liberal Leader, remarking that Hepburn had been tendered magnificent ovations everywhere he went in the constituency.

Liberals Elated.

With Liberal victories in South Huron, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and now in South Oxford, the Opposition Party is tremendously elated over the prospects of victory both in Ontario and in the Federal elections.

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Liberal Leader, received the South Oxford returns as he dined tonight at Laurier House. He had made several speeches in Ingersoll, Tillsonburg and elsewhere in the constituency, urging the electors to give the Liberal candidate such a majority as would convince the Government that the people of Canada demand a new deal. Mr. King was warmly cheered by his supporters when he returned tonight to the Commons chamber.

Mr. King's Comment.

Commenting on the result of the South Oxford by-election tonight, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal Leader, issued the following statement.

"The issue in South Oxford was the Government and its policies. It was generally conceded that the results of the by-election would be indicative of the feeling of the country toward the present Administration. It will be recalled that the Prime Minister, referring to the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late member, stated in the House of Commons that, in his judgment, the electors of South Oxford were "the finest representatives of the finest type of Canadian citizenship.'

"Having regard to the questions most generally discussed in the campaign, it can scarcely be denied that the verdict in South Oxford is an expression of the conscience of the people with respect to the subversion of their Parliamentary institutions and of their desire for a change of policies and a change of Government.

"It is significant that in every by-election held since the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932 the candidates of the Government have suffered defeat, and those of the Liberal Opposition have won decisive victories. The by-election in South Oxford is the fifth consecutive Liberal victory, and the second in Ontario. The others were in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Quabec, and Saskatchewan.

"The majority given Mr. Rennie, the Liberal candidate in South Oxford, is the largest, which that constituency has given any candidate since Confederation. It is the more significant in that Mr. Rennie has not hitherto been elected to the Legislature or to Parliament, whereas his opponent, the Hon. Donald Sutherland, was returned as member for South Oxford in four succeeding general elections, and was a member of a previous Conservative Administration."

Weir, Minister of Agriculture.

Admitting it was a large experiment, the Minister declared that its introduction had been the subject of congratulatory messages, not only from producers throughout the country, but also from Boards of Trade and other commercial organizations.

Three Principles.

Three principles, the Minister stated, underlay this legislation: First, give to the producers, as far as they require, the power to control and regulate the marketing of their own products; second, the very fact of their organization for marketing purposes would show them the urgent need of producing goods of high quality and ensuring continuity of supply; third, ensuring to the producer that there be no undue profit taken in the actual marketing of his goods.

In the drafting of the measure the Minister said the aim had been to make it legally sound, and simple and efficient in operation. He deplored the statement made by the Liberal Leader, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in the South Oxford by-election campaign that the scheme would be of no assistance to agriculture.

It was made clear by the Minister of Agriculture that the measure would not be referred to the standing House Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. Replying to a query by Ross W. Gray (Liberal, West Lambton), Mr. Weir said it would be dealt with in Committee of the Whole, and added that there would be no necessity of calling in witnesses to give evidence on the measure, the inference being that ample testimony has already been taken by the special House committee inquiring into price-spreads and mass buying, and of which Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is Chairman.

Co-Operative Organizations.

Co-operative organizations had in many cases and places failed in their main objectives, the Minister pointed out. One reason had been that they had paid too much attention to the mere act of marketing and not enough stress had been laid upon the maintenance of high quality and continuity of supply. Another difficulty was that many engaged in the marketing were not vitally or financially interested in the production of the commodity marketed. Still another adverse factor was the fact that the membership was not sufficiently inclusive; that there were so many outside the organization that these were able to unduly depress prices.

Despite all these handicaps, however, the co-operative organization had accomplished notable results in Canada, Mr. Weir stated, and he pointed out that recent statistics showed there were 795 such bodies in Canada embracing 2,692 branches. Another point made by the Minister was that there was a remarkably large percentage of primary products or agricultural products marketed within Canada. In the cases of eggs, sheep and lambs, butter, cattle and beef, and potatoes the percentage was over 94.

Much attention was paid by the Minister to the wastage and depression of price in the marketing of live stock, particularly cattle, and he recalled that last fall there had been a large increase in the number of cattle marketed in the country, many of these at slaughter or distress prices, as the raisers were unable any longer to provide feed.

MINISTER OF LABOR ASKED TO INTERVENE

East Windsor Police Commission Makes Move to End Strike Deadlock

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

East Windsor, April 16.—Intervention of Hon. W. A. Gordon, Dominion Minister of Labor, in the strike of employees of the Canadian Motor Lamp Company, Limited, was requested by the East Windsor Police Commission in a resolution passed late today.

The resolution, proposed by Judge Coughlin, asked the Minister to take such proceedings under the Conciliation and Labor Act as may lead to settlement of the strike.

The Police Commission expressed the hope that the East Windsor City Council, the strikers and the management would join in its request. Wit hthis in view, the Commission is withholding despatch of the resolution until after the Council meeting tomorrow night in the hope that the four requests can be forwarded together. The Police Commission request will go forward, however, even if any or all of the three other groups should decline to assent.

The request was addressed to Mr. Gordon, as the Police Commission feels that the Dominion Government is vitally concerned in the operation of the automotive industry here.

BREAKING IN CARS.

Brantford, April 16.—Provincial Officer Parmenter, who patrols Highway No. 2 out of Paris, laid fifteen informations against members of a motorcade of new cars in transit from Windsor for speeding. The officer charged the leader of the parade was travelling 55 miles an hour, and each following car was keeping pace with the leader.



HON. DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Conservative, Who Met Defeat in Yesterday's Federal By-Election in South Oxford.

RENNIE ELECTED BY 1,530 MAJORITY

(Continued from Page 1, Column 8.)

had no comments to make on the result. He wished, he said, to analyse the balloting in detail before issuing any statement.

It was South Oxford's last gesture in the Federal arena. The constituency is to be merged with North Oxford and will have lost its entity in the next general election. North Oxford is represented in the House of Commons by Hon. D. M. Sutherland, but its own history of 67 years has been dominated by Liberalism to the same extent as that of its neighbor.

Winner Congratulated.

Tillsonburg, April 16.—Mayor Sutch ardent Conservative worker, addressed a large gathering of citizens at the Liberal Committee rooms this evening and expressed his regrets at the defeat of Hon. Donald Sutherland and offered his congratulations to ex-Mayor Rennie on his success at the polls, and especially so because of a "pan-dried" citizen, the first in a good many years being elected to Parliament. He gave the citizens the freedom of the town.

A. S. Rennie also thanked Liberals and Conservatives for their splendid support at the polls, and viewed it as an edict to the Bennett Government to appeal to the general electorate for their endorsation.

A monster celebration is already underway led by the bands of the town, and the celebration is scheduled to last till morning, as A. S. Rennie will visit all the principal polling subdivisions in the riding before morning.

Celebrate in Ingersoll.

Ingersoll, April 16.—The carnival spirit is rampant here tonight, as widly cheering, confetti-throwing throngs are in possession of the streets, enthusiastically celebrating one of the greatest Liberal victories in the history of the riding of South Oxford. Thousands have congested downtown, the influx from the rural districts being very representative and the rejoicing of those who supported the Liberal candidate, A. S. Rennie, in rolling up the overwelming majority of 1,525, knows no bounds.

A parade has been in progress to the music of the Ingersoll pipe band, and in which scores of automobiles and trucks with their cheering accupants.

A sweeping majority for the Liberal candidate seemed certain from the time local figures were available, which gave Rennie a majority of 220, as compared with a Sutherland majority of 383 in 1930. Soon after the final figures were announced public statements were made by Donald Sutherland, defeated candidate, and the victor, A. S. Rennie.

The triumph of Almon Secord Rennie in the by-election over Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative candidate, was celebrated tonight in a fashion reminiscent of the old days when "politics was politics."

Noisy demonstrations were held in both Tillsonburg and Ingersoll, principal towns in the constituency that gave the Liberal, Mr. Rennie, a majority of more than 1,500 over Mr. Sutherland. There were bands, parades and even the ringing of church bells in both places.

Scores of congratulatory telegrams were received by the victorious Liberal candidate as his lead over his opponent swelled to record-breaking proportions. South Oxford never gave Mr. Rennie's majority as 1,530; those at Mr. Rennie's as 1,629. Not until the ballot boxes are opened and counted before Sheriff William McGhee of Woodstock will the official count be made and announced.

Mr. Rennis arrived in Ingersoll late tonight from Tillsonburg, accompanied by musicians and aspiring musicians. His entry stirred the town, which, even at a late hour, gave itself up to holidaying. Speaking in his committee rooms, he assured his supporters he would render his best service to the riding at Ottawa. He paid tribute to Mr. Sutherland for having fought a "rugged but clean campaign.

Standing in House.

Ottawa, April 16.—Return of a Liberal in the Federal by-election in South Oxford today brings the strength of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons up to the level at which it stood after the general election in 1930. Only one vacancy now remains, caused by the death of the late Hon. E. B. Ryckman, member for Toronto East, a traditionally Conservative seat. The Conservative standing is 138, one less than after the election, when they returned 137 strong.

The standing now is: Conservatives, 136; Liberals, 88; Liberal-Progressive, 3; Progressive, 1; United Farmer, 10; Labor, 3; Independent-Labor, 1; Independent, 2; vacant, 1; total, 245.

IT'S CERTAIN NOW, ASSERTS HEPBURN

(Continued from Page 1, Column 7.)

what will take place in the Provincial field.

The other speakers were Hon. Duncan Marshall; Miss Odette Lapointe, National President of the Women's Section of the Twentieth Century Club; Miss Patricia O'Connell of Brockville, Secretary of the Women's Section of the Provincial Branch; R. A. McDougall, Woodstock, President of the Men's Section of the National Organization, and Donald Begg, city, President of the Ontario Branch. Everett W. Brown, President of the St. Thomas Liberal Club, was Chairman. The meeting was held in the Masonic Auditorium, with an estimated attendance of 1,500.

Revolt by eople.

Late comers even leaned over transoms in adjoining rooms to hear the addresses. Mr. Hepburn spoke for nearly an hour, dealing first with Federal issues and then with Provincial. He referred from time to time to the Oxford victory and its significance. Declaring that there had been a complete reversal of policies at Ottawa with the common people always suffering, he said: "I think we have witnessed today the beginning of a revolt on the part of the people. They are revolting against their own exploitation, and I predict that all the King's horses and all the King's men can't save Toryism in Canada from destruction."

Mr. Hepburn warned his audience, however, that the Conservatives would go to any lengths to attain victory because they did not want to face an investigation of their administration from the inside. "These people can't stand an investigation from the inside," he said. "But I assure you there is going to be one if the Liberals get in power. We are going to investigate some of the investigations that have taken place."

Even in minor expenditures, there was evidence of gross extravagance, Mr. Hepburn asserted. He said he had recently learned about a barn that had burned at the Orillia Hospital and had been replaced by another barn at a cost of $37,600. He had the word of experienced builders that the barn could have been replaced for less than $10,000. Two reinforced concrete silos had also been built at a cost of $3,900.

"I have two new concrete silos on my farm, one 54 feet high, which were built for less than $900," he went on. "I don't know who got the extra $1,000 from that barn and the $3,000 from those silos, but that's just a little more evidence of how the people of this Province have been paying for this Government's extravegance."

Appeal to Voters.

Mr. Hepburn appealed to the people of Ontario not to be swayed by election promises and a sudden generous impulse on the part of Mr. Henry toward the unfortunates on relief by proposals to increase their allowances. In Northern Ontario, he said, he had been disguested with the reports he heard about the roads the Government was going to build.

"They tell me that they are promising to build a road down in Bayham Township in the east part of this riding," he said. "They are promising that on the eve of an election. Don't forget that the farmers will pay 20 per cent. of the cost of that highway and the rest will be done on borrowed money."

WHEAT ADVISERS DRAFT PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 1, Column 2.)

practice would be to mix a bushel of "blue" wheat with nineteen bushels of uncolored wheat, producing a grain from which flour cannot be made, but still palatable for poultry.

Efforts are still going on to polish off the discrepancies in the export quotas which run until the end of the 1934-35 crop year under the London agreement. The Argentine demand for a bigger share remains to be disposed of, as does the question of fixing a definite quota for Russia, but the Russians are said to be willing to "talk turkey."

Prices Suggested.

Prices for wheat tentatively suggested differ little from present wheat prices. It was not clear, however, whether the conference meant these prices to be the first minimum prices established by the committee it is proposed to set up in London, or intended a 5 or 10 per cent. increase over the prices put forward. The report of the conference is being kept confidential.

Converted into Canadian funds at the rate of $5.15 to the pound the prices compare as follows:

	Proposed Minimum	C.I.F. Prices Monday
Can. No. 2 Northern	79⅞	87⅝
		88⅞
Australian F.A.Q.	70¼	70¾
Argentine rosafe	59½	59¼
U.S. White Pacific	56½	60¼
Russian top	59	Unquoted
Russian low	59⅞	Unquoted
Hungarian	55¾	Unquoted
German	54¼	Unquoted

In the United Kingdom duty would bring the premium on Argentine wheat as against best Canadian down to 14 cents.

x Vancouver. a Atlantic.

THREE ARE ARRESTED ON SEPARATE CHARGES

Two Londoners and One of No Fixed Address Are Held

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

London, Ont., April 16.—Detectives late today arrested two Londoners and a man of no fixed abode, one accused of selling liquor, another with a serious offense against a 14-year-old girl, and the third charged with passing worthless cheques.

Roy Parney, 37, Mill Street, was arrested by Detectives McCullough and Langford on the liquor charge as a result of a raid made by police on Parney's home over the week-end. He was arrested on a warrant.

Walter Gowers of 755 Little Grey Street, a 20-year-old youth, was charged with a serious offense against a 14-year-old girl.

Accused of having victimized several city merchants, Wilfred B. Kipp, no home, was arrested on a warrant alleging fraud. He was on probation for the same offense when picked up.

LIBERAL LEADER INDICATES METHOD

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3.)

appear that Quebec is not favorable to an amendment to the British North America Act, and for that reason it will probably not be possible to get an amendment through under Liberal auspices."

Social Legislation.

The Government, he said, made its mistake in assuming Quebec would be opposed. Like every other minority, French Canada would oppose usurpation of her rights and the Liberal Party would oppose any effort to deprive a minority of its rights. Recalling his urge for a National Relief Commission, he declared the proper procedure would be to secure agreement to an amendment which would relieve the Provinces of some of their burdens in respect of social legislation, and not press for a constitutional amendment which would be injurious to Provincial rights.

Premier Bennett resented the accusation that his Government was attempting to stir up prejudice against Quebec. He referred again to the Sherbrooke Tribune newspaper article introducing Premier Taschereau as the defender of the rights of the Quebec minority.

The Liberal Leader's attitude, the Premier charged, was unworthy of his position. He recalled what he allaged was the lack of result from Mr. King's inter-Provincial conference.

NEW NAZI WARSHIPS BUILT FOR SAFETY

(Continued from Page 1, Column 4.)

other countries, receives a Government subsidy.

It represents, moreover, funds to substitute two or three-motored aeroplanes for single-motored machines. Furthermore, the Lufthansa is thus enabled to improve her long distance lines and develop winter and night flying services.

Installation of air beacons and wireless apparatus also entails considerable expense, but is necessary for the safety of crews and passengers.

The increases also will permit of the development of transatlantic air service and scientific research in the domain of air transport in general.

The estimates for air defense amount to 50,000,000 marks. The former Budget appropriated only 1,300,000 marks for that branch of the service, but it represented only the first stage of the organization for air protection.

The organization recently developed is devoted to the protection of the civilian population against air attacks.

This protection consists of the construction of bomb and gas proof cellars, the establishment of a fire-fighting system, and the training of special detachments charged with technical repairs and similar measures.

WILL BE HOLDING AT 111 KING ST. WEST, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18th, AT 9 A.M. SHARP, a portion of the Average Stock of new chesterfield chairs, walnut desks, etc., from the RELIABLE UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS COMPANY, removed after the fire.

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Sports and Financial News
In Second Section

The Globe.

THE WEATHER
Probabilities: Moderate winds; fair, with stationary or a little higher temperature.
(For detailed weather report see Page 3.)
Sun rises at 5.33 a.m. and sets at 7.03 p.m.

VOL. XCI. NUMBER 26,305. TORONTO, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1934. Established 1844 18 PAGES

Smashing Liberal Victory in South Oxford

It's a Jolt for Conservatives and They Don't Pretend It Isn't

Wild Cheering Among Victors In Ottawa House

Government Forces Are Glum, But Say, "No Election"

PREMIER IS SILENT

Followers Cheer Mr. King—Opposition Elated by News

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

OTTAWA, April 16. — To the skirl of the bagpipes and amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm, Liberals in Parliament tonight celebrated the South Oxford by-election victory. The news that Hon. Donald Sutherland, the old Tory war-horse, had been vanquished by more than a thousand arrived during the dinner hour, and cheers for Rennie, the Liberal victor, resounded through the corridors.

Rejoicing Liberals.

Tam Reid, the New Westminster piper, was immediately surrounded by the rejoicing Liberals, who marched back and forth through the halls of Parliament to the stirring strains of Scottish music.

Even French-Canadians and Sassenachs, who pretend not to enjoy the bagpipes, joined in the demonstration.

At 8 o'clock the division bells summoned the Commoners to the Green Chamber for the night sitting of the House, and the piper marched at the head of threescore jubilant Liberals through the private lobby to the very door of the Chamber. The Highland music drowned out the speech of Hon. Peter Heenan, former Minister of Labor, who was bitterly assailing the Government's unemployment relief measure for the fifteenth time.

While Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and his Liberal followers acclaimed the South Oxford result as another indication that the Bennett Government no longer possesses the confidence of the country, the Conservatives frankly admitted the reverse was a serious one. Defeat of Hon. Donald Sutherland, it was said in the Government lobby, was due to the undercurrent of discontent in the country over economic conditions.

Prime Minister Is Silent.

The Prime Minister declined to make any comment on the result, although he took it philosophically. He takes the position that he will be glad to relinquish the duties and responsibilities of office when the time comes, if that is the verdict of the Canadian people. Since August, 1930, he has

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

STRIKES IN FRANCE ARE HALF-HEARTED

School Teachers March in Paris—Service Halts Are Brief

TWENTY-NINE ARRESTED

(Associated Press Cable.)

Paris, April 16.—Strong police precautions against disorders attending a "national protest day" over Civil Service pay-cuts proved unnecessary today, when the scheduled demonstrations fizzled out and the Doumergue Government was credited with another victory in its drive toward fiscal stability.

Telegraph service was tied up two hours; telephone service was partly out three hours; these services were disrupted an hour in Marseilles, Lille

New Record Made

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

BROCKVILLE, April 16.—Captain A. W. Massey of Oak Island has hung up a record this season for crossings on the ice between Chippewa Bay and the island which is expected to stand for a good many years to come. Captain Massey stated last week that when he made his final trip on April 4 it made 143 consecutive days that he had been able to drive his car across the ice bridge. He has used a sedan weighing 4,300 pounds in making the mile-and-a-half crossings.

WHEAT ADVISERS DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR JUNE PARLEY

Suggest Prices and Devise Plans for Greater Consumption

REDUCES PRODUCTION

(Canadian Press Cable.)

Rome, April 16.—The world wheat conference completed its main work today with adoption of a United States motion for more cuts in wheat production.

Before the afternoon meeting of the Wheat Advisory Commission the United States delegation took the ground that if the world wheat market is to be relieved of the surplus that has overhung it for some years production must be reduced much more than it is at present proposed to do. Otherwise the trouble would only recur in the future.

The United States idea is that minimum price schemes, denaturing of wheat, reduction of flour-milling percentages and the like are all of less importance than cutting down production. The Commission, adopting this motion, decided to place further measures to reduce production on the agenda of its June meeting in London. It is expected that at that time the Americans will submit definite proposals on ways and means of still further reducing acreage.

Will Meet Today.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow to polish off final details of the reports, and the meeting will conclude tomorrow night.

The conference has these achievements to its credit:

Agreement on a definite plan for maintaining a minimum price for exported wheat. Further definite prices for various grades were suggested tentatively today, the actual prices to be established by a committee of experts in London from month to month, providing, of course, the Governments represented approve the plan.

A report has been drawn up on denaturing quantities of wheat to render it unfit for human consumption. As present trade in denatured wheat is wholly internal, the report is only in general terms and will be discussed again at subsequent meetings.

Another agreement has been drawn up on flour milling restrictions, aimed at raising the percentage extracted from wheat and thereby raising the flour content of bread. Here again the commission decided merely to pass the report along for subsequent discussion

French Plan Discussed.

Another report covers the French proposal that wheat-exporting nations give tariff concessions in return for guarantees of importers to cut their production. This also is forwarded to the Governments represented without definite recommendation, as outside the scope of the conference.

The minimum-price scheme remains the biggest achievement of the conference, ranking equal to the London agreement on restriction of exports, to which it is intended as a supplement and without which, of course, it cannot be put into operation.

While the prices to be fixed remain to be determined by the London committee that is proposed, the report of the present conference suggests tentative levels 5 or 10 per cent. higher than present prices, based on cost, insurance and freight, delivered at Liverpool.

These prices include $6.35 per quar-

LIBERAL LEADER INDICATES METHOD OF B.N.A. REVISION

To Have Dominion Assume Social Legislation by Agreement Favored

WARNING BY MARCIL

Leaders in Commons Engage in Angry Controversy

(By E. GEORGE SMITH.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 16.—With Liberal and Conservative political chieftains in Quebec declaiming against Prime Minister Bennett's heralded constitutional change which is to relieve the Provinces of certain legislative rights, French Canada's voice was raised for the first time in the Commons today against arbitrary tampering with Confederation pacts.

Hon. Charles Marcil, veteran Liberal Parliamentarian from Bona Venture riding, in Quebec, was the spokesman. Without Quebec's acquiescence, declared Mr. Marcil, there could have been no Confederation. Quebec had always kept her agreements both in letter and in spirit. While the British North America Act was not the law of the Medes and Persians, in his opinion, it could only be amended "with the consent of the Provinces because it was enacted with their consent and under the rules of any game no contract can be changed without the consent of the parties interested."

Mr. King Approves.

The constitutional controversy loomed large again in debate on the relief bill with the return of Right Hon. Mackenzie King to his seat in the House. Expressing gladness at Premier Bennett's announcement of impending constitutional change, the Liberal Leader nevertheless aroused Premier Bennett to sarcastic accusation of self-flattery by charging that the Premier had been emulating a prior utterance of Mr. King's.

Ill-feeling became even more marked between the leaders when Mr. King wnt on to charge the Conservative chieftain and party with "trying to raise prejudice against the Province of Quebec." Hon. Robert J. Manion shot back the retort "nonsense," but Mr. King went on: "They are trying to bring that about by having it assumed that Quebec is going to be unfavorable to the amendment of the B.N.A."

"The ministry opposite," Mr. King charged, "are desirous of having it

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

New Nazi Warships Explained as Built For Crews' Safety

Germany Replies to Britain's Request for Reasons Behind Recent Heavy Increases in Army, Navy and Air Appropriations

PLANES CHIEFLY FOR DEFENSES

(Canadian Press Cable.)

London, April 16.—(Via Havas.) — Text of the German note to Great Britain, in reply to the inquiry made by Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador in Berlin, regarding the reasons for the increase in Germany's army, navy and air appropriations, was published here today.

The note is signed by Konstantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, and addressed to Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary.

The text follows:

The German army budget for 1934-35, recently published, totalled 654,000,000 marks, representing an increase of 172,000,000 marks over the preceding year.

This increase in expenditures was necessary for the transformation of the Reichswehr into a short-term service.

Inclusion of this amount in the budget also is due to the present state of negotiations regarding the disarmament question.

The Naval Budget amounting to 236,000,000 marks, represents an increase of about 50,000,000 marks over the last budget.

Ships Are Obsolete.

This increase is due to the growing expenditures created by the rational modernization of ships, which, for a long time, have become obsolete, and whose replacement could not any longer be delayed, principally because of the safety of the crews.

The Air Budget cannot be considered as armament budget. It is rather a budget for air transport and aerial defense.

Air transport estimates provide 160,000,000 marks, compared to 77,000,000 marks in the preceding budget.

These increases are due to replacement of obsolete aeroplanes, and also for the Lufthansa, private German air transport service, which, as in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

Free Debate

(By E. GEORGE SMITH.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

OTTAWA, April 16. — The Government will call off the Whips in the impending debate on the Senate hospital sweepstakes bill, and members will be permitted to vote as their consciences dictate.

Premier Bennett today gave the Commons intimation of the "free-for-all" which is to be allowed to take place upon the contentious measure when he said: "The Government proposes leaving the matter entirely to the members, without any indication of the Government's view in respect to what action should be taken."

He suggested that a day be set aside next week for full discussion of the bill, which, the Speaker announced, was sponsored by Mr. Fraser of Cariboo.

BOARD TO CONTROL ALBERTA INDUSTRY UNDER NEW LAW

Power to Fix Wages and Enforce Acts Vested in Three Men

TERMED MODIFIED NRA

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

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The bill, giving Alberta a sort of modified NRA, regulates wages, conditions of labor and prices of products in industries. Consumers will be protected from abuses under the new act. An advisory board of three will be formed, whose task will be to look after the consumers' interests, Premier J. E. Brownlee announced.

The industrial bill is divided into four sections. It was explained this was done in case the Dominion Government might question the section covering business codes.

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An Industrial Relations Board is charged, among other things, with administering old and new legislation relating to industry, labor and working conditions in British Columbia. It is closely linked with the "new deal" proram.

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The board has powe rto fix wages, make regulations and enforce the acts. Under blanket legislation, the board may set wage scales in industries in which there is no minimum wage, draft wage scales.

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William G. Medd Loses Convention In South Huron

Present Member Defeated on First Ballot at Hensall

EX-WARDEN IS CHOSEN

James Ballantyne to Be Opposition Candidate in Election

(Special and C.P. Despatches.)

NOMINATIONS YESTERDAY.

HURON SOUTH—James Ballantyne, chosen at a joint Liberal-Progressive convention, but it was announced beforehand that the convention choice would run as an independent, representing all those opposed to the Henry Administration.

PORT ARTHUR—D. A. Clark, Conservative.

Hensall, April 16.—Despite repeated requests from the platform that the beer and wine question was not and should not be made an issue in the present Provincial election campaign, Liberals and Progressives of South Huron, in joint convention at Hensall today, when balloting time arrived, promptly proceeded to divide into "wet" and "dry" camps, and amid much noise and confusion ultimately chose James Ballantyne, Reeve of Usborne Township and ex-Warden of Huron County, as their candidate. W. G. Medd, Progressive, who has represented South Huron in the last two Legislatures, and who voted against the beer and wine bill in the House, was defeated on the first ballot. J. H. Scott of Seaforth, also a "dry," was defeated by Mr. Ballantyne on the final ballot by 80 votes. The result is a big surprise and a decided upset.

With glorious spring weather prevailing, the Town Hall was filled to overflowing, Liberals, Progressive, representatives of temperance organizations, and some Conservatives, to the number of over 500. It was announced at the outset that the choice of the convention would run as an "Independent, representing all those opposed to the Henry Administration."

Not Temperance Man.

While balloting was proceeding for the final choice, Mr. Ballantyne, who in a previous speech had avoided reference to the liquor question, was asked from the audience to declare his stand on this issue. An uproar followed, sections of the audience shouting to Mr. Ballantyne to keep his seat and his silence. In the midst of the confusion he stepped forward and said: "I am not just what you would call a temperance man, but I think this bill will be repealed if public sentiment is against it. I will do what I think is right. As for myself, I can take a drink or leave it alone."

After this pronouncement demands were made for a new ballot, as some wished to change their votes, but a motion to bring this about was defeated. After the result of the final ballot was announced Messrs. Scott and Medd moved and seconded that the choice be made unanimous, Mr. Medd making personal reservations.

Rev. J. W. Down of Exeter, President of the Temperance Federation of South Huron, rising at this point, said he had interviewed Mr. Ballantyne during the voting, and had told him he would have to be more specific in his attitude on the liquor question if he was to have temperance support.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

Rennie Elected By 1,530 Majority Over Sutherland

TRIUMPHANT



A. S. RENNIE,
Liberal Candidate in South Oxford Federal Vote, Who Was Elected Yesterday by a Huge Majority, Exceeding 1,500.

Decisive Win Gives Opposition Candidate Greatest Lead in History of Riding — Parades and Processions Manifest Liberal Rejoicing

PRINCIPAL TOWNS DIVIDED VOTES

(Special and C.P. Despatches.)

INGERSOLL, April 16. — Almon Secord Rennie, carrying the Liberal standard in a by-election considered of such importance that leading figures of both of the old parties took a hand in the campaign, tonight was elected to the House of Commons with the largest majority South Oxford ever gave a candidate for Federal office.

Fills Vacant Seat.

The electors named Mr. Rennie to fill the seat made vacant by the death last year of Thomas M. Cayley, Liberal. Mr. Cayley had twice defeated Hon. Donald Sutherland, who was a Minister without portfolio in the Meighen Government. But he never downed the former Minister so decisively as Mr. Rennie did today.

Mr. Rennie, besides being a leading businessman of Tillsonburg, is prominent in Ontario fraternal circles. He is a Past Grand Master of Ontario Oddfellowship, and during his term in that office established wide connections in the Order throughout the Province. He conducts a retail shoe business in Tillsonburg. A prominent churchman, he was a vigorous fighter for Union in 1926, when his own congregation in Tillsonburg was split asunder by the division. His wife is active in the social life of the town and district, and he has a grown-up family. He has made no previous venture into Provincial politics.

Straight Party Fight.

Complete returns from the 63 polls gave the Liberals a majority of 1,530 in the straight two-man fight. The figures were: Rennie, 6,683; Sutherland, 5,163. Not in the twenty general and by-elections that have been held in South Oxford's 67-year history was so large a majority of votes amassed by any candidate.

In the short, hot campaign that preceded voting, Government and Liberal strong men swept into the constituency with support for the rivals. Three Cabinet Ministers took the platform on behalf of Mr. Sutherland and Right Hon. Mackenzie King himself led the Liberal charge.

Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of National Defense; Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, addressed gatherings at several points in the constituency on behalf of the Conservative candidate, who represented South Oxford in the Federal House from 1911 to 1925.

The Conservatives rested on their oars after a series of meetings last Friday night. But Mr. King and Hon. Ernest Lapoint, former Minister of Justice, kept the Liberal campaign on the move until Saturday night. Other prominent Liberal speakers during the campaign were Hon. J. C. Elliott, former Minister of Public Works, and Mitchell Hepburn, Leader of the Ontario Liberals.

Majority of 55.

In the last general election the late Mr. Cayley defeated Mr. Sutherland by the narrow margin of 55 votes. In 1926 he had won by a majority of 700. The only Conservative candidate who ever represented South Oxford, Mr. Sutherland was conceded a good chance by his supporters of triumphing again.

But as soon as the polls closed and scattered returns were received here, Mr. Rennie was the leader. Returns from the first reporting polls gave the Liberal a slight margin, and his lead

It's Certain Now Liberals to Win, Asserts Hepburn

Toryism Can't Be Saved From Destruction, He Declares

TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

St. Thomas, April 16.—"The victory of A. S. Rennie in the South Oxford by-election today is most significant," Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., Ontario Liberal Leader, told an overflow audience in this city this evening. "It probably means a certain victory for the Liberal forces in the coming Provincial election, and may hasten the Federal election by one year.

"Mr. Bennett has now suffered five defeats in by-elections. If he is sincere in his desire to do the right thing by the people of Canada and to give them what they want, if he wishes to uphold the principles of democratic government, he should appeal to the people without further delay and see if they want him to continue in office.

"I think that the people of South Oxford today have exemplified very well the feeling that exists all over Canada."

Wild Acclaim.

The news of the Liberal victory in the South Oxford contest was received with wild acclaim at tonight's meeting, and was regarded by the speakers as a whole as a definite forecast of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

New Scenic Highway In Niagara District Planned by Ontario

Premier Henry Visits Ottawa to Discuss Project—Will Be Satisfied With Ten to Fifeen Majority, He Says

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 16.—Development of a 90-mile scenic driveway system in the Niagara district is one of the improvement projects which Hon. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, has in mind. Mr. Henry was in the Federal Capital today discussing unemployment relief problems with Prime Minister Bennett and Hon. Wesley A. Gordon, Minister of Labor. He is a member of the Niagara Parks Board.

Construction of the proposed boulevard skirting the Niagara River and the Welland Ship Canal would be undertaken jointly by the Federal and Provincial authorities. Starting at Fort Erie, the new highway would follow the Canadian shore of the Niagara River down to the great cataract and on to Niagara-on-the-Lake, where

New Use for Plow

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MOOSE JAW, April 16. — A giant snowplow was put to a new use on the Expanse, Sask., Subdivision of the Canadian Pacific Railway over the week-end, when from one to two feet of fine sand and top soil, blown by high winds, blocked the tracks. It is the first occasion in this district where a plow has been pressed into service to combat the soil-drifting.

to let the newspapermen in on the secret of the election date. "Possibly this summer," was the most he would concede, and he thought it would be more pleasant to discuss the issues of the campaign in the open air. So Ontario may vote when the hay is new mown or the roses are in bloom. There will be picnics under the trees and at the lake as Ontario's statesmen expound the merits of their beer policy.

Most Ancient Golf Club Loses Oldest Professional

Andrew Kirkcaldy of St. Andrews, Scotland, Dies in Seventy-fifth Year — Won First Important Tournament Forty Years Ago

ago, Kirkaldy was a prominent figure on the British Isles. Forty years ago he won his first important tournament, the Irish open championship. He finished in the first ten in the British open seven times, tying for first place in 1899 and losing in the play-offs. In 1904, 1905, 1909 and 1910, he played on the Scottish side against England

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Government Forces Are Glum, But Say, "No Election"

PREMIER IS SILENT

Followers Cheer Mr. King—Opposition Elated by News

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

OTTAWA, April 16. — To the skirl of the bagpipes and amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm, Liberals in Parliament tonight celebrated the South Oxford by-election victory. The news that Hon. Donald Sutherland, the old Tory war-horse, had been vanquished by more than a thousand arrived during the dinner hour, and cheers for Rennie, the Liberal victor, resounded through the corridors.

Rejoicing Liberals.

Tam Reid, the New Westminster piper, was immediately surrounded by the rejoicing Liberals, who marched back and forth through the halls of Parliament to the stirring strains of Scottish music.

Even French-Canadians and Sassenachs, who pretend not to enjoy the bagpipes, joined in the demonstration.

At 8 o'clock the division bells summoned the Commoners to the Green Chamber for the night sitting of the House, and the piper marched at the head of threescore jubilant Liberals through the private lobby to the very door of the Chamber. The Highland music drowned out the speech of Hon. Peter Heenan, former Minister of Labor, who was bitterly assailing the Government's unemployment relief measure for the fifteenth time.

While Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and his Liberal followers acclaimed the South Oxford result as another indication that the Bennett Government no longer possesses the confidence of the country, the Conservatives frankly admitted the reverse was a serious one. Defeat of Hon. Donald Sutherland, it was said in the Government lobby, was due to the undercurrent of discontent in the country over economic conditions.

Prime Minister Is Silent.

The Prime Minister declined to make any comment on the result, although he took it philosophically. He takes the position that he will be glad to relinquish the duties and responsibilities of office when the time comes, if that is the verdict of the Canadian people. Since August, 1930, he has

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

STRIKES IN FRANCE ARE HALF-HEARTED

School Teachers March in Paris—Service Halts Are Brief

TWENTY-NINE ARRESTED

(Associated Press Cable.)

Paris, April 16.—Strong police precautions against disorders attending a "national protest day" over Civil Service pay-cuts proved unnecessary today, when the scheduled demonstrations fizzled out and the Doumergue Government was credited with another victory in its drive toward fiscal stability.

Telegraph service was tied up two hours; telephone service was partly out three hours; these services were disrupted an hour in Marseilles, Lille, Lyons, Toulon and Rennes—but the walkout was considered nevertheless a failure.

About 1,000 teachers played hide and seek with Paris police and staged a demonstration all their own near the City Hall. They appeared suddenly from side streets, singing the "International" and shouting against Premier Doumergue's pay-reduction decrees. Thirty were arrested.

Authorities were stationed at postoffices and other public buildings, but they had little to do. Telegraph employees who struck for a few minutes each day last week were idle two hours today, then returned to their instruments.

Waterworks employees were an hour late to their jobs. Workers in Government tobacco factories loafed an hour—enjoying the beautiful spring day.

Premier Doumergue was unmoved.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7.)

stand for a good many years to come. Captain Massey stated last week that when he made his final trip on April 4 it made 143 consecutive days that he had been able to drive his car across the ice bridge. He has used a sedan weighing 4,300 pounds in making the mile-and-a-half crossings.

WHEAT ADVISERS DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR JUNE PARLEY

Suggest Prices and Devise Plans for Greater Consumption

REDUCES PRODUCTION

(Canadian Press Cable.)

Rome, April 16.—The world wheat conference completed its main work today with adoption of a United States motion for more cuts in wheat production.

Before the afternoon meeting of the Wheat Advisory Commission the United States delegation took the ground that if the world wheat market is to be relieved of the surplus that has overhung it for some years production must be reduced much more than it is at present proposed to do. Otherwise the trouble would only recur in the future.

The United States idea is that minimum price schemes, denaturing of wheat, reduction of flour-milling percentages and the like are all of less importance than cutting down production. The Commission, adopting this motion, decided to place further measures to reduce production on the agenda of its June meeting in London. It is expected that at that time the Americans will submit definite proposals on ways and means of still further reducing acreage.

Will Meet Today.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow to polish off final details of the reports, and the meeting will conclude tomorrow night.

The conference has these achievements to its credit:

Agreement on a definite plan for maintaining a minimum price for exported wheat. Further definite prices for various grades were suggested tentatively today, the actual prices to be established by a committee of experts in London from month to month, providing, of course, the Governments represented approve the plan.

A report has been drawn up on denaturing quantities of wheat to render it unfit for human consumption. As present trade in denatured wheat is wholly internal, the report is only in general terms and will be discussed again at subsequent meetings.

Another agreement has been drawn up on flour milling restrictions, aimed at raising the percentage extracted from wheat and thereby raising the flour content of bread. Here again the Commission decided merely to pass the report along for subsequent discussion

French Plan Discussed.

Another report covers the French proposal that wheat-exporting nations give tariff concessions in return for guarantees of importers to cut their production. This also is forwarded to the Governments represented without definite recommendation, as outside the scope of the conference.

The minimum-price scheme remains the biggest achievement of the conference, ranking equal to the London agreement on restriction of exports, to which it is intended as a supplement and without which, of course, it cannot be put into operation.

While the prices to be fixed remain to be determined by the London committee that is proposed, the report of the present conference suggests tentative levels 5 or 10 per cent. higher than present prices, based on cost, insurance and freight, delivered at Liverpool.

These prices include $6.35 per quarter of 480 pounds for Canadian Northern No. 2, with corresponding prices for the standard wheat of various nations, ranging down to $4.32 for German best grade.

The recommendation to Governments on denaturing wheat will be only general, because of many obstacles at present. It has to be determined whether an export business could be developed in the "colored wheat," and whether prejudices of poultry farmers could be overcome—the poultry themselves are said to like it.

Denatured Wheat Problem.

The question also arises, whether denatured wheat is to be counted in or to be additional to the export quotas determined at London, and, further, what compensation should be allowed for the value lost in denaturing.

The chief supporters of the denaturing project say that it might be used to cut world stocks. The

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7.)

A Democratic Prince

A very democratic young man is revealed to the world in the new biography of H.R.H. Prince George, by the Hon. Frances Lascelles, whose "Life of Prince George" will be released, for the first time in Canada, in The Globe of Saturday, April 21.

Prince George, the King's youngest son, is the least known of the four sons of his Majesty, and this fascinating biography, written by one who is closely related by marriage to the King's family, gives a very intimate and friendly picture of the public and private life of this interesting junior member of the Royal House.

To Have Dominion Assume Social Legislation by Agreement Favored

WARNING BY MARCIL

Leaders in Commons Engage in Angry Controversy

(By E. GEORGE SMITH.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 16.—With Liberal and Conservative political chieftains in Quebec declaiming against Prime Minister Bennett's heralded constitutional change which is to relieve the Provinces of certain legislative rights, French Canada's voice was raised for the first time in the Commons today against arbitrary tampering with Confederation pacts.

Hon. Charles Marcil, veteran Liberal Parliamentarian from Bona Venture riding, in Quebec, was the spokesman. Without Quebec's acquiescence, declared Mr. Marcil, there could have been no Confederation. Quebec had always kept her agreements both in letter and in spirit. While the British North America Act was not the law of the Medes and Persians, in his opinion, it could only be amended "with the consent of the Provinces because it was enacted with their consent and under the rules of any game no contract can be changed without the consent of the parties interested."

Mr. King Approves.

The constitutional controversy loomed large again in debate on the relief bill with the return of Right Hon. Mackenzie King to his seat in the House. Expressing gladness at Premier Bennett's announcement of impending constitutional change, the Liberal Leader nevertheless aroused Premier Bennett to sarcastic accusation of self-flattery by charging that the Premier had been emulating a prior utterance of Mr. King's.

Ill-feeling became even more marked between the leaders when Mr. King went on to charge the Conservative chieftain and party with "trying to raise prejudice against the Province of Quebec." Hon. Robert J. Manion shot back the retort "nonsense," but Mr. King went on: "They are trying to bring that about by having it assumed that Quebec is going to be unfavorable to the amendment of the B.N.A."

"The ministry opposite," Mr. King charged, "are desirous of having it

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

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Construction of the proposed boulevard skirting the Niagara River and the Welland Ship Canal would be undertaken jointly by the Federal and Provincial authorities. Starting at Fort Erie, the new highway would follow the Canadian shore of the Niagara River down to the great cataract and on to Niagara-on-the-Lake, where it is proposed to develop a public park at Forts George and Mississauga. The highway would then follow the shore of Lake Ontario to the Welland Ship Canal, and back along the bank of the canal to Lake Erie.

There is one practical difficulty in the way. Near one of the old Niagara forts there is a rifle range whose targets are located on the shores of Lake Ontario. The road could be diverted at this point if the rifle range is to remain there. Premier Henry discussed his scheme today with Major-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Chief of the General Staff, who has charge of certain Federal unemployment relief projects, such as the Trans-Canada Airway System. The Ontario Premier dined tonight with Prime Minister Bennett.

Premier Henry was optimistic about the improvement of economic conditions in Ontario. He said that not more than 400,000 men, women and children in the Province were now receiving relief, while, when the depression was at its worst, there were more than 500,000 Ontario people receiving Government assistance.

Premier Henry will be satisfied if he comes back with a majority of ten to fifteen seats in the new Legislature of ninety members, he told newspapermen.

It would be easier and simpler for the Government to carry on with a smaller majority, the Ontario Premier explained, because, "when there is a more even division of parties, you can always get more work out of the average member." Mr. Henry had a majority of 58 in the last Legislature.

While the Cabinet goes to the country with solid ranks, the Premier admitted there may be some rearrangement of portfolios after the election.

Premier Henry smilingly declined to let the newspapermen in on the secret of the election date. "Possibly this summer," was the most he would concede, and he thought it would be more pleasant to discuss the issues of the campaign in the open air. So Ontario may vote when the hay is new mown or the roses are in bloom. There will be picnics under the trees and at the lake as Ontario's statesmen expound the merits of their beer policy.

Expansion of hydro-electric development on the Ottawa River was visualized by the Premier. "There is room for a large development at Carillon Falls," said Mr. Henry, "and above Chats Falls there are places where power could be developed." Delay in the ratification of the St. Lawrence waterways treaty meant that the Ontario Hydro Commission would have to look to the Ottawa River rather than the St. Lawrence. Even on the Ottawa River there would have to be co-operation with the Province of Quebec, as the Ottawa is an interprovincial stream.

Mr. Henry said that the Hydro's present contracts for power would take care of Ontario's requirements until 1937 or 1938. Under the agreement with the Dominion Government respecting the St. Lawrence waterways project, Ontario was to receive 400,000 horsepower, the first block of which was to have been available in 1942.

"How do you feel with an election approaching?" Mr. Henry was asked. "I am going into this fight with the fullest confidence of winning," replied Mr. Henry.

...For Crews Safety

Germany Replies to Britain's Request for Reasons Behind Recent Heavy Increases in Army, Navy and Air Appropriations

PLANES CHIEFLY FOR DEFENSES

(Canadian Press Cable.)

London, April 16.—(Via Havas.) — Text of the German note to Great Britain, in reply to the inquiry made by Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador in Berlin, regarding the reasons for the increase in Germany's army, navy and air appropriations, was published here today.

The note is signed by Konstantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, and addressed to Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary.

The text follows:

The German army budget for 1934-35, recently published, totalled 654,000,000 marks, representing an increase of 172,000,000 marks over the preceding year.

This increase in expenditures was necessary for the transformation of the Reichswehr into a short-term service.

Inclusion of this amount in the budget also is due to the present state of negotiations regarding the disarmament question.

The Naval Budget amounting to 236,000,000 marks, represents an increase of about 50,000,000 marks over the last budget.

Ships Are Obsolete.

This increase is due to the growing expenditures created by the rational modernization of ships, which, for a long time, have become obsolete, and whose replacement could not any longer be delayed, principally because of the safety of the crews.

The Air Budget cannot be considered as armament budget. It is rather a budget for air transport and aerial defense.

Air transport estimates provide 160,000,000 marks, compared to 77,000,000 marks in the preceding budget.

These increases are due to replacement of obsolete aeroplanes, and also for the Lufthansa, private German air transport service, which, as in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

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Free Debate

(By E. GEORGE SMITH.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

OTTAWA, April 16. — The Government will call off the Whips in the impending debate on the Senate hospital sweepstakes bill, and members will be permitted to vote as their consciences dictate.

Premier Bennett today gave the Commons intimation of the "free-for-all" which is to be allowed to take place upon the contentious measure when he said: "The Government proposes leaving the matter entirely to the members, without any indication of the Government's view in respect to what action should be taken."

He suggested that a day be set aside next week for full discussion of the bill, which, the Speaker announced, was sponsored by Mr. Fraser of Cariboo.

BOARD TO CONTROL ALBERTA INDUSTRY UNDER NEW LAW

Power to Fix Wages and Enforce Acts Vested in Three Men

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The board has powe rto fix wages, make regulations and enforce the acts. Under blanket legislation, the board may set wage scales in industries in which there is no minimum wage, draft wage scales.

Conservation and utilization of the Province's resources and plans to increase markets for British Columbia are among other subjects scheduled for consideration.

BEACHVILLE WOMAN IS FOUND DROWNED

Body of Mrs. J. Bull Is Discovered in Quarry Near Woodstock

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Woodstock, April 16.—Mrs. J. Bull, 40, was found drowned in six feet of water in the quarry at Beachville, near here, early today.

The woman had been employed in Woodstock as a housekeeper and went to Beachville yesterday to see her husband, who had returned to their home there from hospital. He had been confined to the institution with injuries suffered in an accident at the quarries several months ago.

Persons who met Mrs. Bull during her visit reported she had been acting strangely, and when she failed to return to her home a search party was sent out. Their all-night search ended when they found her hat and coat on the bank of the quarry. The body was soon recovered. Her husband and two sons survive.

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(Special and C.P. Despatches.)

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Hensall, April 16.—Despite repeated requests from the platform that the beer and wine question was not and should not be made an issue in the present Provincial election campaign, Liberals and Progressives of South Huron, in joint convention at Hensall today, when balloting time arrived, promptly proceeded to divide into "wet" and "dry" camps, and amid much noise and confusion ultimately chose James Ballantyne, Reeve of Usborne Township and ex-Warden of Huron County, as their candidate. W. G. Medd, Progressive, who has represented South Huron in the last two Legislatures, and who voted against the beer and wine bill in the House, was defeated on the first ballot. J. H. Scott of Seaforth, also a "dry," was defeated by Mr. Ballantyne on the final ballot by 80 votes. The result is a big surprise and a decided upset.

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Most Ancient Golf Club Loses Oldest Professional

Andrew Kirkcaldy of St. Andrews, Scotland, Dies in Seventy-fifth Year — Won First Important Tournament Forty Years Ago

(Associated Press Cable.)

St. Andrew's, Scotland, April 16.—(A.P.)—The flag of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club hung at half-mast tonight, marking the death of Andrew Kirkaldy, dean of professional golf, who for more than a generation has been as much a part of the famous old links as Swilken Burn itself.

Kirkaldy, who celebrated his 75th birthday on March 18, and in recent years had played his golf in an armchair near the eighteenth green, was looking forward with keen delight to the Walker Cup matches to be played here next month between the British and American amateurs.

"I've doots I'm playing ma' last round," Andrew told his friends on his deathbed. "I'd like fine tae seen the Walker Cup matches, but it's no tae be."

Witty and caustic, Kirkaldy was famous as a golfer, but he was even more famous as a St. Andrew's character. Hundreds of anecdotes are told about him, some of the best ones being true. He put Princes and Premiers in their places with well pointed remarks.

While carrying the Prince of Wales's clubs when heir to the Throne played as captain of the Royal and Ancient, Andrew told the "movie men," "awa' oot o' here wi' yer magic lanterns. The Prince dinna want ye and I dinna want ye."

In a last interview a few days ago, Kirkaldy gave the British Walker Cup team a better than even chance of beating their rivals from across the sea, providing the Britons were on their game. "They are a' fit tae win if they are on their game, but gowfers noo are sae muckle in and out ye can never tell whether they are goin' tae be on their game or no'."

As far back as nearly a half-century ago, Kirkaldy was a prominent figure on the British Isles. Forty years ago he won his first important tournament, the Irish open championship. He finished in the first ten in the British open seven times, tying for first place in 1899 and losing in the play-offs. In 1904, 1905, 1909 and 1910, he played on the Scottish side against England in a series of professional matches. Kirkaldy's golf feats included four holes-in-one, two on the eleventh and one on the eighth at St. Andrew's, and an ace on the eighteenth at Museelburgh.

He is survived by his widow, a son and thre daughters.

George S. Lyon, internationally known amateur gilfer of Toronto, always visited Mr. Kilkaldy while abroad with Canadian seniors for their matches and for other tournaments.

"Andrew Kirkaldy was probably the best known professional of golf," said Mr. Lyon. "I played a few holes with him last summer. He had become quite heavy, and in later years played little golf. He was a great figure of the royal and ancient game, and will be missed by all golfers who from this continent play St. Andrews during their visits to the British Isles."

Over Sutherland

TRIUMPHANT



A. S. RENNIE,
Liberal Candidate in South Oxford Federal Vote, Who Was Elected Yesterday by a Huge Majority, Exceeding 1,500.

Decisive Win Gives Opposition Candidate Greatest Lead in History of Riding — Parades and Processions Manifest Liberal Rejoicing

PRINCIPAL TOWNS DIVIDED VOTES

(Special and C.P. Despatches.)

INGERSOLL, April 16. — Almon Secord Rennie, carrying the Liberal standard in a by-election considered of such importance that leading figures of both of the old parties took a hand in the campaign, tonight was elected to the House of Commons with the largest majority South Oxford ever gave a candidate for Federal office.

Fills Vacant Seat.

The electors named Mr. Rennie to fill the seat made vacant by the death last year of Thomas M. Cayley, Liberal. Mr. Cayley had twice defeated Hon. Donald Sutherland, who was a Minister without portfolio in the Meighen Government. But he never downed the former Minister so decisively as Mr. Rennie did today.

Mr. Rennie, besides being a leading businessman of Tillsonburg, is prominent in Ontario fraternal circles. He is a Past Grand Master of Ontario Oddfellowship, and during his term in that office established wide connections in the Order throughout the Province. He conducts a retail shoe business in Tillsonburg. A prominent churchman, he was a vigorous fighter for Union in 1926, when his own congregation in Tillsonburg was split asunder by the division. His wife is active in the social life of the town and district, and he has a grown-up family. He has made no previous venture into Provincial politics.

Straight Party Fight.

Complete returns from the 63 polls gave the Liberals a majority of 1,530 in the straight two-man fight. The figures were: Rennie, 6,693; Sutherland, 5,163. Not in the twenty general and by-elections that have been held in South Oxford's 67-year history was so large a majority of votes amassed by any candidate.

In the short, hot campaign that preceded voting, Government and Liberal strong men swept into the constituency with support for the rivals. Three Cabinet Ministers took the platform on behalf of Mr. Sutherland and Right Hon. Mackenzie King himself led the Liberal charge.

Hon. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of National Defense; Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, addressed gatherings at several points in the constituency on behalf of the Conservative candidate, who represented South Oxford in the Federal House from 1911 to 1925.

The Conservatives rested on their oars after a series of meetings last Friday night. But Mr. King and Hon. Ernest Lapoint, former Minister of Justice, kept the Liberal campaign on the move until Saturday night. Other prominent Liberal speakers during the campaign were Hon. J. C. Elliott, former Minister of Public Works, and Mitchell Hepburn, Leader of the Ontario Liberals.

Majority of 55.

In the last general election the late Mr. Cayley defeated Mr. Sutherland by the narrow margin of 55 votes. In 1926 he had won by a majority of 700. The only Conservative candidate who ever represented South Oxford, Mr. Sutherland was conceded a good chance by his supporters of triumphing again.

But as soon as the polls closed and scattered returns were received here, Mr. Rennie was the leader. Returns from the first reporting polls gave the Liberal a slight margin, and his lead increased rapidly as the constituency's heavy vote for the Opposition party in the House became known.

When returns were in from 55 polls, Conservative headquarters conceded the elction of Mr. Rennie. At that time the Liberal candidate was leading by more than 1,000 votes. There was not let-up in the Liberal landslide, as the balance of the polls swelled his majority.

Home Town Fails.

Ingersoll and Tillsonburg, the two principal towns in the constituency, divided their allegiance. Mr. Rennie obtained a majority of slightly more than 200 in Ingersoll. The Liberal candidate lives at Tillsonburg, but his home town favored Mr. Sutherland, giving the Conservative a majority of nearly 100.

The defeated former Minister congratulated his conqueror, but said he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

It's Certain Now Liberals to Win, Asserts Hepburn

Toryism Can't Be Saved From Destruction, He Declares

TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

St. Thomas, April 16.—"The victory of A. S. Rennie in the South Oxford by-election today is most significant," Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., Ontario Liberal Leader, told an overflow audience in this city this evening. "It probably means a certain victory for the Liberal forces in the coming Provincial election, and may hasten the Federal election by one year.

"Mr. Bennett has now suffered five defeats in by-elections. If he is sincere in his desire to do the right thing by the people of Canada and to give them what they want, if he wishes to uphold the principles of democratic government, he should appeal to the people without further delay and see if they want him to continue in office.

"I think that the people of South Oxford today have exemplified very well the feeling that exists all over Canada."

Wild Acclaim.

The news of the Liberal victory in the South Oxford contest was received with wild acclaim at tonight's meeting, and was regarded by the speakers as a whole as a definite forecast of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

Sound of Bagpipes Brings News That South Oxford Votes Liberal

(By E. GEORGE SMITH, Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 16.—Cleaving the Commons quietude like a fire siren in the night, Tom Reid's wailing bagpipes broke the news of the South Oxford election result to any Parliamentarians who might not have heard about it. Reid is Liberal member for New Westminster. The Commons had reassembled after the dinner hour; Speaker Black was ensconced on his dais; a scattering of Conservatives waited for a resumption of relief bill oratory by Hon. Peter Heenan. There was an ominous absence of Liberal members behind Mr. Heenan. The first quietly spoken words of the former Minister of Labor were silenced by a high-pitched shriek from the corridors. The Highland victory march completely drowned out every effort of Mr. Heenan to make himself heard. Soon the loud "whoopees" and "hurrahs" of exultant human voices mingled with the pipes. Louder and louder the din became until the procession—for procession it was—terminated in the Liberal lobby, and twoscore beaming faces soon appeared from behind the curtains.

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BURNED MATTRESS FEATURES EVIDENCE AT DR. PRATT TRIAL

Provincial Analyst Intimates Bed Probably Ignited at Several Points

CONTENTS OF DIARIES

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Perth, April 16. — Possibility that alcohol or some other accelerating substance had been used to fire the bedding upon which Eva Elizabeth McLean suffered the burns which caused her death, was the evidence submitted by Prof. Joslyn Rogers, Provincial Analyst, tonight, at the continuation of the trial of Dr. Wilton Pratt, 70-year-old Smiths Falls physician, who is charged with the murder of his elderly housekeeper.

In the witness box this evening, Professor Rogers declared that a small burn on the paper wrapping of the bed-spring pole possesses the characteristics of an alcohol burn. He also expressed belief that the mattress produced in court had probably been ignited at more than one point, or else it would have burned progressively and the irregular burned spots would not have occurred.

Test burning of a mattress exactly the same as the one upon which Miss McLean had received her fatal burns required a period of more than six hours, witness declared, and in this case no accelerating substance had been used. If alcohol had been liberally spread over such a mattress, it would be possible to entirely consume it in a period of about an hour, he estimated.

Another feature of Professor Rogers' evidence was his definite statements that a very intense heat would be required to cause the blistering of the paint and charring of the wood at the bedroom door in Dr. Pratt's home. The ordinary clothing of a woman would not be sufficient to cause these effects, he stated definitely.

For today's proceedings the painted steel bedspread, springs and charred mattress and bed clothing were produced in court, and the bed was assembled directly in front of the jury-box. Spectators, judymen and court attendants leaned forward each time a witness went to the bed to make his point in evidence definite, and on each occasion Dr. Pratt leaned forward in the prisoner's box, resting his arms on the wooden railing.

Lighted cigarets had been used by Professor Rogers and his assistants in their test burnings of the mattress, it was stated tonight, and in each case considerable time was required for the fire to spread even over a comparatively small area. Only when alcohol was used in the tests were flames visible.

Morning Session.

Dr. C. L. B. Stammers, Smiths Falls Coroner, was the first witness called when court opened this morning, but as he took the stand defense counsel objected to his giving any evidence other than that of an expert. W. W. Pollock contended that Dr. Stammers had remained in court during the past few days after both counsel had agreed some time previously that all but expert witnesses would be excluded from the court-room during the hearing of evidence.

After hearing contentions of Crown and defense counsels, Mr. Justice Kerwin decided that Dr. Stammers would not be permitted to give evidence at this time. It was decided then that all witnesses would be excluded from the courtroom.

Provincial Constable Robert Wannell, Perth, said he had examined bedclothing submitted as evidence on Friday by defense counsel and said to have been taken from the bed in the other upstairs room at the Pratt home. Witness said definitely that the exhibits, except for a linen sheet, were not on the other bed when he visited the Pratt residence on Jan. 2, two days after the fire. He also stated that a large bottle, one of several resting on the floor in the burned bedroom, had been removed in the interval between his first visit on Jan. 2 and a later visit on Jan. 22. Witness said he had seen Inspector Hammond take from the Pratt home diaries, the property of Dr. Pratt. Witness, too, had removed the bed from the room in which the fire had occurred.

Bed as Exhibit.

"You have it here?" asked Mr. Bell.

"Yes."

"Then bring it into the court-room."

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith, witness said he had examined the unburned bed because he had been told it was Miss McLean's bedroom, and he wished to know if she had slept in that room that night. He had thrown back the outer bedclothing in order to see the sheets and blankets beneath. Defense counsel produced bedclothing which he had submitted as evidence some time previously and asked witness if these had been noticed on Miss McLean's bed at the time of his visit.

Witness was positive that none of the quilts or blankets shown were those he had seen. One of the sheets, however, might have been on the bed at the time of his examination.

After a brief adjournment court resumed, and Inspector E. D. L. Hammond, Ontario Criminal Investigations Branch, took the stand. Inspector Hammond said when he was called in on the investigation he had taken bedclothing found in the ice outside of the bedroom window, and this was submitted in evidence.

There was silence in the room as witness placed the charred fragments

CHANGES ANNOUNCED



G. R. DONALDSON,

Who for the past eight years has been Manager of the New York office of the Maclean Publishing Company, Limited, is returning to Toronto as Advertising Manager of Maclean's Magazine. Being a director of the Magazine Club of New York and an active member of the Advertising Club of New York and Sales Executive Club of New York, Mr. Donaldson is well known in United States advertising circles. He is a Canadian, and was with Maclean's for some years in Toronto prior to going to New York. Two other changes are announced by Maclean's Magazine, to become effective May 1. E. B. Harshaw, who has been in charge of Maclean's Magazine in the Montreal office, now becomes Manager at New York. Mr. Harshaw's work on Maclean's Magazine in Montreal is now taken over by O. M. Gilmaster, who, for some years, has been in charge of the Montreal representation of Canadian Homes & Gardens and Mayfair, published by the same company.

word "finish" in the phrase, "I can see her finish," was in quotation marks. Also, at Mr. Smith's direction, Inspector Hammond read out other entries to show that Dr. Pratt had had "a row of large dimensions" with Mrs. Viola Parker, who was employed as housekeeper after Miss McLean had left.

Bert Woon, Toronto mattress manufacturer, was the next witness. He identified the charred remains of the mattress as one made by his company. To Mr. Bell, he said he had considerable experience in repairing burned mattresses, but in most cases it was practically impossible to repair a mattress so damaged. Mattress fires were usually started by careless smokers, but, as a rule, only small burns resulted. He had never seen a mattress completely destroyed or as badly burned as the one in the courtroom.

Cross-examined, witness said the largest burn resulting from a cigaret had been about a foot square, and this mattress could not be repaired.

"Then, if a mattress were totally destroyed or badly damaged by fire, you wouldn't expect them to bring it in for repairs?" asked Mr. Smith.

Mattresses Would Not Blaze.

"No," witness replied. "Mattresses would not blaze."

Edward Jonan, Toronto fire investigator, told of experiments in trying to burn a mattress of the same type found at Dr. Pratt's home. The experiments had been made at the University of Toronto, and the mattress was covered with two sheets and two woollen blankets. A lighted cigaret, placed on the blanket had burned to an ash in twenty minutes, and the area scorched was no larger than the cigaret itself.

Blankets were then removed and a lighted cigaret placed on the exposed sheets. After twenty-five minutes the cigaret had burned out and had burned through the top sheet, making a smaller scorch on the second covering. In this instance the space scorched was again only as large as a cigaret.

Later witness testified the cigaret was permitted to burn and after a full hour the area of the mattress burned was eighteen inches square. No flames were visible at any time. Witness told Mr. Bell he was watching for flames.

"Did the mattress burn through in that time?"

"No. I looked beneath and placed my hand on the spot beneath the fire area, but there was no heat and no flame."

Eight ounces of alcohol had been applied to the mattress, spilled over an area of some eighteen inches. This was ignited and flames were visible for fifteen minutes, at which time the burned area was two by two and a half feet. The fire was then extinguished. Even then, witness said, the springs of the mattress were not visible.

"Did you at any time see flames except when alcohol was used?"

"I did not."

Mr. Justice Kerwin then announced that it had been decided to hold an evening sitting, and court was adjourned until 8 o'clock.

WILD CHEERING AMONG VICTORS

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1.)

been working sixteen hours a day endeavoring to keep the ship of State steady. He has evolved policies which he sincerely believed were for the weal of the countr, and if the people do not desire him to continue he is prepared to make way for a new pilot.

It is no secret that Mr. Bennett would gladly have made way for some one else when he returned home from the World Economic Conference last year, but his colleagues urged that it was his duty to lead the Conservative Party through another session of Parliament and another election.

No Election.

WILLIAM G. MEAD LOSES CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1, Column 6.)

He said he was satisfied with Mr. Ballantyne's reply.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. Ballantyne said: "I may vote against beer and wine. I will follow my leaders."

Mr. Down said his organization had been asked time and again to put a temperance candidate in the field.

Voice—Try it.

Mr. Down—We may try it yet.

Chairman William Black—When it comes to temperance I wouldn't bow to an individual or organization, but the trouble with some people is that they don't vote as they pray.

Working for Unity.

Mr. Down—Amen. What I am trying to do is to avoid a split in this convention. You misunderstand me.

Chairman Black then engaged in a verbal duel with Jacob Kellerman, who charged him with having prejudiced views and expressing them while acting in the capacity of Chairman. "What you are doing will elect the Tory candidate," Mr. Kellerman shouted amid much confusion. There was shouts of "no," and some one started to sing the National Anthem at a point when the meeting was getting out of control.

Hon. Harry Nixon, who was the chief speaker, expressed his regret that the liquor question had been raised at this convention. This was the first occasion, to his knowledge, at which it had been raised, and it seemed strange that this should occur in a constituency which was under the Canada Temperance Act.

Mr. Nixon dealt at length with charges of maladministration and extravagance of the Henry Government, citing Hydro salaries, legal fees paid, cost of Commissions, cost of constructing the famous barn at Ontario Hospital at Orillia at a cost of $37,000, the Abitibi and Dominion Power and Transmission Co. deals, stressing the alarming increase in the Provincial debt, amounting now to $610,000,000. He charged the beer and wine question was raised to becloud the real issues. He promised a thorough housecleaning in the civil service if a Liberal-Progressive Government was returned to power.

Those nominated today who declined to stand were Robert McMillan of Seaforth, J. G. Stanbury of Exeter, W. H. Robertson of Goderich, and Dr. J. W. Shaw of Clinton.

The first ballot resulted: Medd, 102; Scott, 135; Ballantyne, 216. Total, 435. Second ballot: Ballantyne, 246; Scott, 166.

Former Mayor Running.

Windsor, April 16—(Special)—Mayor David A. Croll of Windsor, and Frank J. Mitchell, a former Mayor of the Border City, are likely to be rival candidates in the Windsor-Walkerville constituency for the Ontario Provincial elections in June, observers in the Liberal and Conservative Parties said today.

Although many others have been mentioned as possible candidates, Mayor Croll is certain to receive the Liberal nomination, while Mr. Mitchell will be the choice of the Tories, members of the Executive Committees of the two parties declared. Mrs. W. R. Whiteside, Croll's private secretary, already is building up an organization on the east side of Windsor.

Harold Crane is in the field as the nominee of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's new political party. There is a possibility that Mr. Crane may retire and allow Miss Olive Jane Whyte, an East Side missionary for the United Church of Canada, to carry the banner of the new party. Miss Whyte, unknown to politics until last year, was runner-up at the Aldermanic election in Windsor.

Liberals Organizing.

Galt, April 16.—The Executive of the South Waterloo Liberal Association has mapped out plans to organize every polling division in the riding for the coming Ontario general elections. It will be one of the most intensive campaigns in the organization's history. N. O. Hipel, present member in the Legislature, again is the Liberal candidate for the riding.

Minister to Speak.

Cobourg, April 16.—(Special.)—Conservatives in the Northumberland riding are expected to swing into action for the coming Provincial election on Thursday at Campbellford, when the Hon. Leopold Macauley, Provincial Minister of Highways, is expected to address a meeting.

Port Arthur Tories.

Port Arthur, April 16.—D. A. Clark, timber contractor, was nominated by the Conservatives of Port Arthur riding in convention here today as candidate in the forthcoming Ontario election. Major-Gen. D. M. Hogarth, representative since 1914, was not a candidate, having announced his retirement some time ago.

Ready to Run.

Hamilton, April 16.—If offered the nomination for the East Hamilton constituency at the C.C.F. convention next Saturday, he will accept promptly, Controller Sam Lawrence stated today. The Labor man is looked upon as a likely prospect, observers say.

Change Is Unlikely.

Hamilton, April 16.—It is unlikely that A. L. Shaver, K.C., M.P.P. for North Wentworth, or T. J. Mahony, M.P.P. for South Wentworth, will be opposed for the party nominations, it was learned today. Frank Lennard, Dundas industrialist, who had been mentioned for the former, announced that he would not permit his name to go before the convention next Saturday.

British Columbia, and now in South Oxford, the Opposition Party is tremendously elated over the prospects of victory both in Ontario and in the Federal elections.

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Liberal Leader, received the South

New Marketing Act Explained to Commons

Reduction of Spread Between Price Received by Producer and by Consumer Is Salient Feature of Bill, It Is Explained

(By E. GEORGE SMITH.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Ottawa, April 16.—Elimination of wastage, reduction of the spread between the price received by the producer and the price paid by the consumer, higher standards of production and continuity of supply to the market were the principal aims in the Natural Products Marketing Bill, second reading of which was moved in the House tonight by Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture.

Admitting it was a large experiment, the Minister declared that its introduction had been the subject of congratulatory messages, not only from producers throughout the country, but also from Boards of Trade and other commercial organizations.

Three Principles.

Three principles, the Minister stated, underlay this legislation: First, give to the producers, as far as they require, the power to control and regulate the marketing of their own products; second, the very fact of their organization for marketing purposes would show them the urgent need of producing goods of high quality and ensuring continuity of supply; third, ensuring to the producer that there be no undue profit taken in the actual marketing of his goods.

In the drafting of the measure the Minister said the aim had been to make it legally sound, and simple and efficient in operation. He explored the statement made by the Liberal Leader, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in the South Oxford by-election campaign that the scheme would be of no assistance to agriculture.

It was made clear by the Minister of Agriculture that the measure would not be referred to the standing House Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. Replying to a query by Ross W. Gray (Liberal, West Lambton), Mr. Weir said it would be dealt with in Committee of the Whole, and added that there would be no necessity of calling in witnesses to give evidence on the measure, the inference being that ample testimony has already been taken by the special House committee inquiring into price-spreads and mass buying, and of which Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is Chairman.

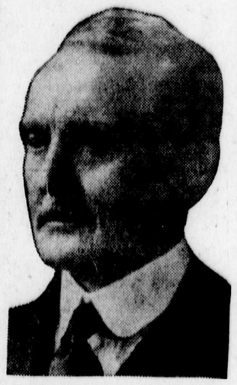
Co-Operative Organizations.

Co-operative organizations had in many cases and places failed in their main objectives, the Minister pointed out. One reason had been that they had paid too much attention to the mere act of marketing and not enough stress had been laid upon the maintenance of high quality and continuity of supply. Another difficulty was that many engaged in the marketing were not vitally or financially interested in the production of the commodity marketed. Still another adverse factor was the fact that the membership was not sufficiently inclusive; that there were so many outside the organization that these were able to unduly depress prices.

Despite all these handicaps, however, the co-operative organization had accomplished notable results in Canada, Mr. Weir stated, and he pointed out that recent statistics showed there were 795 such bodies in Canada embracing 2,692 branches. Another point made by the Minister that there was a remarkably large percentage of primary products or agricultural products marketed within Canada. In the cases of eggs, sheep and lambs, butter, cattle and beef, and potatoes the percentage was over 94.

Much attention was paid by the Minister to the wastage and depression of price in the marketing of live stock, particularly cattle, and he recalled that last fall there had been a large increase in the number of cattle marketed in the country, many of these at slaughter or distress prices, as the raisers were unable any longer to provide feed.

TORY CANDIDATE



HON. DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Conservative, Who Met Defeat in Yesterday's Federal By-Election in South Oxford.

RENNIE ELECTED BY 1,530 MAJORITY

(Continued from Page 1, Column 8.)

had no comments to make on the result. He wished, he said, to analyse the balloting in detail before issuing any statement.

It was South Oxford's last gesture in the Federal arena. The constituency is to be merged with North Oxford and will have lost its entity in the next general election. North Oxford is represented in the House of Commons by Hon. D. M. Sutherland, but its own history of 67 years has been dominated by Liberalism to the same extent as that of its neighbor.

Winner Congratulated.

Tillsonburg, April 16.—Mayor Sutch ardent Conservative worker, addressed a large gathering of citizens at the Liberal Committee rooms this evening and expressed his regrets at the defeat of Hon. Donald Sutherland and offered his congratulations to ex-Mayor Rennie on his success at the polls, and especially so because of a "pan-dried" citizen, the first in a good many years being elected to Parliament. He gave the citizens the freedom of the town.

A. S. Rennie also thanked Liberals and Conservatives for their splendid support at the polls, and viewed it as an edict to the Bennett Government to appeal to the general electorate for their endorsation.

A monster celebration is already underway led by the bands of the town, and the celebration is scheduled to last till morning, as A. S. Rennie will visit all the principal polling subdivisions in the riding before morning.

Celebrate in Ingersoll.

Ingersoll, April 16.—The carnival spirit is rampant here tonight, as widly cheering, confetti-throwing throngs are in possession of the streets, enthusiastically celebrating one of the greatest Liberal victories in the history of the riding of South Oxford. Thousands have congested downtown, the influx from the rural districts being very representative and the rejoicing of those who supported the Liberal candidate, A. S. Rennie, in rolling up the overwelming majority of 1,525, knows no bounds.

A parade has been in progress to the music of the Ingersoll pipe band, and in which scores of automobiles and trucks with their cheering occupants.

A sweeping majority for the Liberal candidate seemed certain from the time local figures were available, which gave Rennie a majority of 220, as compared with a Sutherland majority of 383 in 1930. Soon after the final figures were announced public statements were made by Donald Sutherland, defeated candidate, and the victor, A. S. Rennie.

The triumph of Almon Secord Rennie in the by-election over Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative candidate, was celebrated tonight in a fashion reminiscent of the old days when "politics was politics."

Noisy demonstrations were held in both Tillsonburg and Ingersoll, principal towns in the constituency that gave the Liberal, Mr. Rennie, a majority of more than 1,500 over Mr. Sutherland. There were bands, parades and even the ringing of church bells in both places.

Scores of congratulatory telegrams were received by the victorious Liberal candidate as his lead over his opponent swelled to record-breaking proportions. South Oxford never gave

MINISTER OF LABOR ASKED TO INTERVENE

East Windsor Police Commission Makes Move to End Strike Deadlock

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

East Windsor, April 16.—Intervention of Hon. W. A. Gordon, Dominion Minister of Labor, in the strike of employees of the Canadian Motor Lamp Company, Limited, was requested by the East Windsor Police Commission in a resolution passed late today.

The resolution, proposed by Judge Coughlin, asked the Minister to take such proceedings under the Conciliation and Labor Act as may lead to settlement of the strike.

The Police Commission expressed the hope that the East Windsor City Council, the strikers and the management would join in the

Oxford Results

South Oxford Dominion by-election at a glance:

Seat previously occupied by the late T. M. Cayley, Liberal.

Candidates:

A. S. Rennie, Liberal	6,693
Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative	5,163
Liberal majority	1,530
Election results of 1930:	
T. M. Cayley, Liberal	5,711
Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative	5,656
Liberal majority	55

a candidate as large a majority as it did Mr. Rennie.

Congratulates Winner.

His beaten foe, Mr. Sutherland, was the first to congratulate Mr. Rennie. As soon as it became clear that he had been beaten, Mr. Sutherland went to the committee rooms of the Liberal candidate and offered his warm congratulations.

The actual election returns received at Liberal and Conservative headquarters did not tally. Those at Conservative headquarters gave Mr. Rennie's majority as 1,530; those at Mr. Rennie's as 1,629. Not until the ballot boxes are opened and counted before Sheriff William McGhee of Woodstock will the official count be made and announced.

Mr. Rennis arrived in Ingersoll late tonight from Tillsonburg, accompanied by musicians and aspiring musicians. His entry stirred the town, which, even at a late hour, gave itself up to holidaying. Speaking in his committee rooms, he assured his supporters he would render his best service to the riding at Ottawa. He paid tribute to Mr. Sutherland for having fought a "rugged but clean campaign.

Standing in House.

Ottawa, April 16.—Return of a Liberal in the Federal by-election in South Oxford today brings the strength of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons up to the level at which it stood after the general election in 1930. Only one vacancy now remains, caused by the death of the late Hon. E. B. Ryckman, member for Toronto East, a traditionally Conservative seat. The Conservative standing is 138, one less than after the election, when they returned 137 strong.

The standing now is: Conservatives, 136; Liberals, 88; Liberal-Progressive, 3; Progressive, 1; United Farmer, 10; Labor, 3; Independent-Labor, 1; Independent, 2; vacant, 1; total, 245.

IT'S CERTAIN NOW, ASSERTS HEPBURN

(Continued from Page 1, Column 7.)

what will take place in the Provincial field.

The other speakers were Hon. Duncan Marshall; Miss Odette Lapointe, National President of the Women's Section of the Twentieth Century Club; Miss Patricia O'Connell of Brockville, Secretary of the Women's Section of the Provincial Branch; R. A. McDougall, Woodstock, President of the Men's Section of the National Organization, and Donald Begg, city, President of the Ontario Branch. Everett W. Brown, President of the St. Thomas Liberal Club, was Chairman. The meeting was held in the Masonic Auditorium, with an estimated attendance of 1,500.

Revolt by copie.

Late comers even leaned over transoms in adjoining rooms to hear the addresses. Mr. Hepburn spoke for nearly an hour, dealing first with Federal issues and then with Provincial. He referred from time to time to the Oxford victory and its significance. Declaring that there had been a complete reversal of policies at Ottawa with the common people always suffering, he said: "I think we have witnessed today the beginning of a revolt on the part of the people. They are revolting against their own exploitation, and I predict that all the King's horses and all the King's men can't save Toryism in Canada from destruction."

Mr. Hepburn warned his audience, however, that the Conservatives would go to any lengths to attain victory because they did not want to face an investigation of their administration from the inside. "These people can't stand an investigation from the inside," he said. "But I assure you there is going to be one if the Liberals get in power. We are going to investigate some of the investigations that have taken place."

Even in minor expenditures, there was evidence of gross extravagance, Mr. Hepburn asserted. He said he had recently learned about a barn that had burned at the Orillia Hospital and had been replaced by another barn at a cost of $37,600. He had the word of experienced builders that the barn could have been replaced for less than $10,000. Two reinforced concrete silos had also been built at a cost of $3,900.

"I have two new concrete silos on my farm, one 54 feet high, which were built for less than $900," he went on. "I don't know who got the extra $18,000 from that barn and the $3,000 from those silos, but that's just a little more evidence of how the people of this Province have been paying for this Government's extravagance."

Appeal to Voters.

Mr. Hepburn appealed to the people of Ontario not to be swayed by election promises and a sudden generous impulse on the part of Mr. Henry toward the unfortunates on relief by proposals to increase their allowances. In Northern Ontario, he said, he had been disgusted with the reports he heard about the roads the Government was going to build.

"They tell me that they are promising to build a road down in Bayham Township in the east part of this riding," he said. "They are promising that on the eve of an election. Don't forget that the farmers will pay 20 per cent. of the cost of that highway and the rest will be done on borrowed money."

WHEAT ADVISERS DRAFT PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 1, Column 2.)

practice would be to mix a bushel of "blue" wheat with nineteen bushels of uncolored wheat, producing a grain from which flour cannot be made, but still palatable for poultry.

Efforts are still going on to polish off the discrepancies in the export quotas which run until the end of the 1934-35 crop year under the London agreement. The Argentine demand for a bigger share remains to be disposed of, as does the question of fixing a definite quota for Russia, but the Russians are said to be willing to "talk turkey."

Prices Suggested.

Prices for wheat tentatively suggested differ little from present wheat prices. It was not clear, however, whether the conference meant these prices to be the first minimum prices established by the committee it is proposed to set up in London, or intended a 5 or 10 per cent. increase over the prices put forward. The report of the conference is being kept confidential.

Converted into Canadian funds at the rate of $5.15 to the pound the prices compare as follows:

	Proposed Minimum	C.I.F. Prices Monday
Can. No. 2 Northern	79⅞	87⅝
		a81⅜
Australian F.A.Q.	70¼	70¼
Argentine rosafe	59⅛	59⅛
U.S. White Pacific	68½	80¼
Russian top	59	Unquoted
Russian low	59⅜	Unquoted
Hungarian	55¼	Unquoted
German	54⅛	Unquoted

In the United Kingdom duty would bring the premium on Argentine wheat as against best Canadian down to 14 cents.

x Vancouver. a Atlantic.

THREE ARE ARRESTED ON SEPARATE CHARGES

Two Londoners and One of No Fixed Address Are Held

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

London, Ont., April 16.—Detectives late today arrested two Londoners and a man of no fixed abode, one accused of selling liquor, another with a serious offense against a 14-year-old girl, and the third charged with passing worthless cheques.

Roy Parney, 37, Mill Street, was arrested by Detectives McCullough and Langford on the liquor charge as a result of a raid made by police on Parney's home over the week-end. He was arrested on a warrant.

Walter Gowers of 755 Little Grey Street, a 20-year-old youth, was charged with a serious offense against a 14-year-old girl.

Accused of having victimized several city merchants, Wilfred B. Kipp, no home, was arrested on a warrant alleging fraud. He was on probation for the same offense when picked up.

LIBERAL LEADER INDICATES METHOD

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3.)

appear that Quebec is not favorable to an amendment to the British North America Act, and for that reason it will probably not be possible to get an amendment through under Liberal auspices."

Social Legislation.

"The Government, he said, made its mistake in assuming Quebec would be opposed. Like every other minority, French Canada would oppose usurpation of her rights and the Liberal Party would oppose any effort to deprive a minority of its rights. Recalling his urge for a National Relief Commission, he declared the proper procedure would be to secure agreement to an amendment which would relieve the Provinces of some of their burdens in respect of social legislation, and not press for a constitutional amendment which would be injurious to Provincial rights.

Premier Bennett resented the accusation that his Government was attempting to stir up prejudice against Quebec. He referred again to the Sherbrooke Tribune newspaper article introducing Premier Taschereau as the defender of the rights of the Quebec minority.

The Liberal Leader's attitude, the Premier charged, was unworthy of his position. He recalled what he alleged was the lack of result from Mr. King's inter-Provincial conference.

NEW NAZI WARSHIPS BUILT FOR SAFETY

(Continued from Page 1, Column 4.)

other countries, receives a Government subsidy.

It represents, moreover, funds to substitute two or three-motored aeroplanes for single-motored machines. Furthermore, the Lufthansa is thus enabled to improve her long distance lines and develop winter and night flying services.

Installation of air beacons and wireless apparatus also entails considerable expense, but is necessary for the safety of crews and passengers.

The increases also will permit of the development of transatlantic air service and scientific research in the domain of air transport in general.

The estimates for air defense amount to 80,000,000 marks. The former Budget appropriated only 1,300,000 marks for that branch of the service, but it represented only the first stage of the organization for air protection.

The organization recently developed is devoted to the protection of the civilian population against air attacks.

This protection consists of the construction of bomb and gas proof cellars, the establishment of a fire-fighting system, and the training of special detachments charged with technical repairs and similar measures.

Administrator's UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE of the Late

Charles Noe Daly Estate

Ward-Price, Limited

AUCTIONEERS

are favoured with instructions from the Administrator and will sell by Unreserved Auction

—at—

1180 BAY STREET

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NEXT

(Afternoons and Evenings—4 Sessions)

(Afternoons, 2.30 p.m. Evenings, 8.00 p.m.)

A PORTION OF THE UNIQUE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FIREARMS AND ARMOURY, the rare collection of old silver and Sheffield plate, the personal and household effects, jewelry, china, glassware and curios of the late

CHARLES NOE DALY

La Plaza Apartments, 98 Charles St. East

—and—

the Estates of the late

MISSES MARGARET and ELIZABETH GRAHAM

194 Broadway Avenue

Under instructions from Messrs. Farrell, Squires and Gauld, Solicitors

—also—

the fine modern and antique furnishings, silver, Oriental rugs, linen, etc., removed from an AVENUE ROAD DUPLEX (by order of the Owner who is leaving), and a portion of the salvage stock of new chesterfields, chairs, walnut desks, etc., from the RELIABLE UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS COMPANY, removed after the fire.

GOODS ON VIEW WEDNESDAY ONLY, 9 A.M. TO 10 P.M.

111 King St. West ELgin 2754 CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO THE AUCTIONEERS. 1180 Bay Street Midway 9876

I FEEL LIKE A "TWO YEAR OLD"
thanks to
SHREDDED WHEAT

THE picture of health . . . clear-eyed, vigorous, alert . . .



1 of/de

teristics of an alcohol burn. He also expressed belief that the mattress produced in court had probably been ignited at more than one point, or else it would have burned progressively and the irregular burned spots would not have occurred.

Test burning of a mattress exactly the same as the one upon which Miss McLean had received her fatal burns required a period of more than six hours, witness declared, and in this case no accelerating substance had been used. If alcohol had been liberally spread over such a mattress, it would be possible to entirely consume it in a period of about an hour, he estimated.

Another feature of Professor Rogers' evidence was his definite statements that a very intense heat would be required to cause the blistering of the paint and charring of the wood at the bedroom door in Dr. Pratt's home. The ordinary clothing of a woman would not be sufficient to cause these effects, he stated definitely.

For today's proceedings the painted steel bedspread, springs and charred mattress and bed clothing were produced in court, and the bed was assembled directly in front of the jury-box. Spectators, judymen and court attendants leaned forward each time a witness went to the bed to make his point in evidence definite, and on each occasion Dr. Pratt leaned forward in the prisoner's box, resting his arms on the wooden railing.

Lighted cigarets had been used by Professor Rogers and his assistants in their test burnings of the mattress, it was stated tonight, and in each case considerable time was required for the fire to spread even over a comparatively small area. Only when alcohol was used in the tests were flames visible.

Morning Session.

Dr. C. L. B. Stammers, Smiths Falls Coroner, was the first witness called when court opened this morning, but as he took the stand defense counsel objected to his giving any evidence other than that of an expert. W. W. Pollock contended that Dr. Stammers had remained in court during the past few days after both counsel had agreed some time previously that all but expert witnesses would be excluded from the court-room during the hearing of evidence.

After hearing contentions of Crown and defense counsels, Mr. Justice Kerwin decided that Dr. Stammers would not be permitted to give evidence at this time. It was decided then that all witnesses would be excluded from the courtroom.

Provincial Constable Robert Wannell, Perth, said he had examined bedclothing submitted as evidence on Friday by defense counsel and said to have been taken from the bed in the other upstairs room at the Pratt home. Witness said definitely that the exhibits, except for a linen sheet, were not on the other bed when he visited the Pratt residence on Jan. 2, two days after the fire. He also stated that a large bottle, one of several resting on the floor in the burned bedroom, had been removed in the interval between his first visit on Witness said he had seen Inspector Hammond take from the Pratt home diaries, the property of Dr. Pratt. Witness, too, had removed the bed from the room in which the fire had occurred.

Bed as Exhibit.

"You have it here?" asked Mr. Bell.

"Yes."

"Then bring it into the court-room."

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith, witness said he had examined the unburned bed because he had been told it was Miss McLean's bedroom, and he wished to know if she had slept in that room that night. He had thrown back the outer bedclothing in order to see the sheets and blankets beneath. Defense counsel produced bedclothing which he had submitted as evidence some time previously and asked witness if these had been noticed on Miss McLean's bed at the time of his visit.

Witness was positive that none of the quilts or blankets shown were those he had seen. One of the sheets, however, might have been on the bed at the time of his examination.

After a brief adjournment court resumed, and Inspector E. D. L. Hammond, Ontario Criminal Investigations Branch, took the stand. Inspector Hammond said when he was called in on the investigation he had taken bedclothing found in the ice outside of the bedroom window, and this was submitted in evidence.

There was silence in the room as witness placed the charred fragments of quilts, sheets and mattress on the bedsprings set up in court. Parts of a sheet and quilt had been cut out and sent to Toronto for analysis, he said. Witness stated a pattern on the mattress enabled him to reconstruct the probable position of the bedclothes before they had been thrown out of the window.

Three Diaries Submitted.

Taking the stand after the noon adjournment, Inspector Hammond produced three leather diaries which he had taken from a club bag in Dr. Pratt's residence, and at this point his evidence was broken to permit Robert Ince, a handwriting expert, to take the stand.

Mr. Ince was shown Dr. Pratt's liquor permit and a sheaf of prescriptions signed by the doctor, and he stated definitely that the same person had written the entries contained in the diary.

Entries referred to the purchase of a new bed and mattress on Dec. 9, 1931, and others were read which referred to Miss McLean's being intoxicated on many occasions and her quarrelling with the doctor. At one point an entry read, "Unpleasantness with E is increasing, which means another problem to be solved"; and another entry on Jan. 18, 1933, read: "E ugly again and very busy. I can see her finish in the not-too-distant future." Still another entry on Dec. 12 1932, read: "Municipal elections. Was worked by the she-devil to lose my vote, but never again. The fool is drunk again. Now we will endeavor to break up again for good. I can't endure it longer. I won't."

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith, witness noticed at his direction that the word "finish" in the phrase, "I can see her finish," was in quotation marks. Also, at Mr. Smith's direction, Inspector Hammond read out other entries to show that Dr. Pratt had had "a row of large dimensions" with Mrs. Viola Parker, who was employed as housekeeper after Miss McLean had left.

Bert Woon, Toronto mattress manufacturer, was the next witness. He identified the charred remains of the mattress as one made by his company. To Mr. Bell, he said he had considerable experience in repairing burned mattresses, but in most cases it was practically impossible to repair a mattress so damaged. Mattress fires were usually started by careless smokers, but, as a rule, only small burns resulted. He had never seen a mattress completely destroyed or so badly burned as the one in the courtroom.

Cross-examined, witness said the largest burn resulting from a cigaret had been about a foot square, and this mattress could not be repaired.

"Then, if a mattress were totally destroyed or badly damaged by fire, you wouldn't expect them to bring it in for repairs?" asked Mr. Smith.

Mattresses Would Not Blaze.

"No," witness replied. "Mattresses would not blaze."

Edward Jordan, Toronto fire investigator, told of experiments in trying to burn a mattress of the same type found at Dr. Pratt's home. The experiments had been made at the University of Toronto, and the mattress was covered with two sheets and two woollen blankets. A lighted cigaret, placed on the blanket had burned to an ash in twenty minutes, and the area scorched was no larger than the cigaret itself.

Blankets were then removed and a lighted cigaret placed on the exposed sheets. After twenty-five minutes the cigaret had burned out and had burned through the top sheet, making a smaller scorch on the second covering. In this instance the space scorched was again only as large as a cigaret.

Later witness testified the cigaret was permitted to burn and after a full hour the area of the mattress burned was eighteen inches square. No flames were visible at any time. Witness told Mr. Bell he was watching for flames.

"Did the mattress burn through in that time?"

"No. I looked beneath and placed my hand on the spot beneath the fire area, but there was no heat and no flame."

Eight ounces of alcohol had been applied to the mattress, spilled over an area of some eighteen inches. This was ignited and flames were visible for fifteen minutes, at which time the burned area was two by two and a half feet. The fire was then extinguished. Even then, witness said, the springs of the mattress were not visible.

"Did you at any time see flames except when alcohol was used?"

"I did not."

Mr. Justice Kerwin then announced that it had been decided to hold an evening sitting, and court was adjourned until 8 o'clock.

WILD CHEERING AMONG VICTORS

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1.)

been working sixteen hours a day endeavoring to keep the ship of State steady. He has evolved policies which he sincerely believed were for the weal of the country, and if the people do not desire him to continue he is prepared to make way for a new pilot.

It is no secret that Mr. Bennett would gladly have made way for some one else when he returned home from the World Economic Conference last year, but his colleagues urged that it was his duty to lead the Conservative Party through another session of Parliament and another election.

No Election.

Speculation was rife tonight as to whether the South Oxford result would precipitate an early dissolution of the Federal Parliament and an appeal to the people. On that score The Globe was assured by Government spokesmen there would be another session of Parliament before there is a Federal general election. By members of the Cabinet who participated in the South Oxford campaign it was stated the Government party was badly organized, that they had no organization either in Ottawa or in South Oxford, and that they had no money. Ontario members of the Cabinet were not surprised when the majority against the Government candidate exceeded 1,000.

In the Liberal lobby the by-election result was the sole topic of conversation, and proceedings in the House of Commons, where the unemployment relief bill and the marketing bill were under discussion, lost interest as Liberal Senators and members discussed the significance of South Oxford.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who participated in the speaking campaign, interpreted the striking victory for the Liberal candidate as unmistakable evidence that the present Government at Ottawa no longer possesses the confidence of the people. He also alluded to the "personal triumph" scored in South Oxford by Mitchell F. Hepburn, the Ontario Liberal Leader, remarking that Hepburn had been tendered magnificent ovations everywhere he went in the constituency.

Liberals Elated.

With Liberal victories in South Huron, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and now in South Oxford, the Opposition Party is tremendously elated over the prospects of victory both in Ontario and in the Federal elections.

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Liberal Leader, received the South Oxford returns as he dined tonight at Laurier House. He had made several speeches in Ingersoll, Tillsonburg and elsewhere in the constituency, urging the electors to give the Liberal candidate such a majority as would convince the Government that the people of Canada demand a new deal. Mr. King was warmly cheered by his supporters when he returned tonight to the Commons chamber.

Mr. King's Comment.

Commenting on the result of the South Oxford by-election tonight, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal Leader, issued the following statement.

"The issue in South Oxford was the Government and its policies. It was generally conceded that the results of the by-election would be indicative of the feeling of the country toward the present Administration. It will be recalled that the Prime Minister, referring to the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late member, stated in the House of Commons that, in his judgment, the electors of South Oxford were 'the finest representatives of the finest type of Canadian citizenship.'

"Having regard to the questions most generally discussed in the campaign, it can scarcely be denied that the verdict in South Oxford is an expression of the conscience of the people with respect to the subversion of their Parliamentary institutions and of their desire for a change of policies and a change of Government.

"It is significant that in every by-election held since the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932 the candidates of the Government have suffered defeat, and those of the Liberal Opposition have won decisive victories. The by-election in South Oxford is the fifth consecutive Liberal victory, and the second in Ontario. The others were in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, and Saskatchewan.

"The majority given Mr. Rennie, the Liberal candidate in South Oxford, is the largest, which that constituency has given any candidate since Confederation. It is the more significant in that Mr. Rennie has not hitherto been elected to the Legislature or to Parliament, whereas his opponent, the Hon. Donald Sutherland, was returned as member for South Oxford in four succeeding general elections, and was a member of a previous Conservative Administration."

Hon. Harry Nixon, who was the chief speaker, expressed his regret that the liquor question had been raised at this convention. This was the first occasion, to his knowledge, at which it had been raised, and it seemed strange that this should occur in a constituency which was under the Canada Temperance Act.

Mr. Nixon dealt at length with charges of maladministration and extravagance of the Henry Government, citing Hydro salaries, legal fees paid, cost of Commissions, cost of constructing the famous barn at Ontario Hospital at Orillia at a cost of $37,000, the Abitibi and Dominion Power and Transmission Co. deals, stressing the alarming increase in the Provincial debt, amounting now to $610,000,000. He charged the beer and wine question was raised to becloud the real issues. He promised a thorough housecleaning in the civil service if a Liberal-Progressive Government was returned to power.

Those nominated today who declined to stand were Robert McMillan of Seaforth, J. G. Stanbury of Exeter, W. H. Robertson of Goderich, and Dr. J. W. Shaw of Clinton.

The first ballot resulted: Medd, 102; Scott, 135; Ballantyne, 215. Total, 435. Second ballot: Ballantyne, 246; Scott, 166.

Former Mayor Running.

Windsor, April 16.—(Special)—Mayor David A. Croll of Windsor, and Frank J. Mitchell, a former Mayor of the Border City, are likely to be rival candidates in the Windsor-Walkerville constituency for the Ontario Provincial elections in June, observers in the Liberal and Conservative Parties said today.

Although many others have been mentioned as possible candidates, Mayor Croll is certain to receive the Liberal nomination, while Mr. Mitchell will be the choice of the Tories, members of the Executive Committees of the two parties declared. Mrs. W. R. Whiteside, Croll's private secretary, already is building up an organization on the east side of Windsor.

Harold Crane is in the field as the nominee of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's new political party. There is a possibility that Mr. Crane may retire and allow Miss Olive Jane Whyte, an East Side missionary for the United Church of Canada, to carry the banner of the new party. Miss Whyte, unknown to politics until last year, was runner-up at the Aldermanic election in Windsor.

Liberals Organizing.

Galt, April 16.—The Executive of the South Waterloo Liberal Association has mapped out plans to organize every polling division in the riding for the coming Ontario general elections. It will be one of the most intensive campaigns in the organization's history. N. O. Hipel, present member in the Legislature, again is the Liberal candidate for the riding.

Minister to Speak.

Cobourg, April 16.—(Special.)—Conservatives in the Northumberland riding are expected to swing into action for the coming Provincial election on Thursday at Campbellford, when the Hon. Leopold Macaulay, Provincial Minister of Highways, is expected to address a meeting.

Port Arthur Tories.

Port Arthur, April 16.—D. A. Clark, timber contractor, was nominated by the Conservatives of Port Arthur riding in convention here today as candidate in the forthcoming Ontario election. Major-Gen. D. M. Hogarth, representative since 1914, was not a candidate, having announced his retirement some time ago.

Ready to Run.

Hamilton, April 16.—If offered the nomination for the East Hamilton constituency at the C.C.F. convention next Saturday, he will accept promptly, Controller Sam Lawrence stated today. The Labor man is looked upon as a likely prospect, observers say.

Change Is Unlikely.

Hamilton, April 16.—It is unlikely that A. L. Shaver, K.C., M.P.P. for North Wentworth, or T. J. Mahony, M.P.P. for South Wentworth, will be opposed for the party nominations, it was learned today. Frank Lennard, Dundas industrialist, who had been mentioned for the former, announced that he would not permit his name to go before the convention next Saturday.

Admitting it was a large experiment, the Minister declared that its introduction had been the subject of congratulatory messages, not only from producers throughout the country, but also from Boards of Trade and other commercial organizations.

Three Principles.

Three principles, the Minister stated, underlay this legislation: First, give to the producers, as far as they require, the power to control and regulate the marketing of their own products; second, the very fact of their organization for marketing purposes would show them the urgent need of producing goods of high quality and ensuring continuity of supply; third, ensuring to the producer that there be no undue profit taken in the actual marketing of his goods.

In the drafting of the measure the Minister said the aim had been to make it legally sound, and simple and efficient in operation. He deplored the statement made by the Liberal Leader, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in the South Oxford by-election campaign that the scheme would be of no assistance to agriculture.

It was made clear by the Minister of Agriculture that the measure would not be referred to the standing House Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. Replying to a query by Ross W. Gray (Liberal, West Lambton), Mr. Weir said it would be dealt with in Committee of the Whole, and added that there would be no necessity of calling in witnesses to give evidence on the measure, the inference being that ample testimony has already been taken by the special House committee inquiring into price-spreads and mass buying, and of which Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is Chairman.

Co-Operative Organizations.

Co-operative organizations had in many cases and places failed in their main objectives, the Minister pointed out. One reason had been that they had paid too much attention to the mere act of marketing and not enough stress had been laid upon the maintenance of high quality and continuity of supply. Another difficulty was that many engaged in the marketing were not vitally or financially interested in the production of the commodity marketed. Still another adverse factor was the fact that the membership was not sufficiently inclusive; that there were so many outside the organization that these were able to unduly depress prices.

Despite all these handicaps, however, the co-operative organization had accomplished notable results in Canada, Mr. Weir stated, and he pointed out that recent statistics showed there were 795 such bodies in Canada, embracing 2,692 branches. Another point made by the Minister that there was a remarkably large percentage of primary products or agricultural products marketed within Canada. In the cases of eggs, sheep and lambs, butter, cattle and beef, and potatoes the percentage was over 94.

Much attention was paid by the Minister to the wastage and depression of price in the marketing of live stock, particularly cattle, and he recalled that last fall there had been a large increase in the number of cattle marketed in the country, many of these at slaughter or distress prices, as the raisers were unable any longer to provide feed.

MINISTER OF LABOR ASKED TO INTERVENE

East Windsor Police Commission Makes Move to End Strike Deadlock

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

East Windsor, April 16.—Intervention of Hon. W. A. Gordon, Dominion Minister of Labor, in the strike of employees of the Canadian Motor Lamp Company, Limited, was requested by the East Windsor Police Commission in a resolution passed late today.

The resolution, proposed by Judge Coughlin, asked the Minister to take such proceedings under the Conciliation and Labor Act as may lead to settlement of the strike.

The Police Commission expressed the hope that the East Windsor City Council, the strikers and the management would join in its request. Wit hthis in view, the Commission is withholding despatch of the resolution until after the Council meeting tomorrow night in the hope that the four requests can be forwarded together. The Police Commission request will go forward, however, even if any or all of the three other groups should decline to assent.

The request was addressed to Mr. Gordon, as the Police Commission feels that the Dominion Government is vitally concerned in the operation of the automotive industry here.

BREAKING IN CARS.

Brantford, April 16.—Provincial Officer Parmenter, who patrols Highway No. 2 out of Paris, laid fifteen informations against members of a motorcade of new cars in transit from Windsor for speeding. The officer charged the leader of the parade was travelling 55 miles an hour, and each following car was keeping pace with the leader.



HON. DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Conservative, Who Met Defeat in Yesterday's Federal By-Election in South Oxford.

RENNIE ELECTED BY 1,530 MAJORITY

(Continued from Page 1, Column 8.)

had no comments to make on the result. He wished, he said, to analyse the balloting in detail before issuing any statement.

It was South Oxford's last gesture in the Federal arena. The constituency is to be merged with North Oxford and will have lost its entity in the next general election. North Oxford is represented in the House of Commons by Hon. D. M. Sutherland, but its own history of 67 years has been dominated by Liberalism to the same extent as that of its neighbor.

Winner Congratulated.

Tillsonburg, April 16.—Mayor Sutch ardent Conservative worker, addressed a large gathering of citizens at the Liberal Committee rooms this evening and expressed his regrets at the defeat of Hon. Donald Sutherland and offered his congratulations to ex-Mayor Rennie on his success at the polls, and especially so because of a "pan-dried" citizen, the first in a good many years being elected to Parliament. He gave the citizens the freedom of the town.

A. S. Rennie also thanked Liberals and Conservatives for their splendid support at the polls, and viewed it as an edict to the Bennett Government to appeal to the general electorate for their endorsation.

A monster celebration is already underway led by the bands of the town, and the celebration is scheduled to last till morning, as A. S. Rennie will visit all the principal polling subdivisions in the riding before morning.

Celebrate in Ingersoll.

Ingersoll, April 16.—The carnival spirit is rampant here tonight, as wildly cheering, confetti-throwing throngs are in possession of the streets, enthusiastically celebrating one of the greatest Liberal victories in the history of the riding of South Oxford. Thousands have congested downtown, the influx from the rural districts being very representative and the rejoicing of those who supported the Liberal candidate, A. S. Rennie, in rolling up the overwhelming majority of 1,525, knows no bounds. Declaring that there had been a complete reversal of policies at Ottawa with the common people always suffering, he said: "I think we have witnessed today the beginning of a revolt on the part of the people. They are revolting against their own exploitation, and I predict that while the King's horses and all the King's men can't save Toryism in Canada from destruction."

Mr. Hepburn warned his audience, however, that the Conservatives would go to any lengths to attain victory because they did not want to face an investigation of their administration from the inside. "These people can't stand an investigation from the inside," he said. "But I assure you there is going to be one if the Liberals get in power. We are going to investigate some of the investigations that have taken place."

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"I have two new concrete silos on my farm, one 54 feet high, which were built for less than $900," he went on. "I don't know who got the extra $18,000 from that barn and the $3,000 from those silos, but that's just a little more evidence of how the people of this Province have been paying for this Government's extravagance."

Appeal to Voters.

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"They tell me that they are promising to build a road down in Bayham Township in the east part of this riding," he said. "They are promising that on the eve of an election. Don't forget that the farmers will pay 20 per cent. of the cost of that highway and the rest will be done on borrowed money."

IT'S CERTAIN NOW, ASSERTS HEPBURN

(Continued from Page 1, Column 7.)

what will take place in the Provincial field.

The other speakers were Hon. Duncan Marshall; Miss Odette Lapointe, National President of the Women's Section of the Twentieth Century Club; Miss Patricia O'Connell of Brockville, Secretary of the Women's Section of the Provincial Branch; R. A. McDougall, Woodstock, President of the Men's Section of the National Organization, and Donald Begg, city, President of the Ontario Branch. Everett W. Brown, President of the St. Thomas Liberal Club, was Chairman. The meeting was held in the Masonic Auditorium, with an estimated attendance of 1,500.

Revolt by eople.

Late comers even leaned over transoms in adjoining rooms to hear the addresses. Mr. Hepburn spoke for nearly an hour, dealing first with Federal issues and then with Provincial. He referred from time to time to the Oxford victory and its significance. Declaring that there had been a complete reversal of policies at Ottawa with the common people always suffering, he said: "I think we have witnessed today the beginning of a revolt on the part of the people. They are revolting against their own exploitation, and I predict that while the King's horses and all the King's men can't save Toryism in Canada from destruction."

Mr. Hepburn warned his audience, however, that the Conservatives would go to any lengths to attain victory because they did not want to face an investigation of their administration from the inside. "These people can't stand an investigation from the inside," he said. "But I assure you there is going to be one if the Liberals get in power. We are going to investigate some of the investigations that have taken place."

Even in minor expenditures, there was evidence of gross extravagance, Mr. Hepburn asserted. He said he had recently learned about a barn that had burned at the Orillia Hospital and had been replaced by another barn at a cost of $37,600. He had the word of experienced builders that the barn could have been replaced for less than $10,000. Two reinforced concrete silos had also been built at a cost of $3,900.

"I have two new concrete silos on my farm, one 54 feet high, which were built for less than $900," he went on. "I don't know who got the extra $18,000 from that barn and the $3,000 from those silos, but that's just a little more evidence of how the people of this Province have been paying for this Government's extravagance."

Appeal to Voters.

Mr. Hepburn appealed to the people of Ontario not to be swayed by election promises and a sudden generous impulse on the part of Mr. Henry toward the unfortunates on relief by proposals to increase their allowances. In Northern Ontario, he said, he had been disgusted with the reports he heard about the roads the Government was going to build.

"They tell me that they are promising to build a road down in Bayham Township in the east part of this riding," he said. "They are promising that on the eve of an election. Don't forget that the farmers will pay 20 per cent. of the cost of that highway and the rest will be done on borrowed money."

WHEAT ADVISERS DRAFT PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 1, Column 2.)

practice would be to mix a bushel of "blue" wheat with nineteen bushels of uncolored wheat, producing a grain from which flour cannot be made, but still palatable for poultry.

Efforts are still going on to polish off the discrepancies in the export quotas which run until the end of the 1934-35 crop year under the London agreement. The Argentine demand for a bigger share remains to be disposed of, as does the question of fixing a definite quota for Russia, but the Russians are said to be willing to "talk turkey."

Prices Suggested.

Prices for wheat tentatively suggested differ little from present wheat prices. It was not clear, however, whether the conference meant these prices to be the first minimum prices established by the committee it is proposed to set up in London, or intended a 5 or 10 per cent. increase over the prices put forward. The report of the conference is being kept confidential.

Converted into Canadian funds at the rate of $5.15 to the pound the prices compare as follows:

	Proposed Minimum	C.I.F. Prices Monday
Can. No. 2 Northern	79⅛	87⅝
		a81⅝
Australian F.A.Q.	70¼	79¾
Argentine rosafe	59½	59½
U.S. White Pacific	66¼	60¼
Russian top	59	Unquoted
Russian low	53⅞	Unquoted
Hungarian	55¼	Unquoted
German	54⅛	Unquoted

In the United Kingdom duty would bring the premium on Argentine wheat as against best Canadian down to 14 cents.

x Vancouver. a Atlantic.

THREE ARE ARRESTED ON SEPARATE CHARGES

Two Londoners and One of No Fixed Address Are Held

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

London, Ont., April 16.—Detectives late today arrested two Londoners and a man of no fixed abode, one accused of selling liquor, another with a serious offense against a 14-year-old girl, and the third charged with passing worthless cheques.

Roy Parney, 37, Mill Street, was arrested by Detectives McCullough and Langford on the liquor charge as a result of a raid made by police on Parney's home over the week-end. He was arrested on a warrant.

Walter Gowers of 755 Little Grey Street, a 20-year-old youth, was charged with a serious offense against a 14-year-old girl.

Accused of having victimized several city merchants, Wilfred B. Kipp, no home, was arrested on a warrint alleging fraud. He was on probation for the same offense when picked up.

LIBERAL LEADER INDICATES METHOD

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3.)

appear that Quebec is not favorable to an amendment to the British North America Act, and for that reason it will probably not be possible to get an amendment through under Liberal auspices."

Social Legislation.

The Government, he said, made its mistake in assuming Quebec would be opposed. Like every other minority, French Canada would oppose usurpation of liberal rights and the Liberal Party would oppose any effort to deprive a minority of its rights. Recalling his urge for a National Relief Commission, he declared the proper procedure would be to secure greement to an amendment which would relieve the Provinces of some of their burdens in respect of social legislation, and not press for a constitutional amendment which would be injurious to Provincial rights.

Premier Bennett resented the accusation that his Government was attempting to stir up prejudice against Quebec. He referred again to the Sherbrooke Tribune newspaper article introducing Premier Taschereau as the defender of the rights of the Quebec minority.

The Liberal Leader's attitude, the Premier charged, was unworthy of his position. He recalled what he alleged was the lack of result from Mr. King's inter-Provincial conference.

NEW NAZI WARSHIPS BUILT FOR SAFETY

(Continued from Page 1, Column 4.)

other countries, receives a Government subsidy.

It represents, moreover, funds to substitute two or three-motored aeroplanes for single-motored machines. Furthermore, the Lufthansa is thus enabled to improve her long distance lines and develop winter and night flying services.

Installation of air beacons and wireless apparatus also entails considerable expense, but is necessary for the safety of crews and passengers.

The increases also will permit of the development of transatlantic air service and scientific research in the domain of air transport in general.

The estimates for air defense amount to 50,000,000 marks. The former Budget appropriated only 1,300,000 marks for that branch of the service, but it represented only the first stage of the organization for air protection.

The organization recently developed is devoted to the protection of the civilian population against air attacks.

This protection consists of the construction of bomb and gas proof cellars, the establishment of a fire-fighting system, and the training of special detachments charged with technical repairs and similar measures.

CHAIRS, WALNUT DESKS, ETC., FROM THE RELIABLE UPHOLSTERY AND MATTRESS COMPANY, removed after the fire.

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THE CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY, LTD.
Niagara Falls, Canada



SHREDDED WHEAT
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D30630

South Oxford

Significance of election -

Issue South Oxford disfranchised;

Representation Act - abolishes riding;

Do you want present policies continued or change?

Problem of Unemployment -

What advocated 4 years ago.

Present position.

What Liberal Party would do.

Amendment to B.N.A. Act.

Problem of Trade -

Causes of decline - remedy.

Strangulation.

Further strangulation - Wheat Act
Marketing Act.

Reciprocity.

Problem of Money -

The real purchasing power.

Wealth given by Providence

not paper and printing press.

Central Bank - Liberal advocacy

D 30031

Problem of Empire -

Economic nationalism.

Economic imperialism.

The danger to nations of the former;

" " " Canada and Empire of the latter.

The great decision

War or peace.

A young nation shall lead them.

(See Noel Baker's address Canadian Club)

Problem of Government -

Doing away with parliament.

Principles vs. Plans.

Extension of State powers.

D 30632

We are in a revolution -

Will it follow same lines of past?

or lead to greater destruction?

The Tory - Socialist program -

A new National Policy:

remarkable extension of State powers.

1. National Sovereignty over National Credit.

(Tory finds sovereignty in special interests,

Socialism " " " class - C.C.F.)

2. Effective policy of Economic Nationalism.

Tory uses for special interests.

Socialism uses for State control by C.C.F.

3. Control of Marketing - plan the marketing of Canadian produce.

One phase of economic Nationalism -

favoured by Tory as paralleling protection;

help raise prices to farmer,

keep out competition.

Long Canada's policy to protect imports and labour.

Supported by argument re diminishing markets abroad.

Everywhere limitations on imports.

D 30633

4. Control of Business and Industry.

"A sign of the times".

Tory to keep control by special interests
and away from parliament.

Socialist to get control by a class.

Liberal favours by Act of Parliament -
knowing legislation in advance,
to preserve freedom of individual initiative, etc.

D 30034

Titles.

20th Century Clubs.

Donald Sutherland's Manifesto.

The Tobacco Inquiry -

Horns of a dilemma.

Mr. T. M. Cayley -

Reeve Carroll.

U.K.-Canada Agreement -

and its effect on dairy industry.

D 30035

Government Policy - Scarcity vs. Plenty.

Restrict trade - by tariffs, embargoes, marketing legislation.

Cut down production - wheat.

" " " - natural products.

Having destroyed trade, now try to destroy production.

Why not destroy population -

much the simplest and effective;

the war did that - we should welcome more wars

for increasing prices and lessening population.

Not everything that does this

See Wheat Agreement - London, August 1934.

See Marketing legislation.

St. Lawrence Waterways -

Defeat a blessing, if policy of scarcity to prevail.

How justify any of our transportation and settlement ventures.

Note - Ship in Welland Canal.

Show how trade, whether in or out, leads to circulation of money.

D 30036

Maple Sugar Policy of Quebec -

True method of increasing purchasing power.

The purchasing power is not money - paper,

it is the maple syrup in the trees;

expand sale and you expand purchasing power.

Same true of mines, wheat, etc., etc.

The real wealth - Nature, soil and sea provides;

all else induces

or media of exchange

or measures of value;

may carry a certain amount of credit.

Government's Policies have not kept down farmers' costs of production or gained new markets.

Taken away markets.

Have increased cost of everything he has had to buy.

Tariff as an instrument of national policy.

D 30037

Disregard of Parliament.

Conference of Wheat Exporting and Importing Countries -

Office of High Commissioner, London - August 21-25, 1933.

Final Act - parliament never consulted.

Agreement not made subject to approval of parliament;

limits export (without sanction of parliament)

(Signed by Bennet and McPherson).

Marketing Acts -

Give to a Board power to prohibit exports or imports.

(Destroy trade and affect revenue and taxation).

Give to local Boards power to inflict fine and imprisonment.

South Oxford

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Significance of election -

Issue South Oxford disfranchised;

Representation Act - abolishes riding;

Do you want present policies continued or change?

Problem of Unemployment -

What advocated 4 years ago.

Present position.

What Liberal Party would do.

Amendment to B.N.A. Act.

Problem of Trade -

Causes of decline - remedy.

Strangulation.

Further strangulation - Wheat Act
Marketing Act.

Reciprocity.

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The real purchasing power.

Wealth given by Providence

not paper and printing press.

Central Bank - Liberal advocacy

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Problem of Empire -

Economic nationalism.

Economic imperialism.

The danger to nations of the former;

" " " Canada and Empire of the latter.

The great decision

War or peace.

A young nation shall lead them.

(See Noel Baker's address Canadian Club)

Problem of Government -

Doing away with parliament.

Principles vs. Plans.

Extension of State powers.

D 30040

We are in a revolution -

Will it follow same lines of past?

or lead to greater destruction?

The Tory - Socialist program -

A new National Policy;

remarkable extension of State powers.

1. National Sovereignty over National Credit.

(Tory finds sovereignty in special interests.

Socialism " " " class - C.C.F.)

2. Effective policy of Economic Nationalism.

Tory uses for special interests.

Socialism uses for State control by C.C.F.

3. Control of Marketing - plan the marketing of Canadian produce.

One phase of economic Nationalism -

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help raise prices to farmer,

keep out competition.

Long Canada's policy to protect imports and labour.

Supported by argument re diminishing markets abroad.

Everywhere limitations on imports.

D30641

4. Control of Business and Industry.

"A sign of the times".

Tory to keep control by special interests
and away from parliament.

Socialist to get control by a class.

Liberal favours by Act of Parliament -
knowing legislation in advance,
to preserve freedom of individual initiative, etc.

D30642

Titles.

20th Century Clubs.

Donald Sutherland's Manifesto.

The Tobacco Inquiry -

Horns of a dilemma.

Mr. T. M. Cayley -

Reeve Carroll.

U.K.-Canada Agreement -

and its effect on dairy industry.

D30043

Government Policy - Scarcity vs. Plenty.

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Cut down production - wheat.

" " " - natural products.

Having destroyed trade, now try to destroy production.

Why not destroy population -

much the simplest and effective;

the war did that - we should welcome more wars

for increasing prices and lessening population.

Not everything that does this

See Wheat Agreement - London, August 1934.

See Marketing legislation.

St. Lawrence Waterways -

Defeat a blessing, if policy of scarcity to prevail.

How justify any of our transportation and settlement ventures.

Note - Ship in Welland Canal.

Show how trade, whether in or out, leads to circulation of money.

D 30044

Maple Sugar Policy of Quebec -

True method of increasing purchasing power.

The purchasing power is not money - paper,

it is the maple syrup in the trees;

expand sale and you expand purchasing power.

Same true of mines, wheat, etc., etc.

The real wealth - Nature, soil and sea provides;

all else induces

or media of exchange

or measures of value;

may carry a certain amount of credit.

Government's Policies have not kept down farmers' costs of production or gained new markets.

Taken away markets.

Have increased cost of everything he has had to buy.

Tariff as an instrument of national policy.

D 30045

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Marketing Acts -

Give to a Board power to prohibit exports or imports.

(Destroy trade and affect revenue and taxation).

Give to local Boards power to inflict fine and imprisonment.

South Oxford By-Election

D 30646

By-Election occasioned by:

Death of Mr. T. M. Cayley -

young man - career full of promise;

native son of Oxford - life bound up with community needs;

clear thinker and speaker;

note of moderation and tolerance in life and utterances;

loyalty to party leader and principles.

Mr. C. W. Carroll:

Mr. Cayley's father-in-law -

life-long Liberal worker and supporter.

Government's delay in holding by-elections:

Mr. Cayley died May 30, 1933.

Writs issued for by-elections Mackenzie,
Restigouche-Madawaska,
and Yamaska - August 3, 1933;

By-elections held October 23, 1933.

Writ issued for South Oxford January 17, 1934.

Electors of South Oxford have been ten months without representative.

By-election could have been held with others on October 23rd.

D 30047

An Historic Riding -

From Confederation up to present only 4 Conservative victories in federal elections.

Sir Richard Cartwright among illustrious Members for constituency.

Hon. Donald Sutherland only Conservative to represent riding in House of Commons:

elected at general elections 1911,
1917,
1921,
1925.

Mr. Cayley defeated Mr. Sutherland in 1930 by majority 55.

Candidates:

Liberal - A. S. Rennie:

Resident of Tillsonburg;

Ex-Mayor of "

Grand Master of Independent Order of Oddfellows.

Conservative - Hon. Donald Sutherland:

Resident of Ingersoll;

71 years of age;

Member of Shadow government 1926.

D 30048

Results of Recent Elections:

Provincial -

Nova Scotia - August 1933:

22 Liberals - 8 Conservatives

as against

20 Liberals - 23 Conservatives

at previous g.e.

British Columbia - November 1933:

34 Liberals - 7 C.C.F. - 0 Conservatives

as against

12 Liberals 35 Conservatives

at previous g.e.

Federal By-Elections -

South Huron - September 1932:

Liberal majority increased from 349 to 1989.

Yamaska - October 1933:

Liberal majority increased from 1 to 84.

Restigouche-Madawaska - October 1933:

Conservative majority 548 changed to Liberal majority 6460.

Mackenzie - October 1933:

Progressive majority 3076 changed to Liberal majority 1614.

D 30049

South Oxford By-Election

By-Election occasioned by:

Death of Mr. T. M. Cayley -

young man - career full of promise;

native son of Oxford - life bound up with community needs;

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Trip Box 1937 — Ed. Addresses

Notes for South Oxford

~~South Oxford~~

(Quiz readers

D 30652

Problem of Empire -

Economic nationalism.

Economic imperialism.

The danger to nations of the former;

" " " Canada and Empire of the latter.

The great decision

War or peace.

A young nation shall lead them.

(See Noel Baker's address Canadian Club)

Problem of Government -

Doing away with parliament.

Principles vs. Plans.

Extension of State powers.

Files

~~South Oxford~~ D 30053
p.3
Extension of Role Powers (marketing bill

We are in a revolution -

Will it follow same lines of past?

or lead to greater destruction?

The Tory - Socialist program -

A new National Policy;

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(Tory finds sovereignty in special interests,

Socialism " " " class - C.C.F.)

2. Effective policy of Economic Nationalism.

Tory uses for special interests.

Socialism uses for State control by C.C.F.

3. Control of Marketing - plan the marketing of Canadian produce.

One phase of economic Nationalism -

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help raise prices to farmer,

keep out competition.

Long Canada's policy to protect imports and labour.

Supported by argument re diminishing markets abroad.

Everywhere limitations on imports.

D 30054

4. Control of Business and Industry.

"A sign of the times".

Tory to keep control by special interests
and away from parliament.

Socialist to get control by a class.

Liberal favours by Act of Parliament -
knowing legislation in advance,
to preserve freedom of individual initiative, etc.

(working Bill)

Limited Products vs Wheat Problem. & Trade Exchange

Government Policy - Scarcity vs. Plenty.

D 30055

Restrict trade - by tariffs, embargoes, marketing legislation.

Cut down production - wheat.

" " " - natural products.

Having destroyed trade, now try to destroy production.

Why not destroy population -

much the simplest and effective;

the war did that - we should welcome more wars

for increasing prices and lessening population.

Not everything that does this

See Wheat Agreement - London, August 1934.

See Marketing legislation.

St. Lawrence Waterways -

Defeat a blessing, if policy of scarcity to prevail.

How justify any of our transportation and settlement ventures.

Note - Ship in Welland Canal.

Show how trade, whether in or out, leads to circulation of money.

D 30056

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True method of increasing purchasing power.

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expand sale and you expand purchasing power.

Same true of mines, wheat, etc., etc.

The real wealth - Nature, soil and sea provides;

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or media of exchange

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may carry a certain amount of credit.

Government's Policies have not kept down farmers' costs of production or gained new markets.

Taken away markets.

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Tariff as an instrument of national policy.

D 30057

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Final Act - parliament never consulted.

Agreement not made subject to approval of parliament;

limits export (without sanction of parliament)

(Signed by Bennet and McPherson).

Marketing Acts -

Give to a Board power to prohibit exports or imports.

(Destroy trade and affect revenue and taxation).

Give to local Boards power to inflict fine and imprisonment.

D 30058

The issue, in South Oxford, was the Government and its policies. It was generally conceded that the results of the by-election would be indicative of the feeling of the country towards the present Administration. It will be recalled that the Prime Minister, referring to the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Member, stated in the House of Commons that in his judgment the electors of South Oxford were "the finest representatives of the finest type of Canadian citizenship". Having regard to the questions most generally discussed in the campaign, it can scarcely be denied that the verdict in South Oxford is an expression of the conscience of the people with respect to the subversion of their parliamentary institutions, and of their desire for a change of policies and a change of government.

It is significant that in every by-election held since the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932 the candidates of the Government have suffered defeat, and those of the Liberal Opposition have won decisive victories. The by-election in South Oxford is the fifth consecutive Liberal victory, and the second in Ontario. The others were in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, and Saskatchewan.

The majority given Mr. Rennie, the Liberal candidate in South Oxford, is the largest which that constituency has given any candidate since Confederation. It is the more significant in that Mr. Rennie has not hitherto been elected to the Legislature or to Parliament, whereas his opponent, the Honourable Donald Sutherland, was returned as Member for South Oxford in four succeeding general elections, and was a member of a previous Conservative Administration.

D30060

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Morning Citizen
April 17/34
D30062

Big Increase In Liberal Margin In Sth. Oxford

A. S. Rennie Returned to Commons in By-election With Majority of 1,530 Over Hon. D. Sutherland

At General Election Lib. Majority Was 55

Loser Congratulates Victor But Withholds Any Further Statement.

(Canadian Press.)

INGERSOLL, Ont., April 16. — Almon Secord Rennie, carrying the Liberal standard in a by-election considered of such importance that leading figures of both of the old parties took a hand in the campaign, tonight was elected to the House of Commons with the largest majority South Oxford ever gave a candidate for federal office.

The electors named Mr. Rennie to fill the seat made vacant by the death last year of Thomas M. Cayley, Liberal. Mr. Cayley had twice defeated Hon. Donald Sutherland, who was a minister without portfolio in the Meighen government. But he never downed the former minister so decisively as Mr. Rennie did today.

Complete but unofficial returns from the 63 polls gave the Liberal a majority of 1,530 in the straight two-man fight. The figures were: Rennie, 6,693; Sutherland, 5,163. Not in the 20 general and by-elections that have been held in South Oxford's 67-year history was so large a majority of votes amassed by any candidate.

Short, Hot Campaign.

In the short, hot campaign that preceded voting, govenment and Liberal strong men swept into the constituency with support for the rivals. Three cabinet ministers took the platform on behalf of Mr. Sutherland and Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King himself led the Liberal charge.

Hon. D. M. Sutherland, minister of national defence; Hon. R. J. Manion, minister of railways, and Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce, addressed gatherings at several points in the constituency on behalf of the Conservative candidate, who represented South Oxford in the federal House from 1911 to 1925.

The Conservatives rested on their oars after a series of meetings last Friday night. But Mr. King and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former minister of justice, kept the Liberal campaign on the move until Saturday night. Other prominent Liberal speakers during the campaign were Hon. J. C. Elliott, former minister of public works, and Mitchell Hepburn, leader of the Ontario Liberals.

In General Election.

In the last general election, the late Mr. Cayley defeated Mr. Sutherland by the narrow margin of 55 votes. In 1926 he had won by a majority of 700.

The only Conservative candidate who ever represented South Oxford, Mr. Sutherland was conceded a good chance by his supporters of triumphing again.

result was outstanding in interest judging by the way members crowded around the telegraph offices in eager scrutiny of the returns. No doubt to the government a result so decisive is disappointing. Had the majority been the fifty-five of 1930, or double that number, so much would not have been thought of it. But over fifteen hundred is obviously a very remarkable increase. Conservatives console themselves with the thought that the county has swung back to its old Liberal tradition before 1911 but in this there is no great comfort.

* * *

LIBERALS read into it all sorts of significance, urban and rural condemnation of the government and its policies, including the new Marketing Act, and they also think that as the provincial Liberal leader, Mitchell Hepburn, M.P., made it his fight, the outcome has a suggestive bearing upon the impending general election in the province. There was considerable tumult and shouting and a parade to the doors of the chamber, accompanied by the noisy skirl of the pipes, with Pipe Major Thomas Reid, M.P., holding the bag.

* * *

THE FINAL READING of the relief bill was preceded by still another vigorous argument between Mr. King and the Prime Minister, the opposition leader recapitulating his objections against the plenary powers which the government takes in the legislation; and against the "blank cheque." The Prime Minister the other day came out in favor of a revision of the British North

But as soon as the polls closed and scattered returns were received here, Mr. Rennie was the leader. Returns from the first reporting polls gave the Liberal a slight margin and his lead increased rapidly as the constituency's heavy vote for the opposition party in the House became known.

When returns were in from 55 polls, Conservative headquarters conceded the election of Mr. Rennie. At that time the Liberal candidate was leading by more than 1,000 votes. There was no let-up in the Liberal landslide as the balance of the polls swelled his majority.

Divided Allegiance.

Ingersoll and Tillsonburg, the two principal towns in the constituency, divided their allegiance. Mr. Rennie obtained a majority of slightly more than 200 in Ingersoll. The Liberal candidate lives at Tillsonburg, but his home town favored Mr. Sutherland, giving the Conservative a majority of nearly 100.

The defeated former minister congratulated his conqueror, but said he had no comments to make on the result. He wished, he said, to analyze the balloting in detail before issuing any statement.

It was South Oxford's last gesture in the federal arena. The constituency is to be merged with North Oxford and will have lost its entity in the next general election. North Oxford is represented in the House of Commons by Hon. D. M. Sutherland, but its own history of 67 years has been dominated by Liberalism to the same extent as that of its neighbor.

Triumph Celebrated.

The triumph of Mr. Rennie was celebrated tonight in a fashion reminiscent of the old days when "politics was politics."

Noisy demonstrations were held in both Tillsonburg and Ingersoll, principal towns in the constituency that gave the Liberal Mr. Rennie a majority of more than 1,500 over Mr. Sutherland. There were bands, parades and even the ringing of church bells in both places.

The center of these jubilant demonstrations was the 50-year-old Mr. Rennie, a new-comer to the large political field. He served three terms as mayor of Tillsonburg, one of the few voting divisions that turned against him today. He had been identified with public life for many years but this was his first bid for election.

Scores of congratulatory telegrams were received by the victorious Liberal candidate as his lead over his opponent swelled to record-breaking proportions.

His beaten foe, Mr. Sutherland, was the first to congratulate Mr. Rennie. As soon as it became clear that he had been beaten, Mr. Sutherland went to the committee rooms of the Liberal candidate and offered his warm congratulations.

The actual election returns received at Liberal and Conservative headquarters did not tally. Those at Conservative headquarters gave Mr. Rennie's majority as 1,530; those at Mr. Rennie's as 1,629. Not until the ballot boxes are opened and counted before Sheriff William McGhee of Woodstock will the official count be made and announced.

Mr. Rennie arrived in Ingersoll late tonight from Tillsonburg, accompanied by musicians and aspiring musicians. His entry stirred the town which, even at a late hour, gave itself up to holidaying. Speaking in his committee room, he assured his supporters he would render his best service to the riding at Ottawa. He paid tribute to Mr. Sutherland for having fought a "rugged but clean campaign."

April 17/34
Evening Citizen
D 30063

Retains Sth. Oxford Seat For Liberals



A. S. Rennie, victor in Dominion by-election by majority of 1,530 over Hon. D. Sutherland, Conservative.

Points to Vote In Sth. Oxford As Significant

Liberal Leader Says It is Fifth Consecutive Liberal Victory Since Imperial Economic Parley.

Commenting on the result of the South Oxford by-election last night Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, issued the following statement:

"The issue, in South Oxford, was the government and its policies. It was generally conceded that the results of the by-election would be indicative of the feeling of the country towards the present administration. It will be recalled that the Prime Minister, referring to the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late member, stated in the House of Commons that in his judgment the electors of South Oxford were "the finest representatives of the finest type of Canadian citizenship.

"Having regard to the questions most generally discussed in the campaign, it can scarcely be denied that the verdict in South Oxford is an expression of the conscience of the people with respect to the subversion of their parliamentary institutions and of their desire for a change of policies and a change of government.

Fifth Consecutive Victory.

"It is significant that in every by-election held since the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932 the candidates of the government have suffered defeat, and those of the Liberal opposition have won decisive victories. The by-election in South Oxford is the fifth consecutive Liberal victory, and the second in Ontario. The others were in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

"The majority given Mr. Rennie, the Liberal candidate in South Oxford, is the largest which that constituency has given any candidate since Confederation. It is the more significant in that Mr. Rennie has not hitherto been elected to the legislature or to Parliament, whereas his opponent, the Hon. Donald Sutherland, was returned as member for South Oxford in four succeeding general elections, and was a member of a previous Conservative administration."

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The next D 30063 pages have no page number because the originals were clipped together

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Morning Citizen
April 17 — 34
D 3006 H

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April 18/24

CONGRATULATIONS WIRED TO MR. KING

Liberals Here to Celebrate Victory at General Meeting

Celebration of the South Oxford by-election will probably form a prominent part of the proceedings of the Toronto Men's Liberal Association at its general meeting tomorrow evening at the King Edward Hotel. Yesterday officers and members were most enthusiastic and the following wire was sent to Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King by President D. W. Lang, K.C.:

"The South Oxford jury has given a sweeping verdict that is an expression of the whole Dominion's condemnation of the Government and a vindication of your demands for a return to constitutional liberty. By forcing Mr. Bennett to call a general election, as he surely must now, South Oxford deserves the thanks of all Canada for this public service. Please accept the congratulations of the entire membership of the Toronto Men's Liberal Association for this victory you have won so deservedly."

Loud praise was also expressed for the part played by Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., to whom the following telegram was sent:

"The Toronto Men's Liberal Association look upon the great victory in South Oxford not only as a decisive verdict in regard to the failure of the Bennett Administration to give good government, but also as a tribute to yourself for the personal influence you exerted in the campaign. Hearty congratulations from your Toronto supporters."

D 30066

The Globe.

TORONTO
CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER
FOUNDED 1844

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Sporting	"	3610

The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures.—*JUNIUS.*

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1934.

SOUTH OXFORD ALSO.

The Liberals retain South Oxford. Returns last night indicated that Mr. A. S. Rennie would have a substantial majority over Hon. Donald Sutherland; an impressive increase over the small margin by which the late Thomas Cayley won the seat at the last general election. This cannot but be regarded as another warning for the Government, adding another by-election to its column of reverses. The more recent of these defeats were sustained in Yamaska, Que., which was retained by the Liberals; in Restigouche-Madawaska, N.B., where in a three-cornered fight there was a Liberal victory; and in Mackenzie, Sask., where, with four candidates, including Judge Stubbs, representing the C.C.F., the Liberals won the seat, formerly held by a Progressive.

South Oxford has been traditionally Liberal. In fact the Government candidate in this by-election was the only Conservative to represent the seat since Confederation. He was elected in 1911 on the reciprocity issue, and retained the seat until 1926, when the late T. M. Cayley redeemed it for the Liberals. It is interesting to recall that, in the heyday of his political career, Sir Richard Cartwright represented South Oxford in the Federal House. He was first elected by the riding in 1887, and held it until 1904. The calibre of the electorate is indicated by the fact that, as Union Government candidate in 1917, Mr. Sutherland was returned by a majority of 1,312.

The campaign in South Oxford—the last in the riding, which has been merged with North Oxford—provided a fair test of public opinion. Leaders of both parties were heard (the Premier by radio), while Cabinet Ministers and lesser lights presented the case for and against the Government. It was expected that Hon. H. H. Stevens's promise of an investigation of the tobacco industry, in which the riding is keenly interested, would exert a strong influence on behalf of the Conservative candidate, but apparently it did not. The tariff, marketing plans, the "blank cheque" for relief purposes, and all other outstanding issues were freely debated, and the result is that the Government candidate has been rejected.

When successive by-elections go against the party in power there is clear evidence of dissatisfaction with its administration of public affairs. South Oxford has added its voice to the rising chorus of protest against the methods of the Bennett Government. It should be remembered that in bad times there is a disposition to attack all Governments, and undoubtedly that spirit was active in all the recent by-elections. But there is the verdict; a verdict which Liberals may regard with rejoicing and Conservatives with grave misgivings as to the future of the party in the Federal arena, nor will it be without effect in the Provincial campaign.

promote employment by expenditures on essential public works and undertakings throughout the dominion.

You will be invited to consider, amongst others, measures relating to the Excise Act, the Companies Act, the Judges Act, and the Elections Act.

Members of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the last year will be laid before you. The estimates for the coming year will be submitted at an early date. They have been prepared with a regard for rigid economy consistent with the requirements of the public service.

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

I invoke the divine blessing upon your deliberations, confident that the measures submitted for your consideration will receive your earnest attention.

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister): I move, seconded by Mr. Guthrie, that the speech of His Excellency the Governor General be considered on Monday next.

Motion agreed to.

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEES

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister) moved:

That a special committee be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of members to compose the select standing committees of this house under standing order 63, said committee to be composed of Messrs. Rhodes, Dupré, Simpson (West Algoma), Stewart (West Edmonton) and Casgrain.

Motion agreed to.

INTERNAL ECONOMY COMMISSION

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister) presented the following message from His Excellency the Governor General:

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons a certified copy of an approved minute of council, appointing the Right Honourable Sir George H. Perley, Minister without portfolio; the Honourable D. M. Sutherland, Minister of National Defence; the Honourable T. G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and the Honourable M. Dupré, Solicitor General, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons as commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of chapter 145 of the revised statutes of Canada, 1927, intituled, "An Act respecting the House of Commons."

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to lay before the house the report of the joint librarians of parliament.

TRIBUTES TO DECEASED MEMBERS

THE LATE THOMAS MERRITT CAYLEY—THE LATE HON. EDMOND BAIRD RYCKMAN

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, once more it is my melancholy duty to record the passing of two of our members during the recess. We had barely separated after prorogation when death called one of our not very well known but very well beloved members, Mr. Thomas Merritt Cayley, member for South Oxford.

I sometimes wonder whether or not a recess has ever passed without death claiming one of the members of this house. Mr. Cayley's death was not unexpected; I think he himself realized that his days were numbered. He had lived for many years in the county which he represented; he was a representative of the very finest type of citizenship of the old province of Ontario. In his younger days he had been a teacher, and it is a matter of comment that during the last contest in the county which he represented he was supported very warmly and enthusiastically by large numbers of young men and women who had received instruction at his hands.

He was not very active in the business of this house, yet his fine business sense and his wide knowledge of insurance matters always gave singular importance to any observations he was pleased to make in this chamber. We will mourn his passing as a loss to that membership in the house which is represented by those who have passed through various stages of political life in the counties which they represent, and who in my judgment are the finest representatives of the finest type of Canadian citizenship. I offer to the right hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Mackenzie King) and the members of his party my sincere sympathy in the loss of a very excellent hard working and distinguished member of parliament.

The other death that I have to record today is that of a colleague to whom I was warmly attached, and I find it difficult to express in adequate terms my sense of loss at his passing. The late Hon. Edmond Baird Ryckman was a son of the parsonage. He was born in Quebec, but in his early youth lived in Ontario, and I recall very vividly a conversation with him in which he indicated his early struggles in the city of Guelph, represented by my friend and colleague the Minister of Justice (Mr. Guthrie).

Mr. Ryckman was an extraordinarily good student. His career at the university was one of high achievement, he having been a gold

D 30068

medallist in classics. Strange as it may appear in a chamber such as this, he retained in his later days a lively affection for the classics. He was a distinguished member of the bar, being a gold medallist when he was called, and a considerable authority on all matters pertaining to commercial transactions.

In his very early days he attracted the attention of leading business men in the city of Toronto, and from that time onward his career was one of increasing success. He was a man of exceedingly sound judgment; I think perhaps he had as sound judgment on matters concerning business affairs as any man with whom I have had contact. He had a wide outlook; he had travelled; and he had strong convictions. He believed in party government, and in his early youth he made sacrifices for his party that perhaps very few people know and probably would not understand if they did. He was devoted to the party of which he was a member, and in failing health continued to pursue his ministerial duties when under normal circumstances he should have retired. He realized the difficulties of administration of the department over which he presided, and, notwithstanding the fact that it was sometimes thought the administration of his department lacked sympathy with the public, there was no business man who had a keener appreciation of the difficulties other business men had to meet in connection with that same administration. In council his judgment was invaluable. His wide knowledge and his great capacity enabled him to assist very greatly in arriving at conclusions having to do with business transactions.

We on this side of the house mourn not only a beloved and distinguished colleague, but one who for a long period of years had been closely identified with the fortunes of the party which I have the honour to lead. If ever any man served the state without regard to his own personal health or comfort or happiness, that man was Edmond Baird Ryckman. He passed away, as hon. members know, a few short weeks after he had surrendered his portfolio. We parted with him with regret; we mourn his passing beyond words of mine to express. I am sure hon. members, whatever may be their political associations, who were privileged to know him and who were familiar with his wide knowledge of literature and of everything which in conversation and in social contacts endears one man to another, will join with me in asking you, Mr. Speaker, to extend to his family and to the family of the hon. member who sat opposite, our deepest sympathy in their great sorrow.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I desire to express to the Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) my thanks, and those of the official opposition, for the sympathy he has extended to us in the loss of our late colleague, Mr. T. M. Cayley, the former member for South Oxford, and for the tribute he has paid Mr. Cayley's memory.

I desire to express to him, and to members of the Conservative party, more particularly to the members of the government, the sympathy of the official opposition, and the expression of my personal sympathy, in the loss they have sustained in the death of Mr. Ryckman, who, until quite recently, was a member of the present administration, and who was also a member of a previous Conservative administration.

The late member for South Oxford and the late member for Toronto East were both in ill health during the last session, and while we naturally hoped that their health in some measure might be restored, it cannot be said that in the case of either the end was wholly unexpected when it came.

Mr. Cayley was considerably the younger of the two, being only in his fifty-fifth year at the time of his death. He had, too, been in public life and a member of the House of Commons for a much shorter time, having entered in 1926 as the member for South Oxford, for which constituency he was again returned in 1930. His public career, though brief, was full of promise.

He was a native son of Oxford county, and his election as member for South Oxford was due in the main to recognition on the part of the electorate of the extent to which his life had been bound up in furthering the interests of the district, which was the home of himself and his parents. In all community movements, whether these related to politics, religion, or education; to furthering the interests of agriculture, business, the needs and activities of ex-service men, or fraternal organizations, he was foremost, over the greater part of his life.

Though a member of the House of Commons during two parliaments only, Mr. Cayley, as the Prime Minister has just said, made for himself a real place in its deliberations. He was a clear thinker and a good

D 30069

speaker, with something more than a touch of humour in what he had to say. Experience gained as a teacher over many years, and special knowledge of insurance and other business matters, already referred to, lent a note of authority to his contributions to the debates in which he participated, a contribution always marked by a never-failing moderation and toleration in the expression of his views. He was one of the most dependable and conscientious of men in the discharge of his duties as a member of Parliament, and one of the most loyal to his party and its leader. He was of a very kindly disposition and was well liked, and enjoyed the friendship and very sincere regard of many of his political opponents, as well as of all the members of his own party. We who knew him best will long cherish his memory.

The late Minister of National Revenue, Hon. Mr. Ryckman, was also fortunate in enjoying the friendship of not a few of his political opponents, as well as of all members on his own side of the house.

Quite apart from any differences of political opinion, which are well known, but of which I should not wish to speak at this time, I would say that I think it would be doing an injustice to Mr. Ryckman's memory to attempt to gauge his services to the country or to his party by the years during which he held the office of Minister of National Revenue which for him were years of greatly impaired health. His resignation from the cabinet some weeks ago was due to recognition on his part, as well as that of the Prime Minister, that, because of the very serious condition of his health, he was unable to discharge the duties of his office. He had been, in fact, far from well for a long time past. This was known to the Prime Minister, and I can say for myself and for the members of my party, that it was a fact ever present to our minds. I know it was a painful duty to the Prime Minister to feel obliged to accept Mr. Ryckman's resignation, just as I believe it was a feeling of loyalty which caused him to retain his colleague at his side as long as he did. There is nothing in public life, as there is nothing perhaps in private life, quite so difficult as to hold the scales evenly between our personal loyalties and our official duties.

What I think we can now see more clearly, and what was most admirable, and what we shall wish always to recall, is the tenacity with which the minister sought to discharge the duties of his office, greatly handicapped as he was, and the gallant fight he made to conquer an unconquerable foe.

While Mr. Ryckman's name will always have its association with parliament, the late minister's achievements were more largely without, than within, its halls. Those who, like myself, remember him in his university and law school days, are pleased to recall, as the Prime Minister has recalled, his early intellectual attainments, evidenced as a gold medallist both in arts and in law, and the success which a gifted nature helped to bring him in his profession and in business. The country is not likely to forget his patriotism, or the sacrifice occasioned his family circle by the great war.

Personally, I am inclined to place foremost, as deserving of highest remembrance, Mr. Ryckman's readiness in years such as those which have followed the great war, to continue to share in the public life of his country. It won for him the distinction of being a minister of the crown in two administrations, but even more worthy of remembrance, it seems to me, is the fact that he shared as well and with great loyalty, as the Prime Minister has said, the fortunes of his party when in opposition, and that for over twelve years he was a member of this House of Commons.

I join most sincerely, as do all hon. members of the opposition, in the expression of deepest sympathy in their bereavement, which you, Mr. Speaker, have been asked by the Prime Minister to convey on behalf of the house to Mrs. Cayley and to Mrs. Ryckman and to the members of their respective families.

Mr. ROBERT GARDINER (Acadia): Mr. Speaker, the Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) and the leader of the opposition (Mr. Mackenzie King) have paid well deserved tributes to the memory of two former members of this house who have passed to the great beyond since the prorogation of the last session of parliament. May we in this part of the house be permitted, sir, to join in expressing to the families and relatives of those former members and colleagues our deep sympathy in their sorrow.

ADJOURNMENT—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BENNETT: In moving that the house do now adjourn, I suppose it is realized by all who are familiar with our practice that we shall meet to-morrow at three o'clock, and

D 30070

I then hope to table a number of the documents referred to in the speech from the throne so that they may be available to those who may wish to participate in the debate on Monday. We hope also that we may be able to table to-morrow the estimates.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I ask the Prime Minister if a report of the recent dominion-provincial conference will be tabled?

Mr. BENNETT: There is no report of that conference except such as is contained in the resolutions that were adopted and which will be laid upon the table. It was understood at the last three such conferences that no minutes were to be kept and that the discussions were not to be the subject matter of comment afterwards, in order that those who attended might express themselves with that freedom which they might feel was denied them if there was to be a report of what was said. I may say that that was the unanimous expression of the members representing the provinces, and in practice it has been found that they were able to speak with much more freedom and to criticize much more keenly various matters that affected perhaps their own interests than they otherwise could have done if a report had been taken of the discussions. For that reason no report was made of the recent conference and no report was made last year, as the right hon. gentleman will remember, other than that contained in the resolutions which were adopted.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Might I ask the Prime Minister if there will be a report with respect to the world economic conference?

Mr. BENNETT: As perhaps the right hon. gentleman may have observed from the speech from the throne, though possibly he has not yet had time to read it, the documents it mentions are to be laid on the table, and I propose to table them to-morrow.

Motion agreed to and the house adjourned at 4.25 p.m.

Ltr re S. Oxford April 12/34
London Advertiser
D3007

The Record of the Government

A government must be judged by its record.

On its performance the present government must stand or fall.

The first of the Bennett promises was to cure unemployment; "work, not doles," was the slogan of the campaign of 1930.

Has the promise been kept?

A report submitted to the House of Commons on March 22nd last contains this statement:

	Heads of families receiving relief
Jan. 1933	258,298
Feb. 1933	276,468

One year later the record stood:

Jan. 1934	260,159
Feb. 1934	267,853

There are over 1,250,000 of all classes receiving relief.

Despite the fact that world conditions, according to the League of Nations have improved, the change in Canada has been scarcely noticeable.

The index number of employment in manufacturing stood at 113.8 in July, 1930, the date of the election—it fell to 84.9 the following July—stood at only 82.6 in July of the next year and for the year averaged only 81.4— 32.1 points lower than the average of 1930. And yet the government of Canada is spending millions to provide employment.

"Blasting"

The government promised markets for the farmers and total exports of agricultural products fell from $368,700,000 in 1930 to $202,900,000 in 1933.

Prices have fallen—fallen sharply. The index number of farm prices at 100 in 1926 dropped to 53.3 in December last—prices were almost cut in two.

But the price of manufactured products did not fall by an equivalent amount — manufactured products dropped only 28.1% while prices of farm products fell 46.3%. No wonder the purchasing power of the farmer fell.

Debts

Debt of Canada Under Two Governments

Debt Reduction Under Liberals

Fiscal Year	
1928	$50,900,000
1929	71,300,000
1930	47,700,000

Debt Increased Under Conservatives

1931	$ 83,800,000
1932	114,200,000
1933	223,200,000

In three years a debt increase of $421, 200,000 under the Conservatives.

A debt decrease of $169,900,000 in three years under the Liberals.

Tax Burdens

This means heavier tax burdens imposed on an already over-taxed people.

The situation demands a new deal for the people of South Oxford—for the people of Canada.

Trade has been strangled by the Conservative policy — Trade will be liberated by the Liberals.

Export of Canadian products fell from $1,209,000,000 in 1929 to $537,000,000 in 1933 (Calendar years in both cases).

Freedom is needed to expand trade—trade can be and will be expanded under the Liberals.

A vote for A. S. Rennie is a vote for a new deal for the

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A vote for A. S. Rennie is a vote for a new deal for the farmers and increased prosperity in the towns.

Vote for A. S. RENNIE

Facts published as an advertisement by the Liberal Committee of South Oxford in support of A. S. Rennie, Liberal Candidate for the Federal Constituency of South Oxford

2 of/de 2

April 3/24
Ottawa Citizen
D30972

Prepare For Vote In South Oxford

Mackenzie King to Speak On Behalf of Liberal Candidate, A. S. Rennie.

(Canadian Press.)

WOODSTOCK, Ont., April 2. — Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, will address three meetings on behalf of A. S. Rennie, candidate of the Liberal party in the South Oxford federal by-election, April 16. Mr. King will address meetings at Norwich and Tillsonburg April 11, and in Ingersoll April 14.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former minister of justice in the King government, will address a meeting in Ingersoll April 10.

The first of the Liberal rallies scheduled for this week will take place Wednesday night at Ingersoll when two Liberal stalwarts will deliver addresses. They are William H. Moore, member in the House of Commons for Ontario county, and Charles B. Howard, member for Sherbrooke.

From Ottawa today it is reported that Premier Bennett may visit South Oxford and speak in the interests of Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative candidate. First of the public meetings, at present announced, will be on Friday evening of this week, at Mount Elgin and Norwich, with Hon. Robert Weir, minister of agriculture; Earl Rowe, M.P., Dufferin Simcoe, and the candidate as speakers.

Ottawa Journal April 14/34

530643

SOUTH OXFORD ON MONDAY.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING is down in South Oxford giving his powerful support to the cause of Mr. A. S. RENNIE, Liberal candidate in Monday's byelection. Reports of his speeches in one day occupy the best part of eight columns in the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review*. Mr. RENNIE has the help also of Col. RALSTON, Mr. EULER, Mr. MITCHELL HEPBURN, Mr. J. C. ELLIOTT, and other Liberal members. Mr. DONALD SUTHERLAND, the Conservative candidate, who is an army in himself, has been assisted by his brother SUTHERLAND, the Minister of National Defence, by Dr. MANION, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. WEIR and private members.

South Oxford is a splendid political battleground, traditionally more Liberal than Conservative. Before its boundaries were altered in 1903 it never had returned a Conservative, although even Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S greatest majority was no more than 1,122. Furthermore since 1903 the only Conservative ever to capture the seat is the present candidate. Mr. SUTHERLAND was elected in 1911 by 24, in 1921 by 879, in 1925 by only 200. He had a margin of 1,312 under the exceptional circumstances of the 1917 election. In 1926 Mr. CAYLEY, whose death caused the byelection, beat him by 700, and in 1930 by 55.

Thus while historically the odds are with the Liberals, South Oxford is not in anybody's pocket. It is an interesting contest, but not especially important as an indication of public sentiment unless Mr. SUTHERLAND wins. If Mr. RENNIE, Liberal, succeeds Mr. CAYLEY, Liberal, the Dutch will have captured Holland.

The Gazette

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

THE BATTLE IN SOUTH OXFORD.

A by-election campaign waged with unusual vigor and intensity comes to an end in the Ontario constituency of South Oxford tonight. Both parties have been sending their heavy artillery into the riding, which is one of the historic political battlefields of the Dominion, the scene of homeric combats in bygone years, combats which were characterized at times by partisan practices which were the subject of fierce debates in the House of Commons and elsewhere. South Oxford was for many years the political home of Sir Richard Cartwright, one of the ablest public men of his generation and in some respects without a peer as a speaker. The constituency was Liberal from Confederation until the great political turnover of 1911 when it was captured by Donald Sutherland by the narrow margin of twenty-four votes. It returned to its old allegiance in 1926 with a majority of 700 for Mr. T. M. Cayley. In the next election, however, that of 1930, Mr. Cayley's majority fell to 55. The death of the sitting member necessitated the by-election which is to take place on Monday and the fact that the vote was so close in 1930 has stimulated Conservative ambitions, while the Liberals of the riding and their leaders at Ottawa are omitting no effort to hold the seat. They have as their candidate Mr. A. S. Rennie. Although, according to Mr. Mackenzie King, this old constituency under the new Redistribution Act has been "wiped off the map altogether," the contest is regarded as of unusual importance. The Liberal leader has told the South Oxford electors that their choice is between dictatorship and democracy, that a Liberal victory in this election will send the Bennett Government to the country in the fall, that it will have an influence in the forthcoming provincial general election, and "will provide a ray of hope in these dark days."

The Prime Minister has spoken to the South Oxford electors by radio, but the Government has been represented in the campaign in the constituency itself by the Minister of Railways and others who have defended the administration and castigated its predecessor with no less enthusiasm than has characterized the Liberal campaign. The tumult and the shouting will terminate today and after the restful interval of Sunday the voters will do whatever they have in mind to do. Whichever side wins will advertise the result as a significant triumph, and not, perhaps, without some justification since they got off to an almost even start. The candidates are both men of good local standing, but Hon. Donald Sutherland has the advantage of being an experienced and seasoned campaigner. He is a native of the county, has sat in the Ontario Legislature and in the House of Commons and was a member of the Meighen Ministry. He is fighting for the seat that he captured in 1911 after an unbroken series of Liberal triumphs, and which he lost again in 1926, but the result of Monday's voting means more than a personal defeat or a personal victory. Both parties have made of South Oxford a testing ground,

The Free Press,

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Friday, April 13, 1934.

The Issues in South Oxford

The electors of South Oxford go to the polls Monday. The Liberals are making appeals to the people, judging by the speeches of their leaders and the advertisements of their candidate, upon three main grounds:

First—That conditions in Canada are not improving and that Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett has not lived up to the promise to cure unemployment.

Second—That trade has been strangled by the Conservative policy. Trade will be liberated by the Liberals.

Third—That the debt of Canada was decreased under the Liberal regime and has been increased by the Conservatives.

* * *

During the past four years Canada, along with the rest of the world, has passed through the worst depression in history. It has touched every continent and affected every country. Not a nation has escaped. No one could have imagined the extent of the depression. There is not a country which has not been overwhelmed with the unemployment problem. Yet Canada, thanks to our institutions, to the character of our people and to the courage of the government, has come through the depression better than any other country, unless it be England. Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett has shown tremendous energy, initiative and courage. Canada has been fortunate that it has had at the helm a man of the experience and the character of Mr. Bennett. He has refused to be stampeded; he has not rocked the boat.

* * *

Today, despite the gloomy talk of the Liberals in South Oxford, Canada is on the up-grade and conditions are improving. By every index by which business is measured times are on the mend. Canada's total trade for the fiscal year will soon be available, but the figures for eleven months show a total of $913,570,000, being an increase of $99,596,000 or 11.8 per cent. In the month of February alone domestic exports rose by 43 per cent, while there was an increase in imports of 42 per cent. There has been a substantial increase in employment. February returns from 8,499 firms showed an increase in the pay roll of 11,988 persons. In London, as in nearly all cities, there has been a substantial fall in unemployment. Railway car loadings, one of the best indexes as to the state of trade, showed the enormous increase of 95,000 in the first quarter of the present year. Bank clearings and building trade figures all showed an improvement. Canada is leading the way on the road back to better times.

* * *

Now as to the second charge that trade has been strangled by the Conservative Government. During the past decade the world has been gradually raising its tariffs. Most of this took place during the nine years the King Government was in office. When Mr. Bennett came into power he found that the United States had raised such high tariffs against Canada that our agricultural products were shut out. We lost during the King regime the American market. Our wheat and other products had been shut out of France, Italy and Germany. Mr. Bennett sought new markets in the only available market, Great Britain and the British Empire. Hence the Imperial trade agreements which are already bearing results in a most substantial way. Trade prices of nearly all farm products are today much higher in Canada than across the line. New trade agreements with France and Germany have been made which are bearing fruit. The Bennett Government has saved agriculture.

* * *

How will trade be liberated by the Liberal party? Is it proposed to cancel the Imperial trade agreements? Do the Liberals desire to abolish or to wipe out tariffs and make Canada the dumping ground for the world? The Liberals are delightfully vague as to how they would liberate trade.

* * *

Finally as to debt increases. The Liberals in their statement on this subject are misstating or ignoring facts. The Liberals in claiming a reduction of the national debt during their term of office, conveniently overlook the debt of the Canadian National Railway, which is just as much a debt upon the Canadian people as the national debt. During the King regime there was a mad riot of ex-

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The Bennett Government has faced the terrific problems of the depression fearlessly and progressively. It has made the first real effort to grapple with the C.N.R.; it is now overhauling of the bank act; it is endeavoring and industry a fair deal; the new marketing board act is the most forward measure of its kind in the history of Canada. Canada's financial institutions have weathered the storm. We had no bank failures, no economic collapse as in the States. The Bennett Government deserves the support of the electors of Canada for its sound policies and its progressive legislation. There should be no question that South Oxford should return Hon. Donald Sutherland.

D 30075

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The London Advertiser

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D30076

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FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1934

South Oxford and Parliamentary Rights

Mr. King in his speeches at Norwich and Tillsonburg laid emphasis on the constitutional aspect of the present posture of affairs at Ottawa, and gave earnest expression to his alarm over the Government's usurption of the rights of Parliament, in the hope of awakening the people of Canada to the dangers before they lose control of the situation.

The Liberal leader points to the unparalleled social, political, and economic revolution sweeping over the world, especially in Europe. He welcomes such changes as bring a more equitable distribution of wealth and a higher degree of social justice. But if not properly directed the new forces will sweep away much which we wish to preserve, including these British institutions and principles of government which long have been bulwarks against dictatorship and despotism.

Mr. King made at both Norwich and Tillsonburg eloquent pleas for the strengthening of the power of Parliament so that it could control these tides of change for the public good. Unfortunately in Canada a Government which has lost public confidence is trying to find compensation by widening its authority over Parliament. Canada is being increasingly governed by order-in-council and by arbitrary executive decree. An example is the method of financing relief costs. The Government has obtained $110,000,000 by blank cheque, without any attempt to follow the money to its destination and see that it was properly spent, although Mr. King in 1930 warned it of the consequences, which are now revealed in the Auditor-General's report that millions have been wasted from Coast to Coast. The Liberal leader implored the Government in 1930 to make a federal audit of all relief expenditures, but Mr. Bennett replied (see Hansard 1930, page 173) that it would be an insult to the provinces.

The method of spending money for relief is only one instance of the Government's deliberate policy of reducing Parliament to impotence and aggrandizing the executive branch. Mr. Bennett has become a dictator through the subservience of the House of Commons, and under the "peace, order and good government measure" has arrogated to himself legislative functions, and can spend what he will from the public treasury. South Oxford has an opportunity of protesting against the attack on the parliamentary system, and of sending an able representative, Mr. Rennie, to its defence.

P.P. April 13/34
London Free Press

Political Balderdash D30077

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King has raised a new issue. He says that the choice for Canada is today between dictatorship and democracy. This is the great issue he says which must be settled in South Oxford by-election.

Is there a sensible, thoughtful man in Canada who imagines for one minute that Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett is endeavoring to set himself up as a dictator. He stands as four-square for British institutions and free parliamentary government as Mr. King. Mr. King cannot point to one solitary act of Mr. Bennett subversive to parliamentary rights. His chief objection is the guarantee of a loan to the C.P.R. This was investigated by a parliamentary committee and nearly every paper in Canada, certainly the independent press, agreed that Mr. Bennett had done at the time the right thing. Even the Manitoba Free Press, that great western organ of Liberalism, approved of Mr. Bennett's action.

The Liberals have always praised President Roosevelt as a great Liberal. For a time they urged strongly Mr. Bennett should take action along his lines. If Mr. Bennett had assumed one-tenth of the powers of this Democrat they laud then Mr. King might have reason to shout about dictatorship.

Mr. King likes to picture himself as fighting over again the battles of his grandfather. He likes to imagine himself as a sort of shining Galahad battling for the people. So he puts up a straw man to knock down. His talk of an issue between democracy and despotism is just political balderdash.

The solid electors of South Oxford are not likely to be lead away by such nonsense or such ludicrous talk.

April 18/34
Ottawa Journal
D30078

Mr. King Pays a Call.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

——It happened Saturday evening—shortly after six.

Dr. C. C. Cornish, president of the South Oxford Conservative Association, saw a large car with chauffeur stop in front of his home in Ingersoll. He was interested. Two men got out. One was bundled up in a great coonskin coat. They approached the door. Dr. Cornish personally answered the door.

His surprise may well be understood, when he realized that the man in the coonskin coat was none other than Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

Mr. King was also surprised, but explained that he was to be the dinner guest of Dr. J. M. Rogers. Dr. Cornish said he would be quite welcome to have dinner with him, but the former prime minister replied that he must keep his engagement with his old friend, Dr. Rogers. He was accordingly directed two houses farther along the street.

Dr. Cornish dryly remarks that he has been more or less used to such things lately. Says there have been a lot of transients and unemployed call during the Winter months.

April 16/34
Ottawa Citizen
D 30079

South Oxford's Electors Going To Polls Today

Federal Seat, Vacant By Cayley Death, Contested By Hon. D. Sutherland, Cons.; A. S. Rennie, Lib.

Mackenzie King Heard At Overflow Meetings

Return of Liberal Should Precipitate a General Election, He Declares.

(Canadian Press.)

INGERSOLL, Ont., April 15.—Electors of South Oxford are prepared to cast their ballots in the Federal by-election tomorrow after a week of oratory by government and opposition leaders. When polls close tomorrow night the vacant seat in the House of Commons, caused by the death of the Liberal member, L. M. Cayley, will be filled either by A. S. Rennie, Liberal, or Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative.

Last week saw two Cabinet ministers, Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, minister of railways, and Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce, visit South Oxford and deliver addresses in behalf of Mr. Sutherland. Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, took the platform to support Mr. Rennie.

Premier's Appeal.

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, unable to visit the riding, delivered a message to the voters from Ottawa, appealing for their support on the record of his government during the critical depression period.

Mr. Sutherland, the Conservative candidate, is no stranger to the House of Commons. He was minister without portfolio in the Conservative government headed by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, now leader of the government in the Senate. He represented South Oxford in 1911, 1917, 1921 and 1926. In the elections September 26, 1926, he was defeated by L. M. Cayley, and was defeated again in 1931 by Mr. Cayley with the vote: Cayley, 5,711; Sutherland, 5,656. Mr. Rennie is making his first bid for a seat in the Dominion House.

King Has Last Word.

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, and his first lieutenant, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former minister of justice, had the last word in the campaign on Saturday night.

Mr. King spoke to a large meeting in Ingersoll, where the crowd trickled over into four overflow meetings. At Tillsonburg, the locale of Mr. Lapointe's meeting, the former minister of justice was greeted by an equally large Saturday night crowd.

Mr. King suggested the government's desire now to proceed with the election on Monday might be related in some way to the fact that the budget would be introduced in the House of Commons Wednesday. It might be that the budget would show increased debt and taxation.

The opposition leader derided the plea of Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce, that Donald Sutherland, the Conservative nominee, should be sent to Parliament in order to fight the battle of the tobacco growers. This was either a bribe or a threat, said Mr. King. He felt that Mr. Rennie was equally as capable as Mr. Sutherland and was as well fitted to fight for the producers.

The result of South Oxford may cause the government to modify some of its policies, the Liberal leader said. He cited a number of the measures at present before the House. But there was a wider possibility. If a Liberal were elected it would be interpreted by the government as the voice of the people of Canada, and should, if British parliamentary practice were adhered to, precipitate a general election.

Titles Question.

Commenting however, on the prospect of one more parliamentary term, the opposition leader suggested that the Prime Minister had secured Conservative support for his attitude on titles because of his power to hold over these members threat of dissolution.

Next year things would be different, for dissolution would be a certainty and the titles matter would again come up.

"Let us have another session of Parliament and I guarantee you will have the titles question up again. If it is the last session Mr. Bennett will not find it so easy to carry every member of his party with the exception of two or three who voted against him."

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Economic nationalism was roundly denounced by the opposition leader. Economic warfare must be replaced by international co-operation in trade, he said. Canada was now governed by a policy looking not to expansion but to scarcity.

This was an era of change, and he welcomed the prospect of more in the way of an equitable distribution of wealth and social justice. The dictatorships established in Europe, Mr. King believed, were symptomatic of the trend of world thought.

Hepburn Speaks.

Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader, also addressed the meeting, declaring that in East Kent riding "where the Conservatives wanted to give me a seat on a platter, they could not get a man to carry the riding." "Don't think the Tories like me," he added, "they would rather see me hanging on an apple tree. Our candidate in East Kent was given an acclamation."

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Gazette Montreal April 16 34

VOTERS AT POLLS IN SOUTH OXFORD BY-ELECTION TODAY

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Campaign Closed Saturday Night With Speeches by Liberal Leaders

KING, LAPOINTE HEARD

Party Head Hints Budget Delayed to Keep Bad News From Electors

(By The Canadian Press.)

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Mr. King spoke to a large meeting in Ingersoll, where the crowd trickled over into four overflow meetings. At Tillsonburg, the locale of Mr. Lapointe's meeting, the former Minister of Justice was greeted by an equally large Saturday night crowd. Accompanying Mr. King in his support of A. S. Rennie, Liberal nominee, were F. G. Sanderson (Liberal, South Perth); W. H. Taylor (Liberal, Norfolk-Elgin); and W. A. Fraser (Liberal, Northumberland). Polling takes place Monday.

Mr. King who had spoken briefly to three of the auxiliary meetings before addressing the principal gathering, suggested the Government's desire now to proceed with the election on Monday might be related in some way to the fact that the Budget would be introduced in the House of Commons Wednesday. It might be that the Budget would show increased debt and taxation.

The Opposition leader discussed the Sutherland report on the tobacco industry. He had inadvertently attributed to Mr. Sutherland the statement that no evidence existed to justify proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act. This was the report of the Registrar, F. A. McGregor, but it did not affect the question in the slightest degree. What Mr. King found fault with was the fact that the Government had held up the tabling of the report for over a year. And the reason given by Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, was that since there might be prosecutions ensuing from the report, its publication might prejudice the proceedings. For that Mr. King could see no justification since the registrar had found no combine existing.

The Opposition leader derided the plea of Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, that Donald Sutherland, the Conservative nominee, should be sent to Parliament in order to fight the battle of the tobacco growers. This was either a bribe or a threat, said Mr. King. He felt that Mr. Rennie was equally as capable as Mr. Sutherland and was as well fitted to fight for the producers.

The statement made by Hon. R. J. Manion at Ingersoll the other night to the effect that the Prime Minister had recently conferred with representatives of loan and mortgage companies with a view to reduction in interest rates, had been questioned in the House of Commons, said Mr. King. The comment of the Prime Minister had been that Dr. Manion was voicing his own prediction and that collective Cabinet responsibility did not extend to predictions.

The result of South Oxford may cause the Government to modify some of its policies the Liberal leader said. He cited a number of the measures at present before the House. But there was a wider possibility. If a Liberal were elected it would be interpreted by the Government as the voice of the people of Canada, and should, if British parliamentary practice were adhered to, precipitate a general election.

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Mr. Lapointe, who spoke in Tillsonburg, said that at each session of the Conservative regime, the Speech from the Throne opened with the statement that times were improving. It is a mistake, he said, not to tell the people the truth. Despite the predictions of prosperity Canada's trade was decreasing.

"Your ministers," he said, "do not seem to like the naked truth." At Toronto last year, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett was credited with saying "only God can save Canada," Mr. Lapointe continued, adding that the Almighty had refused the partnership.

The speaker said he had heard

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(By The Canadian Press.)

Ingersoll, April 15.—With Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, and his first lieutenant, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, having the last word in the South Oxford by-election campaign, the long drawn-out battle came to an end Saturday night.

Mr. King spoke to a large meeting in Ingersoll, where the crowd trickled over into four overflow meetings. At Tillsonburg, the locale of Mr. Lapointe's meeting, the former Minister of Justice was greeted by an equally large Saturday night crowd. Accompanying Mr. King in his support of A. S. Rennie, Liberal nominee, were F. G. Sanderson (Liberal, South Perth); W. H. Taylor (Liberal, Norfolk-Elgin); and W. A. Fraser (Liberal, Northumberland). Polling takes place Monday.

Mr. King who had spoken briefly to three of the auxiliary meetings before addressing the principal gathering, suggested the Government's desire now to proceed with the election on Monday might be related in some way to the fact that the Budget would be introduced in the House of Commons Wednesday. It might be that the Budget would show increased debt and taxation.

The Opposition leader discussed the Sutherland report on the tobacco industry. He had inadvertently attributed to Mr. Sutherland the statement that no evidence existed to justify proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act. This was the report of the Registrar, F. A. McGregor, but it did not affect the question in the slightest degree. What Mr. King found fault with was the fact that the Government had held up the tabling of the report for over a year. And the reason given by Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, was that since there might be prosecutions ensuing from the report, its publication might prejudice the proceedings. For that Mr. King could see no justification since the registrar had found no combine existing.

The Opposition leader derided the plea of Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, that Donald Sutherland, the Conservative nominee, should be sent to Parliament in order to fight the battle of the tobacco growers. This was either a bribe or a threat, said Mr. King. He felt that Mr. Rennie was equally as capable as Mr. Sutherland and was as well fitted to fight for the producers.

The statement made by Hon. R. J. Manion at Ingersoll the other night to the effect that the Prime Minister had recently conferred with representatives of loan and mortgage companies with a view to reduction in interest rates, had been questioned in the House of Commons, said Mr. King. The comment of the Prime Minister had been that Dr. Manion was voicing his own prediction and that collective Cabinet responsibility did not extend to predictions.

The result of South Oxford may cause the Government to modify some of its policies the Liberal leader said. He cited a number of the measures at present before the House. But there was a wider possibility. If a Liberal were elected it would be interpreted by the Government as the voice of the people of Canada, and should, if British parliamentary practice were adhered to, precipitate a general election.

Commenting however, on the prospect of one more parliamentary term the Opposition leader suggested that the Prime Minister had secured Conservative support for his attitude on titles because of his power to hold over these members threat of dissolution.

Next year things would be different, for dissolution would be a certainty and the titles matter would again come up.

"Let us have another session of Parliament, and I guarantee you will have the titles question up again. If it is the last session Mr. Bennett will not find it so easy to carry every member of his party with the exception of the two or three who voted against him."

Mr. Lapointe, who spoke in Tillsonburg, said that at each session of the Conservative regime, the Speech from the Throne opened with the statement that times were improving. It is a mistake, he said, not to tell the people the truth. Despite the predictions of prosperity Canada's trade was decreasing.

"Your ministers," he said, "do not seem to like the naked truth." At Toronto last year, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett was credited with saying "only God can save Canada," Mr. Lapointe continued, adding that the Almighty had refused the partnership.

The speaker said he had heard bankers declare high tariffs were largely the cause of the depression, but he wondered why they did not "open their mouths to condemn the doctrines propounded by the present Administration in 1930."

The British press, the former Minister of Justice said, was not inclined to favor continuance of the Ottawa trade agreements. Canada was buying and selling less in Britain than in 1930, he claimed.

The present Administration, he stated, has two columns. In one was increased taxes, tariffs, unemployment, debt and increased population in the penitentiaries. The other included decreases in revenue, wages and agricultural prices.

"This Government is bound to disappear soon, but before it goes it may do something as bad as in the last three years. We must try to prevent it inflicting damage in its spasms of agony. We want you to send a good man like A. S. Bennie there to help us in our fight," Mr. Lapointe concluded.

Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader, also addressed the meeting, declaring that in East Kent riding "where the Conservatives wanted to give me a seat on a platter, they could not get a man to carry the riding."

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Toronto Globe
April 16/34

Last Campaign In Old Riding Hard-Fought One

D30081

Right Hon. W. L. M. King Makes Stirring Last-Minute Appeal

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT

Improvement in Roads to Help Vote — Lapointe Speaks at Tillsonburg

(By KENNETH MacGILLIVRAY.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

INGERSOLL, April 15. — South Oxford is in the throes of its last election. This riding, which is to be merged with North Oxford in the Federal field, goes to the polls Monday to decide whether A. S. Rennie of Tillsonburg or Hon. Donald Sutherland of Ingersoll shall sit in the House of Commons for the last few weeks of the present session. Improved road conditions are expected to result in bringing out a heavy vote.

Last night the campaign of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Rennie, wound up with a meeting here which packed the Town Hall and overflowed into four other buildings, and which was addressed by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Federal Liberal Leader.

for preparation, and four days for The Conservative, Mr. Sutherland, former member of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen's Cabinet, whose campaign has included addresses by Hon. H. H Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railays and Canals; and his own namesake, Hon. Donald M. Sutherland, Minister of National Defense, brought his drive to a close on Friday evening, and rested on his oars over the week-end.

The by-election, for the holding of which both parties deny the responsibility, is to fill the vacancy caused by the death almost a year ago of Thomas M. Cayley, the Liberal M.P.

The issues introduced into the campaign have varied from the conventional tariff question to Empire trade, the tobacco industry, the alleged throttling of the Commons' powers, and the hastening of a general election.

Issues All Reviewed.

Mr. King, who has been assisted in the Liberal campaign by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice; Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal Leader; and R. J. Deachman, Ottawa tariff expert, touched on all these points in his final address last night.

Discussing the delaying of the by-election, Mr. King suggested as a possible explanation that the Government might be planning to bring down some new taxes in the Budget within a few days.

The Liberal Leader attacked also the delay in revealing the text of Mr. Sutherland's report on the Ontario tobacco industry.

"When I asked in the House why the contents of this report were being continually set aside," he said, "the Minister of Public Works replied that the nature of the report was such that criminal action might be taken, and that consequently great care was necessary in making any of the findings public. But when the text of the report was finally revealed we found that there was apparently no basis for a criminal charge.

"As for Mr. Stevens's request last night that you send Mr. Sutherland to Ottawa to fight the tobacco men's battles in the House of Commons, let me say that Mr. Rennie is quite as capable as any one else of looking after the tobacco men's interests."

Mr. King read a message from Sam Factor, the Toronto M.P. and member of the Stevens Commission, declaring that Mr. Factor had made repeated efforts to have the Sutherland report placed before the mass-buying body, and that he had been told each time that the publishing of the report was not in the public interest.

Reading from Hansard of April 12, Mr. King quoted Prime Minister Bennett as having declined to confirm Hon. Dr. Manion's prediction in South Oxford that, the interest rate on loans and mortgages might be reduced.

"Why, then," asked Mr. King, "did Dr. Manion make any such prediction on the eve of a by-election?"

Reading from the press that Mr. Stevens had said there was no public demand for a general election, Mr. King said that such a statement merely reflected the Conservative Party's ignorance of public opinion.

Action on Titles.

Teling his audience that on the question of titles Mr. Bennett had held his majority only on the threat of dissolution, Mr. King said: "Let me have another session of Parliament and I guarantee you will have the titles question up again. If it is the last session, Mr. Bennett will not find it so easy to carry every member of his party with the exception of the one or two who deserted him on the last vote."

The Imperial Conference agreements were criticized by Mr. King as being more of a restriction than an aid to trade. "The line of approach which

Mr. Bennett took toward the people of Britain in the matter of trade was all wrong," said Mr. King. "The line of approach that should be taken is the line taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the matter of Imperial preferences. This policy of economic nationalism and isolation is all wrong, and has gone too far already."

While discussing measures being taken in other countries to overcome the depression, Mr. King hesitated after mentioning the United States. "You know," he observed, with a smile. "I must be very careful in mentioning that nation. If a say anything, everybody cries, 'There goes Mackenzie King on the United States again.'"

The Federal Leader of the Liberal Party had to get a policeman to force a path for him in the mass of people who congested the stairways, aisles and approaches to the auditorium. He was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address.

Other speakers were F. G. Sanderson, M.P., South Perth; W. H. Taylor, M.P., Norfolk-Elgin, and Dr. J. M. Rogers of Ingersoll.

Such is the height of interest aroused by the by-election that a record vote is predicted in some some quarters, although the spring thaw has left the country roads impassible in some areas. While no actual predictions of victory have been heard from either candidates, an air of calm confidence fills both headquarters tonight.

Tory Regime Going.

Tillsonburg, April 14.—Declaring that the Bennett Government was bound to disappear in the near future, and that "we must see that they do not destroy Canada in their spasms of agony," the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice in the King Government, closed an eloquent speech here this evening in the interests of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate, on the eve of Monday's by-election. Duplicating the meeting of the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, scores had to be turned away. This notable son of Quebec was given an huge ovation as he was introduced by R. A. Baxter, M.P.P. for South Oxford. Mr. Lapointe was critical of the Bennett regime, but abstained absolutely from personalities. He stated he believed the Canadian people have been deceived the last few years, and that th months of the farmers and laboring men could not be sweetened by simply yelling honey.

The Bennett Government has intensified the depression by false promises in 1930 and policies they have followed the past four years, he states. Confidence is the mainspring of life for any Government, and the Canadian people in the last few months have shown the present Government that they have lost the confidence of the country. All the statements and promises of the Government made in 1930 are now coming home to roost from where they first sprung, stated the speaker.

It is not production that is as fault but distribution, and the trade of Canada has been strangled since the Liberals were defeated in 1930, said Mr. Lapointe. The past four years in Parliament has been jazz or whoopee politics played to the tune of Blank Cheques at the expense of the people, and Parliament has been treated with contempt by the present Administration. If any one desires a title they should apply at once, as the crop is low and there will not be antoher crop. It is freely rumored that the Prime Minister is to receive a Peerage, said the speaker. And "I would suggest that the seven lean cows of the Scriptures be put on the coat of arms."

The people of Canada will judge the Bennett Government on its record and not on its prospectus, and the return of the Liberal Party will remove the shackles that have been forged for Canadian trade the past few years, concluded the speaker.

The Liberal candidate, A. S. Rennie, and Mitchell F. Hepburn also spoke briefly, and urged a large Liberal majority on Monday.

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April 16/34
London Advertiser
D 30082

Overflowing Meetings Of S. Oxford Electors Hear Lapointe and King

Go To Polls Today To Elect Member Of House Of Commons

GOVERNMENT RECORD IS ISSUE, LIBERALS STRESS

All Signs Point To Imminent General Election, Mr. King Declares

Two great Liberal rallies, featured by overflow meetings when the largest halls in the riding failed to accommodate those who wanted to hear the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former minister of justice, closed the South Oxford federal by-election campaign on Saturday night. Mr. King spoke at Ingersoll and Mr. Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., at Tillsonburg, scene of the main meetings. Another meeting was also held at Norwich.

Today the electors of South Oxford will elect either Alon Secord Rennie, Tillsonburg, Liberal, or the Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative, to fill the unexpired term of the late Thomas Cayley, Liberal M.P., who died in May, 1933. When the present parliament is dissolved, either this year or in 1935, South Oxford as a constituency will disappear and be merged with North Oxford.

King's Presence Big Feature

The visits of Mr. King on Wednesday and Saturday were the outstanding features of the campaign. At Norwich and Tillsonburg on Wednesday, many hundreds more than could be accommodated sought to hear the Liberal leader. The same was true Saturday night at Ingersoll. Long before eight o'clock, the hour set for meeting, the town hall and its entrance ways were crowded. Mr. King was scheduled to speak at nine o'clock, the hour the radio broadcast started, but was delayed a few minutes when he spoke briefly to three overflow meetings in advance of the big one. These meetings were held in the council chamber, the Liberal committee rooms and the market building. Altogether well over a thousand people were in Ingersoll to hear Mr. King. Loud-speakers were installed at the overflow meetings to carry Mr. King's main address to them.

Long a Liberal Riding

The Conservatives had no meetings on Saturday night, their last big gun being fired on Friday at Ingersoll when the Hon. Harry Stevens spoke.

In the 1930 election Mr. Cayley won by 55 votes, the figures being, Cayley, 5,711, Hon. Donald Sutherland, 5,656.

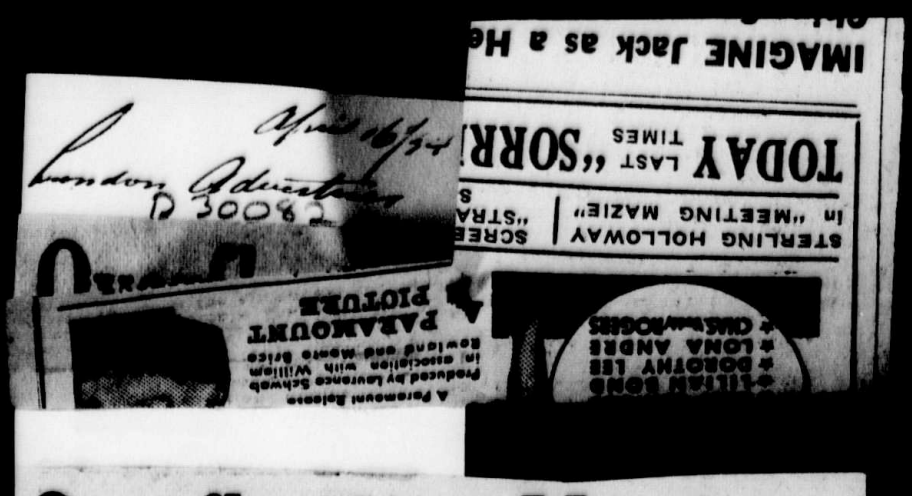
From 1867 until 1911 South Oxford was Liberal. In the reciprocity campaign Mr. Sutherland won it and retained it until 1926, when Mr. Cayley defeated him by 700.

MR. KING'S SPEECH

Special to The Advertiser
(By a Staff Reporter)

Ingersoll, April 14—"From one end of Canada to the other people are

Continued on Page 3



Overflowing Meetings Of S. Oxford Electors

Continued from Page One.

saying 'I wish we could have a general election to express our feelings in respect to federal policies at the present time'," declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, in his address in the town hall here Saturday night. Bute said Mr. King, it is just this fear of a general election on the part of private Conservative members which has enabled Mr. Bennett to hold his parliamentary majority in line.

"Would Mr. Bennett have been able to hold his followers on the titles question unless he had said to his supporters "Unless I get support there'll be a dissolution'," said Mr. King.

General Election Looms

However, the speaker continued, all signs point to a general election. The central bank, the marketing measure, amendments to the election act all would indicate that Mr. Bennett is preparing for an appeal to the country.

"If South Oxford on Monday speaks loudly there is a chance of the modification of some of these policies in a way better to serve the people, coupled with the chance that the government will give the people a chance at a general election." While in general elections the policies advanced by the parties appealing for favor might make the issue, in a by-election the only issue is the government's record, Mr. King pointed out. It is Mr. Benett's record which the electors of South Oxford will approve or condemn on Monday.

Sanderson And Taylor Speak

Dr. J. M. Rogers was chairman of the town hall meeting. Fred G. Sanderson, M.P., Ontario Liberal whip, and William Taylor, M.P., for Norfolk-Elgin, spoke before Mr. King.

Miss E. A. Seldon, president of the Ingersoll and District Women's Liberal Association, presented an address of welcome to Mr. King, while little Miss Margaret Copeland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Copeland, and a niece of Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., presented Mr. King with a nicely-bound package of Ingersoll's famous cream cheese.

Mr. Sanderson read to the audience a statement from the Borden Milk Co. which showed that in 1929 the lowest summer price of milk at Ingersoll was $1.74 a cwt. and the highest winter price, $2.17. In 1933 the lowest summer price was 70 cents and the highest winter price 95 cents.

"Now which party has the best policy for the dairy industry in Oxford?" asked Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. King jocularly remarked, opening his speech, that he and Mr. Bennett differed on almost everything but "I am told if we were married we'd probably learn how to make up. I hope Mr. Bennett will be fortunate enough to achieve that end, while I haven't despaired of it myself."

Tobacco Report

Mr. King discussed the failure of the Bennett government to present the report of the Hon. Donald Sutherland on his investigation into tobacco-buying practices to parliament until last week.

"If in the Sutherland report there was ground for believing that there is a combine against the public interest, that is all the more reason the report should have been made public a year ago instead of a week ago. It is not Mr. Sutherland but the government which is on trial in this election. Yet now Mr. Stevens, a minister of the crown, comes into the riding and says he wants Mr. Sutherland returned to help in the fight of the tobacco growers. I tell you it is not one person but the policies of the government which will settle the fate of the tobacco growers. If one wants to be critical one can say that Mr. Stevens' plea was a threat of no battle for the tobacco growers unless Mr. Sutherland is returned. On the other hand it might be a bribe. I am not saying Mr. Stevens intended it as either. He shouldn't have made the statement at all. Under parliamentary institutions it doesn't matter who the man is, whether he be Liberal, Conservative, Farmer or Labor, every man stands for the interests of the constituency from which he is sent."

Dr. Manion's Prediction

Mr. King made reference to the speech of the Hon. Dr. Manion in the constituency in which Dr. Manion said that he had every reason to believe the government would lower interest rates on loans and mortgages. Mr. Bennett was asked in the House concerning this and answered that the predictions of any member of the government were based on his knowledge of what the government intends to do. No direct answer was given.

"Why did Mr. Manion need to bring up the question at all unless he was trying to leave in your mind the impression that he was stating something the government was going to do? Mr. Bennett told the House of Commons a few weeks ago that this couldn't be done. Mr. Bennett will take action at the time he thinks it should be taken, and any predictions his ministers make mean nothing," said Mr. King.

The Liberal leader declared that if parliament exists for any purpose at all, it is that the people's representatives might have control of the public treasury which is filled by taxation. Yet under the blank cheque clause of the relief bill the cabinet is taking this power away from parliament and a supine Tory majority says nothing. The dangers in such a policy have been exposed by the auditor-general's report on irregularities in the spending of funds under the blank cheque clause, said Mr. King.

Disastrous Trade Policies

The economic nationalism which has featured the Bennett trade policies cannot but in the end prove disastrous to Canadian agriculture must come from the markets of the world," he said.

Menace Of Dictatorship

Mr. King said that the Liberal policy did not favor free trade but did stand for the keeping of those restrictions necessary to retain the standards of living in this country. But the Bennett policy has gone far beyond this and has, in fact, had an adverse effect on living standards.

In conclusion Mr. King pointed out that in many European countries parliamentary institutions have been done away with and dictatorship of individuals or groups substituted. In the steady sapping of parliament's powers in Canada the same trend is apparent. "There is the same trend today to do away with the great guardians of the people's liberties, the House of Commons," he declared.

MR. LAPOINTE'S SPEECH

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Mr. Lapointe was critical of the Bennett regime but abstained from personalities. He stated he believed the Canadian people have been deceived the last few years and that the mouths of the farmers and laboring men could not be sweetened by simply yelling money.

The Benett Government has intensified the depression by false promises in 1930 and by the policies they have followed the past four years. Confidence is the mainspring of life for any government and the Canadian people in the last few months have shown the present government that they have lost the confidence of the country. All the wild statements and promises of the government made in 1930 are now coming home to roost.

It is not production that is at fault but distribution, and the trade of Canada has been strangled since the Liberals were defeated in 1930. The past four years in parliament has been jazz or whoopee politics played to the tune of blank cheques at the expense of the people and parliament has been treated with contempt by the present administration, the speaker asserted.

"If anyone desires a title he should apply at once as the crop is low and there will not be another crop. It is freely rumored that the prime minister is to receive a peerage and I would suggest that the seven lean cows of the Scriptures be put on the coat of arms," Mr. Lapointe declared amid laughter.

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Disastrous Trade Policies

The economic nationalism which has featured the Bennett trade policies cannot but in the end prove disastrous to Canadian agriculture and the other basic industries, he went on to say. Negotiation of trade treaties with countries outside the empire has been made more difficult by the Imperial Economic Conference trade agreements but today the Canadian farmer faces the loss of his markets in Britain through the demand of British farmers for protection. It is not to be expected, said Mr. King that Great Britain should adopt a protectionist policy in regard to some industries and not in the end apply it to agriculture.

"Where I think the Conservative party is wrong—perhaps I shouldn't use that expression because I don't think the majority of the party agree with Mr. Bennett but rather think he has gone too far in economic nationalism and the raising of tariffs—is in the misconception of the home market as a place and not as a purchasing power. As long as our basic industries produce as they do, it follows that a great share of the purchasing power in the home market

stand for the keeping of those restrictions necessary to retain the standards of living in this country. But the Bennett policy has gone far beyond this and has, in fact, had an adverse effect on living standards.

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Montreal Gazette D 30083
THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934.

LIBERAL LEADERS ENTER CAMPAIGN

King Says If Government Candidate Defeated He Will Demand Election

(By The Canadian Press.)

Norwich, April 11. — Hon. Mackenzie King and Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader, combined today in support of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford by-election. Both addressed a gathering here with Hon. J. C. Elliott, former Minister of Public Works, contributing his appeal for South Oxford to return Mr. Rennie in the balloting next Monday.

Mr. Rennie addressed the meeting briefly. He criticized the statements of Hon. R. J. Manion who claimed that Canada was fifth among the trading nations of the world. Actually, said Mr. Rennie, Canada was in ninth place. Yesterday, the candidate declared, he had met the war veterans of Ingersoll who informed him the Pension Act was the best in the world but it was badly administered.

Mr. Hepburn directed stricture against Prime Minister R. B. Bennett for "failure to carry out" his pre-election promises of 1930, particularly in regard to increasing trade and employment. Mr. Bennett's tariff policies had obstructed trade channels, and as a consequence unemployment had increased rather than decreased, said the provincial leader.

Introduced by Mr. Elliott and presented with an address of welcome by John Armour, reeve of Norwich, Mr. Mackenzie King asked why South Oxford had had no member in the House of Commons since the opening of Parliament. Answering his own question, the Liberal leader declared the Government did not trust the people of this riding. It was now for the electors of South Oxford to say whether they trusted the Government. Three other by-elections had been held in the interim, but that of South Oxford had been deferred on account of the Government's fear of defeat.

The result of the present election would "pretty well determine whether there would be a general election in the fall," said Mr. King.

"If this constituency returns a Liberal next Monday then I shall say that Mr. Bennett has lost the confidence of the country, and he must call a general election in order to give the people an opportunity to say how they want to be governed."

Mr. King agreed with Dr. Manion that the problems of Canada were an inheritance of the war. This was the stand he had taken in 1930, said the Liberal leader.

To meet the economic nationalism of other countries his Government in 1930 had introduced the Dunning Budget, which was received with great acclaim all over the Empire. Then an election was called. Mr. Bennett, however, apparently did not want trade within the Empire; his policy was Canada first. He promised to end unemployment, to provide, not doles but work, and also to widen Canada's markets.

But after four years there was greater unemployment and markets had been considerably restricted.

Ottawa Journal
THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

Choice Is Between Dictatorship And Present System

Mackenzie King Sees Canadian Parliamentary Institutions "Shot to Pieces."

D 30084

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

NORWICH, Ont., April 11.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader, declared here today that Canada had to decide between dictatorship or the preservation of British institutions. He was speaking in behalf of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford byelection.

"I wonder if you realize to what extent your parliamentary institutions have been shot to pieces in this country," said the Liberal leader. "Today we are in the middle of a world social revolution and the problem before us is where is this going to end."

Difference in Ideals.

Some countries had plans worked out by dictators backed by force; some put their faith in the principles of peace, work, health and progress. The nations which fashioned their laws on these principles were those that would enjoy peace and prosperity.

Mr. King said Italy, Russia, Germany and Austria had eliminated representative government. In the United States, President Roosevelt had been given great powers, taken away almost completely from Congress, to deal with an emergent situation. But the executive of the United States—the President and his Cabinet—had no authority to sit in Congress.

Under the British system, he continued, the Prime Minister was chosen from the elected members of Parliament and he could obtain his authority only from Parliament.

Four years ago, the Government of Canada demanded emergent powers. At a special session in 1930, called to deal with unemployment, most of the time had been taken up in raising the tariffs. Later, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett went to the Imperial conference in London and that ended in chaos.

Sought Lower Tariffs.

Two years after, the economic conference was called in Ottawa. There on the day the conference opened, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin had declared he would welcome an agreement whose effect would be the lowering of tariffs.

"When Mr. Baldwin left could he say that that had been achieved?" asked Mr. King.

Mr. King wondered how long the present market in the United Kingdom would continue. Some time ago, he had predicted the British farmer would be asking further protection and that prediction was amply fulfilled. But that policy of economic imperialism was being persisted into such an extent, said Mr. King, that, as some European statesmen had said "economic war would soon be replaced by actual war".

Mr. Bennett's policies had tended to weaken Parliament's hold on the executive. The Liberal leader read the "peace, order and good Government" clause of the unemployment relief act. Under this, the Government could do whatever it liked, when Parliament was not in session, even to the point of holding up a general election.

April 11/34

Toronto Star

D-30085

OVERFLOW THRONG HEARS LIBERAL CHIEF

Mackenzie King Speaks in Norwich in Oxford By-Election Fight

Special to The Star

Norwich, Ont., April 11.—An overflow crowd that had to be accommodated in nearby homes and stores, where loud speakers were placed to serve them, greeted Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, who spoke here to-day in the interests of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford by-election.

The meeting was scheduled for 1.30. By noon people began to gather, and soon the town hall was filled. Delayed by bad roads, Mr. King did not arrive at the meeting until nearly 2.30.

A S. Rennie, the first speaker, expressed regret that the by-election was coming on the eve of a provincial election.

"If by-elections are any criterion of how the people feel about the government, all we have to do is look back at some of the by-elections held in the last year," he said, prophesying victory at the polls on Monday.

Mr. Rennie argued that the only hope for Canada lay in more trade.

"The great policy of Mr. King and his party is to open up again the channels of trade," he said. The speaker attacked the administration of soldiers' pensions under the present government.

Hepburn Lauds King

Introduced as the man "who was so busy worrying Hon. G. S. Henry," Mitchell F. Hepburn next spoke. He called Mr. King "the greatest statesman this country has produced."

"Under Bennett's regime trade has languished, and unemployment has increased together with the national debt," he declared. "Additional privileges to the strong, charity to the weak, that is his policy. He is playing the two ends against the middle. The result will be a collapse of the whole system if he keeps on.

"We have to sell our surplus goods on a competitive market. To do that we have to reduce the cost of production. When Mr. King was premier he kept the cost of production at a minimum. Since Mr. Bennett has been there, it has increased three fold at least."

Mr. Hepburn said the C.C.F. was the revolt of the unorganized rural people against the injustices of the Conservative regime.

"We've almost had a dictator the past several years," he declared. "It was just that sort of thing that the grandfather of our guest here to-day fought against."

Hon. J. C. Elliott, former minister of public works, introduced Mr. King as "the man who will be premier after the next election, and who will give back to the country the prosperity it enjoyed when he was premier before."

Not Needed By Bennett

"Have you asked yourselves why this constituency has no member at Ottawa this session?" Mr. King demanded. "Much has been said and done, but the voice of South Oxford has been silent. Why? I should say it was because the government does not need South Oxford. If you approve of that policy of depriving you of your franchise, then cast your vote for the Conservative candidate. The only answer is, that Mr. Bennett does not need this constituency."

Mr. King pointed out that T. M. Cayley, whose passing caused the by-election, died last May.

"If a Liberal hadn't given notice that South Oxford wasn't represented, you wouldn't be having a by-election even now," he said. "The government knew it was going to lose the by election. It left off South Oxford to the last of all the by-elections, because it will defeat it the worst.

This by-election will decide definitely whether a general election will be held this fall or whether it will be set off for another year, the Liberal leader said.

"If the government is licked on Monday next I say the government can't put off any longer a general election," he declared. "South Oxford to-day stands in the enviable position of getting ready to tell Mr. Bennett that Canada no longer has any faith in his government."

"The Last Straw"

Mr. King pointed to other by-elections held all over the Dominion in which Conservatives were defeated. South Oxford, added to these, will prove the last straw, he said.

"Register your feeling in your votes," he urged. "If you think Mr. Bennett has been fair to you farmers, then vote for his candidate. But by all means vote for Mr. Rennie if you don't. And let the people of Canada know how you feel."

April 12/24

Evening Citizen

D 30086

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D 30086

April 12/34
Toronto Globe

Liberal Victory To Bring Action Is Urged by King

Liberal Leader Addresses Two Packed Houses in South Oxford By-Election Campaign, Supported by M. F. Hepburn

BENNETT'S POLICY BITTERLY ASSAILED

(By KENNETH MacGILLIVRAY.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Tillsonburg, April 11.—"Vote Liberal and Force a General Election This Year" was the slogan supplied tonight by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to the forces fighting for the election of A. S. Rennie in the South Oxford by-election to be held on Monday.

The Federal Liberal Leader, arriving today to form the spearhead of the Liberal drive which reaches its climax on Saturday night, addressed two overflow meetings in widely separated points within a few hours of his arrival in the riding. This afternoon Mr. King spoke in Norwich Village to a crowd which overflowed the Community Hall in such proportions that the meeting had to be delayed until a path could be forced for him through the throng. Tonight he was heard by one of the greatest crowds ever to assemble in the Tillsonburg Town Hall. The people packed the auditorium, overflowed into other rooms, and massed in the corridors and stairways.

Mr. King, who is being supported in his tour by Mitchell F. Hepburn, the Provincial Liberal Leader, and by minor luminaries of the party, bitterly assailed in his addresses Prime Minister Bennett for policies which, he said, were stifling trade and preventing normal recovery, and for personal ambitions, which, he charged, were aimed at a Canadian dictatorship.

A victory for Mr. Rennie on Monday, he told both audiences, might well mean a general election next autumn, because a Liberal win would reflect a swing of public opinion which the Prime Minister could not afford to ignore.

Hepburn Heckled.

A stormy scene marred the Tillsonburg meeting tonight when a young heckler interrupted Mr. Hepburn as he introduced Mr. King. He demanded to know why Mr. Hepburn was not in the Ontario House. A section of the loyal crowd began to bundle the interrupter toward the door, but were halted by the speaker, whose reply was:

"I'm not i nthe Ontario House, because the Ontario House dissolved, or should have dissolved, a year ago. The Government is carrying on without authority and right."

W. C. Brown was Chairman of the Tillsonburg meeting. The impending disappearance of the South Oxford riding under the redistribution plan was deplored by Mr. King in his Tillsonburg address. It was significant that the Bennett axe had fallen on the very riding which only a few weeks ago Mr. Bennett had said contained the most intelligent people in Ontario, said Mr. King. It was evidence of Mr. Bennett's distrust of intelliget voters that he had taken this step. The delay in calling the South Oxford by-election was an insult to the electors, said Mr. King, for by the time Mr. Rennie takes his seat there will be only about five weeks of the session left.

Dictatorship Charged.

The Prime Minister was accused by the Leader of the Opposition of having ambitions toward a dictatorship. Gradually, he said, we are losing all vestiges of Parliamentary rights, to an extent which none of you realize. The country, he said, had already lost its ancient right to an accounting of all public funds expended under Bennett's blak-cheque systew. He charged public money had been spent on administration of Government and other items without an accounting to the public. Some of this money, he said, has been spent in ways and on things that, if known, would shock the minds and hearts of the public.

The Government has taken away entirely from the Parliament the right to have any say in the expenditure of public funds; are we going to stand for this? What had Canda to show, he wanted to know, for the vast sums spent on so-called relief in the past four years. Why hadn't part of the many millions gone toward the beautification of the towns and cities, the creation of parks and the elimination of level crossings?

Touching on the inquiry into the allegations of an Ontario tobacco combine, Mr. King said the announcing of the report was deliberately delayed because the Government was afraid of how South Oxford would receive it. Why, he asked, wasn't this report given to you last year, so you could see just where the tobacco industry and the Government stood? Are you going to stand for any more humbug?

As the logical outcome of Mr. Bennett's move to limit Canada's export of grain, Mr. King suggested that the Government offer at the fall fairs this year prizes for the smallest crop

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

May Force Election

(Continued from Page 1, Column 8.)

of corn per acre, the leanest hog and the largest crop of potato bugs.

A concession to socialistic thought was made by Mr. King when he said he supported some of their policies. Such as a more equal distribution of wealth and more social justice, provided these objects were attained through Parliamentary channels. As at Tillsonburg, the Federal Leader and his entourage received a tumultuous reception on arriving at the meeting at Norwich.

Riding Not Wanted.

Tillsonburg, April 11.—"I want to ask you," said Mr. King, "why South Oxford has not been represented in Parliament at all this year. The answer is that the Government of the day doesn't trust South Oxford, and does South Oxford trust a Government that doesn't return that trust?

"Mr. Bennett doesn't want the voice of South Oxford heard in Ottawa if he can possibly prevent it. There have been other vacancies occurring in the Dominion and they were filled. The Conservatives put off this by-election as long as possible, because they knew that it was here in South Oxford that they would take their worst beating.

"You can't put Mr. Bennett out of office by returning the Liberal candidate on Monday," said Mr. King, "but you can largely determine whether a general election will be held next fall or whether Mr. Bennett will have an excuse to continue along for another year. I tell you that if you elect Mr. Rennie on Monday, the Conservative Administration cannot afford to carry on in power.

"Under the British system of government, and we followed that system up until very recently, a Government that finds by-elections going against it comes to the conclusion that it no longer possesses the confidence of the people, and should make room for an Administration that does."

Mr. King proceeded to detail the results of other by-elections in the past two years, and said the succession of Government reverses was significant of the result to be expected in South Oxford. The Liberal Leader recalled the last Dunning Budget and the warm reception it received in Britain; then, he said, Mr. Bennett came forward and deluded the people with his Canada-first policy and his broad promise of work for everybody. The speaker pointed to the swollen horde of unemployed today, which attested to the hollowness of Mr. Bennett's promise.

Conservatism today, he said, amounts to economic isolation, while Liberalism in Canada stands for international co-operation and desire to break down the walls of economic nationalism.

"What we have today," he said, "is a world social revolution, and the question for Canadians to settle is where is the revolution going to end? We have in Canada to make our choice; we must decide whether we want a dictatorship or whether we want to carry on the old system of Parliamentary representation. You have seen what has taken place in Germany, Russia and Austria. You have seen in the United States how the powers of Congress have been subordinated, not that I have anything to say for or against the regime of any other country."

Record Is Attacked.

Flailing the record of the Bennett Administration, Mr. King said that for four years now the country had been governed under emergent measures. The special session, called to deal with unemployment, he said, was almost all devoted to raising tariffs. "I am speaking the words of every thinking statesman in Europe," said Mr. King, "when I say that unless this economic nationalism is ended, economic war throughout the world will give place to actual war."

Seeing grave danger of Canadians losing their Parliamentary system, Mr. King quoted the measure under which the Governor-in-Council can enact measures for peace, order and good government. This provision, he said, is made notwithstanding all the acts on the books as a result of our protests. Mr. Bennett has consented to change the word "notwithstanding" to "in addition to."

"This gives them unlimited power over the country's Treasury," he said. "Do you wonder, you housewives, why you are being taxed on sugar? Already they have spent $110,000,000 on relief and have loaned $52,000,000 to the Provinces, and I doubt if it will ever be paid back."

Already several Provincial Premiers have asked for similar powers, following the example of Mr. Bennett. Now, instead of being a united country, we have the Premiers of the Dominion and the Provinces engaged in competitive arming to see who can be first in securing executive and autocratic power, said Mr. King. "How long can this sort of thing go on," asked Mr. King, "without economic war resulting in actual war, and if there is another war in Europe, how long will it be before Canada will feel the same thing?"

He appealed, in conclusion, for the return of the candidate whose party stood for international and economic co-operation rather than trade warfare.

No Sound Policies.

Mr. Hepburn declared that the administrative record of the Conservatives contained not one fundamentally sound policy. He wanted to know what measures Mr. Sutherland or his party proposed for the relief of distressed farmers. The Provincial Leader said it was significant that no such political or economic movements of revolt as the rise of the C.C.F. Party had arisen during a Liberal regime.

Pointing to a picture of William Lyon Mackenzie on the platform, the speaker said that the ideals of freedom for which Mackenzie fought were being swept ruthlessly aside by the Tory swing toward autocracy under the law of peace, order and good government. Ontario, he said, was like a man burdened down with debt and taxation to the breaking point, with his only hope a reversion to Liberal policies in Queen's Park and Ottawa.

The candidate, A. S. Rennie, spoke briefly, expressing regret at the necessity for the holding of the by-election as a result of the death of L. M. Cayley. "Many people feel," he said, "that this riding has been unfairly treated. I think that South Oxford should have been extended an opportunity of placing a member in the House for the first session."

He denied that the Liberals were to blame for the contest, but said it was made necessary by a change in the Conservatives' attitude. Mr. Rennie accused Hon. R. J. Manion of falsely announcing that Canada stood fifth in world trade, whereas, the speaker declared, the Dominion stood actually ninth. He suggested that the Conservative candidate, Hon. Donald Sutherland, was actuated by an ambition for a Senatorship, while Mr. Rennie said that he himself had only one ambition, to serve the riding.

Others on the platform included Hon. J. C. Elliott, who introduced Mr. King; Reeve Armour of Norwich, who read an address of welcome, and the Chairman, John McKee. Little Jean Snell of Norwich presented a bouquet of flowers and a kiss to Mr. King.

WOMEN HOLD MEETING.

Ingersoll, April 11.—That the women's political organizations will play a greater part than usual in the South Oxford by-election is evident from present activities. The women of the two parties have strongly organized, and their work is being carried on with unmistakable enthusiasm.

On Tuesday organization was completed by the Women's Liberal Association at a meeting which was marked by keen enthusiasm and a decidedly large attendance.

All offices have been ably filled covering the town and neighboring districts, and the women have set themselves to their tasks with a willingness. The same may also be said of the women workers in the Conservative cause.

That the final days of the campaign in South Oxford will witness strenuous efforts and a whirlwind "attack" so far as both parties are concerned is very evident.

April 12/34
Evening Citizen

Ontario Liberal Leader To Stay In Own Riding When He Enters Legislative Contest

D30088

States, In Reply To Question, That He Could Have Had An Acclamation in East Kent, But Will Stand or Fall In Elgin. MacKenzie King Also in By-Election Drive. Says Government Defeat in South Oxford Would Be Fifth Adverse Vote Since Entry.

(Canadian Press.)

TILLSONBURG, Ont., April 11.—The public meeting held in the interests of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate, and featured by addresses from Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, and M. F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal chieftain, was greatly enlivened tonight by a heckler who, invited by Mr. Hepburn to ascend the platform and say his piece, actually did so.

Mr. Hepburn was in the midst of a brief address introducing Mr. King. Complimenting the Dominion leader on coming into the riding, he asked why Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, had not displayed similar courage.

He was interrupted by a youthful heckler, Alex. Reynolds. "I'm not cowed by any heckler," said Mr. Hepburn. "If you have anything to say, come up to the platform and say it." The cheers that greeted the provincial leader's retort changed to cries of derision as the youthful Reynolds, undisturbed by the hostile demonstration, stalked onto the platform.

Stands or Falls By Own.

"I would like to ask you, Mr. Hepburn, why you are not in the Ontario House defending your record," he demanded.

"The Ontario House," replied Mr. Hepburn, "was dissolved some time ago, but when I took over provincial leadership it was well known I would not resign and I am not taking the line of least resistance. If so, I could have had an acclamation in East Kent, but I am going to stay in Elgin where the Tories have made it most difficult. However, I am going to stand or fall by my own electors."

The youthful interrupter resumed his place on the floor and Mr. Hepburn continued his speech.

Would Be 5th Reverse.

If the present election went against the government, it would be the fifth adverse vote registered against the Bennett administration since assuming office, said Mr. King. Defeat of the Conservative candidate on Monday would be serving notice on the government to get out. Should Mr. Bennett hang on to office it would become increasingly clear to him that he was not following the traditions of British parliamentary institutions.

In paying tribute to the late T. M. Cayley, former Liberal member for South Oxford, the Prime Minister had declared this constituency to represent the highest intelligence in the Dominion of Canada, said Mr. King. Yet last session the Conservative government had wiped out the riding and it would disappear at the next general election.

"While you may not realize it, we are getting farther and farther away from parliamentary institutions than you can imagine," said Mr. King. Much of the political liberty won for the people had been done away with and among the losses in great measure was parliamentary control over government expenditures, he said.

Suggestion Ignored.

In the 10 years of Liberal administration, the total amount voted by Parliament to the provinces for unemployment relief had not exceeded $2,000,000. But at the first session of Parliament under the Bennett government, the Prime Minister had asked for $20,000,000. Mr. Bennett had not taken the suggestion of Mr. King for a national commission to survey unemployment and ensure that the public money would not be wasted. Such a commission could have operated in a fashion similar to the national patriotic fund during the war. Also the accounts should be audited, said Mr. King.

However, Mr. Bennett had declared it would have been an insult to the provinces to have those accounts audited. Yet the auditor-general had found that much of this money had been squandered "all along the way," said Mr. King.

Another safeguard that was passed by was that which ensured that every sum voted for Parliament be earmarked for a specific purpose. And following that, Mr. Bennett had asked for a blank check, authority to take from the treasury any sums he wanted. In actual cash spent since 1930, there had been disbursed from the Dominion treasury $110,000,000. And what, asked Mr. King, did Mr. Bennett have to show for it? "Nothing but increased unemployment," he declared.

Another Blank Check.

In the 1934 Unemployment Relief Act the Prime Minister was asking for another blank check. The bill also gave Mr. Bennett power to guarantee loans made by banks to great corporations. One concern after another had had the loans made to it guaranteed and none of these guarantees had been made with Parliament being consulted.

Why had not the money spent in relief been employed in the construction of useful works instead of being wasted in a way that was shocking the minds and hearts of the Canadian people? Mr. King asked.

Quoting the relief act, Mr. King defined the "governor-in-council" as meaning "the Prime Minister and his cabinet colleagues do not know what he wants."

The "peace, order and good government," clause vested in the cabinet the right to legislate without consulting Parliament. Two years ago this clause was passed under closure. In the last two days the opposition had once again persevered in its fight.

It must be remembered that this may be the year of a general election said Mr. King and the government would enter it armed with this authority, with power to dig into the treasury and take what they wanted from it.

Trade Strangulation.

The Liberal leader spoke of the strangulation of trade through tariffs and declared that if the electors of South Oxford wanted that strangulation to continue, they should vote for the Conservative candidate. But they owed it to the country to "use the reason God gave them" upon the national policies of Canada.

The opposition leader asked his hearers to examine the government's marketing act very carefully. One clause gave the governor-in-council power to prohibit the import or export of any article.

"I think we can see where we are getting to," said Mr. King. He made reference to Mussolini, to Soviet Russia, Germany and Austria. In Canada there was the outward form of a Parliament, yet the power to legislate as he pleased was voted in by Mr. Bennett under "peace, order and good government."

"I welcome a change that is going to bring more in the way of an equitable distribution of wealth and social justice in this country," said Mr. King, "and I am glad to be living in an age when it is possible to help to bring these things about. But when we see those movements, we must stop and see what we are going to do."

Hold To Institutions.

The wave must not be allowed to sweep away the British institutions of Canada, however, Mr. King said.

"Let us hold to those institutions. Let us take this great wave and force it through the halls of Parliament. Let us say it is time for you Mr. Banker to give up your special rights. Let us say it is time for the manufacturer to cease having a special monopoly and to allow his working men fair wages and the people a fair price for commodities. But the place to say that is through Parliament. The time has not come for Parliament to be deprived of its power and have this placed in the hands of a dictator."

PRESS CLIPPINGS D 30089 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication Ottawa Morning Citizen

Date April 12/30

Subject

Heckler Climbs Platform After Hepburn's Defy

Questions Ontario Liberal Leader on Absence From Provincial House; Gets His Reply and Leaves.

Mackenzie King Also In By-election Drive

Says Govt. Defeat in South Oxford Would Be Fifth Adverse Vote Since Entry

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Suggestion Ignored.

In the 10 years of Liberal administration, the total amount voted by Parliament to the provinces for unemployment relief had not exceeded $2,000,000. But at the first session of Parliament under the Bennett government, the Prime Minister had asked for $20,000,000. Mr. Bennett had not taken the suggestion of Mr. King for a national commission to survey unemployment and ensure that the public money would not be wasted. Such a commission could have operated in a fashion similar to the national patriotic fund during the war. Also the accounts should be audited, said Mr. King.

However, Mr. Bennett had declared it would have been an insult to the provinces to have those accounts audited. Yet the auditor-general had found that much of this money had been squandered "all along the way," said Mr. King.

Another safeguard that was passed by was that which ensured that every sum voted for Parliament be earmarked for a specific purpose. And following that, Mr. Bennett had asked for a blank check, authority to take from the treasury any sums he wanted. In actual cash spent since 1930, there had been disbursed from the Dominion treasury $110,000,000. And what, asked Mr. King, did Mr. Bennett have to show for it? "Nothing but increased unemployment," he declared.

Another Blank Check.

In the 1934 Unemployment Relief Act the Prime Minister was asking for another blank check. The bill also gave Mr. Bennett power to guarantee loans made by banks to great corporations. One concern after another had had the loans made to it guaranteed and none of these guarantees had been made with Parliament being consulted.

Why had not the money spent in relief been employed in the construction of useful works instead of being wasted in a way that was shocking the minds and hearts of the Canadian people? Mr. King asked.

Quoting the relief act, Mr. King defined the "governor-in-council" as meaning "the Prime Minister and his cabinet colleagues do not know what he wants."

The "peace, order and good government," clause vested in the cabinet the right to legislate without consulting Parliament. Two years ago this clause was passed under closure. In the last two days the opposition had once again persevered in its fight.

It must be remembered that this may be the year of a general election said Mr. King and the government would enter it armed with this authority, with power to dig into the treasury and take what they wanted from it.

Trade Strangulation.

The Liberal leader spoke of the strangulation of trade through tariffs and declared that if the electors of South Oxford wanted that strangulation to continue, they should vote for the Conservative candidate. But they owed it to the country to "use the reason God gave them" upon the national policies of Canada.

The opposition leader asked his hearers to examine the government's marketing act very carefully. One clause gave the governor-in-council power to prohibit the import or export of any article.

"I think we can see where we are getting to," said Mr. King. He made reference to Mussolini, to Soviet Russia, Germany and Austria. In Canada there was the outward form of a Parliament, yet the power to legislate as he pleased was voted in by Mr. Bennett under "peace, order and good government."

"I welcome a change that is going to bring more in the way of an equitable distribution of wealth and social justice in this country," said Mr. King, "and I am glad to be living in an age when it is possible to help to bring these things about. But when we see those movements, we must stop and see what we are going to do."

Hold To Institutions.

The wave must not be allowed to sweep away the British institutions of Canada, however, Mr. King said.

"Let us hold to those institutions. Let us take this great wave and force it through the halls of Parliament. Let us say it is time for you Mr. Banker to give up your special rights. Let us say it is time for the manufacturer to cease having a special monopoly and to allow his working men fair wages and the people a fair price for commodities. But the place to say that is through Parliament. The time has not come for Parliament to be deprived of its power and have this placed in the hands of a dictator."

D 30091 Ingersoll Meeting

THE WEATHER
CLOUDY; SHOWERS
TEMPERATURE UNCHANGED

London Morning Advertiser

MAJOR HOOPLE'S DOINGS IN "OUR BOARDING-HOUSE," READ IT IN THE ADVERTISER.

71ST YEAR, NO. 26562 | LONDON, ONTARIO, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934 | THREE CENTS.

LIBERAL RALLIES WIND UP CAMPAIGN

Overflowing Meetings Of S. Oxford Electors Hear Lapointe and King

Go To Polls Today To Elect Member Of House Of Commons

GOVERNMENT RECORD IS ISSUE, LIBERALS STRESS

All Signs Point To Imminent General Election, Mr. King Declares

Two great Liberal rallies, featured by overflow meetings when the largest halls in the riding failed to accommodate those who wanted to hear the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former minister of justice, closed the South Oxford federal by-election campaign on Saturday night. Mr. King spoke at Ingersoll and Mr. Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., at Tillsonburg, scene of the main meetings. Another meeting was also held at Norwich.

Today the electors of South Oxford will elect either Alon Secord Rennie, Tillsonburg, Liberal, or the Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative, to fill the unexpired term of the late Thomas Cayley, Liberal M.P., who died in May, 1933. When the present parliament is dissolved, either this year or in 1935, South Oxford as a constituency will disappear and be merged with North Oxford.

King's Presence Big Feature

The visits of Mr. King on Wednesday and Saturday were the outstanding features of the campaign. At Norwich and Tillsonburg on Wednesday, many hundreds more than could be accommodated sought to hear the Liberal leader. The same was true Saturday night at Ingersoll. Long before eight o'clock, the hour set for meeting, the town hall and its entrance-ways were crowded. Mr. King was scheduled to speak at nine o'clock, the hour the radio broadcast started, but was delayed a few minutes when he spoke briefly to three overflow meetings in advance of the big one. These meetings were held in the council chamber, the Liberal committee rooms and the market building. Altogether well over a thousand people were in Ingersoll to hear Mr. King. Loud-speakers were installed at the overflow meetings to carry Mr. King's main address to them.

Long a Liberal Riding

The Conservatives had no meetings on Saturday night, their last big gun being fired on Friday at Ingersoll when the Hon. Harry Stevens spoke.

In the 1930 election Mr. Cayley won by 55 votes, the figures being, Cayley, 5,711, Hon. Donald Sutherland, 5,656.

From 1867 until 1911 South Oxford was Liberal. In the reciprocity campaign Mr. Sutherland won it and retained it until 1926, when Mr. Cayley defeated him by 700.

MR. KING'S SPEECH

Special to The Advertiser
(By a Staff Reporter)

Ingersoll, April 14—"From one end of Canada to the other people are

Continued on Page 3

Hit By Bicycle, Badly Injured

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Prospect Hill, April 15 — Struck by a 15-year-old boy cyclist Saturday afternoon, John Ferris, of Prospect Hill, a pedestrian, suffered serious injuries which necessitated his removal to Victoria Hospital in London, Mr. Ferris suffered two broken ribs, a possible cheek bone fracture, and facial cuts. Tonight his condition was only "fair." Mr. Ferris was bowled over on the townline by Lorne Bugg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bugg, also of the village. The boy escaped practically unhurt in the mishap.

PROMISES LIBERAL BEER POLICY SOON

Hepburn Speaks As S. Wellington Liberals Name D. Paul Munro As Candidate

TORIES ALSO MEET

Choose R .B. Robson, Many Times Mayor Of Guelph, To Oppose Munro

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Guelph, Ont., April 14—Liberal policy on the liquor question will be definitely issued within the course of next week or so, Mitchell F. Hepburn, Provincial Liberal leader, declared in the course of an address at a Liberal meeting here which named D. Paul Munro, K.C., M.L.A., Liberal candidate in South Wellington in the next provincial election.

"If the Conservatives' beer bill is good why don't they put in force?" Mr. Hepburn demanded. "But, no, they dangle it before your eyes and say that if you vote for them like good boys and girls, you'll get it," he stated.

The meeting, held this afternoon, was largely attended and was marked by great enthusiasm. Hon. H. C. Nixon, Dr. L. J. Simpson, M.L.A., and Mr. Munro, expounded the Liberal cause along with Mr. Hepburn.

Alleges Whitewashing

Mr. Hepburn reviewed some of the various investigations made into alleged irregularities which concerned public utilities, and pointed out that there was too much "Whitewashing." He referred to the liquor question and said it had been claimed that there was a "toll gate" system in effect whereby British distillers have to have a friend in the Ontario Conservative party to get their goods purchased. "That needs investigation, too," he declared. "The present administration is reeking of graft and corporation and mal-administration, charged Mr. Hepburn.

"The Ontario debt has gone up steadily during the present administration," he said, and he predicted that if the present rate was continued the debt at the end of 1934 would likely be $650,000,000. "The people of Ontario are ready for a change and will get

Continued on Page 3

The Weather

FORECASTS

Lower Lake Region: Moderate winds; cloudy with occasional showers; not much change in temperature.

Georgian Bay: Moderate winds; mostly cloudy with much the same temperature; probably light scattered showers.

Toronto, April 15:

TEMPERATURES

Dawson ..26 52 London ..28 48

Lost Is Found



JIGS COMES BACK

"Jigs," a cairn terrier belonging to the Prince of Wales, came home wagging his tail and unworried by the fact his royal master had been looking all over for him.

PRESIDENT ASKS SPEEDIER WORK BY U. S. HOUSES

Will Submit This Week General Relief Bill Calling For $1,500,000,000

RUSH BUSINESS

Action On Silver Forecast—Thomas Bank Deposit Bill Opposed

Associated Press Despatch

Washington, April 15.—President Roosevelt asked House Democratic leaders tonight to clear their program for the earliest possible adjournment date and informed them he would submit this week a general relief bill calling for about $1,500,000,000.

Speaker Henry Rainey and Representative Joseph Byrns of Tennessee, the floor leader, assured Mr. Roosevelt at the three-hour White House conference that the House would be ready to quit by the middle of May.

Silver?

Rainey indicated the President was inclined to favor some kind of silver action, but there was no sign that any legislation of this kind was agreed upon tonight.

"We discussed all policies and general legislative plans," the Speaker told reporters, "and did nothing in the way of decisions."

The $1,500,000,000 relief measure comes within the budget as submitted by the President at the opening of the session. At least $500,000,000 of this fund is to be earmarked for public works to stimulate employment. The Reconstruction Corporation will get another piece.

McLeod Bill Not Discussed

It was said the McLeod bill, providing for payments to depositors in closed banks was not discussed. The party leaders were uncertain what would happen in a vote of this measure.

Taking hold of the reins of the legislative branch—which had been kicking over the traces—the President emphasized in another series of White House conferences that the stock market regulation bill, reciprocal tariff bill, the municipal bankruptcy

Continued on Page 3

NO IRISH ELECTIONS BEFORE SENATE GOES

Dublin, Irish Free State, April 15—Hope of opposition politicians that the government might call a general election over its bill to abolish the senate, were dampened today when President Eamon De Valera, speaking at Clonmel, Tipperary, told an audience that the administration would remain in power for its full term.

Two Brothers Die In Death Compact

Suicide Of Notorious Speculator Quickly Followed By That Of Brother

Paris, April 15 — The sensational courtroom suicide of Henri Rochette, notorious French speculator, was matched today with news that his brother, Gaston, had also killed himself, apparently in compliance with a fraternal death compact.

Henri's death yesterday ended one of the most famous financial scandals in the country's history. His activities before the war caused as much furore as the Stavisky case this year. He ended his life with a razor as judges sentenced him to three years in prison for fraud.

The body of his brother was found with a bullet in his temple at Lieusaint, near Paris, on Friday. It was some time before identification was established.

Ontario C.C.F. in Stormy Conclave

OPENING MARKETS LIBERALS' POLICY RENNIE ASSERTS

Candidate Points To Record Of Two Parties In Fostering Trade

'BLASTING' FAILS

A. S. Rennie Makes Telling Speech To Electors Of South Oxford

Special to The Advertiser

Tillsonburg, April 14—The Liberals are not opposed to the British preference—they are opposed to shadow preferences, fake preferences which give nothing and get nothing and give more promise of losing than gaining markets, said A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford federal by-election, at the rally here Saturday night at which Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn were the chief speakers.

Open Markets

"Once in office, Liberals will open markets, not close them, expand British trade, not restrict it. Opening markets is the natural function of Liberalism, closing them is the natural task of Toryism," said Mr. Rennie.

The text of Mr. Rennie's address follows:

"Rt. Hon. R. B Bennett in his radio talk to South Oxford electors challenged the Liberals to say where they propose to get wider markets. Here are his exact words: 'The Liberals talk of wider markets. Where are they going to get them?'

"Every Tory since the dawn of time has made that argument. How could a Conservative see a market. The Tories promised a market in 1878. Our exports in that year totalled $79,100,000. In 1896, eighteen years later, the total was $116,300,000 an increase of only $37,200,000 in 18 years.

Long On Promises

"Then the Liberals came in and remained in office 15 years with an increase of $174,000,000 in that time—six times the yearly increase of the previous Tory Government. In 1911 the Tories came back. This time they promised to give us a favorable balance of trade. In 1910 we had an unfavorable balance of $71,500,000 and in 1913 the unfavorable balance was $294,000,000.

"These boys, are long on promises and short in performance. Today the story is going around that the Government is going to give an order to the shoe factory in Tillsonburg for shoes to the amount of $22,000—shoes probably for the poor cabinet ministers! What do the Tories think of the people of Tillsonburg? Judas sold out for 30 pieces of silver—we are asked to trade our birthright as British citizens and free men for an opportunity to make a pair of shoes. Why?

"Making a pair of shoes or making anything else in Canada since the

Continued on Page 3

GOVERNOR STOPS SALES FOR TAXES

"Alfalfa Bill" Murray Orders Oklahoma Guardsmen To Arrest Officials If Necessary

Associated Press Despatch

Oklahoma City, April 14 — National Guardsmen were ordered on duty by Gov. W. H. Murray today in 11 counties to prevent the sale of property for delinquent taxes, advertised for Monday.

The guardsmen were directed to arrest and confine "as a military prisoner" the county treasurer or any officer who interferes, or any person of any pretended authority who interferes with this order, stopping the sale as aforesaid."

An officer and three enlisted men were placed on duty in each of the 11 counties — Stephens, Garfield, Blaine, Cotton, Bryan, Choctaw, Washington, McCurtain, Craig, Beaver and Mayes.

Champion Brazil Bigamist Dead

Associated Press Cable

Bello Horizonie, Brazil, April 15.—Mario Muller, Brazil's "champion bigamist," accused of having married some 50 times, died under an assumed name in a charity hospital four days after he had escaped from prison, where he was serving a sentence for bigamy. Injuries received in the jailbreak caused his death. Muller was accused of having contracted bigamous marriages in nearly all of Brazil's 21 states.

VIVIDLY PICTURE MISSION WORK IN MANY LANDS

Twenty-Six Distinguished Leaders Speak In London United Churches

SOME IN COSTUME

Part Of Program Of World Missionary Conference In Progress Here

The triumphs and difficulties of the wide-flung missionary endeavour of the United Church of Canada both at home and abroad were brought to the congregations of city churches yesterday as 26 distinguished leaders in missionary work dwelt on this important phase of church work in their sermons. These men are in the city attending the world missionary conference and exhibit which opened Saturday in Metropolitan Church and which will continue until Tuesday evening in a concentrated effort to awaken a deep interest in missionary work in this district and to acquaint the church members with the great work that is being accomplished.

Messages From Many Lands

Brief messages from nationals and others from many lands were given at the International Missionary Mass meeting yesterday afternoon in Metropolitan United Church before a large congregation of United Church members.

Several speakers were in costume representing Korea, Japan and the Polish people who have come to live in Canada. Rev. K. J. Beaton, associate secretary of the Home Mission Board, was chairman for the first half of the program. One of the speakers, Andrew Jamieson, an Indian, graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and who is at the reserve at Muncey, told of the 13 residential schools in Canada and deplored the fact that so many of the finest and best Indians were engaged in work elsewhere than on their own reserve. He also said that many of them migrated to the United States.

Makes Plea For Newcomers

Miss Louisa Mayowna, linguist from Poland who appeared in her native costume, asked for the sympathetic understanding of Canadians toward newcomers to the Dominion. "The people will understand if you approach them with good-will," she said as she explained that what the strangers

Continued on Page 3

GERMANY ISSUES TRADE WARNING

Sweeping Reductions In Pay and Living Cost Decreed By Mussolini

Rent, Clothing, Food And Services Slashed In General "Deflation"

GOVERNMENT SALARIES CORRESPONDINGLY CUT

Stimulation Of Export Trade And Of Tourist Traffic Among Aims

Associated Press Cable

Rome, April 15—Every salary in Italy and every article of food, clothing, rent, meat, light and transportation was on the block today to the tune of a six to 20 percent cut in order to make the kingdom able to compete in world markets with countries having lower manufacturing costs.

The Council of Ministers, over whom Premier Benito Mussolini himself presided, yesterday decreed the sweeping, all-inclusive action as a battle of a "deflationary" country against "inflationary" nations.

So broad was the offensive that the tax on bachelors, for whom officials have no love, was doubled, and certain importations, too, came under close scrutiny.

Lower Price Level

It also is a part of Il Duce's desire to bring Italy down to a lower price level in conformity with world prices so that—for example—wheat will not cost nearly three times as much here automobiles three or four times more, and so on.

The move left no stone unturned. Salaries of government employees were slashed six to 12 percent; the ministers decided to take a 20 percent reduction in their own salaries; the decision was reached that imports of oil-less seeds, copper, wool, and coffee would be regulated.

To make the tax cut both ways, all living costs, such as those of food, transportation, and utilities, were proportionately decreased. Rentals were cut 12 and 15 percent.

A similar nation-wide deflation was ordered in October, 1930.

Three Motives

The government has been considering drastic deflation for some months, especially since it became evident that Italy's foreign trade—because of the high cost of production—was suffering to an alarming extent.

The cabinet ministers said they had three motives in the general reductions:

1—To better exports.

2—To reduce currency in circulation.

3—To induce foreign tourists to come to Italy.

The important Giornale d'Italia said yesterday's provision was a move in the direction of balancing the budget since it will save the government about 1,000,000,000 lire.

Taxes also will fall. The cabinet ordered officials in provinces and municipalities to reduce taxes to equal the saving made possible in the reduction of employees' wages.

SIX DIE AS TRUCK AND BUS COLLIDE

15 Others Injured Near Elyria, Ohio—Bus Was Passing Parked Truck

Elyria, O., April 15—Six persons were injured fatally, a seventh critically hurt, and 14 others received less serious injuries when a Chicago-bound passenger bus and an east-bound truck crashed head-on early today near here.

The bus was en route from Pittsburgh to Chicago. Sheriff Clarence Dick of Lorain County said preliminary examination indicated that the driver of the bus, William Daniels, 32, of Pittsburgh, had turned out to pass a truck parked on the right side

Liberal Choice



D. PAUL MUNRO, K. C., M. L. A.
for South Wellington, who was again chosen Liberal candidate at the coming provincial elections by a Liberal convention in Guelph Saturday.

FAILS TO POINT TO GIRL'S GRAVE

Ginrovich Leads Kitchener Police To Vicinity But Not Exact Spot

CHIEF SUSPICIOUS

Special to the Advertiser

Kitchener, April 15.—Jacob Ginrovich, Hamilton ex-con, arrested last night led police to the vicinity of the sand hill where the skeleton of a young woman was unearthed recently, as he had promised, but po nted out a spot far removed from that where the body was found as the place where he said he had buried his poison victim.

Somewhat grandiosely he turned and said, "Now, gentlemen, I'm supposed to be insane. I've been insane for five years, and this is to show you that I am insane."

Change of View

From this statement police believe that Ginrovich may now have a better understanding of the situation and may now wish to appear as insane where formerly he is said to have insisted that he was mentally normal.

Commenting on the unexpected turn of events Police Chief Hodgson said, although his visit to Kitchener may not have turned out as he expected, "we are still convinced that he is responsible for the death of the woman whose skeleton was found. We believe that he is taking advantage of the fact that the police cannot locate his letter of 1930 in which he confessed to killing the girl and that now he has been brought to Kitchener, he may realize the seriousness of the situation."

Accompanied by Jurors

Granting a request expressed by Ginrovich, while he was being brought here from Hamilton Saturday, police had eight men, a Protestant minister and a Catholic priest, accompany Ginrovich to the burial ground. Had the visit turned out as police expected it would, the eight men would have served as jurymen at an inquest into the death of the girl.

Photographs of women missing from Winnipeg and vicinity are expected from Winnipeg and Ginrovich will be shown them when they arrive. He was brought here yesterday afternoon, made his visit to the sand hill last night and was returned to the asylum this afternoon.

HITLER CARICATURES WITHDRAWN

Praha, April 14.—Several sketches at the International Salon of Caricatures here, considered offensive to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, have been withdrawn at the request of Dr. Walter Koch, German minister to Czechoslovakia.

French Government Employees

CONSTITUTION OUSTS "LEFT" LABOR GROUP

James Simpson Felled And Pummelled In Fistic Encounter Outside Convention Hall

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL TO HANDLE DISCIPLINE

Membership Must Be Obtained Through Political Groups Only

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 15.—The Ontario branch of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation was reorganized and launched on a new career after a stormy 15-hour conference here. The new constitution places discipline in the hands of the provincial council and provides that membership must be obtained through political groups whose members are willing to adhere strictly to the party's program.

While verbal battles occupied the hall, the corridors outside saw physical combat. Controller James Simpson of Toronto was knocked to the floor and pummelled when he reportedly interceded as a "peace-maker" in a group argument. He re-entered the meeting room as if nothing had happened. He was not seriously hurt.

Labor Conference "Excluded"

The labor conference leftist group declared it considered itself "excluded" under the new constitution, following the lengthy conference. Prop nents of this group met defeat as the new co stitution was approved clause by clause.

E. J. Garland, United Farmers of Alberta member in the House of Commons for Bow River, appealed to those who did not approve of the new constitution to withdraw from the convention. It was the only honorable thing to do, Mr. Garland said, J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member in the House of Commons for Winnipeg North Centre and national president of the C.C.F., supported Mr. Garland as the delegates broke into applause.

Songs Booed Down

The leftist group then broke into song. They sang the "Red Flag" and the "Internationale." Finally they were drowned by boos.

Alderman John Mitchell of Hamilton was elected president of the new On-

Continued on Page 3

DOLLFUSS TARGET FOR ROTTEN EGGS

Splash Uniforms Of Paraders But Miss Little Chancellor Himself

Associated Press Cable

Graz, Austria, April 15.—Rotten eggs were hurled at Chancellor Dollfuss and a harmless bomb exploded within 300 feet of him when he appeared here today to address a mass meeting.

The bomb was a smoke and noise variety, containing no dangerous explosives.

Spoiled eggs splashed the clothes and uniforms of Dollfuss paraders but missed the little Chancellor himself.

Paint Highway Red

Socialists had painted the whole highway red from the airport where Dollfuss landed to the city limits of Graz. Pavements were splashed with such slogans as "Down with Fascism!" and "Down with Dollfuss!"

The mass meeting proper was quiet but attempts to broadcast the Chancellor's speech were mysteriously sabotaged and only portions of it reached listeners.

1 of/de

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The Weather

FORECASTS

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Toronto, April 15:

TEMPERATURES

Dawson ..	36	52	London ...	28	48
Aklavik ..	6*	2	Toronto ..	30	46
Vancouver	46	58	Montreal .	34	48
Calgary ..	22	50	St. John ..	28	56
Regina ...	13	33	Halifax ...	34	54
Winnipeg .	22	30	Charlott'n.	30	38

*Below zero.

Synopsis: Pressure continues low over a large portion of the continent, with high pressure in the northwest territories and off the Atlantic Coast. Light showers have occurred in some parts of Ontario and local snowflurries in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but elsewhere east of British Columbia the weather has been fair. Below normal temperature prevails in most districts of the dominion.

Northern Ontario: Southerly winds; partly cloudy with not much change in temperature.

Manitoba: Fresh west and northwest winds; partly cloudy and continuing cool with some light local snow.

Saskatchewan: Fresh northwest winds; partly cloudy and cool with local snowflurries.

Alberta: Fair with stationary or slightly higher temperature.

Sun rises 5.41 a.m.; sets 7.11 p.m.

Lost Is Found



JIGS COMES BACK

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Rainey indicated the President was inclined to favor some kind of silver action, but there was no sign that any legislation of this kind was agreed upon tonight.

"We discussed all policies and general legislative plans," the Speaker told reporters, "and did nothing in the way of decisions."

The $1,500,000,000 relief measure comes within the budget as submitted by the President at the opening of the session. At least $500,000,000 of this fund is to be earmarked for public works to stimulate employment. The Reconstruction Corporation will get another piece.

McLeod Bill Not Discussed

It was said the MvLeod bill, providing for payments to depositors in closed banks was not discussed. The party leaders were uncertain what would happen in a vote of this measure.

Taking hold of the reins of the legislative branch—which had been kicking over the traces—the President emphasized in another series of White House conferences that the stock market regulation bill, reciprocal tariff bill, the municipal bankruptcy
Continued on Page 3

Two Brothers Die In Death Compact

Suicide Of Notorious Speculator Quickly Followed By That Of Brother

Paris, April 15 — The sensational courtroom suicide of Henri Rochette, notorious French speculator, was matched today with news that his brother, Gaston, had also killed himself, apparently in compliance with a fraternal death compact.

Henri's death yesterday ended one of the most famous financial scandals in the country's history. His activities before the war caused as much furore as the Stavisky case this year. He ended his life with a razor as judges sentenced him to three years in prison for fraud.

The body of his brother was found with a bullet in his temple at Lieusaint, near Paris, on Friday. It was some time before identification was established.

NO IRISH ELECTIONS BEFORE SENATE GOES

Dublin, Irish Free State, April 15—Hope of opposition politicians that the government might call a general election over its bill to abolish the senate, were dampened today when President Eamon De Valera, speaking at Clonmel, Tipperary, told an audience that the administration would remain in power for its full term.

Ontario C.C.F. in Stormy Conclave

OPENING MARKETS LIBERALS' POLICY RENNIE ASSERTS

Candidate Points To Record Of Two Parties In Fostering Trade

'BLASTING' FAILS

A. S. Rennie Makes Telling Speech To Electors Of South Oxford

Special to The Advertiser

Tillsonburg, April 14—The Liberals are not opposed to the British preference—they are opposed to shadow preferences, fake preferences which give nothing and get nothing and give more promise of losing than gaining markets, said A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford federal by-election, at the rally here Saturday night at which Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn were the chief speakers.

Open Markets

"Once in office, Liberals will open markets, not close them, expand British trade, not restrict it. Opening markets is the natural function of Liberalism, closing them is the natural task of Toryism," said Mr. Rennie.

The text of Mr. Rennie's address follows:

"Rt. Hon. R. B Bennett in his radio talk to South Oxford electors challenged the Liberals to say where they propose to get wider markets. Here are his exact words: 'The Liberals talk of wider markets. Where are they going to get them?'

"Every Tory since the dawn of time has made that argument. How could a Conservative see a market? The Tories promised a market in 1878. Our exports in that year totalled $79,100,000. In 1896, eighteen years later, the total was $116,500,000 an increase of only $37,200,000 in 18 years.

Long On Promises

"Then the Liberals came in and remained in office 15 years with an increase of $174,000,000 in that time—six times the yearly increase of the previous Tory Government. In 1911 the Tories came back. This time they promised to give us a favorable balance of trade. In 1910 we had an unfavorable balance of $71,500,000 and in 1912 the unfavorable balance was $294,000,000.

"These boys, are long on promises and short in performance. Today the story is going around that the Government is going to give an order to the shoe factory in Tillsonburg for shoes to the amount of $22,000—shoes probably for the poor cabinet ministers" What do the Tories think of the people of Tillsonburg? Judas sold out for 30 pieces of silver—we are asked to trade our birthright as British citizens and free men for an opportunity to make a pair of shoes. Why?

"Making a pair of shoes or making anything else in Canada since the
Continued on Page 3

GOVERNOR STOPS SALES FOR TAXES

"Alfalfa Bill" Murray Orders Oklahoma Guardsmen To Arrest Officials If Necessary

Associated Press Despatch

Oklahoma City, April 14 — National Guardsmen were ordered on duty by Gov. W. H. Murray today in 11 counties to prevent the sale of property for delinquent taxes, advertised for Monday.

The guardsmen were directed to arrest and confine "as a military prisoner" the county treasurer or any officer who interferes, or any person of any pretended authority who interferes with this order, stopping the sale as aforesaid."

An officer and three enlisted men were placed on duty in each of the 11 counties — Stephens, Garfield, Blaine, Cotton, Bryan, Choctaw, Washington, McCurtain, Craig, Beaver and Major.

Three Candidates To Speak Friday

Liberal Provincial Nominees For London And Middlesex At Hyman Hall Rally

With the three provincial candidates in London and Middlesex scheduled to speak, Friday night will be "Liberal-Progressive night" at Hyman Hall here. It will be the occasion of a big Liberal and Progressive rally to which the general public is invited. In addition to the three candidates, Hon. Peter Heenan, former minister of labor, will also address the gathering.

The three candidates are Dr. Archie S. Duncan for London; J. W. Freeborn, Ex-M.L.A., Progressive-Liberal candidate for North Middlesex, and Charles Macfie, Liberal-Progressive candidate for South Middlesex.

Sweeping Reductions In Pay and Living Cost Decreed By Mussolini

Rent, Clothing, Food And Services Slashed In General "Deflation"

GOVERNMENT SALARIES CORRESPONDINGLY CUT

Stimulation Of Export Trade And Of Tourist Traffic Among Aims

Associated Press Cable

Rome, April 15—Every salary in Italy and every article of food, clothing, rent, meat, light and transportation was on the block today to the tune of a six to 20 percent cut in order to make the kingdom able to compete in world markets with countries having lower manufacturing costs.

The Council of Ministers, over whom Premier Benito Mussolini himself presided, yesterday decreed the sweeping, all-inclusive action as a battle of a "deflationary" country against "inflationary" nations.

So broad was the offensive that the tax on bachelors, for whom officials have no love, was doubled, and certain importations, too, came under close scrutiny.

Lower Price Level

It also is a part of Il Duce's desire to bring Italy down to a lower price level in conformity with world prices so that—for example—wheat will not cost nearly three times as much here automobiles three or four times more, and so on.

The move left no stone unturned. Salaries of government employees were slashed six to 12 percent; the ministers decided to take a 20 percent reduction in their own salaries; the decision was reached that imports of oil-less seeds, copper, wool, and coffee would be regulated.

To make the tax cut both ways, all living costs, such as those of food, transportation, and utilities, were proportionately decreased. Rentals were cut 12 and 15 percent.

A similar nation-wide deflation was ordered in October, 1930.

Three Motives

The government has been considering drastic deflation for some months, especially since it became evident that Italy's foreign trade—because of the high cost of production—was suffering to an alarming extent.

The cabinet ministers said they had three motives in the general reductions:

1—To better exports.

2—To reduce currency in circulation.

3—To induce foreign tourists to come to Italy.

The important Giornale d'Italia said yesterday's provision was a move in the direction of balancing the budget since it will save the government about 1,000,000,000 lire.

Taxes also will fall. The cabinet ordered officials in provinces and municipalities to reduce taxes to equal the saving made possible in the reduction of employees' wages.

Champion Brazil Bigamist Dead

Associated Press Cable

Bello Horizonie, Brazil, April 15.—Mario Muller, Brazil's "champion bigamist," accused of having married some 50 times, died under an assumed name in a charity hospital four days after he had escaped from prison, where he was serving a sentence for bigamy. Injuries received in the jailbreak caused his death. Muller was accused of having contracted bigamous marriages in nearly all of Brazil's 21 states.

VIVIDLY PICTURE MISSION WORK IN MANY LANDS

Twenty-Six Distinguished Leaders Speak In London United Churches

SOME IN COSTUME

Part Of Program Of World Missionary Conference In Progress Here

The triumphs and difficulties of the wide-flung missionary endeavour of the United Church of Canada both at home and abroad were brought to the congregations of city churches yesterday as 26 distinguished leaders in missionary work dwelt on this important phase of church work in their sermons. These men are in the city attending the world missionary conference and exhibit which opened Saturday in Metropolitan Church and which will continue until Tuesday evening in a concentrated effort to awaken a deep interest in missionary work in this district and to acquaint the church members with the great work that is being accomplished.

Messages From Many Lands

Brief messages from nationals and others from many lands were given at the International Missionary Mass meeting yesterday afternoon in Metropolitan United Church before a large congregation of United Church members.

Several speakers were in costume representing Korea, Japan and the Polish people who have come to live in Canada. Rev. K. J. Beaton, associate secretary of the Home Mission Board, was chairman for the first half of the program. One of the speakers, Andrew Jamieson, an Indian, graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and who is at the reserve at Muncey, told of the 13 residential schools in Canada and deplored the fact that so many of the finest and best Indians were engaged in work elsewhere than on their own reserve. He also said that many of them migrated to the United States.

Makes Plea For Newcomers

Miss Louisa Mayowna, linguist from Poland who appeared in her native costume, asked for the sympathetic understanding of Canadians toward newcomers to the Dominion. "The people will understand if you approach them with good-will," she said as she explained that what the strangers
Continued on Page 3

GERMANY ISSUES TRADE WARNING

Will Buy Imports Only From Countries taking Her Export Goods

Associated Press Cable

Hamburg, Germany, April 15.—The unequivocal warning that Germany will henceforth as far as possible buy imports only from countries to which she can export goods was before the world today.

Baron Konstantin Von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, in a speech last night declared: "We must plan our importations of commodities hereafter more carefully," adding that Germany had abandoned the policy of economic self-sufficiency.

"The monetary policy of closing trade doors by many countries simply forces us by careful planning to switch our necessary imports over to such countries as are ready to accept similar values from Germany.

He expressed the opinion that such a policy could be carried out successfull only if Germany's foreign trade policy is conducted in a unified way. In other words, he hinted, by a foreign trade monopoly.

Liberal Choice



D. PAUL MUNRO, K. C., M. L. A.

for South Wellington, who was again chosen Liberal candidate at the coming provincial elections by a Liberal convention in Guelph Saturday.

FAILS TO POINT TO GIRL'S GRAVE

Ginrovich Leads Kitchener Police To Vicinity But Not Exact Spot

CHIEF SUSPICIOUS

Special to the Advertiser

Kitchener, April 15.—Jacob Ginrovich, Hamilton ascetic, last night led police to the vicinity of the sand hill where the skeleton of a young woman was unearthed recently, as he had promised, but pointed out a spot far removed from that where the body was found as the place where he said he had buried his poison victim.

Somewhat grandiosely he turned and said, "Now, gentlemen, I'm supposed to be insane. I've been insane for five years, and this is to show you that I am insane."

Change of View

From this statement police believe that Ginrovich may now have a better understanding of the situation and may now wish to appear as insane where formerly he is said to have insisted that he was mentally normal.

Commenting on the unexpected turn of events Police Chief Hodgson said, although his visit to Kitchener may not have turned out as he expected, "we are still convinced that he is responsible for the death of the woman whose skeleton was found. We believe that he is taking advantage of the fact that the police cannot locate his letter of 1930 in which he confessed to killing the girl and that now he has been brought to Kitchener, he may realize the seriousness of the situation."

Accompanied by Jurors

Granting a request expressed by Ginrovich, while he was being brought here from Hamilton Saturday, police had eight men, a Protestant minister and a Catholic priest, accompany Ginrovich to the burial ground. Had the visit turned out as police expected it would, the eight men would have served as jurymen at an inquest into the death of the girl.

Photographs of women missing from Winnipeg and vicinity are expected from Winnipeg and Ginrovich will be shown them when they arrive. He was brought here yesterday afternoon, made his visit to the sand hill last night and was returned to the asylum this afternoon.

HITLER CARICATURES WITHDRAWN

Praha, April 14.—Several sketches at the International Salon of Caricatures here, considered offensive to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, have been withdrawn at the request of Dr. Walter Koch, German minister to Czechoslovakia.

CONSTITUTION OUSTS "LEFT" LABOR GROUP

James Simpson Felled And Pummelled In Fistic Encounter Outside Convention Hall

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL TO HANDLE DISCIPLINE

Membership Must Be Obtained Through Political Groups Only

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 15.—The Ontario branch of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation was reorganized and launched on a new career after a stormy 15-hour conference here. The new constitution places discipline in the hands of the provincial council and provides that membership must be obtained through political groups whose members are willing to adhere strictly to the party's program.

While verbal battles occupied the hall, the corridors outside saw physical combat. Controller James Simpson of Toronto was knocked to the floor and pummelled when he reportedly interceded as a "peacemaker" in a group argument. He re-entered the meeting room as if nothing had happened. He was not seriously hurt.

Labor Conference "Excluded"

The labor conference leftist group declared it considered itself "excluded" under the new constitution, following the lengthy conference. Proposals of this group met defeat as the new constitution approved clause by clause.

E. J. Garland, United Farmers of Alberta member in the House of Commons for Bow River, appealed to those who did not approve of the new constitution to withdraw from the convention. It was the only honorable thing to do, Mr. Garland said. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member in the House of Commons for Winnipeg North Centre and national president of the C.C.F., supported Mr. Garland as the delegates broke into applause.

Songs Booed Down

The leftist group then broke into song. They sang the "Red Flag" and the "Internationale." Finally they were drowned by boos.

Alderman John Mitchell of Hamilton was elected president of the new On-
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DOLLFUSS TARGET FOR ROTTEN EGGS

Splash Uniforms Of Paraders But Miss Little Chancellor Himself

Associated Press Cable

Graz, Austria, April 15.—Rotten eggs were hurled at Chancellor Dollfuss and a harmless bomb exploded within 300 feet of him when he appeared here today to address a mass meeting.

The bomb was a smoke and noise variety, containing no dangerous explosives.

Spoiled eggs splashed the clothes and uniforms of Dollfuss paraders but missed the little Chancellor himself.

Paint Highway Red

Socialists had painted the whole highway red from the airport where Dollfuss landed to the city limits of Graz. Pavements were splashed with such slogans as "Down with Fascism!" and "Down with Dollfuss!"

The mass meeting proper was quiet but attempts to broadcast the Chancellor's speech were mysteriously sabotaged and only portions of it reached listeners.

Karl Dane Dead By His Own Hand

Associated Press Despatch

Hollywood, April 15.—The body of Karl Dane, one of the silent screen's outstanding comedians, who found refuge from bitter disappointment in suicide, lay in the county morgue today, unclaimed.

The actor, who skyrocketed to fame in "The Big Parade," and later was starred, shot himself to death in a modest apartment last night. He was penniless at his death, and had been living off the bounty of friends although his salary at one time was reported to have been $1,500 weekly.

The coroner, announcing no inquest would be held, said the body would be released to a private undertaker as soon as anyone came forward to claim it.

SIX DIE AS TRUCK AND BUS COLLIDE

15 Others Injured Near Elyria, Ohio—Bus Was Passing Parked Truck

Elyria, O., April 15—Six persons were injured fatally, a seventh critically hurt, and 14 others received less serious injuries when a Chicago-bound passenger bus and an east-bound truck crashed head-on early today near here.

The bus was en route from Pittsburgh to Chicago. Sheriff Clarence Dick of Lorain County said preliminary examination indicated that the driver of the bus, William Daniels, 32, of Pittsburgh, had turned out to pass a truck parked on the right side of the road when the crash occurred.

At the same moment another truck cruised into view, and Daniels was unable to retreat to his own lane in time to avoid the collision.

Raid on Mysterious French Villa Reveals Trotzky Living in Dread Of Vengeance of White Russians

Canadian Press Cable

Barbizon, France, April 15.—Leon Trotzky, exiled Russian leader and "man without a country," was found today in a police raid on a mysterious villa here, living in utmost secrecy and fearing vengeance of White Russians.

Seated at his desk with two revolvers in front of him, the former power behind the formation of the Soviet state confronted the police who burst into his room.

"I am Monsieur Sodroff," he declared.

The magistrate conducting the search looked into the lined and careworn features of the famous exile, recognized the well-known goatee, and said: "You are Trotzky."

Whereupon Trotzky replied: "Yes, it is I."

Police made the raid when the mayor and citizens of Barbizon became thoroughly mystified by the curious goings-on at the Villa Kermontique, in a secluded spot near this quiet town. Belief that it might be linked with the Stavisky riots, or a secret arming place, led the authorities to watch the house for two days before entering it.

Trotzky told them that he was authorized by the Minister of the Interior to enter France and live at Barbizon with his wife, since threats of assassination and fear of vengeance from White Russians had kept him wandering from place to place since he left Russia, after his clash with Stalin.

French Government Employees, Begin Two Days of Nation-Wide Strikes and Protests Over Cuts

Associated Press Cable

Paris, April 15—Tens of thousands of government employees, parading under red flags throughout the provinces, today began two days of nation-wide strikes and demonstrations against pay cuts.

The chant of the Internationale was heard in more than 100 cities and towns as the marchers flaunted banners inscribed with "down with the government," "down with the decree law," and "down with ruinous deflation."

But the Red Sunday passed under a warm spring sun without bloodshed.

General Strike Threats

Veiled threats of general strikes were contained in resolutions adopted at mass meetings, to which paraders carried written protestations against the government.

It was the day of provincial functionaries. Those in Paris are awaiting "National Protest Day," Monday, when public service employees plan to demonstrate at their places of work during the hour of the strike.

Manifestations of discontent are expected to be widespread, despite the government's quick punishment of leaders of a Communist strike Friday.

Employees Dismissed

Twenty-nine employees, including two women, were dismissed from the Central Telegraphic Bureau of Paris, where daily demonstrations caused an uproar last week.

The threat to the government of Premier Gaston Doumergue was caused by a cut of 10 percent on all government salaries and the dismissal of 80,000 of the 800,000 functionaries.

Doumergue took the step under decree powers granted him by parliament, contending it was necessary to save the franc from devaluation and to balance the budget.

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18TH BATTALION VETERANS MEET

Canon C. E. Jeakins Chosen As Chaplain By Comrades At Reunion

LARGE GATHERING

Major Canon C. E. Jeakins was chosen chaplain of the 18th Battalion at the reunion in the armories here on Saturday night. Nineteen years ago yesterday the battalion left for France.

It was a large and enthusiastic gathering of old comrades which voted unanimously for their new chaplain. Representatives were present from Toronto, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Chatham, Windsor, Stratford, Strathroy, Wingham, Harriston, St. Thomas and Mitchell.

The program opened with a two minute silence in tribute to the comrades who had died. A toast was recited by Sergt.-Major M. Lee.

President S. Gunn welcomed the visitors among whom were Col. L. E. Jones, Col. H. Milligan, and Major G. Ingram.

Col. Jones commented favorably upon the battalion organization and hoped for a closer relationship between the various units of it.

Cheer Col. Wigle

Fred Young said that "an overzealous" writer had reported that the 18th battalion had "turned against" Col. Wigle. He read a letter from Col. Wigle in which the Colonel explained that certain unreasonable demands had been made upon him but that local organizations in Windsor had supported him. Three cheers were given for Col. Wigle.

E. Shuttleworth introduced the speaker of the evening, Major Canon C. E. Jeakins. Canon Jeakins said that the same characteristics which were called forth to make a man a good soldier were needed now to make him a good peacetime citizen. He recalled some of the impressions he retained of the front lines, and remarked upon the vast patience exhibited by the fighting men. He pointed out that this quality was needed now.

"There is a good day before us, but it will not come without hard work on the part of everyone, said Canon Jeakins. Faith in a great cause was present at the front, and it was needed here now.

Col. Milligan congratulated the battalion and credited Col. Wigle with much of its fine background. Major Ingram expressed pleasure at the expansion of the organization. Major D. Riepman, D.S.O., brought greetings and invited the London membership to future meetings in Chatham.

Officers of the London branch are: President, S. Gunn; vice-president, W. Grey; sec-treas., P. L. Reed; executive committee, M. Noble, C. Halsal, J. Herring, A. Leach, B. Luxford; sick committee, A. Leach, J. Matthews; and auditors, E. Shuttleworth and R. L. Stephenson.

ADVISES ENDING MONTHLY LEASES

Committee Recommends Daily Rent System—Leave Some Open As Fire Precaution

A recommendation for the elimination of monthly rentals for stalls and spaces on the London market is to be made to City Council by a special committee. Where rentable stalls are not leased for yearly terms, the committee recommends that 25 cents a day be charged for stalls for which the annual rental is $15 and less and 50 cents a day for stalls for which the annual rental is more than $15. Stalls in the truckers' row will be $2 a day where they are not rented by the year.

Following charges of discrimination in that vendors were allowed the free use of unrented stalls, City Council appointed a special committee consisting of Ald. J. A. Johnston, chairman, Ald. John McLeod and Ald. Allen Towe. This committee met Friday. Also present were Market Clerk Rose, City Treasurer Bell, City Engineer Veitch Deputy Treasurer Saunders and City Clerk Crawford.

The committee's report will not be ready for Monday's council meeting. It has however already reached certain decisions including the elimination of monthly rentals.

The committee is also recommending that no one be allowed to use any rentable stall unless the rent for the day has been paid.

Want Map Prepared

City Engineer Veitch and Market Clerk Rose have been instructed to work out a plan whereby a map of the market, showing the spaces available for daily rental can be posted on the market. They will also draft a receipt form for the daily rentals.

The committee is also recommending that stalls 1 to 9 in D section and stalls 1 to 14 in F section be left unoccupied at all times. These are on the north side of the market square, immediately east of Talbot street. The fire chief has complained that in the event of a fire in the buildings fronting the market he would have a hard job to get trucks on the market. By leaving these spaces clear the way will be open.

MORBID MOB DISRUPTS FUNERAL OF LITTLE GIRL

Chicago, April 13—Through a screaming, clawing mob of 10,000 curiosity seekers, the body of 2½ year-old Dorette Zietlow, victim of a 13 year-old abductor, was carried from a flower filled chapel today, placed in a white hearse and driven away to be buried in Concordia Cemetery.

The simple last rites were disrupted by the frenzied mobs of morbid spectators.

When word was sent out that no more would be admitted to view the body, the line which extended eight abreast in orderly fashion for two blocks stormed the chapel.

The mob, mostly women and children, defied the efforts of police to maintain order. An additional 25 policemen finally cleared a path from the chapel to the hearse and Boy Scout pallbearers carried out their tiny burden.

Climbed to Roofs

While the services were in progress hundreds of persons climbed to the roof of the chapel. Thousands mounted nearby housetops and automobiles.

Legionaires who financed the funeral, attempted to transfer floral wreaths to the hearse, were caught in the jam and many wreaths were torn to pieces.

Women fought, scratched and pulled hair attempting to reach the entrance. Friends and neighbors of the dead baby's family were shoved to the rear.

Windows of automobiles were broken. Three chimneys were pushed from the chapel roof. Laughing and fighting boys rushed about the roof.

15 Governments To Act On Scheme For Raising World Price of Wheat

Canada Included In Group—Action Asked Before Committee Meets On May 4

CALLS FOR FIXING OF MINIMUM PRICE

Price To Be Based On Monthly Relation Of Export Supplies To Demands

By George Hambleton
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Rome, April 14—It is up to the Canadian and 14 other represented governments to act upon the weighty scheme for raising the world price of wheat produced by the world wheat conference which has been sitting here for more than a week.

The plan which calls for fixing of a minimum price based on the relation of export supplies to the demand from month to month, tonight was being forwarded to the interested governments, who were invited to take action before the wheat committee meets again in London on May 4.

The wheat conference hopes the governments can formulate their stand in order that the London meeting can prepare the way for the institution of the scheme in June or thereabouts.

Text Kept Confidential

Meanwhile the text of the plan is being kept confidential. An official communique Saturday night explained it was supplementary to the international wheat export agreement reached at London last year and was emphatic that the spirit and letter of the export pact must continue to be observed.

The situation, as explained to The Canadian Press by John A. MacMurray of the United States, chairman of the wheat advisory commission, is that the report "is in the form of a recommendation to the governments as to the course we think should be adopted. As such we could not very well publish it before the governments have been given an opportunity to study it."

Went Through Quickly

The minimum price plan, achieved by the subcommittee after much labor, went through the main conference today with unexpected speed, an apparently stubborn Argentine resistance vanishing when, as the chief Argentine delegatee informed the Canadian Press today, the Argentines took the viewpoint that the minimum price plan covered the Argentine's claim for increased export quotas.

Dr. Thomas A. le Breton, head of the Argentine delegation, said that acceptance of the minimum price scheme linked up with the Argentine demand for a bigger wheat export quota. "In our view," said Dr. le Breton, "they are all one question."

Does Not Fix Price

It was emphasied the scheme in itself does not fix a minimum price; it merely outlines a method by which a minimum price may be maintained once it is established. It makes provision for the necessary machinery and for scaling differentials in the price for respective countries.

It did suggest, however, that the first schedule to be drawn up by the proposed London control committee should be an increase of 5 to 10 per cent. of the present price of Manitoba No. 2 wheat, standard of wheat the world over.

Agreement by the conference on the price scheme marked conclusion of many months of work. It is now up to the 15 governments represented in the conference to ratify the plan and put it into operation.

Questions Of Detail

The conference will continue this afternoon with questions of detail and will then take up the question of restrictious on flour milling along with the question of denaturing wheat to make quantities of it fit only for livestock feed.

But in reaching agreement on the plan the conference had achieved its main objective—devising a scheme for raising the world price of wheat. Today the details of the scheme were still undivulged, but it was learned recommended the new system go into effect June 1.

How It May Be Done

Pending official disclosure of the minimum wheat price scheme adopted by the world wheat conference today, here's an outline of how it appears the goal will be achieved:

1. All big wheat exporters remain under strict export quota regulation.

2. A small committee in London will watch the movement of exports in relation to demand and establish a fixed price. It is suggested this be 5 or 10 percent higher on Manitoba No. 2 than at present. Minimum prices will be determined for wheat at the export point.

3. Indirect regulation of exports will be the basis on which the price will be maintained. In other words the conference drops the idea of rigid control of exports to establish a price, instead using the direct price system.

Will Be Maintained

4. The price will be maintained by fluctuating fixed prices for the wheat of respective exporters. If for instance Canada in a certain period sends more wheat than would be normal under her quota, the Canadian price would be increased with the idea of bringing the export down.

Aiding in establishment of the scheme the conference recommends

$12,374,319 SPENT ON TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

Ottawa, April 14: Progress made in the construction of the Trans-Canada highway was outlined in the House of Commons by Premier R. B. Bennett. The amount expended so far was $12,374,319 and 3357 miles had been constructed.

The mileage was divided, Nova Scotia 59, New Brunswick 65, Quebec 35, Ontario 830, Manitoba 45½, Saskatchewan 17½, Alberta 145, British Columbia 160. The figures were given at the request of I. D. Macdougall, Conservative for Inverness.

STEEL CO. ASKS BOARD FOR RULING ON TARIFF

Ottawa, April 14.—An appear of particular interest to steel plants has been forwarded to the tariff board by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, minister of finance to the request of the Stanley Steel Co. Ltd., of Hamilton, with reference to importation of "skelp."

The company wishes to have the words "cold rolled" removed from tariff item 394 which fixes the rate on "skelp of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, etc" at free under the preferential tariff, and five per cent. intermediate and general. It is claimed that there is no such commodity as 'cold rolled" skelp and that cold rolled steel in coils is being imported under that item whereas it should come under item 382 (C) which applies a rate of 7½ pr cent, preferential and 20 per cent. intermediate and general.

KENT BEEKEEPERS ELECT

Chatham, April 15.—Clarence Stien of Becher was elected president and Rev. A. V. Walden of Raleigh township was re-elected secretary-treasurer at the annual meeting of the Kent Beekeepers Association held here. Professor Dyce, of Guelph O. A. C., gave an instructive address on the treatment of package bees from the south. During discussion, many members expressed the opinion that export of honey from Soviet Russia to Great Britain had hindered Canadian export.

NURSE DANGEROUSLY ILL FROM AN INFECTED HAND

With poison from an infected hand imperilling her life, Miss Mary L. Turnbull, a graduate nurse of St. Joseph's Hospital, lies dangerously ill in the institution. Miss Turnbull, whose home is just outside of London, was listed as a patient at the hospital on March 22. Since that time she has been constantly treated by several doctors but the pernicious infection continues to spread.

Had Backache For 20 Years



Now Well Again Thanks to Dodd's

"I have been troubled with Backache and Rheumatism for twenty years," writes Mr. Ernest Gould, 142 McRoberts Ave., Toronto, "and have spent quite a sum, trying different kinds of medicines, but could never move the Backache and Rheumatism. I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and before the box was half empty I had wonderful results. My Rheumatism and Backache do not bother me any more."

Dodd's Kidney Pills

CONSTITUTION OUSTS "LEFT"

Continued From Page 1

tario branch and Graham Spry of Ottawa was named vice-president. Two ballots were required to select Mr. Spry as the first ballot showed there were more ballots than delegates.

The executive council will include: Dr. Lorna Cotton, Toronto; Tom Cruden, Toronto; Ben Levert, Sandwich; Jack O'Hanley, Hamilton; Arthur Williams, East York; J. F. McKevitt, Schreiber; Rev. J. Sutherland, Peterborough; Harold Crane, Windsor; John Walter, Kitchener; D. M. LeBourdais, Mimico; Dr. Luke Teskey, Forest Hill; W. O. Hill, North Cobalt; Sam Innis, Otterville.

Ruling Easily Sustained

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"GUS" CHATTERLEY DEAD OF WOUNDS

Well-Known Veteran Of "Mad Fourth" To Be Buried Tuesday

War wounds suffered while serving overseas with the "Mad Fourth" aBttalion, first brigade, proved fatal early Sunday morning to William A. "Gus" Chatterley, resident of R. R. 7, Hyde Park. Semi-military funeral honors will be accorded the veteran at his funeral Tuesday .a

From 1918 until a year ago, Mr. Chatterley was employed as janitor at the London Life Building. He was taken ill last year and entered Westminster Hospital where ha has since been a patient. Mr. Chatterley was particularly well known among exservicemen here. He was a member of the London branch of the Fourth Battalion Veterans' Association of Ontarioa nd was one of the most active workers in the organization. He was twice married. His first wife died about 18 months ago.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Annie Chaterley, two sons, Fred, aged 16, Ted, aged 12, one daughter, Joyce, aged 9, four sisters, Mrs. George Dowell, (Christina) 10 Oxford street, Mrs. Carl Basbaia,(Elsie) 31 King street, Mrs. James Daunt, (Frances) of Detroit, Mich; his parents and one sister in England.

Col. R. B. Ross, and R. R. Whitehead, president of the local Fourth Battalion Association, arem aking arrangements for a semi-military funeralT uesdayaf ternoon.T hese rvices will be in the A. L. Oatman funeral chapel at 2 o'clock, Interment will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MESSENGER BOY INJURED

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U. S. RADIO COMM. SEEKS WIDER POWER TO CENSOR

Current Shows

CLEVER COMEDY AT THE CAPITOL

Jack Hulbert, Noted British Comedian Is Excellent In "Jack Ahoy"

Jack Hulbert certainly puts comedy on a high plane in his latest starring talking picture, "Jack Ahoy" which opened at the Capitol Theatre for a three-day run last Saturday. It seems that Hulbert, who is one of the aces in the Gaumont British Company's acting staff, can get more comedy out of a mediocre situation than any other comedian in pictures and he does this to perfection in "Jack Ahoy." He is ably supported by Alfred Drayton, Nancy O'Neil and Henry Peterson.

The story is quite a simple one of the exploits of a tar in the British Navy, whose ambition is to marry the daughter of the admiral. A British submarine is captured by Chinese bandits and Hulbert after endangering his and everyone else's life, manages to capture the pirates and also retrieve the submarine.

There are some catchy musical selections in the picture, and Hulbert gives the right atmosphere in singing them. Of course, he is also a dancer par excellence and he shows some of his newest steps, particularly a modernized version of the Sailor's Hornpipe.

The rest of the show is good in its own way. A Betty Boop Cartoon and a splendid comedy, with the usual newsreels complete the bill.

TWO ARE INJURED IN AUTO CRASHES

D. H. McRae, Glecoe, Hurt As Car Leaves Road—Mrs. Reid, Toronto, In Collision

A Glencoe man and a Toronto woman suffered minor injuries in two separate motor accidents over the weekend. D. H. McRae of Glencoe, received a cut over one eye and was shaken up when his car left the road east of London early Sunday morning and crashed into a tree. Mrs. Phyllis Reid of Toronto, suffered a sprained ankle when a motor car crashed with a transport truck west of the city late Saturday night.

The latter accident occurred on an "S" curve between Melbourne and Strathburn when a Direct Transport driven by Lloyd Leifso of 712 Weston road, Toronto, collided with the passenger car of Herbert Reid, 685 Manning ave., Toronto. Mrs. Reid was the only one hurt. Traffic Officer George Law investigated.

Mr. McRae was driving his coupe west on No. 2 highway in Pottersburg when it left the pavement and went out of control on the soft shoulder, hitting a tree. The machine was damaged and McRae taken to Victoria Hospital. He was released after treatment by Dr. C. C. Ross. Traffic Officer Howard Jackman was assigned by Traffic Inspector T. G. P. Lucas to the investigation.

No charges were laid immediately in connection with either accident.

Overseas Mails

Schedule of sailings for the week commencing April 15.

Duchess of Bedford from St. John—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 18 at 6 p.m. Parcel mail at 12 noon.

Georgic, from Halifax—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. Direct parcel mail for Irish Free State. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m.

Mauretania, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 19 at 4 a.m.

Bremen, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 20 at 6 p.m.

Gripsholm, from Halifax—Full mail for Sweden. Letters, paper mail and parcel post, via Sweden, for Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Norway. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m. Parcel mail, April 20 at 12 noon.

West Indies And South American Mails

Primo, from Halifax—Full mail for Antgua, Dominica, Grenada, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 4 p.m. Parcel mail, April 16 at 12 noon.

Colborne, from Halifax—Full mail for Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Trinidad, and Venezuela. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 19 at 4 a.m. Parcel mail—

AMUSEMENT

DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY!

Uninvited Guest Asks Wine, Women and Song for Entertainment



Hinting that he has only three days in which to taste the pleasures of human emotion for the first time, a mysterious Prince Sirki has joined the guests of Duke Lambert at the Villa del Contento. With his arrival, death throughout the world has ceased miraculously! Women guests are excited by the Prince's strange, ardent attentions, but the men are said to be in terror of him!

PALACE TODAY TUESDAY
Featre at 1.40, 3.20, 7.50, 9.50
A British Screen Treat
A Night of Mystery Enroute To the Port of Romance!
MATHESON LANG Constance CUMMINGS and Edmund GWENN
CHANNEL CROSSING
— ADDED TREATS —
Comedy - Snapshots - News

EXHIBITION WRESTLING
TONIGHT, 8:30 SHARP
2—MAIN BOUTS—2
JOE MALCEWICZ "Famous Utica Panther"
PAUL BOESCH "Jewish Sensation"
LITTLE BEAVER "Riotous Redskin"
GEO. HAGEN "U.S. Marine Champion"
1 Hour Extended Time To Settle Grudge
Alex Kasaboski-Frankie Hart will open this All-Star Show with Jack Forbes Refereeing
WINTER GARDENS
Ladies 25c — Gentlemen 55c
Ring Sides Reserved, $1.00
Met. 3900 — London
Read Your Sport Page
D13v

LOEW'S TOMORROW WED. & THURS.
LISTEN . . . MUSIC! LOOK . . . GIRLS! WATCH OUT—STARS ARE COMING . . . BET ON A SURE THING!
Now on the screen after 52 weeks on Broadway! Year's Biggest Musical Comedy!
"TAKE A CHANCE"
with
★ JAMES DUNN
★ JUNE KNIGHT
★ LILLIAN ROTH
★ CLIFF EDWARDS
★ LILIAN BOND
★ DOROTHY LEE
★ LONA ANDRE
★ CHAS. "Buddy" ROGERS
A Paramount Release
Produced by Laurance Schwab in association with William Rowland and Monte Brice
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
STERLING HOLLOWAY In "MEETING MAZIE" | SCREEN ODDITY "STRANGE AS IT SEEMS" | METROTONE NEWS EVENTS
TODAY LAST TIMES "SORRELL and SON" WITH H. B. WARNER

IMAGINE Jack as a Hero . . Fighting Pirates in China Seas . . and making Love to the Admiral's daughter.
JACK HULBERT IN "JACK AHOY!"
England's Invincible Comedian
Hear Him Sing "MY HAT'S ON THE SIDE OF MY HEAD"
TODAY, Tuesday
CAPITOL
Comedy "PETTING PREFERRED" BETTY BOOP CARTOON Sportlight "Horsepower"

LILIAN HARVEY "The ONLY GIRL"
GAUMONT BRITISH PICTURE
Saucy, Winsome Delightful
. . . this delightful and charming little court hairdresser upsets Empress Eugenie's regal household.
PATRICIA
TODAY
Tuesday, Wednesday
And, too, there's Blondes & Redheads in "BRIDAL BAIL"
March of the Years
Hula Honeymoon

Today - The Last Day
— To Join —
THE LONDON COMMUNITY CONCERT ASSOCIATION
HEAR THE OUTSTANDING ARTISTS OF THE DAY
Admission to concerts is by membership only.
Membership—$5.50 (Tax Included)
Student (Junior) Membership—$2.20 (Tax Included)
TO SECURE YOUR MEMBERSHIP CALL THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PHONE MET. 1172
Membership Lists For Next Season Close Tonight

PASTOR PRAISES MAYOR OF LONDON

Commends Wenige For Demanding Local Gambling Probe

FLAYS LOTTERIES

"Gambling is not far from thieving," said Rev. G. V. Crofoot in his sermon to the congregation at Adelaide Street Baptist Church last night during which he rciticised social organizations who "stooped" to forms of gambling in aid of various causes which might be worthy.

Mr. Crofoot strongly commended the Mayor of London for his stand in demanding an investigation of gambling conditions in the city.

He described gambling as little removed from thieving because in essentials the winners took something for which no adequate value had been given.

This principle the speaker condemned when encouraged by social organizations in various forms of lotteries and gambling. He went on to point out that often a large part of the funds taken out of the pocket

out that often delays gave a chance for offenders to cover up their misdemeanors.

WORSHIP IN INDIA IS SERMON TOPIC

something better.

"I have seen consignments of these idols that were manufactured in Manchester, England, arrive at the dock for the purpose of idolatry, and I really don't know which is worst the worship of these idols or the manufacture of them.

1 of/de

en chaplain of the 18th Battalion at the reunion in the armories here on Saturday night. Nineteen years ago yesterday the battalion left for France.

It was a large and enthusiastic gathering of old comrades which voted unanimously for their new chaplain. Representatives were present from Toronto, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Chatham, Windsor, Stratford, Strathroy, Wingham, Harriston, St. Thomas and Mitchell.

The program opened with a two minute silence in tribute to the comrades who had died. A toast was recited by Sergt.-Major M. Lee.

President S. Gunn welcomed the visitors among whom were Col. L. E. Jones, Col. H. Milligan, and Major G. Ingram.

Col. Jones commented favorably upon the battalion organization and hoped for a closer relationship between the various units of it.

Cheer Col. Wigle

Fred Young said that "an overzealous" writer had reported that the 18th battalion had "turned against" Col. Wigle. He read a letter from Col. Wigle in which the Colonel explained that certain unreasonable demands had been made upon him but that local organizations in Windsor had supported him. Three cheers were given for Col. Wigle.

E. Shuttleworth introduced the speaker of the evening, Major Canon C. E. Jeakins. Canon Jeakins said that the same characteristics which were called forth to make a man a good soldier were needed now to make him a good peacetime citizen. He recalled some of the impressions he retained of the front lines, and remarked upon the vast patience exhibited by the fighting men. He pointed out that this quality was needed now.

"There is a good day before us, but it will not come without hard work on the part of everyone, said Canon Jeakins. Faith in a great cause was present at the front, and it was needed here now.

Col. Milligan congratulated the battalion and credited Col. Wigle with much of its fine background. Major Ingram expressed pleasure at the expansion of the organization. Major D Rispman, D.S.O., brought greetings and invited the London members to future meetings in Chatham.

Officers of the London branch are: President, S. Gunn; vice-president, W. Grey; sec-treas., P. L. Reed; executive committee, M. Noble, C. Halsal, J. Herring, A. Leach, B. Luxford; sick committee, A. Leach, J. Matthews; and auditors, E. Shuttleworth and R. L. Stephenson.

ADVISES ENDING MONTHLY LEASES

Committee Recommends Daily Rent System—Leave Some Open As Fire Precaution

A recommendation for the elimination of monthly rentals for stalls and spaces on the London market is to be made to City Council by a special committee. Where rentable stalls are not leased for yearly terms, the committee recommends that 25 cents a day be charged for stalls for which the annual rental is $16 and less and 50 cents a day for stalls for which the annual rental is more than $15. Stalls in the truckers' row will be $2 a day where they are not rented by the year.

Following charges of discrimination in that vendors were allowed the free use of unrented stalls, City Council appointed a special committee consisting of Ald. J. A. Johnston, chairman, Ald. John McLeod and Ald. Allen Towe. This committee met Friday. Also present were Market Clerk Rose, City Treasurer Bell, City Engineer Veitch Deputy Treasurer Saunders and City Clerk Crawford.

The committee's report will not be ready for Monday's council meeting. It has however already reached certain decisions including the elimination of monthly rentals.

The committee is also recommending that no one be allowed to use any rentable stall unless the rent for the day has been paid.

Want Map Prepared

City Engineer Veitch and Market Clerk Rose have been instructed to work out a plan whereby a map of the market, showing the spaces available for daily rental can be posted on the market. They will also draft a receipt form for the daily rentals.

The committee is also recommending that stalls 1 to 9 in D section and stalls 1 to 14 in F section be left unoccupied at all times. These are on the north side of the market square, immediately east of Talbot street. The fire chief has complained that in the event of a fire in the buildings fronting the market he would have a hard job to get trucks on the market. By leaving these spaces clear the way will be open.

Market Clerk Rose reported receiving complaints that a man who was paying his rent would have as his competitor in the next stand, one who paid no rent yet managed to be in the same space all the time.

MRS. CHARLES FREEMANTLE

Stricken with a heart attack Saturday morning, Mrs. Sarah Jane Freemantle, wife of Charles Freemantle, 537 Dorinda street, died a few hours later. Mrs. Freemantle was in her 70th year. She came from Palmerston 15 years ago to take up residence here.

Surviving her are her husband, four sons, Macknowles, David, Clarence and Brock, all of this city, three daughters, Mrs. W. C. Oliver of Hamilton, Mrs. Fred Ashelford of England, and Mrs. A. Eaton.

Rev. Dr. Harris of Chalmers Presbyterian Church will officiate at the funeral service to be conducted Monday evening at the residence at 8 o'clock. Services will also be conducted at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in Palmerston, with interment following in Palmerston cemetery.

spectators.

When word was sent out that no more would be admitted to view the body, the line which extended eight abreast in orderly fashion for two blocks stormed the chapel.

The mob, mostly women and children, defied the efforts of police to maintain order. An additional 25 policemen finally cleared a path from the chapel to the hearse and Boy the jam and many wreaths were torn to pieces.

Women fought, scratched and pulled hair attempting to reach the entrance. Friends and neighbors of the dead baby's family were shoved to the rear.

Windows of automobiles were broken. Three chimneys were pushed from the chapel roof. Laughing and fighting boys rushed about the roof.

15 Governments To Act On Scheme For Raising World Price of Wheat

Canada Included In Group—Action Asked Before Committee Meets On May 4

CALLS FOR FIXING OF MINIMUM PRICE

Price To Be Based On Monthly Relation Of Export Supplies To Demands

By George Hambleton
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Rome, April 14—It is up to the Canadian and 14 other represented governments to act upon the weighty scheme for raising the world price of wheat produced by the world wheat conference which has been sitting here for more than a week.

The plan which calls for fixing of a minimum price based on the relation of export supplies to the demand from month to month, tonight was being forwarded to the interested governments, who were invited to take action before the wheat committee meets again in London on May 4.

The wheat conference hopes the governments can formulate their stand in order that the London meeting can prepare the way for the institution of the scheme in June or thereabouts.

Text Kept Confidential

Meanwhile the text of the plan is being kept confidential. An official communique Saturday night explained it was supplementary to the international wheat export agreement reached at London last year and was emphatic that the spirit and letter of the export pact must continue to be observed.

The situation, as explained to The Canadian Press by John A. MacMurray of the United States, chairman of the wheat advisory commission, is that the report "is in the form of a recommendation to the governments as to the course we think should be adopted. As such we could not very well publish it before the governments have been given an opportunity to study it."

Went Through Quickly

The minimum price plan, achieved by the subcommittee after much labor, went through the main conference today with unexpected speed, an apparently stubborn Argentine resistance vanishing when, as the chief Argentine delegatee informed the Canadian Press today, the Argentines took the viewpoint that the minimum price plan covered the Argentine's claim for increased export quotas.

Dr. Thomas A. le Breton, head of the Aregentine delegation, said that acceptance of the minimum price scheme linked up with the Argentine demand for a bigger wheat export quota. "In our view," said Dr. le Breton, "they are all one question."

Does Not Fix Price

It was emphasied the scheme in itself does not fix a minimum price; it merely outlines a method by which a minimum price may be maintained once it is established. It makes provision for the necessary machinery and for scaling differentials in the price for respective countries.

It did suggest, however, that the first schedule to be drawn up by the proposed London control committee should be an increase of 5 to 10 per cent. of the present price of Manitoba No. 2 wheat, standard of wheat the world over.

Agreement by the conference on the price scheme marked conclusion of many months of work. It is now up to the 15 governments represented in the conference to ratify the plan and put it into operation.

Questions Of Detail

The conference will continue this afternoon with questions of detail and will then take up the question of restrictions on flour milling along with the question of denaturing wheat to make quantities of it fit only for livestock feed.

But in reaching agreement on the plan the conference had achieved its main objective—devising a scheme for raising the world price of wheat. Today the details of the scheme were still undivulged, but it was learned the kernel of the plan was establishment of a committee of four to sit in London to supervise wheat movements of the signatory exporters and thereby maintain the minimum price which itself has yet to be established.

Further, it said the adjustments made in London must be so fixed as to keen the supply strictly in accord with demand and thus not interfere with the minimum price system.

Interesting Feature

The most interesting feature of the sub-committee's report is the proposal for creation of a price committee of four experts to sit in London and meet at least once a month to study the wheat export movement in relation to quotas and to raise or lower minimum prices of individual exporting countries should they be selling too much or too little wheat in relation to their quotas.

This is held up as a method of controlling quotas through prices.

The sub-committee also recommended that exporting countries whose domestic wheat prices are lower than the export minimum should be agreed upon raise that price to a new level partly through reducing their stocks. It was recommended the new system go into effect June 1.

How It May Be Done

Pending official disclosure of the minimum wheat price scheme adopted by the world wheat conference today, here's an outline of how it appears the goal will be achieved:

1. All big wheat exporters remain under strict export quota regulation.

2. A small committee in London will watch the movement of exports in relation to demand and establish a fixed price. It is suggested this be 5 or 10 percent higher on Manitoba No. 2 than at present. Minimum prices will be determined for wheat at the export point.

3. Indirect regulation of exports will be the basis on which the price will be maintained. In other words the conference drops the idea of rigid control of exports to establish a price, instead using the direct price system.

Will Be Maintained

4. The price will be maintained by fluctuating fixed prices for the wheat of respective exporters. If for instance Canada in a certain period sends more wheat than would be normal under her quota, the Canadian price would be increased with the idea of bringing the export down.

Aiding in establishment of the scheme the conference recommends chopping up the present yearly export quotas into shorter periods, three-months being one suggestion. These figures are being prepared. Price fixing is suggested on a basis of monthly exports.

Refrain From Barter

6. Also backing up the scheme, governments will be asked to refrain from barter dealings or other governmental transactions that would hurt the minimum price system. Flour prices will be fixed at definite percentages to corresponding wheat grades. Wheat products, such as semolina will be restricted along with wheat.

7. Wheat exporting governments further will be asked to make sure their internal prices are at least as high as the minimum export price. This is an essential safeguard against export of flour at lower than minimum wheat figures. Withdrawal of quantities by denaturing is one method.

8. It is suggested the export committee meet in London, May 4, along with the wheat conference heads to work out final details in order the scheme may go into effect about June 1.

$12,374,319 SPENT ON TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

Ottawa, April 14: Progress made in the construction of the Trans-Canada highway was outlined in the House of Commons by Premier R. B. Bennett. The amount expended so far was $12,374,319 and 1357 miles had been constructed.

The mileage was divided, Nova Scotia 59, New Brunswick 65, Quebec 35, Ontario 830, Manitoba 45½, Saskatchewan 171½, Alberta 145, British Columbia 160. The figures were given at the request of I. D. Macdougall, Conservative for Inverness.

STEEL CO. ASKS BOARD FOR RULING ON TARIFF

Ottawa, April 14.—An appear of particular interest to steel plants has been forwarded to the tariff board by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, minister of finance to the request of the Stanley Steel Co. Ltd., of Hamilton, with reference to importation of "skelp."

The company wishes to have the words "cold rolled" removed from tariff item 394 which fixes the rate on "skelp of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, etc" at free under the preferential tariff, and five per cent. intermediate and general. It is claimed that there is no such commodity as 'cold rolled" skelp and that cold rolled steel in coils is being imported under that item whereas it should come under item 382 (C) which applies a rate of 7½ er cent, preferential and 20 per cent. intermediate and general.

KENT BEEKEEPERS ELECT

Chatham, April 15.—Clarence Stien of Becher was elected president and Rev. A. V. Walden of Raleigh township was re-elected secretary-treasurer at the annual meeting of the Kent Beekeepers Association held here. Professor Dyce, of Guelph O. A. C., gave an instructive address on the treatment of package bees from the south. During discussion, many members expressed the opinion that export of honey from Soviet Russia to Great Britain had hindered Canadian export.

NURSE DANGEROUSLY ILL FROM AN INFECTED HAND

With poison from an infected hand imperilling her life, Miss Mary L. Turnbull, a graduate nurse of St. Joseph's Hospital, lies dangerously ill in the Institution. Miss Turnbull, whose home is just outside of London, was listed as a patient at the hospital on March 22. Since that time she has been constantly treated by several doctors but the pernicious infection continues to spread.

medicines, but could never move the Backache and Rheumatism. I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and before the box was half empty I had wonderful results. My Rheumatism and Backache do not bother me any more."

Dodd's Kidney Pills

CONSTITUTION OUSTS "LEFT"

Continued From Page 1

tario branch and Graham Spry of Ottawa was named vice-president. Two ballots were required to select Mr. Spry as the first ballot showed there were more ballots than delegates.

The executive council will include: Dr. Lorna Coiton, Toronto; Tom Cruden, Toronto; Ben Levert, Sandwich; Jack O'Hanley, Hamilton; Arthur Williams, East York; J. F. McKevitt, Schreiber; Rev. J. Sutherland, Peterborough; Harold Crane, Windsor; John Walter, Kitchener; D. M. LeBourdais, Mimico; Dr. Luke Teskey, Forest Hill; W. O. Hill, North Cobalt; Sam Innis, Otterville.

Ruling Easily Sustained

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U. S. RADIO COMM. SEEKS WIDER POWER TO CENSOR

Washington, April 14.—A recommendation that the United States radio commission "be clothed with enough authority to warn stations that certain classes of programs are undesirable and may lead to embarrassment if not actual punishment if they are put on the air" was made today in a statement by James H. Hanley, one of the commissioners.

Minute Mystery Solution
Problem on Page 9

Fordney knew it was MURDER because there were no holes, or any marks, on the SOLES of the SILK stockings. Had Miss King WALKED the HUNDRED YARDS, along the gravel path, there would have been. The murderer had carried her to the well.

THERE IS AS MUCH EXPRESSION IN THE FEET AS IN THE HANDS.....—Chamfort.

AT THE CAPITOL

Jack Hulbert, Noted British Comedian Is Excellent In "Jack Ahoy"

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A Glencoe man and a Toronto woman suffered minor injuries in two separate motor accidents over the weekend. D. H. McRae of Glencoe, received a cut over one eye and was shaken up when his car left the road east of London early Sunday morning and crashed into a tree. Mrs. Phyllis Reid of Toronto, suffered a sprained ankle when a motor car crashed with a transport truck west of the city late Saturday night.

The latter accident occurred on an "S" curve between Melbourne and Strathburn when a Direct Transport driven by Lloyd Leifso of 712 Weston road, Toronto, collilded with the passenger car of Herbert Reid, 655 Manning ave., Toronto. Mrs. Reid was the only one hurt. Traffic Officer George Law investigated.

Mr. McRae was driving his coupe west on No. 2 highway in Pottersburg when it left the pavement and went out of control on the soft shoulder, hitting a tree. The machine was damaged and McRae taken to Victoria Hospital. He was released after treatment by Dr. C. C. Ross. Traffic Officer Howard Jackman was assigned by Traffic Inspector T. G. P. Lucas to the investigation.

No charges were laid immediately in connection with either accident.

Overseas Mails

Schedule of sailings for the week commencing April 15.

Duchess of Bedford from St. John—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 18 at 6 p.m. Parcel mail at 12 noon.

Georgic, from Halifax—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. Direct parcel mail for Irish Free State. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m.

Mauretania, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 19 at 4 a.m.

Bremen, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 20 at 6 p.m.

Gripsholm, from Halifax—Full mail for Sweden. Letters, paper mail and parcel post, via Sweden, for Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Norway. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m. Parcel mail, April 20 at 12 noon.

West Indies And South American Mails

Primo, from Halifax—Full mail for Antgua, Dominica, Grenada, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 4 p.m. Parcel mail, April 16 at 12 noon.

Colborne, from Halifax—Full mail for Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Trinidad, and Venezuela. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 19 at 4 a.m. Parcel mail—April 18 at 12 noon.

Lady Rodney, from Halifax—Full mail for Bahamas and Bermuda. Parcel mail and specially addressed letters and papers for British Honduras, Colombia and Jamaica The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 16 at 6 p.m. Parcel mail at 12 noon.

Trans-Pacific Mails

Empress of Russia, from Vancouver—Full mail for China, Japan, Philipine Islands and offices served via these countries. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 3.20 p.m.

Tyndareus, from Vancouver—Full mail for Japan and countries via Japan. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 3.20 p.m.

Niagara, from Vancouver—Full mail for Australia, Fiji, Hawaii Is. and New Zealand. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 20, at 3.20 p.m.

TORONTO NEWSPAPERMAN DIES

Toronto, April 14.—William Lewis Edmunds, veteran Toronto newspaperman, died in hospital here today at the age of 75.

TAKES A HOLIDAY!

Uninvited Guest Asks Wine, Women and Song for Entertainment



Hinting that he has only three days in which to taste the pleasures of human emotion for the first time, a mysterious Prince Sirki has joined the guests of Duke Lambert at the Villa del Contento. With his arrival, death throughout the world has ceased miraculously! Women guests are excited by the Prince's strange, ardent attentions, but the men are said to be in terror of him!

PALACE TODAY TUESDAY
Feature at 1.40, 3.20, 7.50, 9.50
A British Screen Treat
A Night of Mystery Enroute To the Port of Romance!
MATHESON LANG
Constance CUMMINGS and Edmund GWENN
CHANNEL CROSSING
— ADDED TREATS —
Comedy - Snapshots - News

EXHIBITION WRESTLING
TONIGHT, 8:30 SHARP
2—MAIN BOUTS—2
JOE MALCEWICZ "Famous Utica Panther"
PAUL BOESCH "Jewish Sensation"
LITTLE BEAVER "Riotous Redskin"
GEO. HAGEN "U.S. Marine Champion"
1 Hour Extended Time To Settle Grudge
Alex Kasaboski-Frankie Hart will open this All-Star Show with Jack Forbes Refereeing
WINTER GARDENS
Ladies 25c — Gentlemen 55c
Ring Sides Reserved, $1.00
Met. 3900 — London
Read Your Sport Page D13v

PASTOR PRAISES MAYOR OF LONDON

Commends Wenige For Demanding Local Gambling Probe

FLAYS LOTTERIES

"Gambling is not far from thieving," said Rev. G. V. Crofoot in his sermon to the congregation at Adelaide Street Baptist Church last night during which he criticised social organizations who "stooped" to forms of gambling in aid of various causes which might be worthy.

Mr. Crofoot strongly commended the Mayor of London for his stand in demanding an investigation of gambling conditions in the city.

He described gambling as little removed from thieving because in essentials the winners took something for which no adequate value had been given.

This principle the speaker condemned when encouraged by social organizations in various forms of lotteries and gambling. He went on to point out that often a large part of the funds taken out of the pocket of the public went into the expenses of the gambling organization and only a small percentage reached the charitable work for which it was ostensibly directed.

What's the Difference?

"Supposing you won a car on a ticket," said Mr. Crofoot, "I don't suppose many of you would give it back, or the money it representes. What is the difference between that and putting money on a horse?"

In speaking of the recent action of Mayor Wenige in demanding a clean-up of gambling in London Mr. Crofoot said he believed there were times when the pulpit ought to support those who are breaking down the social evils.

"It is seldom a public man will come out flat-foted against social evils," said the speaker. "More power to you Mr. Mayor, and may all loyal citizens support you."

Mr. Crofoot went on to say he had no intention or desire of becoming involved in a controversy between civic officials.

"I don't think there should be any delay in carrying out the Mayor's wishes," said Mr. Crofoot and pointed out that often delays gave a chance for offenders to cover up their misdemeanors.

WORSHIP IN INDIA IS SERMON TOPIC

Natives Bow Before Idols Manufactured In Manchester Says Wesley Church Speaker

That the natives of India are seeking God in the face of Jesus Christ but that they are going about it in a "blind, groping and ignorant" manner, was the belief expressed by Rev. Donald G. Cock, guest speaker Sunday morning at Wesley United Church. Rev. Mr. Cock for many years has been engaged in missionary work among the Asiatic peoples and is in London for the world missionary conference and exhibit.

"I sometimes think," he added, "that we misunderstand the non-Christian people simply because they bow down and worship idols and images. Deep down in their hearts they are searching and longing for something better.

"I have seen consignments of these idols that were manufactured in Manchester, England, arrive at the dock for the purpose of idolatry, and I really don't know which is worst the worship of these idols or the manufacture of them.

DUTY VALUATIONS

Ottawa, April 14.—The value of duty of rose bushes, excepting dwarf polyanthas and rose stocks for budding and grafting, has been fixed at 15 cents, it is announced by the Department of National Revenue, instead of 20, for importations on and after April 12.

The value for duty of asparagus and lettuce has been fixed at an advance on the true invoice value in Canadian funds. Asparagus will be valued for duty purposes at an advance of 5 ½ cents a pound from April 22 to June 30; lettuce one cent a pound between April 20 and October 31.

MARK WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Embro, April 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Masters celebrated their 20th wedding anniversary Friday. A number of friends spent the evening with them, playing cards, and other games. The rest of evening was spent in dancing. Music was furnished by J. W. Innes, Miss Marjorie Innis, Mrs. R. Matheson, and Mrs. Goddall. Refreshments were served. The couple received some very pretty and useful gifts.

"TAKE A CHANCE"
Musical Comedy!
with
★ JAMES DUNN
★ JUNE KNIGHT
★ LILLIAN ROTH
★ CLIFF EDWARDS
★ LILIAN BOND
★ DOROTHY LEE
★ LONA ANDRE
★ CHAS. "Buddy" ROGERS
A Paramount Release
Produced by Laurence Schwab in association with William Rowland and Monte Brice
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
STERLING HOLLOWAY in "MEETING MAZIE" | SCREEN ODDITY "STRANGE AS IT SEEMS" | METROTONE NEWS EVENTS
TODAY LAST TIMES "SORRELL and SON" WITH H. B. WARNER

IMAGINE Jack as a Hero . . Fighting Pirates in China Seas . . and making Love to the Admiral's daughter.

JACK HULBERT England's Invincible Comedian
Hear Him Sing "MY HAT'S ON THE SIDE OF MY HEAD"
IN "JACK AHOY!"
TODAY, Tuesday
CAPITOL
Comedy "PETTING PREFERRED" BETTY BOOP CARTOON Sportlight "Horsepower"

LILIAN HARVEY "The ONLY GIRL"
GAUMONT BRITISH PICTURE
Saucy, Winsome Delightful
. . . this delightful and charming little court hairdresser upsets Empress Eugenie's regal household.
PATRICIA
TODAY Tuesday, Wednesday
And, too, there's Blondes & Redheads in "BRIDAL BAIL"
March of the Years
Hula Honeymoon

Today - The Last Day
— To Join —
THE LONDON COMMUNITY CONCERT ASSOCIATION
HEAR THE OUTSTANDING ARTISTS OF THE DAY
Admission to concerts is by membership only.
Membership—$5.50 (Tax Included)
Student (Junior) Membership—$2.20 (Tax Included)
TO SECURE YOUR MEMBERSHIP CALL THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PHONE MET. 1172
Membership Lists For Next Season Close Tonight

2 of/de 2

a general election on the part of private Conservative members which has enabled Mr. Bennett to hold his parliamentary majority in line.

"Would Mr. Bennett have been able to hold his followers on the titles question unless he had said to his supporters "Unless I get support there'll be a dissolution'," said Mr. King.

General Election Looms

However, the speaker continued, all signs point to a general election. The central bank, the marketing measure, amendments to the election act all would indicate that Mr. Bennett is preparing for an appeal to the country.

"If South Oxford on Monday speaks loudly there is a chance of the modification of some of these policies in a way better to serve the people, coupled with the chance that the government will give the people a chance at a general election." While in general elections the policies advanced by the parties appealing for favor might make the issue, in a by-election the only issue is the government's record, Mr. King pointed out. It is Mr. Benett's record which the electors of South Oxford will approve or condemn on Monday.

Sanderson And Taylor Speak

Dr. J. M. Rogers was chairman of the town hall meeting. Fred G. Sanderson, M.P., Ontario Liberal whip, and William Taylor, M.P., for Norfolk-Elgin, spoke before Mr. King.

Miss E. A. Seldon, president of the Ingersoll and District Women's Liberal Association, presented an address of welcome to Mr. King, while little Miss Margaret Copeland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Copeland, and a niece of Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., presented Mr. King with a nicely-bound package of Ingersoll's famous cream cheese.

Mr. Sanderson read to the audience a statement from the Borden Milk Co. which showed that in 1929 the lowest summer price of milk at Ingersoll was $1.74 a cwt. and the highest winter price, $2.17. In 1933 the lowest summer price was 70 cents and the highest winter price 95 cents.

"Now which party has the best policy for the dairy industry in Oxford?" asked Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. King jocularly remarked, opening his speech, that he and Mr. Bennett differed on almost everything but "I am told if we were married we'd probably learn how to make up. I hope Mr. Bennett will be fortunate enough to achieve that end, while I haven't despaired of it myself."

Tobacco Report

Mr. King discussed the failure of the Bennett government to present the report of the Hon. Donald Sutherland on his investigation into tobacco-buying practices to parliament until last week.

"If in the Sutherland report there was found for believing that there is a combine against the public interest, that is all the more reason the report should have been made public a year ago instead of a week ago. It is not Mr. Sutherland but the government which is on trial in this election. Yet now Mr. Stevens, a minister of the crown, comes into the riding and says he wants Mr. Sutherland returned to help in the fight of the tobacco growers. I tell you it is not one person but the policies of the government which will settle the fate of the tobacco growers. If one wants to be critical one can say that Mr. Stevens' plea was a threat of no battle for the tobacco growers unless Mr. Sutherland is returned. On the other hand it might be a bribe. I am not saying Mr. Stevens intended it as either. He shouldn't have made the statement at all. Under parliamentary institutions it doesn't matter who the man is, whether he be Liberal, Conservative, Farmer or Labor, every man stands for the interests of the constituency from which he is sent."

Dr. Manion's Prediction

Mr. King made reference to the speech of the Hon. Dr. Manion in the constituency in which Dr. Manion said that he had every reason to believe the government would lower interest rates on loans and mortgages. Mr. Bennett was asked in the House concerning this and answered that the predictions of any member of the government were based on his knowledge of what the government intends to do. No direct answer was given.

"Why did Mr. Manion need to bring up the question at all unless he was trying to leave in your mind the impression that he was stating something the government was going to do? Mr. Bennett told the House of Commons a few weeks ago that this couldn't be done. Mr. Bennett will take action at the time he thinks it should be taken, and any predictions his ministers make mean nothing," said Mr. King.

The Liberal leader declared that if parliament exists for any purpose at all, it is that the people's representatives might have control of the public treasury which is filled by taxation. Yet under the blank cheque clause of the relief bill the cabinet is taking this power away from parliament and a supine Tory majority says nothing. The dangers in such a policy have been exposed by the auditor-general's report on irregularities in the spending of funds under the blank cheque clause, said Mr. King.

Disastrous Trade Policies

The economic nationalism which has featured the Bennett trade policies cannot but in the end prove disastrous to Canadian agriculture and the other basic industries, he went on to say. Negotiation of trade treaties with countries outside the empire has been made more difficult by the Imperial Economic Conference trade agreements but today the Canadian farmer faces the loss of his markets in Britain through the demand of British farmers for protection. It is not to be expected, said Mr. King that Great Britain should adopt a protectionist policy in regard to some industries and not in the end apply it to agriculture.

"Where I think the Conservative party is wrong—perhaps I shouldn't use that expression because I don't think the majority of the party agree with Mr. Bennett but rather think he has gone too far in economic nationalism and the raising of tariffs—is in the misconception of the home market as a place and not as a purchasing power. As long as our basic industries produce as they do, it follows that a great share of the purchasing power in the home market

an adverse effect on living standards.

In conclusion Mr. King pointed out that in many European countries parliamentary institutions have been done away with and dictatorship of individuals or groups substituted. In the steady sapping of parliament's powers in Canada the same trend is apparent. "There is the same trend today to do away with the great guardians of the people's liberties, the House of Commons," he declared.

MR. LAPOINTE'S SPEECH

Special to The Advertiser

Tillsonburg, Ont., April 14—Declaring that the Bennett Government was bound to disappear in the near future and that we must see that it does not destroy Canada in its spasms of agony, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice in the King Government, closed an eloquent speech here this evening in the interests of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate, on the eve of Monday's election. Duplicating the meeting of the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, scores had to be turned away and this notable son of Quebec was given a great ovation as he was introduced by R. A. Baxter, M.L.A., for South Oxford.

Mr. Lapointe was critical of the Bennett regime but abstained from personalities. He stated he believed the Canadian people have been deceived the last few years and that the mouths of the farmers and laboring men could not be sweetened by simply yelling money.

The Benett Government has intensified the depression by false promises in 1930 and by the policies they have followed the past four years. Confidence is the mainspring of life for any government and the Canadian people in the last few months have shown the present government that they have lost the confidence of the country. All the wild statements and promises of the government made in 1930 are now coming home to roost.

It is not production that is at fault but distribution, and the trade of Canada has been strangled since the Liberals were defeated in 1930. The past four years in parliament has been a jazz or whoopee politica played to the tune of blank cheques at the expense of the people and parliament has been treated with contempt by the present administration, the speaker asserted.

"If anyone desires a title he should apply at once as the crop is low and there will not be another crop. It is freely rumored that the prime minister is to receive a peerage and I would suggest that the seven lean cows of the Scriptures be put on the coat of arms," Mr. Lapointe declared amid laughter.

"The people of Canada will judge the Bennett Government on its record and not on its prospectus and the return of the Liberal party will remove the shackles that have been forged for Canadian trade the past few years."

The Liberal candidate, A. S. Rennie, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., also spoke briefly and urged a large Liberal majority on Monday.

PROMISES LIBERAL BEER POLICY SOON

Continued from Page One.

rid of this wasteful government," he phophesied.

Promises Housecleaning

"If we get into power," promised Mr. Hepburn, "there's going to be a great housecleaning of Hydro and our first act will be to get rid of Engineer Gaby—not because he is Mr. Gaby, but because he has been getting $35,000 per year and allowing things to go on that should not occur."

Mr. Hepburn promised that other leading Hydro officials would go out with Engineer Gaby if the Liberals are elected. "We are going to take some of the supernumeraries off the backs of the burdened taxpayers, if we do nothing else. We are going to improve social conditions; have a minimum wage for men and women.

"W. G. Martin is another supernumerary, said Mr. Hepburn, "and he should go too.

Will be Hard Campaign

"This will be a hard campaign. There will be lots of campaign funds for the Conservatives and it will be a hard fight. Watch out for the Government using trick methods," warned the speaker, and went on. "The Government are in a desperate position and they know it. They are casting about for help, blowing hot and blowing cold. Mr. Henry is headed for a fall."

Dr. L. J. Simpson, Liberal financial critic, in a vigorous speech criticized the economic policy of the Government." The Conservatives will eventually land Ontario in bankruptcy," he charged, and in substantiation pointed to the fact that interest charges on the Provincial debt at present amounted to one-third of the annual revenue. Ontario's liabilities are very rapidly catching up to its assets, he declared. He charged that when the Ontario Government announced a surplus of $450,000 it was poor bookkeening and not facts. Dr. Simpson stated that while the Conservatives were trying to make out that the Liberal party was an enemy of Hydro, this was not so. The Liberals he pointed out, are in favor of operating Hydro as it was done in the time of the late Sir Adam Beck.

ROBSON CHOSEN

Canadian Press Despatch

Guelph, April 14—Winning enthusiastic acclaim from a crowd which packed the city hall auditorium to the rafters, R. Beverly Robson, eight years mayor of Guelph, this afternoon was unanimously chosen Conservative candidate for South Wellington to oppose D. Paul Munro in the impending provincial election.

The choice was warmly approved by Hon. W. H. Price, attorney-general who defended the government's action in bringing in beer and wine legislation and criticised Opposition speakers as having no platform on any issue to offer the people. Mr. Robson's nomination was moved by W. P. Gamble, defeated Conservative candidate in the 1931 by-election.

"Mayor Robson won't have much

"And here is something else: In 1929 we had Tory policies in effect—Canadian exports were $754,000,000; then came a change of policy with the election of the Liberals—by 1930 we had exports of $1,144,900,000, an increase of $390,000,000. Yet our friends the Tories ask us where we can get markets. We can get them where we got them before. There are more goods to b sold in the world than ever before. We can exchange the things we need for the tings other people need. The world has not changed—men are men with human instincts—not asses as Donald Sutherland asserts.

"Let me read you a paragraph from my very distinguished and gentlemanly opponent. He bears the title "honorable." He was a cabinet minister for a few days. He has had parliamentary experience. Note his language in a recent speech:

" 'Mr. Rennie cannot be as complete an ass as he appears to be'.

"Well, I found the other day this note upon the ass: 'An ass is used to bear people and burdens over the dangerous passages—that even an old war horse dare not venture.'

"Does my honorable friend assume that his failure to answer arguments can be met by calling names ? He ought to tell us if he hopes to 'blast' a way into foreign markets by that process.

Losing Markets

"We are now blasting our way out of markets. The gravest danger confronts the farmers of South Oxford today as a result. The arrangements of Great Britain regarding importation of meats end in June and Great Britain is likely to insist that Canadian tariffs are an impossible barrier and Britain, because she cannot sell in Canada, must raise her, barriers against Canada. We are likely to lose our dairy markets and our tobacco markets in the same way. Here is an extract from a recent government booklet published under authority of Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture.

" 'The large and increasing volume of butter and cheese imported into the United Kingdom has caused the British Government to enter into discussion with New Zealand and Australia with a view to the voluntary restriction of exports of these products to the United Kingdom. If any such agreements are concluded between the United Kingdom and New Zealand and Australia, Canada may be asked to take similar action.

" 'The possibility of restrictions on imports of dairy products into the United Kingdom would suggest that it would be advisable for Canadian producers to develop home consumption as much as possible.'

"What do you think will happen to us if we lose our foreign markets—our Empire markets? It will indeed be a sad day for the farmers of South Oxford.

Vital Issues

"These issues are vital—far too vital to escape immediate attention. Our friends say the election of the Liberals means the repeal of the British preference. This is nonsense of the crudest kind. We are not opposed to the preference—we are opposed to shadow preferences, fake preferences, which give nothing and get nothing and give more promise of losing than gaining markets. Once in office, Liberals will open markets, not close them—expand British trade—not restrict it. Opening markets is the natural function of Liberlaism—closing them is the natural task of Toryism.

"We near the end of the campaign. This is the final appeal. There is before you the record of the two parties. They have both explained their viewpoints. South Oxford faces an election such as it never faced before. The conflict is between repression and freedom—between restriction of markets and liberation of trade. It matters little to me what happens in this campaign but it is vital to you. Time which sifts the wheat from the chaff and tests the ultimate measure of truth in every issue will vindicate the position we have taken in South Oxford throughout the campaign and the importance of the issue we have presented tonight."

N. WATERLOO LIBERALS NOMINATE APRIL 28

Kitchener, April 15.—The North Waterloo Liberals will choose their candidate for the forthcoming Provincial campaign at Waterloo on Saturday, April 28. This was decided at a meeting of the executive held in Waterloo Saturday afternoon, the second gathering of that body within a month.

FLAMING TANKER ADRIFT IN HARBOR

Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 15.—The Trinidad leasehold tanker Pyramid and her 11,000-gallon cargo of gasoline were destroyed by fire here today. The only man on her when flames broke out leaped overboard and swam to safety, after which the ship drifted about the harbor and menaced shipping. The fire finally burned itself out.

difficulty beating out Mr. Munro at Queen's Park," said Attorney-General Price, declaring that the Liberal member was hardly in the House during 1932 and 1933. He made light of Mr. Munro's "highway funds misappropriation" charges and declaring that the Liberals had always "dodged the liquor issue" charged that Mr. Hepburn today has no definite policy on the question.

He spoke of the Liberal leader's "remote control" and charged that he was "driving tandem" with Dr. McQuibban and Mr. Nixon. He praised the splendid results which have been achieved by the Liquor Control Act and declared that the new beer legislation was only brought down after the most serious consideration. Canada has pulled ahead remarkably in the last six months, the attorney general went on, outlining the work which the government has done in relief measures.

The greatest anomaly in the world today, he charged was the statement of Mr. King that Mr. Bennett is a dictator, since in British Columbia Mr. Patullo a Liberal, has assumed virtual [illegible], he said, in conclu-



A scene in Pahiatua Wairarapa, where heaviest damage occurred during a recent earthquake. Heavy rain, following, added to the misery of the homeless. The town will have to be rebuilt.

VIVIDLY PICTURE MISSION WORK

Continued From Page 1

needed was personal evangelism. "The gift of Canadian people to the Newcomers can be the Christ of Service," she added.

Following a selection by the choir of the Indian residential school at Muncey with Mrs. Jamieson as pianist, Ross Jung, a third-year Chinese medical student from Toronto, spoke. He explained that he had been born in British Columbia and that he hoped to go to China as a medical missionary. "Christianity broadened my outlook", he said as he told of his work among Chinese boys to foster good felowship and friendship among the youths.

Pays Tribute To Londoner

Dr. S. Y. Chao of Fowchow, China, an outstanding figure in hospital work for the Chinese church referred to his association with Dr. Wallace Crawford, who is the special medical missionary sent out by Metropolitan Church and paid tribute to the work of the former Londoner. Dr. Chao declared, "if we Christians really did as Christ taught us there would be no more fighting." The remark was made as he told of his friendship with Rev. N. Shirozu of Japan. Earlier in the afternoon Mr. Shirozu spoke briefly and mentioned the bond of friendship between them. Both men are in residence at Toronto taking special courses. Rev. R. S. Longley, of West China, another outstanding missionary, spoke briefly.

Dr. A. E. Armstrong, secretary of Foreign Missions, introduced Rev. T. A. Broadfoot of South China; Dr. J. S. MacKay of Central India; Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Anderson, also of Central India; Dr. Walter Strangway, Angola, West Africa; Rev. Herbert T. Owens of Korea and two Alma College Oriental students, Miss Sada Niwase of Japan and Miss Pyugh Yong Rhu of Korea who also spoke briefly.

Speaks Optimistically of West

At the first mass rally held in Metropolitan Church on Saturday evening, Rev. Dr. George Dorey, superintendent of missions in Saskatchewan, in charge of relief work there, spoke optimistically of the conditions in the Western province where drouth and crop failures have imposed a terrific burden on the church people of the stricken area.

Dr. Dorey declared that the church has invariably flourished in the face of difficulty and told that in spite of the curtailment of funds the United Church is keeping the churches and Sunday schools open.

"The church in the West is replacing despair with hope, cynicism with faith and panic with courage," said Dr. Dorey and declared that this is being made possible by the generosity and loyalty of the people both in the East and the West.

"You pay your dues to your lodges to keep in good standing but the contributions to the missionary and maintenance are given through a love for the Church," said the speaker.

Thanks Donors of Supplies

Dr. Dorey told of the great number of cars of food and supplies which had reached the West from this part of Ontario and thanked the donors.

Following Dr. Dorey, Dr. W. E. Strangway presented an illustrated lecture on the medical and missionary work in Africa. Rev. W. A. Walden, Empress Avenue Church, was chairman of the rally.

Rev. Dr. A. E. Armstrong, secretary of the foreign mission board, was the guest preacher at First United Church in the morning. A missionary for more than 27 years, he drew on his wide experience to place before the congregation something of the spirit required in missionary work. As an example he told of the Moravian Church, which has its headquarters in Herrnhut, Germany, and which with only 60,000 members supports 290 missionaries. He pointed out that the United Church could support 3,000 missionaries instead of 500 if they had the same zealous Christian spirit.

Work In Saskatchewan

At St. Andrews Church the work in Northern Saskatchewan was explained by Rev. John Nichol, mission superintendent in that district. He stated that conditions are no better financially than they have been for the past few years and said that the troubles in the West are teaching both people of theEast and West the real values of life.

Messages along similar lines were presented by the missionaries in other city United Churches. Rev. G. A. Williams was the speaker at Colborne Street Church. Rev. F. A. Anderson of India and Rev. Manson Doyle, Toronto, were the guest speakers at Calvary United service. At Dundas Centre Rev. R. B. Layton, Western Canada and Rev. D. G. Cock of India spoke at the morning and evening services respectively.

Work of the foreign missions was outlined to the congregations at Centennial Church by Rev. Dr. J. S. McKay, India, and Rev. K. J. Beaton, Toronto. Rev. Mr. Beaton and Rev. Dr. Armstrong were the guests at Hyatt Avenue church and Rev Dr. MacKay spoke at Knox Church evening service.

Rev. Manson Doyle was the speaker at the morning service in King St. United.

Program For Today

The program of the mission conference for today is as follows:

10.00-12.00 a.m.—Round Table Conference for Ministers and Lay Workers. Theme: "Home Missions," conducted by Home Missions Superintendents.

12.00-1.00 p.m.—Staff luncheon and Round Table.

2.00-4.00 p.m.—Address: "Prayer and Missions," by Rev. D. G. Cock, D.D., followed by discussion groups on missions, Home and Foreign, led by missionaries and others. Special group for Young People's Society workers.

4.00-5.30 p.m.—Exhibit open to the public.

6.00-8.00 p.m.—Supper for Young People's Executives and Sunday School workers. Address by Rev. Manson Dovle, B.A. Round Table led by Dr. F. C. Stephenson.

8.00-9.30 p.m.—Missionary Pageant, "By Touch of Human Hand." By London Young People.

PRESIDENT ASKS SPEEDIER WORK

Continued from Page One.

and gaurantee bank deposit proposals should be placed on the statute books.

Opposed

It also was indicated the administration was opposed to action on the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing-inflation bill.

The President is ready to veto the general revenue bill because of the proposed tax of three cents a pound on Phillipine Oils and Senator Pat Harrison (D., Miss.), chairman of the finance committee, planned to ask the Senate tomorrow to reconsider the bill, passed Friday. It has not yet reached the House, where opposition was voiced yesterday to many of the Senate provisions increasing the total from $258,000,000 to $480,000,000.

Against Thomas Bill

Administration disapproval of legislation to release millions of dollars in closed banks was officially disclosed tonight in a letter written by Secretary Henry Morgenthau of the Treasury to Chairman Duncan Fletcher (D., Fla.) of the Senate banking committee.

Mentioning specifically the bill by Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.), Morgenthau said that under the legislation "nearly half of the money to be distributed would be received by about four per centum of the depositantee of bank deposits "past, pressors"; that it would represent a guarent and future," and that it would cost the taxpayers from "$1,250,000,000 to $2,500,000,000."

SIR FREDERICK WALL TO GET $50,000 GIFT

London, April 14.—A sum of $50,000 will be presented to Sir Frederick Wall who is retiring in July as secretary of the English Football Association, which he has served for 40 years.

The council of the F. A., deciding on the gift to-day said it would be in recognition of the "untiring energy and valuable service to British football" of Sir Frederick.

TWO CHILDREN PERISH IN BURNING HOME

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 14.—Two children were burned to death today when the frame cabin of Mr. and Mrs. Riddel, settlers near Hearst, was razed by flames.

VANCOUVER CAGERS WIN

Lethbridge, Alta., April 15.—Vancouver Provinces tonight held a 48-44 victory over Lethbridge Young Liberals as they moved eastward to Winnipeg to meet Robertson Memorials in the Western Canada men's senior basketball final.

The British Columbia champions downed the Alberta runners-up in an exhibition game here last night in a fast session. With the home team giving the visitors plenty of opposition. Young Liberals lost out to Raymond Union Jacks, who were eliminated in two straight games in the interprovincial playdowns by Province. The Winnipeg series opens Tuesday night.

NEWBURY WOMAN BURNED

Singeing a chicken with a piece of blazing paper Saturday afternoon almost cost the life of Mrs. Violet Dennis, aged 41, of Newbury. Mrs. Dennis accidentally dropped the paper, the flames ignited her clothing, and she suffered painful burns to her arms and back. She was brought to Victoria Hospital here.

WINDS HALT MIGRATING GEESE

Rosser, Man., April 14.—High winds interrupted the migratory flight of huge flocks of geese here today. Thousands of the birds, unable to make headway against the 30-mile-an-hour blow halted for the week-end in this locality, about 18 miles northwest of Winnipeg.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

Saturday's Scores

At Cincinnati

Detroit (A)	..	403	000	130—7	11	2
Cincinnati (N)	010	010	040—6	9	4

Marberry, Sorrell, Auker and Cochrane, Si Johnson, Vance, Benton, Shaute, Stout and O'Farrell.

At Chicago

Chicago (A)	..	000	100	000—1	7	2
Chicago (N)	..	110	000	00X—2	6	3

Jones, Wyatt, Earnshaw and Shea, Ruel; Malone, Tietje and Harnett.

At Boston

Boston (N)	..	000	101	000—2	6	1
Boston (A)	..	000	005	03X—8	13	1

Jones, Wyatt, Earnshaw and Shea, Ruel; Malone, Tietje and Harnett.

At Philadelphia

Philadelphia (N)	000	000	001—1	5	2
Philadelphia (A)	010	100	10X—3	8	0

Moore, Elliott, Davis and Wilson, Todd; Marcum, Cain, Mahaffey and Berry.

PRO TO ALSO MANAGE

Galt, April 15.—The House Committee of the Waterloo County Golf and Country Club has handed to Joe Noble, the pro, the general management of the Club this year. In full charge of all departments, the club will open about April 20.

HAMILTON TRUNDLERS SWEEP C.B.A. ALLEYS

Bust Toronto Domination—London Orange Crush 6th In Team Contest

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 15.—Hamilton Bowlers tonight had completed the most smashing rout of Toronto Trundlers in the history of Canadian Bowling Association Tournaments. Mountain City entrants captured the doubles and singles events but were edged out of the team title by four points.

W. Wright of Hamilton Olympia No. 2 who counted a sensational 947 in the team competition had a blow on the 10th frame to see his squad place second to Toronto Olympia No. 1 who had 3,698 against Hamilton's 3,694.

H. C. McKellar of Hamilton a past-president of the C.B.A., winning the singles with 911. The Hamilton pair of W. Colville and A. Wagner scored 1,664 to take the doubles crown. J. Walsh of Toronto counted 2,477 to take the grand aggregate.

Toronto players had monopolized the victories in the previous seven tournaments and this was the first year premier prizes had left the city. A new record was made in entrants, 1,836 players participating the tourney which began last Monday.

W. Wright had the highest single game and three games scores 402 and 947 respectively, but he obtained these in the team competition.

Winipeg with 3,631 finished fifth in the team event after suffering many bad breaks.

Toronto Olympia No. 2 with 3,666 and Toronto Rangers with 3,643 were third and fourth respectively in the team contest. London Orange Crush had 3,618 for sixth.

In the doubles R. Duncan and A. Barrett of Toronto were second with 1,597. In the singles W. Adams of Toronto was second with 894, F. Melling also of Toronto third with 876 and C. Bradley of Ottawa fourth with 857.

In the team event, Waterloo Kuntz were 15th; Oshawa 17th; Montreal C.N.R.P.A. 28th; Windsor Heintzman 31st; London Maple Leaf 33rd; Ottawa Karry's 34th.

In the singles T. Huggett of Stratford was sixth; G. Udquhart of Winnipeg, eighth; and T. Martin of London, 10th.

NO PARDON FOR KID McCOY

Sacramento, Calif., April 14.—Norman Selby, once known to fistic fans as "Kid McCoy," must remain on parole from San Quentin prison.

The state advisory pardon board notified the Governor's office it had declined to recommend a pardon for McCoy, which would have returned him full citizenship. It gave no reason.

PACIFIC COAST BALL

Sunday's Scores

At Los Angeles, first game.

Los Angeles	..	11	16	0
Hollywood	..	5	11	2

Meola and Campbell; Shellenback, Hile Quinn and Bassler.

Second game (six innings)

Los Angeles	..	3	8	2
Hollywood	..	5	10	1

Garland and Lipanovic; Herbert and Hershberger.

At Sacramento, first game,

Portland	..	3	9	1
Sacramento	..	6	9	1

Peterson, Kalio and Fox; Horne, Vinci and Wirts.

Second game (13 innings).

Portland	..	6	17	1
Sacramento	..	5	13	3

Turpin and Cox; Salvo, Hartwig, Koupal and Meyer, Wirts.

At San Francisco first game:

San Francisco	..	11	16	1
Missions	..	5	11	2

Mails, Barnes, Ballou and Woodall; Thurston, Leiber, Barich and Duggan.

Second game (7 innings):

San Francisco	..	3	6	0
Missions	..	4	12	1

Zinn, Douglas, Ballou and Woodhall; Mitchell and Fitzpatrick.

At Oakland, first game:

Seattle	..	3	5	0
Oakland	..	6	6	2

Caster, Evans, Ulrich and Bottarini; Gillick, Salinsen and Raimondi.

Second game (7 innings):

Seattle	..	1	3	1
Oakland	..	6	8	1

Zahniser, Fitterer and Doerr, Haid and Raimondi.

Saturday's Scores

At Los Angeles:

Los Angeles	..	11	16	0
Hollywood	..	4	11	0

Henshaw, and G. Campbell; Shultz, Densmore, and Susce.

At Oakland

Seattle	..	3	10	0
Oakland	..	9	7	2

H. Pillette and Bottarini; Rego and Raimondi.

At San Francisco:

San Francisco	..	4	7	5
Missions	..	3	13	0

Ballou, Sheehan, and Woodall; Dagila, Osborne and Fitzpatrick.

At Sacramento:

Portland	..	1	8	1
Sacramento	..	4	12	2

Kallio, Ragland, Jaborski, Henderson and Cox; Flynn and Mayer.

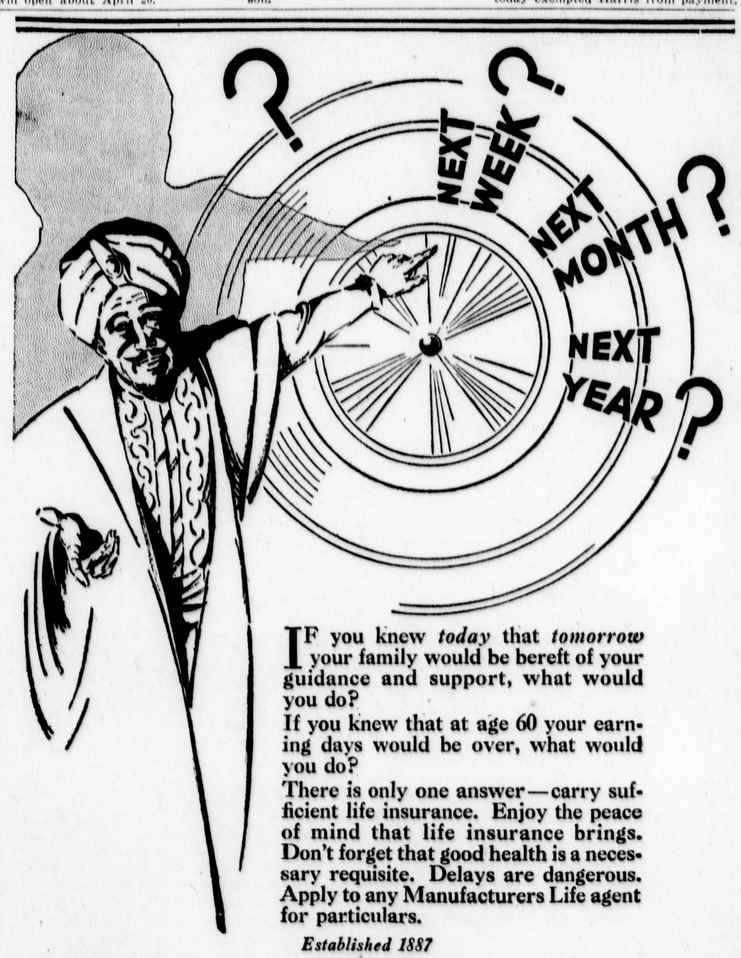
SUPREME COURT TAKES BOXER'S PURSE AWAY

Canadian Press Despatch

Halifax, April 14.—Roy Mitchell, Halifax colored scrapper, lost a decision today, but not in the squared circle. His end of the gate in a fight with Tiger Warrington last year was declared forfeited by Mr. Justice R. L. Graham in Supreme Court.

His Lordship found the Halifax fight was not an honest exhibition of boxing" and Mitchell "did not perform his contract." The negro fighter had been accused by Promoter J. M. Harris of "stalling," and the promoter withheld his share of the receipts.

Mitchell won the verdict in County Court, but His Lordship's decision today exempted Harris from payment.



IF you knew *today* that *tomorrow* your family would be bereft of your guidance and support, what would you do?

If you knew that at age 60 your earning days would be over, what would you do?

There is only one answer—carry sufficient life insurance. Enjoy the peace of mind that life insurance brings. Don't forget that good health is a necessary requisite. Delays are dangerous. Apply to any Manufacturers Life agent for particulars.

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MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934

Slighting South Oxford

South Oxford electors who go to the polls today may well ask why they were not permitted to exercise the right earlier.

The seat was vacated nearly a year ago by the death of Mr. Cayley. Three other seats were vacated about the same time or later for various reasons—Restigouche-Madawaska, N. B., Yamaska, Que., and Mackenzie, Saskatchewan. By-elections in these three constituencies were held last October, on the same day. Why was South Oxford excluded? Mr. King asked that question at Ingersoll Saturday night.

The fact is that the Government wished to disenfranchise South Oxford for the remainder of the present Parliament and would have succeeded but for the Liberal party. As time went on and the Government made no move to fill the seat the Liberals took matters into their own hands. Mr. King asked two Liberal members of Parliament to file the necessary papers, thus compelling the Government to fix the date of the by-election within six months. Even then the Government delayed it until the greater part of the present session of Parliament had passed. No thanks will be due the Government if South Oxford is represented for the remainder of the session. The constituency should resent the treatment it has received and today it probably will.

Might Have Been Foreseen

The London Times, discussing the conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, says that at the Imperial Economic Conference it was not foreseen that Great Britain would embark upon a serious effort to restore her own agricultural industries. If so, this is a remarkable illustration of ignoring the obvious. When protection was revived in Great Britain, it was inevitable that the farmers of that country should claim a share in its benefits as well as the manufacturer. The revival of British agriculture has been a stock subject of discussion in the United Kingdom for many years. Its advocates dwelt upon the fact that enormous quantities of food were imported which might just as well have been produced at home. Some pleaded for tariff protection. Others said that too much land available for agriculture was given up to hunting. As to tariff protection, it was obvious that there would be a conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and of the Dominions. This was disclosed in inquiries made during the discussion over the Chamberlain proposals more than thirty years ago. Farmers who liked the prospect of protection against foreigners were not enthusiastic about preferences in favor of the Dominions. The Dominion imports, just like the foreign imports, came into competition with their own.

This is precisely the same as the attitude of the advocates of protection for manufacturing industry in Canada. They wanted protection against foreigners, and also against the manufacturers of Great Britain. Mr. Bennett took this ground very strongly. The Times says that the British farmer has the same right to be protected against Dominion competition as Dominion manufacturers have to be protected against British. "A prosperous agricultural population is at least as necessary for Great Britain as a prosperous textile or iron and steel industry is for Canada or Australia." It proceeds to say:

> What our correspondent urges is that, in her efforts to revive the agricultural industries, Great Britain should avoid the excessive and indiscriminate protection adopted by the principal industrial countries on the continent to the impoverishment of the agricultural countries and the ruin of world trade; that the Government should determine what foodstuffs and what quantities of them can be produced at home without too great an economic sacrifice, and what margin should be left to be supplied from the Dominions and from foreign countries.

In other words, if there are to be protective tariffs not only against the foreigner but against producers within the British Commonwealth of Nations, they must be moderate if Empire trade is to be encouraged. This is exactly where the Bennett policy fails. No one can claim with any semblance of reason that the Bennett tariffs against British imports are moderate. They have caused frequent complaints from the Dominions and are highly injurious to Canada. All we can do now is to keep our own tariffs moderate, so that we may fairly claim similar treatment from Great Britain.

Four Men to Control the World Wheat Market

A committee sitting in London has worked out a world marketing scheme on a basis naively described as one of "fluctuating fixed prices." Despatches call it complicated. A fluctuating fixture does suggest a certain degree of complexity. The plan, we are told, does not determine a minimum price but outlines a method by which minimum prices may be maintained. It is predicted that the committee will draw up a schedule which will provide for five to ten per cent. increase in the price of Manitoba No. 2 wheat, which is the world's standard. Other grades will be treated correspondingly. Regulation of wheat prices will involve control of the prices and production of flour. As the quantities of wheat for export and consumption must be restricted, a certain portion of the crop in several countries will be denatured—made unfit for human consumption—so as to reserve it for live stock. It will be feed, not food.

This is what the world has come to, through the attempt of nearly all countries to become self-sufficient and deny themselves the advantages of international co-operation. Canada as the greatest exporter of wheat must be the greatest sufferer. She is punished by almost world-wide application of an economic dogma which her own Government preaches and practices. It was summed up by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, when he said: "Our idea is that nothing shall be imported into Canada which can be grown or manufactured or otherwise produced in this country." Because many wheat-producing countries are acting on that idea and growing wheat at any cost, Canada is deprived of a large part of her export market, and is told that she must cut down her production of wheat, the crop which has created the prairie West and still sustains it. Even Great Britain has been infected by the self-containment craze, and is bonusing the growth of wheat by a fixed price of $1.30 a bushel. The Canadian Government is encouraging Britain to resort to her own soil for her own food by making it difficult for her to buy Canadian products. She can only buy these products by selling her own goods, against which Canada has erected high tariffs. The Ottawa Government is today actually fighting its own Tariff Board because the Board believes the Government is not keeping faith with Great Britain.

Canada produces the best wheat in all the world, and all the world has bought it through hundreds of agencies and channels. In future if the London agreement is sanctioned, four men will sit in London and decide where it will go and in what quantities and at what prices. They will replace the law of supply and demand. To this condition has Canada's basic industry been reduced by the international adoption of the economic creed to which the Canadian Government subscribes and which it has rivetted on this country, fettering it as never before.

Note and Comment

There is no longer any talk of blasting our way into the world markets. Canada has been hoist with her own petard.

President Roosevelt is said to be losing some of his authority over Congress. But there is no sign that he is losing his popularity in the country.

Prime Minister Bennett denouncing Premier Pattullo's usurpation of legislative powers is another case of the pot reproaching the kettle for its dark complexion.

At Ingersoll Mr. King pointed out that the South Oxford by-election would be held two days before budget day. He thought this was significant and it suggested that a stiffer dose of taxation is coming which would not be good campaign material.

The British steel industry has devised a five-year plan for complete re-organization, and will ask for a five-year extension. There is room for improvement. When Sir Henry Thornton was prepared to give large orders for steel, not made in Canada, he could find no one in this country representing British steel interests.

It is announced that the Canadian budget this week will make some revisions in the British-Canadian trade agreement. It should be revised out of all recognition, so as to save the fast-closing British market for Canadian farm products before it is too late. But that means that Canada must give Britain a square deal, which she is not getting now.

Hitlerites boast that unemployment has been reduced one-half under the present regime. It has been reduced only by putting two million men to work for the Government

The Once-Over

A new deal for the Canadian farmer is being planned by the Bennett government, the last one from the same source having been apparently a misdeal.

* * *

Preparedness Always Helps

Members of the Mullins Chowder Club marched to a Harvard student demonstration shouting "We want war." The resulting battle showed that the best way to get a battle is to go around asking for it.

* * *

Possibly the Chowder Club members fail to realize that in wars more powder than chowder is dished out to the troops, who are often left in the soup.

* * *

What's the Use?

A cyclist in Melbourne, Australia, pedalled 43,993 miles in one year but is still in Melbourne.

* * *

A Guelph magistrate expressed regret that he could not order a spanking for a couple of youthful burglars. They weren't pants burglars either.

* * *

Re-union in Washington

President Roosevelt had a wonderful time while away from Washington on a holiday and both houses of Congress had a wonderful time while he was gone. Now that they are both together again the public, perhaps, will have a bit of fun.

* * *

The British Medical Journal reports the birth of a baby with a pig tail, which recalls the statement that every fifth child born into the world is Chinese.

* * *

Perfect Team-work

In Arkansas a farmer who was unable to purchase a mule hitched his two brothers to the plow and did the spring plowing. Apparently neither of them balked.

* * *

In Paris an 84-year-old veteran of three marriages and two wars married for the fourth time on Friday the thirteenth. It looks like an outstanding case of the triumph of hope over experience.

* * *

It Sounds Suspicious

Members of a treasure-hunting expedition report the discovery of $50,000,000 in buried gold. We hate to appear skeptical but it looks as though somebody should try the gold cure.

* * *

Prisoners in Joliet penitentiary are to be housed in tents this summer again showing that stone walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage.

* * *

They Generally Are

A pitchfork duel between two district farmhands turned out to be rather pointless when aired in corut.

* * *

The mysterious disappearance of a horse complicated a court case here. Possibly it was scratched.

* * *

They're off!

* * *

E. J. P.

Current Opinion

TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP
(Sherbrooke Record)

Bobby Jones, the greatest golfer of all time, showed his good sportsmanship when his Atlantan neighbors decided to hold the first big golf tournament of the spring season. All the golfers, pro and gentlemen, on their way up north from down South, were invited to join in a week's golf at Bobby's home town, where he presently practises law and often gets into the winner's column with persuasively soft, drawling accents of the true Georgian. Though Bobby Jones did not do so well, and the prizes went to lesser lights, the Atlantan was the life of the party. Here is a man who won every crown in the golfing world, preserved his amateurism to the end, then retired gracefully so that he might not stand in the way of the up and coming.

BERMUDA'S CHARM
(Ottawa Journal)

Commercialists in Bermuda who annually ask the island legislature to permit automobiles, with the idea that there will be "money in it" for the islanders (meaning a few selfish persons) are warned against it by Sinclair Lewis, the novelist, in his usual piquant language. He pictures main streets "strewn with hot dog stands, empty cigarette cartons, and beer bottles" and "buses full of shrieking tourists waving beer bottles at you as they roar through the dust?"

Lovers of Bermuda will applaud him. Bermuda is a paradise for thousands of people because it is "different," because its lanes winding charmingly are safe for hikers, because it is a delightful relief from monoxide gas, because its quietness is unbroken save for the caroling of birds and the dull roar of breakers on coral reefs; because it is "old fashioned."

When Bermuda is unable to offer these longed-for joys in a world distraught by commercialism at its worst, Bermuda will have lost its principal charm.

DIFFICULT TO CONDONE
(Regina Leader-Post)

The London, Ont., Adverstiser, a thoughtful newspaper, sees no value in arguments sometimes heard that war is a vitalizing thing, that we are apt to become a slothful race without it, that there is a needed excitement about the thing for humanity.

If any persons want war for purposes of excitement or for drilling a new vitality into the race, it might be suggested that the fighting be left solely to them. War furnishes excitement, it is true, for those who want that kind of excitement, but there is no helpfulness of any sort in a situation that leave long lines of dead and broken bodies and of multitudes of widows and orphans.

200 AT MEETING OF I.O.O.F. HERE

District Encampment No. 8, Stages Rally—Visitors Exemplify Degrees

Nearly 200 members of the I. O. O. F. gathered in London on Saturday night for the rally of District Encampment No. 8 which was held in the I. O. O. F. lodgerooms, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. The visitors were present from Watford, Kerrwood, Mount Brydges, Kitchener Brantford and London. The rally was held by Harmony Encampment No. 3 of this city, and proved to be one of the best gatherings that has ever been staged by the Order in this district.

The degree teams from Kitchener and Brantford were present. The Kitchener team exemplified the Patriarchal and Royal Purple degrees while the Brantford team exemplified the Golden Rule Degree.

Following the business meeting Saturday night a banquet was held at which short addresses were delivered by several of the outstanding visitors.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of R. G. Legg, chairman; A. Chapman, J. Sugerman, W. T. Wheeler, Percy Pawley and W. A. McRoberts.

The gathering was one of the most interesting and instructive held by the local Encampment. The visiting degree teams complimented for their work.

Among the outstanding members present were Roy Sloat, G. J. W., of Brantford, a member of the Grand Encampment of Ontario; R. E. Waltham of Kerrwood, P. G. P. and a grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge; August Kutoba, of Kitchener, P. G. P., who took an active part in the degree work; W. Leonard, D. D. G. I. of District No. 18; Howard McLean, D. D. G. P. of Kerrwood, of District No. 8, and several others.

On the arrival of the visitors on Saturday afternoon, a luncheon was held in a downtown restaurant.

LIGHTER EXPLODES, SETS BED ON FIRE

Maple Street Man Unhurt In Unusual Mishap—Firemen Extinguish Cellar Blaze

When the cigarette lighter he was filling is said by firemen to have exploded Sunday afternoon, A. Jackson of 92 Maple street, escaped injury but a resulting fire did considerable damage to a mattress and some bed sheets. The blaze was extinguished by firemen from King street station before it gained headway to oither parts of the house.

Firemen say that Mr. Jackson was sitting on the dege of the bed pouring fluid into his lighter when some overflowed. When he tried the lighter it ignited and a small explosion resulted. Mr. Jackson jumped to safety and in less than a minute the bed clothing was on fire.

On Saturday afternoon firemen had another run to Maple street where smoke was issuing from the basement of No. 146 Maple street. An examination revealed that some live coals had dropped from the grate to the ashpit clean-out below, and had ignited some cardboard. The small fire was extinguished before damage resulted.

Identify Bodies Found In Hotel

Murder And Suicide Suspected—Couple Friends For Seven Years

Associated Press Despatch

Philadelphia, April 14 — The man and woman found dead in a river front hotel today were identified as Paul Benson 36, of Camden, N.J., and Pauline Skiba 28, of Philadelphia.

Police said they learned the couple had been friends for seven years. Police also said they believe that Benson killed the woman and then shot himself.

Confronted by fictitious registration, police had difficulty in identifying the bodies, whose expensive clothing and jewelry afforded sharp contrast to the dingy hotel room in which they were found shot to death.

Letters to Editor

THE HISTORY HOWLERS

To the Editor of The Advertiser—Your story of howlers written by local collegiate institute students seems to call for comment. These lapses are often amusing but never creditable and the recurrent crops of them in history proves that there is serious blame somewhere.

Newspaper reports of the addresses at the recent O.E.A., meeting, supported by teachers who heard them, give the impression that the outstanding point of the President's address was his vigorous criticism of the Education Department's treatment of history. He quoted its prescription

FIRST MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR STUDENTS, GRADUATES OF UNIVERSITY OF W.O.

Faculty, Students And Administration Staff Participate In Impressive Ceremony

DR. SERWOOD FOX IS CHIEF SPEAKER

Tribute Paid To Memory Of 28 Formerly Connected With University

In respectful memory of 28 men and women who at some time before their death were connected with the University of Western Ontario, students, faculties and administration staff Sunday afternoon gathered in Convocation Hal to listen to a Memorial address given by President W. Sherwood Fox and to participate in the first annual service of this kind at Western.

As the light filtered through the stained-glass windows of Convocation Hall, the large congregation stood in silence while the strains of Chopin's Funeral March were played. With bowed heads present students thought of the reference made by Dr. Fox that it would be their duty to carry on the tasks which, taken up, had been removed from the hands of past students and graduates by the intervention of death.

Memory Honored

Those men and women whom Western, as a maternal guiding light, yesterday mourned, are as follows:

Elmer Armstrong, Arthur Barber, Dr. C. W. Brown, '06, Dr. B. F. Butler, Dr. J. A. Campbell, '12, Dr. R. M. Charlton, '06, H. J. Childs, Margaret Crawford, '26, Sir Arthur Currie, '24, Dr. L. H. Douglass, '5, Dr. W. S. Downham, '12, Dr. D. B. Fraser, '28, Archie D. Graham, Dr. R. M. Gubbins, '92, Rev. S. P. Irwin, '98, Dr. N T. Johnson, '02, Dr. K. M. Lindsay, '28, Dr. A. B. Macallum, Dr. J. E. Mason, '14, Georgina Munroe, Dr. W. J. Nesbitt, '12, Sarah Paterson, John Pringle, Frances Steer, '26, Jean Stewart, '33, Dr. W. J. Taylor, '10, Dr. C. E. Tran, '12, Rev. Geo. Vrooman, '19.

The lessons for the service were taken from Ecclesiastes, XLIV 1-15 and Hebrews XI, 13-16 and 32-40, and were read by Prof. J. A. Spenceley, of the Department of English, who also conducted the remaining service part of the program. Frank Stiles provided musical accompaniments.

Dr. Fox Main Speaker

Dr. Fox, as the main speaker, eulogised the various groups of students which death took from the various faculties and departments of the school. The list as given included those who died since January, 1933.

"Even in a small university, each year its noticeable toll from the academic circle of administration, faculties, alumni and students," Dr. Fox declared. "You will note that I include graduates in this group. As I have said on many occasions before, graduates—or, in the more affectionate Latin term, alumni—are, though living outside the college halls, just as much a part of the family circle as they were when they lived within those halls. By their Alma Mater they are always regarded as present, however great the distance that divides them from her physically. One of the penalties of the university's growth is that these grievous exactions of death become with the passing of time more numerous and hence increasingly striking and poignant. We who remain are indeed through the loss of our friends and colleagues, but we find some measure of consolation in our cherished memory of their noble characters and their unselfish lives. Our grief is assuaged when we pause to remind ourselves that the truly good in human life and thought and deed is never lost but continue for all time in some form. Indeed, it is the function of those of us who are left behind to help the good thus to continue. Our beloved friends began a task, and upon us falls the burden of carrying it on devotedly, until we in our turn are summoned to surrender it to our successors.

Represent Many Spheres

"In reviewing these names one cannot but remark the variety of spheres of activity that they represent. As a group they represent a typical cross section of our social life. Their fields of endeavor are emblematic of the contribution their university is making to the life of the nation. In them we can read in letters written large the real and vital mission of a university to any nation, for, contrary to an opinion that is all too common, a modern university touches not merely the academic phases of national life, but every phase. In a most mysterious and quiet way it permeates the whole fabric of our society.

Represent 3 Greatest Professions

"So many of those who have died belonged to three of the greatest professions—the Ministry, Teaching and Medicine. All of these are among the noblest of callings, and I know I shall not be understood as slighting the first two mentioned when for a moment I refer to the third, Medicine. I fear that this profession has not received from the world the measure of tribute that is its due. During the stress of the past five years the burden of care and duty that has been laid upon the physician and surgeon has been beyond human calculation. Always ready to give of their knowledge and skill, they have responded promptly to the countless calls that these trying times have made upon them. The vast majority have forgotten themselves in serving others and in so doing have in all too many instances concealed the fact that they themselves were in need of help and rest and comfort. Some in adhering to their vows to put service to their fellowmen above all else have brought themselves to the verge of poverty. Some have denied themselves the opportunity of further study rather than to seem to desert their home community in the time of great trouble. And I know that several of those to whose memories we pay homage today have passed from the host of the living because unselfishly they spent their health and strength before their time. It is the wish of every one of us that all due honor be paid to them. May their successors be animated by the same altruistic spirit. May their lives be spared, if God so wills, to long years of service amongst us."

PATIENTS IN PANIC AS BOILER EXPLODES

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COURT SANCTIONS MONEY TRANSFER

Goderich Branch Of Bank Of Montreal To Pay Mrs. B. Jackson's Funds Into Court

Officially washing its hands of the case, Bank of Montreal sought and was grnated permission in weekly high court here Saturday to pay into court the $3,425 which it holds in its Goderich branch to the credit of 21-year-old Betty Jackson. The application was made by Huron R. Davidson, acting for the bank, while Arthur LeBel, counsel for Mrs. Jackson; and S. G. Robertson, representing Miss Lucy Taylor, consented to the order. Costs of the bank, amounting to $45, are to be paid out of the money.

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Ridout Street Man Charged With Assault Following Police Raid

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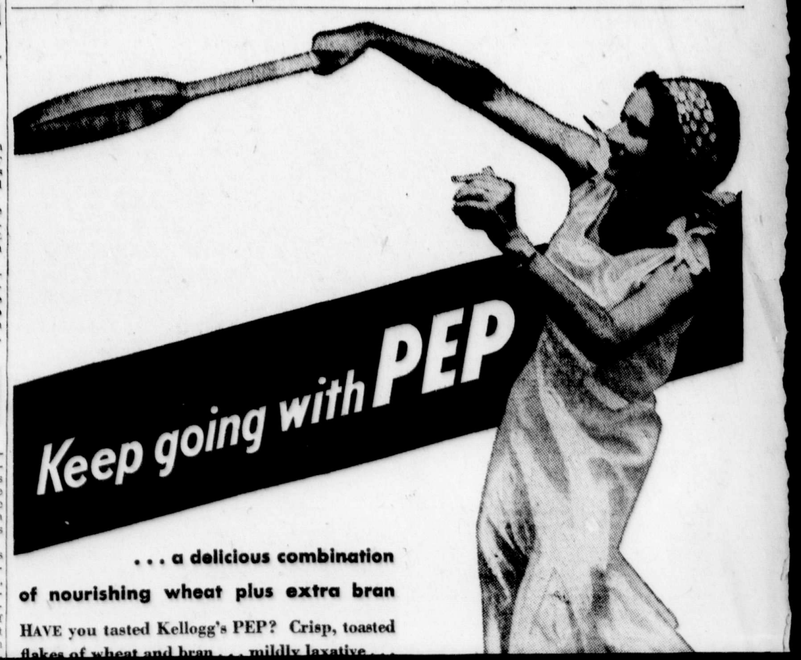
With the exception of the occupant of the house, the others are charged with being disorderly.

WIFE FAINTS IN COURT AS HUSBAND SENTENCED

Windsor, Ont., April 14. — Alex Schacht, 28, learned today that the law does not forget. He returned recently to Windsor after an absence of three years and was at once arrested on a warrant charging robbery with violence which had been issued before his departure. His young wife, attending the court hearing, fainted as her husband was sentenced to two years in Kingston penientiary.



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days call as follows:
Night Editor and Reporters.....Metcalf 985
Sports Editor.....Metcalf 2636
Western Ontario Editor.....Metcalf 3745
Composing Room.....Metcalf 1174
Mailing Room.....Metcalf 2697
Toronto Office: 74 King Street, E. Elgin 2095.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934

Slighting South Oxford

South Oxford electors who go to the polls today may well ask why they were not permitted to exercise the right earlier.

The seat was vacated nearly a year ago by the death of Mr. Cayley. Three other seats were vacated about the same time or later for various reasons—Restigouche-Madawaska, N. B., Yamaska, Que., and Mackenzie, Saskatchewan. By-elections in these three constituencies were held last October, on the same day. Why was South Oxford excluded? Mr. King asked that question at Ingersoll Saturday night.

The fact is that the Government wished to disenfranchise South Oxford for the remainder of the present Parliament and would have succeeded but for the Liberal party. As time went on and the Government made no move to fill the seat the Liberals took matters into their own hands. Mr. King asked two Liberal members of Parliament to file the necessary papers, thus compelling the Government to fix the date of the by-election within six months. Even then the Government delayed it until the greater part of the present session of Parliament had passed. No thanks will be due the Government if South Oxford is represented for the remainder of the session. The constituency should resent the treatment it has received and today it probably will.

Might Have Been Foreseen

The London Times, discussing the conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, says that at the Imperial Economic Conference it was not foreseen that Great Britain would embark upon a serious effort to restore her own agricultural industries. If so, this is a remarkable illustration of ignoring the obvious. When protection was revived in Great Britain, it was inevitable that the farmers of that country should claim a share in its benefits as well as the manufacturer. The revival of British agriculture has been a stock subject of discussion in the United Kingdom for many years. Its advocates dwelt upon the fact that enormous quantities of food were imported which might just as well have been produced at home. Some pleaded for tariff protection. Others said that too much land available for agriculture was given up to hunting. As to tariff protection, it was obvious that there would be a conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and of the Dominions. This was disclosed in inquiries made during the discussion over the Chamberlain proposals more than thirty years ago. Farmers who liked the prospect of protection against foreigners were not enthusiastic about preferences in favor of the Dominions. The Dominion imports, just like the foreign imports, came into competition with their own.

This is precisely the same as the attitude of the advocates of protection for manufacturing industry in Canada. They wanted protection against foreigners, and also against the manufacturers of Great Britain. Mr. Bennett took this ground very strongly. The Times says that the British farmer has the same right to be protected against Dominion competition as Dominion manufacturers have to be protected against British. "A prosperous agricultural population is at least as necessary for Great Britain as a prosperous textile or iron and steel industry is for Canada or Australia." It proceeds to say:

> What our correspondent urges is that, in her efforts to revive the agricultural industries, Great Britain should avoid the excessive and indiscriminate protection adopted by the principal industrial countries on the continent to the impoverishment of the agricultural countries and the ruin of world trade; that the Government should determine what foodstuffs and what quantities of them can be produced at home without too great an economic sacrifice, and what margin should be left to be supplied from the Dominions and from foreign countries.

In other words, if there are to be protective tariffs not only against the foreigner but against producers within the British Commonwealth of Nations, they must be moderate if Empire trade is to be encouraged. This is exactly where the Bennett policy fails. No one can claim with any semblance of reason that the Bennett tariffs against British imports are moderate. They have caused frequent complaints from manufacturers in Great Britain, and they have brought about a conflict between the Bennett Government and its own Tariff Board. The natural sequence is a demand from British farmers for more tariff protection against the Dominions, or modification of the quotas. If there is to be moderation it must be on both sides.

With the best that can be done, it is doubtful if the Canadian farmer will ever have as favorable a position in the British market as he had when Great Britain was under free trade. The best he can hope for is some advantage over the foreign producer, but in a smaller market. There was great rejoicing among extreme and fanatical protectionists in Canada when Great Britain abandoned free trade and they did all in their power to encourage the movement. Its influence on the whole is in-

gree of complexity. The plan, we are told, does not determine a minimum price but outlines a method by which minimum prices may be maintained. It is predicted that the committee will draw up a schedule which will provide for five to ten per cent. increase in the price of Manitoba No. 2 wheat, which is the world's standard. Other grades will be treated correspondingly. Regulation of wheat prices will involve control of the prices and production of flour. As the quantities of wheat for export and consumption must be restricted, a certain portion of the crop in several countries will be denatured—made unfit for human consumption—so as to reserve it for live stock. It will be feed, not food.

This is what the world has come to, through the attempt of nearly all countries to become self-sufficient and deny themselves the advantages of international co-operation. Canada as the greatest exporter of wheat must be the greatest sufferer. She is punished by almost world-wide application of an economic dogma which her own Government preaches and practices. It was summed up by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, when he said: "Our idea is that nothing shall be imported into Canada which can be grown or manufactured or otherwise produced in this country." Because many wheat-producing countries are acting on that idea and growing wheat at any cost, Canada is deprived of a large part of her export market, and is told that she must cut down her production of wheat, the crop which has created the prairie West and still sustains it. Even Great Britain has been infected by the self-containment craze, and is bonusing the growth of wheat by a fixed price of $1.30 a bushel. The Canadian Government is encouraging Britain to resort to her own soil for her own food by making it difficult for her to buy Canadian products. She can only buy these products by selling her own goods, against which Canada has erected high tariffs. The Ottawa Government is today actually fighting its own Tariff Board because the Board believes the Government is not keeping faith with Great Britain.

Canada produces the best wheat in all the world, and all the world has bought it through hundreds of agencies and channels. In future if the London agreement is sanctioned, four men will sit in London and decide where it will go and in what quantities and at what prices. They will replace the law of supply and demand. To this condition has Canada's basic industry been reduced by the international adoption of the economic creed to which the Canadian Government subscribes and which it has rivetted on this country, fettering it as never before.

Note and Comment

There is no longer any talk of blasting our way into the world markets. Canada has been hoist with her own petard.

President Roosevelt is said to be losing some of his authority over Congress. But there is no sign that he is losing his popularity in the country.

Prime Minister Bennett denouncing Premier Pattullo's usurpation of legislative powers is another case of the pot reproaching the kettle for its dark complexion.

At Ingersoll Mr. King pointed out that the South Oxford by-election would be held two days before budget day. He thought this was significant and it suggested that a stiffer dose of taxation is coming which would not be good campaign material.

The British steel industry has devised a five-year plan for complete re-organization, and will ask for a five-year extension. There is room for improvement. When Sir Henry Thornton was prepared to give large orders for steel, not made in Canada, he could find no one in this country representing British steel interests.

It is announced that the Canadian budget this week will make some revisions in the British-Canadian trade agreement. It should be revised out of all recognition, so as to save the fast-closing British market for Canadian farm products before it is too late. But that means that Canada must give Britain a square deal, which she is not getting now.

Hitlerites boast that unemployment has been reduced one-half under the present regime. It has been reduced only by putting two million men to work for the Government. In the meantime the export trade has fallen rapidly and a crisis in exchange has developed. Hatred in other countries of the cruelties of Hitler rule has vastly reduced the foreign demand for German goods.

Mussolini has decreed that every unmarried man in Italy must pay 50 per cent. of his income to the State. The law is a gross interference with personal liberty. A man who marries merely to escape taxation is not likely to be a good husband. Besides, the standard of living is falling so steadily Italy that many single men must have difficulty in keeping themselves. A new ukase has just slashed wages and salarie for the third time within two years. Prices and rents are also cut, but if there is to be any reduction in profits and dividends the despatches do not mention it.

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Possibly the Chowder Club members fail to realize that in wars more powder than chowder is dished out to the troops, who are often left in the soup.

* * *

What's the Use?

A cyclist in Melbourne, Australia, pedalled 43,993 miles in one year but is still in Melbourne.

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A Guelph magistrate expressed regret that he could not order a spanking for a couple of youthful burglars. They weren't pants burglars either.

* * *

Re-union in Washington

President Roosevelt had a wonderful time while away from Washington on a holiday and both houses of Congress had a wonderful time while he was gone. Now that they are both together again the public, perhaps, will have a bit of fun.

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The British Medical Journal reports the birth of a baby with a pig tail, which recalls the statement that every fifth child born into the world is Chinese.

* * *

Perfect Team-work

In Arkansas a farmer who was unable to purchase a mule hitched his two brothers to the plow and did the spring plowing. Apparently neither of them balked.

* * *

In Paris an 84-year-old veteran of three marriages and two wars married for the fourth time on Friday the thirteenth. It looks like an outstanding case of the triumph of hope over experience.

* * *

It Sounds Suspicious

Members of a treasure-hunting expedition report the discovery of $50,000,000 in buried gold. We hate to appear skeptical but it looks as though somebody should try the gold cure.

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Prisoners in Joliet penitentiary are to be housed in tents this summer again showing that stone walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage.

* * *

They Generally Are

A pitchfork duel between two district farmhands turned out to be rather pointless when aired in corut.

* * *

The mysterious disappearance of a horse complicated a court case here. Possibly it was scratched.

* * *

They're off!

* * *

E. J. P.

Current Opinion

TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP
(Sherbrooke Record)

Bobby Jones, the greatest golfer of all time, showed his good sportsmanship when his Atlantan neighbors decided to hold the first big golf tournament of the spring season. All the golfers, pro and gentlemen, on their way up north from down South, were invited to join in a week's golf at Bobby's home town, where he presently practises law and often gets into the winner's column with persuasively soft, drawling accents of the true Georgian. Though Bobby Jones did not do so well, and the prizes went to lesser lights, the Atlantan was the life of the party. Here is a man who won every crown in the golfing world, preserved his amateurism to the end, then retired gracefully so that he might not stand in the way of the up and coming.

BERMUDA'S CHARM
(Ottawa Journal)

Commercialists in Bermuda who annually ask the island legislature to permit automobiles, with the idea that there will be "money in it" for the islanders (meaning a few selfish persons) are warned against it by Sinclair Lewis, the novelist, in his usual piquant language. He pictures main streets "strewn with hot dog stands, empty cigarette cartons, and beer bottles" and "buses full of shrieking tourists waving beer bottles at you as they roar through the dust?"

Lovers of Bermuda will applaud him. Bermuda is a paradise for thousands of people because it is "different," because its lanes winding charmingly are safe for hikers, because it is a delightful relief from monoxide gas, because its quietness is unbroken save for the caroling of birds and the dull roar of breakers on coral reefs; because it is "old fashioned."

When Bermuda is unable to offer these longed-for joys in a world distraught by commercialism at its worst, Bermuda will have lost its principal charm.

DIFFICULT TO CONDONE
(Regina Leader-Post)

The London, Ont., Adverstiser, a thoughtful newspaper, sees no value in arguments sometimes heard that war is a vitalizing thing, that we are apt to become a slothful race without it, that there is a needed excitement about the thing for humanity.

If any persons want war for purposes of excitement or for drilling a new vitality into the race, it might be suggested that the fighting be left solely to them. War furnishes excitement, it is true, for those who want that kind of excitement, but there is no helpfulness of any sort in a situation that leave long lines of dead and broken bodies and of multitudes of widows and orphans.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LONDON LIFE CO.
(Niagara Falls Review)

Congratulations to the London Life Insurance Company which has rounded out sixty years of successful life in Canada, and celebrated it by a coast-to coast radio program, including Edward Johnson, the famous Canadian tenor, which was a high spot in air entertainment.

THE TIME MUDDLE
(Kitchener Record)

The daylight saving muddle is again on the threshold. If the powers that be took this thing in hand and passed a law to have fast time in vogue for the two midsummer months from coast to coast there wouldn't be the annual confusion.

As long as the setting of dates for daylight saving is left to individual municipalities, the time confusion with its consequent inconvenience will continue. Isn't it about time that we had some semblance of uniformity in this important question?

night for the rally of District Encampment No. 8 which was held in the I. O. O. F. lodgerooms, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. The visitors were present from Watford, Kerrwood, Mount Brydges, Kitchener Brantford and London. The rally was held by Harmony Encampment No. 3 of this city, and proved to be one of the best gatherings that has ever been staged by the Order in this district.

The degree teams from Kitchener and Brantford were present. The Kitchener team exemplified the Patriarchal and Royal Purple degrees while the Brantford team exemplified the Golden Rule Degree.

Following the business meeting Saturday night a banquet was held at which short addresses were delivered by several of the outstanding visitors.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of R. G. Legg, chairman; A. Chapman, J. Sugerman, W. T. Wheeler, Percy Pawley and W. A. McRoberts.

The gathering was one of the most interesting and instructive held by the local Encampment. The visiting degree teams complimented for their work.

Among the outstanding members present were Roy Sloat, G. J. W., of Brantford, a member of the Grand Encampment of Ontario; R. E. Waltham of Kerrwood, P. G. P. and a grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge; August Kutoba, of Kitchener, P. G. P., who took an active part in the degree work; W. Leonard, D. D. G. I. of District No. 18; Howard "McLean, D. D. G. P. of Kerrwood, of District No. 8, and several others.

On the arrival of the visitors on Saturday afternoon, a luncheon was held in a downtown restaurant.

LIGHTER EXPLODES, SETS BED ON FIRE

Maple Street Man Unhurt In Unusual Mishap—Firemen Extinguish Cellar Blaze

When the cigarette lighter he was filling is said by firemen to have exploded Sunday afternoon, A. Jackson of 92 Maple street, escaped injury but a resulting fire did considerable damage to a mattress and some bed sheets. The blaze was extinguished by firemen from King street station before it gained headway to either parts of the house.

Firemen say that Mr. Jackson was sitting on the dege of the bed pouring fluid into his lighter when some overflowed. When he tried the lighter it ignited and a small explosion resulted, Mr. Jackson jumped to safety and in less than a minute the bed clothing was on fire.

On Saturday afternoon firemen had another run to Maple street where smoke was issuing from the basement of No. 146 Maple street. An examination revealed that some live coals had dropped from the grate to the ashpit clean-out below, and had ignited some cardboard. The small fire was extinguished before damage resulted.

Identify Bodies Found In Hotel

Murder And Suicide Suspected—Couple Friends For Seven Years

Associated Press Despatch

Philadelphia, April 14 — The man and woman found dead in a river front hotel today were identified as Paul Benson 36, of Camden, N.J., and Pauline Skiba 28, of Philadelphia.

Police said they learned the couple had been friends for seven years. Police also said they believe that Benson killed the woman and then shot himself.

Confronted by fictitious registration, police had difficulty in identifying the bodies, whose expensive clothing and jewelry afforded sharp contrast to the dingy hotel room in which they were found shot to death.

Letters to Editor

THE HISTORY HOWLERS

To the Editor of The Advertiser—Your story of howlers written by local collegiate institute students seems to call for comment. These lapses are often amusing but never creditable and the recurrent crops of them in history proves that there is serious blame somewhere.

Newspaper reports of the addresses at the recent O.E.A., meeting, supported by teachers who heard them, give the impression that the outstanding point of the President's address was his vigorous criticism of the Education Department's treatment of history. He quoted its prescription that the aims of the teacher of history should be to arouse interest in the subject, to give an intelligent grasp of civics, to create a love for high ideals of conduct and to teach the sequences of causes and effects. Then he read the last entrance examination paper on history set by the Education Department to show that instead of promoting these aims it actually defeated them in merely exacting memory cramming of very many barren facts.

The Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Education was on the platform and heard the applause of the criticism. In his own speech he defended his temporary holding of two or three portfolios and said that he intrusted the direction of educational affairs to what was practically a commission of three teachers. These facts will help the public to place the blame which must rest with the pupils, the teachers, the Minister, or the commission. The O.E.A. president evidently places a good deal of it at headquarters.

A HISTORY TEACHER.

DR. SERWOOD FOX IS CHIEF SPEAKER

Tribute Paid To Memory Of 28 Formerly Connected With University

In respectful memory of 28 men and women who at some time before their death were connected with the University of Western Ontario, students, faculties and administration staff Sunday afternoon gathered in Convocation Hal to listen to a Memorial address given by President W. Sherwood Fox and to participate in the first annual service of this kind at Western.

As the light filtered through the stained-glass windows of Convocation Hall, the large congregation stood in silence while the strains of Chopin's Funeral March were played. With bowed heads present students thought of the reference made by Dr. Fox that it would be their duty to carry on the tasks which, taken up, had been removed from the hands of past students and graduates by the intervention of death.

Memory Honored

Those men and women whom Western, as a maternal guiding light, yesterday mourned, are as follows:

Elmer Armstrong, Arthur Barber, Dr. C. W. Brown, '06, Dr. B. F. Butler, Dr. J. A. Campbell, '12, Dr. R. M. Charlton, '06, H. J. Childs, Margaret Crawford, '26, Sir Arthur Currie, '24, Dr. L. H. Douglass, '5, Dr. W. S. Downham, '12, Dr. D. B. Fraser, '28, Archie D. Graham, Dr. R. M. Gubbins, '92, Rev. S. P. Irwin, '98, Dr. N T. Johnson, '02, Dr. K. M. Lindsay, '28, Dr. A. B. Macallum, Dr. J. E. Mason, '14, Georgina Munroe, Dr. W. J. Nesbitt, '12, Sarah Paterson, John Pringle, Frances Steer, '26, Jean Stewart, '33, Dr. W. J. Taylor, '10, Dr. C. E. Tran, '12, Rev. Geo. Vrooman, '19.

The lessons for the service were taken from Ecclesiastes, XLIV 1-15 and Hebrews XI, 13-16 and 32-40, and were read by Prof. J. A. Spenceley, of the Department of English, who also conducted the remaining service part of the program. Frank Stiles provided musical accompaniments.

Dr. Fox Main Speaker

Dr. Fox, as the main speaker, eulogised the various groups of students which death took from the various faculties and departments of the school. The list as given included those who died since January, 1933.

"Even in a small university, each year its noticeable toll from the academic circle of administration, faculties, alumni and students," Dr. Fox declared. "You will note that I include graduates in this group. As I have said on many occasions before, graduates—or, in the more affectionate Latin term, alumni—are, though living outside the college halls, just as much a part of the family circle as they were when they lived within those halls. By their Alma Mater they are always regarded as present, however great the distance that divides them from her physically. One of the penalties of the university's growth is that these grievous exactions of death become with the passing of time more numerous and hence increasingly striking and poignant. We who remain are indeed through the loss of our friends and colleagues, but we find some measure of consolation in our cherished memory of their noble characters and their unselfish lives. Our grief is assuaged when we pause to remind ourselves that the truly good in human life and thought and deed is never lost but continue for all time in some form. Indeed, it is the function of those of us who are left behind to help the good thus to continue. Our beloved friends began a task, and upon us falls the burden of carrying it on devotedly, until we in our turn are summoned to surrender it to our successors.

Represent Many Spheres

"In reviewing these names one cannot but remark the variety of spheres of activity that they represent. As a group they represent a typical cross section of our social life. Their fields of endeavor are emblematic of the contribution their university is making to the life of the nation. In them we can read in letters written large the real and vital mission of a university to any nation, for, contrary to an opinion that is all too common, a modern university touches not merely the academic phases of national life, but every phase. In a most mysterious and quiet way it permeates the whole fabric of our society.

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"So many of those who have died belonged to three of the greatest professions—the Ministry, Teaching and Medicine. All of these are among the noblest of callings, and I know I shall not be understood as slighting the first two mentioned when for a moment I refer to the third, Medicine. I fear that this profession has not received from the world the measure of tribute that is its due. During the stress of the past five years the burden of care and duty that has been laid upon the physician and surgeon has been beyond human calculation. Always ready to give of their knowledge and skill, they have responded promptly to the countless calls that these trying times have made upon them. The vast majority have forgotten themselves in serving others and in so doing have in all too many instances concealed the fact that they themselves were in need of help and rest and comfort. Some in adhering to their vows to put service to their fellowmen above all else have brought themselves to the verge of poverty. Some have denied themselves the opportunity of further study rather than to seem to desert their home community in the time of great trouble. And I know that several of those to whose memories we pay homage today have passed from the host of the living because unselfishly they spent their health and strength before their time. It is the wish of every one of us that all due honor be paid to them. May their successors be animated by the same altruistic spirit. May their lives be spared, if God so wills, to long years of service amongst us."

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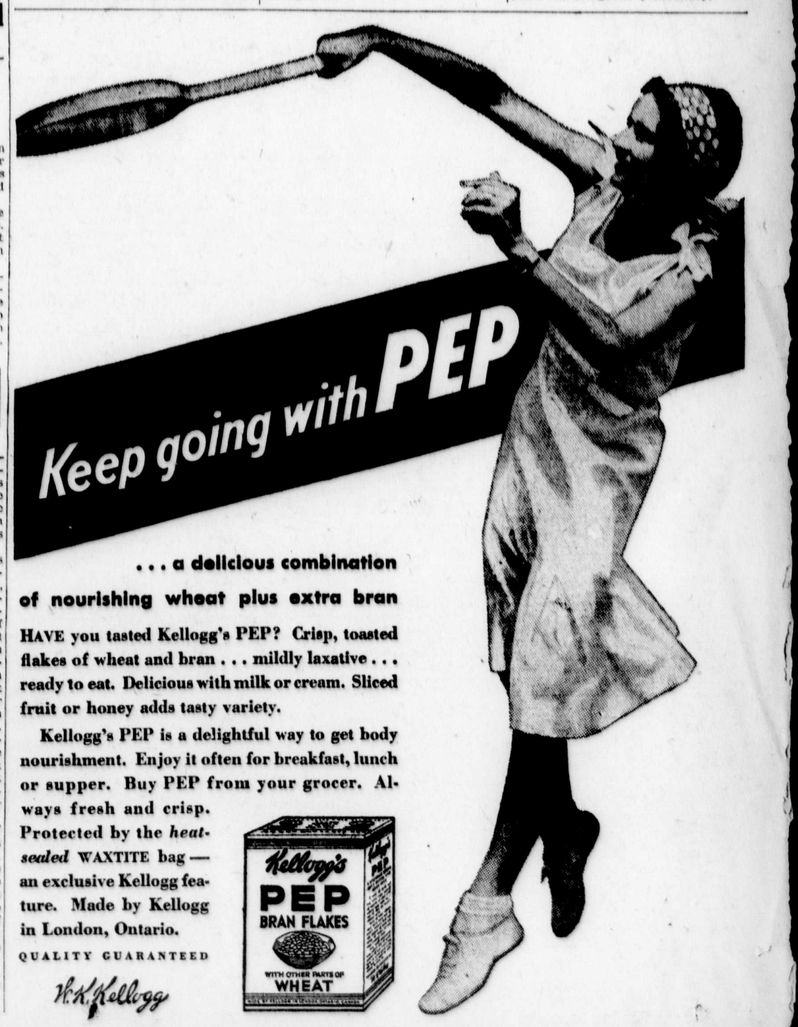

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THE WEATHER
CLOUDY AND COOL
SOME SNOWFLURRIES

London Morning Advertiser

NEWS OF THE DAY,
ACCURATE AND COMPLETE,
IN CITY AND WESTERN ONTARIO

71ST YEAR. NO. 26559 | LONDON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934 | —SIXTEEN PAGES | THREE CENTS.

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MR. KING URGES SOUTH OXFORD TO DEFEND PARLIAMENTARY RIGHTS

Federal Liberal Leader Speaks To Crowded Election Meetings At Norwich and Tillsonburg

Says Cabinet Is Usurping Power At Expense Of Constitutional Liberties—Real Danger Of Dictatorship Menaces Canada—Gov't Should Go To Country This Fall If Defeated In S. Oxford

OTTAWA PACTS CLOSING MARKETS TO FARMERS; VAST SUMS SQUANDERED IN RELIEF EXPENDITURES

Wonders What Influence Kept Tobacco Report Unpublished So Long—Vigorous Speeches Made By M. F. Hepburn, M.P., Hon. J. C. Elliott, M.P., And A. S. Rennie, Liberal Candidate

The choice for Canada today is between dictatorship and democracy through Parliamentary Government, declared Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, in addresses before two large meetings yesterday in the interest of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford federal by-election on Monday next. Already, said Mr. King, Parliament under the domination of a Tory majority has transferred most of its powers to the Governor-in-Council, which usually means the Cabinet but today means Mr. Bennett.

"I wonder if you realize to what extent your Parliamentary institutions have been shot to pieces in this country. Today we are in the middle of a world social revolution and the problem before us is where is it going to end."

Large Meetings

The afternoon meeting was at Norwich where far more than could be accommodated sought admission to the hall. At Tillsonburg at night another thousand people heard Mr. King and accorded him a spontaneous and prolonged ovation.

Mr. King uttered a clarion call for a national unemployment policy. The $110,000,000 dollars of federal expenditures in the last four years have not touched the fundamentals while all this money was being spent the government was promoting its policy of scarcity through trade and wheat production restrictions. The home market is being destroyed along with the purchasing power of the people.

Must Go To Country

Mr. King declared that the Bennett government in the event of a defeat in South Oxford could not afford to carry on the government of the country past next fall. The last four by-elections have demonstrated, he said, that it entirely lacks the confidence of the people.

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At Norwich Mr. King was introduced by Hon. J. C. Elliott, K. C., M. P. Other speakers were Mr. Rennie and Mitchell Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader. Mr. Rennie and Mr. Hepburn also spoke at Tillsonburg.

By Staff Reporter

Tillsonburg, April 11—A world social revolution, which because of its extent is without parallel in history, is going on today. It will test in Canada the principle of Parliamentary government, declared Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, Liberal leader, here tonight before a cheering throng in Tillsonburg town hall. Every inch of space in the auditorium, along the aisles, behind the stage, at the windows and every nook and corner was crowded as 800 people saw and heard Mr. King. Downstairs in the council chamber another 200 people heard the addresses relayed by loud speaker, and scores more gathered outside where there were more loud speakers.

Ready for Change

The Liberal party welcomes and is prepared to sponsor the changes which have become necessary in the world social and economic order, said the leader.

Changes of equal importance with the crusades, the Renaissance, the American revolution and the industrial revolution. "Today we have something which resembles them all but which instead of confining itself to one country takes in the world. We are in a world revolution.

"For my part I welcome those changes with all my heart. Not all of them. But I welcome that which will bring a more equitable distribution of wealth. I welcome the change to bring social justice. I welcome the change to bring much to many instead of most to a privileged few. I am glad to live in an age in which it is possible to bring these things about.

Needs Direction

"These changes will lead to terrible results in some parts of the world and must go farther than we expect in others. It will sweep right over us, this great onward movement of social change; it will sweep away the lives and homes of the people as well if not properly directed," he said.

Only by being true to the great principles of government which have guided British history can Canada escape chaos, he said.

"There is nothing in the world today comparable to British institutions, freedom from dictatorship and faith in the common sense of the common people. Let us hold to these institutions. Let us direct these great forces through the halls of parliament. Let us bring into parliament men of courage who will say, 'You, Mr. Banker, must give up your special rights and let the people have more credit!' Who will say that it is time for manufacturers to cease to take exorbitant profits and give instead fair wages to labor. But the place to say and do those things is in parliament," he said.

Other speakers tonight were Mr. Rennie and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader.

Mr. King was given a rousing greeting as he rose. He said he came here to discuss with the people of South Oxford the problems that confront Canadians as "a fellow citizen of this Dominion."

Confidence Gone

The Liberal victories in the past four federal by-elections, he declared, "showed clearly that the people do not want the present government to continue in office.

"By electing Mr. Rennie next Monday you will be serving notice to this government that it is time it got out," Mr. King asserted, amid a burst of applause.

Mr. King said he hoped to show that the voice of the people had very little part in the present government. The public will was being thwarted on every hand; its representatives were being given no chance to express the people's will; and democracy was in peril in this Dominion.

"What appreciation has been shown to this riding of South Oxford by the Bennett administration?" Mr. King asked. "It had the opportunity of showing that appreciation at the time the Redistribution Bill was brought down and what did he do? It has wiped the constituency of South Oxford off the map altogether.

"I tell you that if Mackenzie King had been at the head of the government when the Redistribution Bill came up, South Oxford would not



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BENNETT FAVORS EARLY REVISION OF B.N.A. ACT FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION

But Does Not Intend To Make Start At It Until After Election

EULER SUGGESTS NEW COMMISSION

Former Minister Would Study Co-Ordination Of Social Legislation Under Central Authority

Canadian Press Despatch

Ottawa, April 11.—Premier R. B. Bennett favors early revision of the British North America Act, Canada's written constitution, to permit the Dominion to take wider control of social legislation, he told the House of Commons today. But he intimated he didnot intend to make a start in that direction until after the next election.

Euler Suggests Commission

Interrupting a leisurely debate on the government unemployment relief bill, Hon. W. D. Euler, former Liberal minister of national revenue, threw out a suggestion for a commission to study co-ordination of social legislation under a central authority. He proposed unemployment insurance, old age pensions, health insurance, workmen's compensation, widows' allowances and poor relief under Dominion administration.

Would Necessitate Revision

A social legislation set-up on the Euler plan would necessitate revision of the British North America Act, noted the Prime Minister, because the provinces at confederation were given this jurisdiction.

"There is not the slightest doubt

S. HURON PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION APRIL 16

Goderich, Ont., April 11.—Progressives of South Huron have called a convention for Monday, April 16, at Hensall, when it is expected that W. G. Medd, of Exter, Progressive member in the last legislature, will again be chosen. The Progressive Association declares its willingness, in a published advertisement to appear in the newspapers of the constituency this week, to co-operate with "all those opposed to the Henry administration."

'KIDNAPPING' HOAX CLARKSON ADMITS

Toronto Youth Found At Byron Not Abducted Father Tells Police

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 11.—Police tonight abandoned their investigation of a story by Curzon, Trinity College student, that he had been kidnapped and taken to London, after the youth's father, F. C. Clarkson, told them the story was a hoax.

Police said Mr. Clarkson told them his son was suffering from overwrought nerves, induced by worry over examinations and that he believed he had invented the story after driving to London himself and realizing he must explain his absense from homb.

Young Clarkson, 18, appeared about

Dust Storms Blot Out Sun

Associated Press Despatch

Lincoln, Neb., April 11.—Dust whipped from dry prairies by a northern gale made today a black Wednesday in a large mid-western area. Clouds of dirt and sand enveloped much of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Iowa, threatening damage to winter wheat and in one locality driving highway travelers back to town. The sun was blotted out in many districts.

MISS LAPOINTE ASSERTS BENNETT FOUR YEARS LATE

Startling Works Program That Should Have Begun When He Took Office

PRE-ELECTION BAIT

Provincial Officers Also Address Enthusiastic Twentieth Century Club Rally Here

Liberalism's greatest task today is the accomplishment of economic liberty for the people of Canada, Miss Odette Lapointe, of Quebec, president of the women's section of the Federation of Twentieth Century Clubs of Canada told an enthusiastic and overcrowded meeting in Hyman Hall last night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local Twentieth Century Clubs.

The talented young speaker, who is the daughter of the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, was accompanied to London by Miss Leila O'Connell, of Brockville, secretary of the Women's section of the Ontario Twentieth Century Clubs, Mr. H. A. MacDougall, of Woodstock, president of the Men's section of the Federation of Twentieth Century Clubs of Canada, and Mr. Donald Begg, of St. Thomas, president of the Men's section, of the Twentieth Century Clubs of Ontario. Mayer Lerner, of London, provincial vice-president, acted as chairman.

Bennett Four Years Late

"Conservative leadership has not done one thing to bring about economic liberty in Canada," said Miss Lapointe, pointing to the past four years.

"Mr. Bennett did nothing for the unemployed through most of his term of office. Now in the last minute he comes forward with a program of work that should have been started four years ago. If it had been done then, men with money might have followed the government's example. Canada's workingmen might have had work, and better spending power." She placed the recent government program in the category of pre-election bait.

"Young people of Canada have all the instruments necessary for a change of order, in their hands," said Miss Lapointe, continuing. She said they could move Canada's wheat to export markets, they could open Canada's factories, they could once more guarantee Canada's workingmen work, and money with which to buy the things they need, for themselves and for their families. And they had the power in their hands with which to obtain capable government for the country, if they would but think for themselves, and decided for themselves.

Aim to Interest Young Voters

"Young men and young women should take an active interest in the affairs of their country" she said. "It was to make this possible, and to en-

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"NUPTIAL INSURANCE" INAUGURATED IN ITALY

Rome, April 11.—State insurance applying to all marriages was in force today in Italy. When couples wed, the priest gives than a "nuptial policy," issued by the National Institute of Insurance. Half the capital paid in is returned on the birth of the sixth child.

It is mixed insurance and is paid

Fire-Fighting Apparatus At Hunt Mill Inadequate Is Inquest Jury Verdict

Find Also That Fire Inspection Not Properly Carried Out

FIRE DEPARTMENT'S WORK COMMENDED

Long List Of Witnesses Testify At Resumed Inquest Last Night

A coroner's jury, sitting at the King street police station until after 1 o'clock this morning, returned a verdict that District Chief Stanley Scruby of the London Fire Department came to his death in the fire at the Hunt Mill on March 3 as the result of burns and suffocation sustained while in the performance of his duty as a fireman.

The jury added two riders to the verdict. "We are of the opinion that the inspection for fire preventative purposes was not adequate, and that the mill fire equipment was not in proper condition."

Praise Firemen

The jury's verdict was also to the effect that the members wished to commend the action of the London Fire Department, particularly Lieut. Robert Barnes whose presence of mind was responsible for saving his comrades' lives.

The jury had reference to the actions of Lieut. Barnes who leaped from a window, clutched the top rung of the aerial ladder and as he did so noticed some of his comrades hanging to the window sills of upper floors. He shouted to the men on the ground to spread the life nets for them to jump into. From the ground it was almost impossible to see the men on the window sills owing to the dense clouds of smoke that were issuing from the upper story windows.

8 Witnesses Called

Eight witnesses were called by Crown Attorney A. M. Judd, K.C., last night, while five others testified at the opening session a week ago. Last night's sitting commenced at 8 o'clock and the jury did not reach a verdict until 1.15 o'clock this morning.

The highlights of last night's evidence were provided by members of the London Fire Department who were in the burning mill when their two comrades lost their lives. They told of trying to reach safety through blinding smoke and of jumping from the sixth floor through a smoke screen to the life nets below. One told of leaping from a window to catch the top rung of the aerial ladder, while others told of crawling on their hands and knees through smoke filled floors of the building.

Architect Describes Plans

J. N. Watt, architect of this city, told the jury the original plans of the building were drawn-up in March, 1917 by the firm of Watt and Blackwell. He said the north section of the building had two fire doors on each floor. He said the building was of re-inforced concrete skeleton with exterior panels of brick with large wood frames and sashes. "When the building was nearly completed we were requested to send a set of blue prints to the Department of Labor," he said. As far as I know these were approved by the Department.

The first fire at the Hunt Mill occurred on December 30, 1924. Mr. Watt stated that on the fifth floor there was no fire door at the stairway and the only opening would be through the elevator providing the elevator was at that floor. On the plans, the floors were of modern construction and the only concrete sections were over the boiler-room and the vault.

Witness said he was not associated with the reconstruction of the mill after the 1924 fire.

Steel-Sashed Windows

Examination of Mr. Watt continued with reference to the "ventilator

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FROST CAUSES CLOSING OF ST. GEORGE'S CUT-OFF

Brantford, April 11 — Provincial highway No. 5, from Paris to Claplison's Corners, was today reported closed off as impassible owing to

Actor Dead



SIR GERALD DU MAURIER
English actor, who died in London yesterday, aged 61.

L. & P. S. PLANS BIG IMPROVEMENT

Include Construction Of $100,000 Drawbridge And A New Dock

CONFERENCE HELD

Commission Also Discusses With Village Council Adequate Protection Of Bathers

Ambitious plans which suggest the construction of a new $100,000 draw bridge, the building of a new dock, and the further establishment of coal interests at Port Stanley, were tentatively discussed and mapped last night at the port, at a joint meeting of the L. & P. S. commission and the Port Stanley Village Council.

Building of a lift bridge to replace the present stationary structure spanning Kettle Creek near the railway station, was stressed as the key project for which the commission and council would strive. Instead of repairs to the structure now standing, for which the provincial government has already signified its willingness to share in the cost, attention will now be directed towards obtaining an entirely new bridge.

Will Help Western Ontario

Should the plan succeed, Mayor George A. Wenige stated last night he believed the project would have a direct bearing on Western Ontario. Construction of the bridge, the mayor believed, would be followed by the building of a new dock; greater facilities for lake vessels would be created, and further inducement held out for oil and coal concerns to use the port as their base and shipping centre.

To Protect Bathers

Apart from building plans advanced with a view to placing Port Stanley "on the map" as a live lake port, the joint meeting decided upon measures of protection for swimmers this summer. Authorization was given the proposal to place life preservers at every 300 feet along the lake front. Additional plans for the employment this summer of life guards and the placing of lifeboats at strategic points along the waterfront were also mooted and held over for further consideration.

Get-Together Meeting

The London commissioners were banquetted at the Orion Hotel last night by the village council. From

A.W. CUTTEN CITED OVER GRAIN SALES

Former Guelph Man Charged With Concealing And Falsifying Records

SECRETARY WALLACE ACTS AFTER STUDY

If Charges Prove True Markets Will Be Barred To Wealthy Operator

Associated Press Despatch

Washington, April 11—Arthur W. Cutten, a native of Guelph, Ont., was charged today by United States Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace with failure to file reports of short sales and making false reports to the grain futures administration to manipulate grain prices.

The Secretary cited the Chicago grain trader to appear on May 14 for a hearing at Chicago. Seth. Thomas, soliciter for the Department of Agriculture, said if the charges were substantiated an order would be issued directing all contract markets to refuse trading privileges to Cutten.

The citation said Cutten "conspired and colluded" with firms and persons on the Chicago Board of Trade "to conceal his trading and position in the market" an to so "make inaccurate, incorrect and false reports of his position in the market."

Big Dealings

During 1930 and 1931, the complaint declared, Cutten sold wheat futures in excess of 100,000,000 bushels. It is said that during 1930 he sold wheat futures short in excess of 37,000,000 bushels and in 1931 was short in excess of 56,000,000 bushels.

He had "an open position in the market on 552 trading days during the years 1930 and 1931 and he was short of these days" and during the period covered by these operations "the price of wheat futures on the board of trade declined from $1.34⅜ per bushel for the July future on Jan. 2, 1930, to 56¼ cents per bushel for the July future on Dec. 31, 1931, a decline of more than 78 cents per bushel.

The citation said that Cutten, in order to cover up his transactions "caused and procured various grain firms and persons by and through whom his trades on the Board of Trade were made, to keep false records and to make false reports to the grain futures administration.

Concealed Trades?

"Respondent caused said persons and firms to split and divide his account into several sections and to carry the same under various names and symbols and by this means concealed and covered up his trades," it added.

During the two years Cutten was declared to have "attempted to manipulate the price of grain" by means of false reports and false records kept by those handling his "dummy" accounts.

Wallace said at his weekly press conference Cutten was the man "who had articles in a weekly magazine of large circulation," arguing for unrestricted markets and complaining about regulations imposed by the Government.

He added that Cutten was "one of the great supporters of the law of supply and demand" and had "viewed with alarm the operations of the agricultural adjustment administration."

Cutten left Guelph when he was 20 and acted as a trader and bookkeeper for a grain firm for two more decades before he went into business for himself in 1904. Rarely does he verify, deny or embellish the stories of his coups in the wheat pit which float about Chicago. But in 1925 he paid the biggest income tax of any individual in the district—$540.00.

Cutten is now 64.

READY TO ADMIT RUSSIA TO LEAGUE

Ground Prepared At Geneva By Little Entente And Soviet Delegates

Associated Press Cable

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"What appreciation has been shown to this riding of South Oxford by the Bennett administration?" Mr. King asked. "It had the opportunity of showing that appreciation at the time the Redistribution Bill was brought down and what did he do? It has wiped the constituency of South Oxford off the map altogether.

"I tell you that if Mackenzie King had been at the head of the government when the Redistribution Bill came up, South Oxford would not have been wiped out," the speaker asserted.

Answering the question, "Why isn't South Oxford represented at this session?" Mr. King said that there was a feeling in some persons that they would rather have someone boss them than think for themselves. It was the trend toward dictatorship. The people of South Oxford now had the opportunity of saying what they thought about such a system.

A Hard-Won Privilege

"It is important that our parliaments be kept representative because we are getting farther and farther away from that ideal. It was that right of representation of the people that the pioneers and leaders of the past fought for in this country," Mr. King continued.

Turning to Mr. Bennett's pre-election promises, the Liberal chieftain declared that the two main ones on which he secured election were that he would give work, not the dole, and that he would provide markets for Canadian products. He had

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Would Necessitate Revision

A social legislation set-up on the Euler plan would necessitate revision of the British North America Act, noted the Prime Minister, because the provinces at confederation were given this jurisdiction.

"There is not the slightest doubt in the world," continued the Prime Minister, while members discarded their newspapers and sat upright in their seats, "that unless there is a rearrangement of the powers of parliament and the legislatures of the provinces, in the very nature of things, the problem cannot be dealt with."

Says Commission Unnecessary

A commission to study co-ordination of social legislation was unnecessary, the Prime Minister said. The Government already had all the information it needed. "If I have the jurisdiction I need nothing further in the way of information. I say that very frankly because we have spent enormous efforts and considerable time and patience to see that information is available.

"All I can usefully say at this time is that I hold a very strong opinion as to the necessity of an early revision of the provisions of the B. N. A. Act. . . . I need not go further except to say that we recognize the difficulty and any steps we may take

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The Weather

FORECASTS:

Lower Lake Region: Fresh to strong northwest winds; partly cloudy and cool with snowflurries.

Meterological Office, Toronto, April 14.

Minimum and maximum temperatures.

Dawson	2	36	London	30	38
Aklavik	—34	4	Toronto	32	44
Vancouver	40	66	Montreal	42	54
Calgary	24	58	St. John	32	60
Regina	29	49	Halifax	38	48
Winnipeg	28	44	Char'town	32	50

(—Below zero)

Synopsis. A disturbance is developing off the Virginia coast, and pressure continues low over Ontario, with high pressure over the greater part of the west portion of the continent. Rain and snow has fallen in Ontario and showers have occurred in western Quebec, but elsewhere in the Dominion the weather has been fair. It has been milder in the far west.

Georgian Bay: Fresh north and northwest winds: partly cloudy and cool with local snowflurries.

Lake Superior: Fresh northerly winds; fair with stationary or a little higher temperature.

Western provinces: Fair and mild.

Sun rises 5.48 a.m.; sets 7.07p.m.

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WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS DIE

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'KIDNAPPING' HOAX CLARKSON ADMITS

Toronto Youth Found At Byron Not Abducted Father Tells Police

Canadian Press Despatch

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Former Guelph Man Charged With Concealing And Falsifying Records

SECRETARY WALLACE ACTS AFTER STUDY

If Charges Prove True Markets Will Be Barred To Wealthy Operator

Associated Press Despatch

Washington, April 11—Arthur W. Cutten, a native of Guelph, Ont., was charged today by United States Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace with failure to file reports of short sales and making false reports to the grain futures administration to manipulate grain prices.

The Secretary cited the Chicago grain trader to appear on May 14 for a hearing at Chicago. Seth. Thomas, solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, said if the charges were substantiated an order would be issued directing all contract markets to refuse trading privileges to Cutten.

The citation said Cutten "conspired and colluded" with firms and persons on the Chicago Board of Trade "to conceal his trading and position in the market" an to so "make inaccurate, incorrect and false reports of his position in the market."

Big Dealings

During 1930 and 1931, the complaint declared, Cutten sold wheat futures in excess of 100,000,000 bushels. It is said that during 1930 he sold wheat futures short in excess of 37,000,000 bushels and in 1931 was short in excess of 36,000,000 bushels.

He had "an open position in the market on 582 trading days during the years 1930 and 1931 and he was short of these days" and during the period covered by these operations "the price of wheat futures on the board of trade declined from $1.34⅝ per bushel for the July future on Jan. 2, 1930, to 56¼ cents per bushel for the July future on Dec. 31, 1931, a decline of more than 78 cents per bushel.

The citation said that Cutten, in order to cover up his transactions "caused and procured various grain firms and persons by and through whom his trades on the Board of Trade were made, to keep false records and to make false reports to the grain futures administration.

Concealed Trades?

"Respondent caused said persons and firms to split and divide his account into several sections and to carry the same under various names and symbols and by this means concealed and covered up his trades," it added.

During the two years Cutten was declared to have "attempted to manipulate the price of grain" by means of false reports and false records kept by those handling his "dummy" accounts.

Wallace said at his weekly press conference Cutten was the man "who had articles in a weekly magazine of large circulation," arguing for unrestricted markets and complaining about regulations imposed by the Government.

He added that Cutten was "one of the great supporters of the law of supply and demand" and had "viewed with alarm the operations of the agricultural ajustment administration."

Cutten left Guelph when he was 20 and acted as a trader and bookkeeper for a grain firm for two more decades before he went into business for himself in 1904. Rarely does he verify, deny or embellish the stories of his coups in the wheat pit which float about Chicago. But in 1925 he paid the biggest income tax of any individual in the district—$540,00.

Cutten is now 64.

READY TO ADMIT RUSSIA TO LEAGUE

Ground Prepared At Geneva By Little Entente And Soviet Delegates

Associated Press Cable

Geneva, April 11.—The ground was reported prepared today for the admission of Russia to the League of Nations.

Nicholas Titulescu of Rumania conmerred at length with Dr. Eduoard Benes, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, and Boris Stein of Russia concerning the recognition of the Soviets by the Little Entente and during the discussions they took up the entire Russian problem, it was understood.

The impression in league circles tonight was that Russia is waiting for an invitation to join the league and hopes that additional countries will extend recognition. It was regarded likely that the Soviets will not make a decision until such recognition is forthcoming.

CONVICT VIRGIL BROWN

El Reno, Okla., April 11—A jury tonight convicted Virgil Brown, Shawnee Great War veteran, of the murder last October 17 of his secret bride, the former Mrs. Marie Elmsley of Windsor, Ont., and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

Mr. Bennett To Be First Speaker In Debate at Brownsville Tonight But Premier Does Not Know It Yet

Special to the Advertiser

(By Staff Reporter)

Tillsonburg, April 11.—Premier Bennett is going to be the first speaker in a debate Thursday night but he does not know it yet. It will take place at Brownsville though Mr. Bennett will be in Ottawa.

Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., Ontario Liberal leader, who is taking an active part in the South Oxford federal by-election, announced the plan tonight The Tories have made much ado about Mr. Bennett's appeal to South Oxford electors which is to be broadcast Thursday from eight to eight forty-five.

"We want everybody to hear the Premier," says Mr. Hepburn, "so we have arranged to have a radio platform at Brownsville tomorrow night. The chairman will say a few words and then he will introduce Mr. Bennett who will speak for forty-five minutes. But the meeting won't be over then. Mr. R. J. Deachman and myself are then going to take Mr. Mennett's arguments and expose them. It will be some show." The Liberals have arranged the rally in Brownsville in support of A. S. Rennie.

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TO DEFEND PARLIAMENTARY RIGHTS

Federal Liberal Leader Speaks To Crowded Election Meetings At Norwich and Tillsonburg

Says Cabinet Is Usurping Power At Expense Of Constitutional Liberties—Real Danger Of Dictatorship Menaces Canada—Gov't Should Go To Country This Fall If Defeated In S. Oxford

OTTAWA PACTS CLOSING MARKETS TO FARMERS; VAST SUMS SQUANDERED IN RELIEF EXPENDITURES

Wonders What Influence Kept Tobacco Report Unpublished So Long—Vigorous Speeches Made By M. F. Hepburn, M.P., Hon. J. C. Elliott, M.P., And A. S. Rennie, Liberal Candidate

By Staff Reporter

Tillsonburg, April 11—A world social revolution, which because of its extent is without parallel in history, is going on today. It will test in Canada the principle of Parliamentary government, declared Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, Liberal leader, here tonight before a cheering throng in Tillsonburg town hall. Every inch of space in the auditorium, along the aisles, behind the stage, at the windows and every nook and corner was crowded as 800 people saw and heard Mr. King. Downstairs in the council chamber another 200 people heard the addresses relayed by loud speaker, and scores more gathered outside where there were more loud speakers.

The choice for Canada today is between dictatorship and democracy through Parliamentary Government, declared Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, in addresses before two large meetings yesterday in the interest of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford federal by-election on Monday next. Already, said Mr. King, Parliament under the domination of a Tory majority has transferred most of its powers to the Governor-in-Council, which usually means the Cabinet but today means Mr. Bennett.

"I wonder if you realize to what extent your Parliamentary institutions have been shot to pieces in this country. Today we are in the middle of a world social revolution and the problem before us is where is it going to end."

Large Meetings

The afternoon meeting was at Norwich where far more than could be accommodated sought admission to the hall. At Tillsonburg at night another thousand people heard Mr. King and accorded him a spontaneous and prolonged ovation.

Mr. King uttered a clarion call for a national unemployment policy. The $110,000,000 dollars of federal expenditures in the last four years have not touched the fundamentals while all this money was being spent the government was promoting its policy of scarcity through trade and wheat production restrictions. The home market is being destroyed along with the purchasing power of the people.

Must Go To Country

Mr. King declared that the Bennett government in the event of a defeat in South Oxford could not afford to carry on the government of the country past next fall. The last four by-elections have demonstrated, he said, that it entirely lacks the confidence of the people.

At Tillsonburg Mr. King dealt at length with the Sutherland tobacco report and declared that the government was "humbugging" the farmers again.

At Norwich Mr. King was introduced by Hon. J. C. Elliott, K. C., M. P. Other speakers were Mr. Rennie and Mitchell Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader. Mr. Rennie and Mr. Hepburn also spoke at Tillsonburg.

"One country takes in the world. We are in a world revolution.

"For my part I welcome those changes with all my heart. Not all of them. But I welcome that which will bring a more equitable distribution of wealth. I welcome the change to bring social justice. I welcome the change to bring much to many instead of most to a privileged few. I am glad to live in an age in which it is possible to bring these things about.

Needs Direction

"These changes will lead to terrible results in some parts of the world and must go farther than we expect in others. It will sweep right over us. this great onward movement of social change; it will sweep away the lives and homes of the people as well if not properly directed," he said.

Only by being true to the great principles of government which have guided British history can Canada escape chaos, he said.

"There is nothing in the world today comparable to British institutions, freedom from dictatorship and faith in the common sense of the common people. Let us hold to these institutions. Let us direct these great forces through the halls of parliament. Let us bring into parliament men of courage who will say, 'You, Mr. Banker, must give up your special rights and let the people have more credit!' Who will say that it is time for manufacturers to cease to take exorbitant profits and give instead fair wages to labor. But the place to say and do those things is in parliament," he said.

Other speakers tonight were Mr. Rennie and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader.

Mr. King was given a rousing greeting as he rose. He said he came here to discuss with the people of South Oxford the problems that confront Canadians as "a fellow citizen of this Dominion."

Confidence Gone

The Liberal victories in the past four federal by-elections, he declared, "showed clearly that the people do not want the present government to continue in office.

"By electing Mr. Rennie next Monday you will be serving notice to this government that it is time it got out," Mr. King asserted, amid a burst of applause.

Mr. King said he hopel to show that the voice of the people had very little part in the present government. The public will was being thwarted on every hand; its representatives were being given no chance to express the people's will; and democracy was in peril in this Dominion.

"What appreciation has been shown to this riding of South Oxford by the Bennett administration?" Mr. King asked. "It had the opportunity of showing that appreciation at the time the Redistribution Bill was brought down and what did he do? It has wiped the constituency of South Oxford off the map altogether.

"I tell you that if Mackenzie King had been at the head of the government when the Redistribution Bill came up, South Oxford would not have been wiped out," the speaker asserted.

Answering the question, "Why isn't South Oxford represented at this session?" Mr. King said that there was a feeling in some persons that they would rather have someone boss them than think for themselves. It was the trend toward dictatorship. The people of South Oxford now had the opportunity of saying what they thought about such a system.

A Hard-Won Privilege

"It is important that our parliaments be kept representative because we are getting farther and farther away from that ideal. It was that right of representation of the people that the pioneers and leaders of the past fought for in this country," Mr. King continued.

Turning to Mr. Bennett's pre-election promises, the Liberal chieftain declared that the two main ones on which he secured election were that he would give work, not the dole, and that he would provide markets for Canadian products. He had

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RT. HON. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING

BENNETT FAVORS EARLY REVISION OF B.N.A. ACT FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION

But Does Not Intend To Make Start At It Until After Election

EULER SUGGESTS NEW COMMISSION

Former Minister Would Study Co-Ordination Of Social Legislation Under Central Authority

Canadian Press Despatch

Ottawa, April 11.—Premier R. B. Bennett favors early revision of the British North America Act, Canada's written constitution, to permit the Dominion to take wider control of social legislation, he told the House of Commons today. But he intimated he didnot intend to make a start in that direction until after the next election.

Euler Suggests Commission

Interrupting a leisurely debate on the government unemployment relief bill, Hon. W. D. Euler, former Liberal minister of national revenue, threw out a suggestion for a commission to study co-ordination of social legislation under a central authority. He proposed unemployment insurance, old age pensions, health insurance, workmen's compensation, widows' allowances and poor relief under Dominion administration.

Would Necessitate Revision

A social legislation set-up on the Euler plan would necessitate revision of the British North America Act, noted the Prime Minister, because the provinces at confederation were given this jurisdiction.

"There is not the slightest doubt in the world," continued the Prime Minister, while members discarded their newspapers and sat upright in their seats, "that unless there is a rearrangement of the powers of parliament and the legislatures of the provinces, in the very nature of things, the problem cannot be dealt with."

Says Commission Unnecessary

A commission to study co-ordination of social legislation was unnecessary, the Prime Minister said. The Government already had all the information it needed. "If I have the jurisdiction I need nothing further in the way of information. I say that very frankly because we have spent enormous efforts and considerable time and patience to see that information is available.

"All I can usefully say at this time is that I hold a very strong opinion as to the necessity of an early revision of the provisions of the B. N. A. Act. . . . I need not go further except to say that we recognize the difficulty and any steps we may take

Continued on Page 2

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Dust Storms Blot Out Sun

Associated Press Despatch

Lincoln, Neb., April 11.—Dust whipped from dry prairies by a northern gale made today a black Wednesday in a large mid-western area. Clouds of dirt and sand enveloped much of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Iowa, threatening damage to winter wheat and in one locality driving highway travelers back to town. The sun was blotted out in many districts.

MISS LAPOINTE ASSERTS BENNETT FOUR YEARS LATE

Startling Works Program That Should Have Begun When He Took Office

PRE-ELECTION BAIT

Provincial Officers Also Address Enthusiastic Twentieth Century Club Rally Here

Liberalism's greatest task today is the accomplishment of economic liberty for the people of Canada, Miss Odette Lapointe, of Quebec, president of the Women's section of the Federation of Twentieth Century Clubs of Canada told an enthusiastic and overcrowded meeting in Hyman Hall last night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local Twentieth Century Clubs.

The talented young speaker, who is the daughter of the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, was accompanied to London by Miss Patricia O'Connell, of Brockville, secretary of the Women's section of the Ontario Twentieth Century Clubs, Mr. H. A. MacDougall, of Woodstock, president of the Men's section of the Federation of Twentieth Century Clubs of Canada, and Mr. Donald Begg, of St. Thomas, president of the Men's section, of the Twentieth Century Clubs of Ontario. Mayer Lerner, of London, provincial vice-president, acted as chairman.

Bennett Four Years Late

"Conservative leadership has not done one thing to bring about economic liberty in Canada," said Miss Lapointe, pointing to the past four years.

"Mr. Bennett did nothing for the unemployed through most of his term of office. Now in the last minute he comes forward with a program of work that should have been started four years ago. If it had been done then, men with money might have followed the government's example. Canada's workingmen might have had work, and better spending power." She placed the recent government program in the category of pre-election bait.

"Young people of Canada have all the instruments necessary for a change of order, in their hands," said Miss Lapointe, continuing. She said they could move Canada's wheat to export markets, they could open Canada's factories, they could once more guarantee Canada's workingmen work, and money with which to buy the things they need, for themselves and for their families. And they had the power in their hands with which to obtain capable government for the country, if they would but think for themselves, and decided for themselves.

Aim to Interest Young Voters

"Young men and young women should take an active interest in the affairs of their country" she said. "It was to make this possible, and to en-

Continued on Page 2

"NUPTIAL INSURANCE" INAUGURATED IN ITALY

Rome, April 11.—State insurance applying to all marriages was in force today in Italy. When couples wed the priest gives than a "nuptial policy," issued by the National Institute of Insurance. Half the capital paid in is returned on the birth of the sixth child.

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Associated Press Despatch

Washington, April 11—Arthur W. Cutten, a native of Guelph, Ont., was charged today by United States Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace with failure to file reports of short sales and making false reports to the grain futures administration to manipulate grain prices.

The Secretary cited the Chicago grain trader to appear on May 14 for a hearing at Chicago. Seth. Thomas, soliciter for the Department of Agriculture, said if the charges were substantiated an order would be issued directing all contract markets to refuse trading privileges to Cutten.

The citation said Cutten "conspired and colluded" with firms and persons on the Chicago Board of Trade "to conceal his trading and position in the market" an to so "make inaccurate, incorrect and false reports of his position in the market."

Big Dealings

During 1930 and 1931, the complaint declared, Cutten sold wheat futures in excess of 100,000,000 bushels. It is said that during 1930 he sold wheat futures short in excess of 37,000,000 bushels and in 1931 was short in excess of 56,000,000 bushels.

He had "an open position in the market on 482 trading days during the years 1930 and 1931 and he was short of these days" and during the period covered by these operations "the price of wheat futures on the board of trade declined from $1.34⅝ per bushel for the July future on Jan. 2, 1930, to 56¼ cents per bushel for the July future on Dec. 31, 1931, a decline of more than 78 cents per bushel.

The citation said that Cutten, in order to cover up his transactions "caused and procured various grain firms and persons by and through whom his trades on the Board of Trade were made, to keep false records and to make false reports to the grain futures administration.

Concealed Trades?

"Respondent caused said persons and firms to split and divide his account into several sections and to carry the same under various names and symbols and by this means concealed and covered up his trades," it added.

During the two years Cutten was declared to have "attempted to manipulate the price of grain" by means of false reports and false records kept by those handling his "dummy" accounts.

Wallace said at his weekly press conference Cutten was the man "who had articles in a weekly magazine of large circulation," arguing for unrestricted markets and complaining about regulations imposed by the Government.

He added that Cutten was "one of the great supporters of the law of supply and demand" and had "viewed with alarm the operations of the agricultural ajustment administration."

Cutten left Guelph when he was 20 and acted as a trader and bookkeeper for a grain firm for two more decades before he went into business for himself in 1904. Rarely does he verify, deny or embellish the stories of his coups in the wheat pit which float about Chicago. But in 1925 he paid the biggest income tax of any individual in the district—$540,00.

Cutten is now 64.

READY TO ADMIT RUSSIA TO LEAGUE

Ground Prepared At Geneva By Little Entente And Soviet Delegates

Associated Press Cable

Geneva, April 11.—The ground was reported prepared today for the admission of Russia to the League of Nations.

Nicholas Titulescu of Rumania conmerred at length with Dr. Eduoard Benes, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, and Boris Stein of Russia concerning the recognition of the Soviets by the Little Entente and during the discussions they took up the entire Russian problem, it was understood.

The impression in league circles tonight was that Russia is waiting for an invitation to join the league and hopes that additional countries will extend recognition. It was regarded likely that the Soviets will not make a decision until such recognition is forthcoming.

CONVICT VIRGIL BROWN

El Reno, Okla., April 11—A jury tonight convicted Virgil Brown, Shawnee Great War veteran, of the murder last October 17 of his secret bride, the former Mrs. Marie Elmsley of Windsor, Ont., and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

Mr. Bennett To Be First Speaker In Debate at Brownsville Tonight But Premier Does Not Know It Yet

Special to the Advertiser

(By Staff Reporter)

Tillsonburg, April 11.—Premier Bennett is going to be the first speaker in a debate Thursday night but he does not know it yet. It will take place at Brownsville though Mr. Bennett will be in Ottawa.

Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., Ontario Liberal leader, who is taking an active part in the South Oxford federal by-election, announced the plan tonight The Tories have made much ado about Mr. Bennett's appeal to South Oxford electors which is to be broadcast Thursday from eight to eight forty-five.

"We want everybody to hear the Premier," says Mr. Hepburn, "so we have arranged to have a radio platform at Brownsville tomorrow night. The chairman will say a few words and then he will introduce Mr. Bennett who will speak for forty-five minutes. But the meeting won't be over then. Mr. R. J. Deachman and myself are then going to take Mr. Mennett's arguments and expose them. It will be some show." The Liberals have arranged the rally in Brownsville in support of A. S. Rennie.

The Weather

FORECASTS:

Lower Lake Region; Fresh to strong northwest winds; partly cloudy and cool with snowflurries.

Meterological Office, Toronto, April 14.

Minimum and maximum temperatures.

Dawson	2	56	London ...	30	38
Aklavik ..	—24	4	Toronto ..	32	44
Vancouver .	40	66	Montreal ..	42	54
Calgary	24	58	St. John ..	32	60
Regina	29	49	Halifax ..	28	48
Winnipeg ..	28	44	Char'town	32	50

(—Below zero)

Synopsis. A disturbance is developing off the Virginia coast, and pressure continues low over Ontario, with high pressure over the greater part of the west portion of the continent. Rain and snow has fallen in Ontario and showers have occurred in western Quebec, but elsewhere in the Dominion the weather has been fair. It has been milder in the far west.

Georgian Bay: Fresh north and northwest winds; partly cloudy and cool with local snowflurries.

Lake Superior: Fresh northerly winds; fair with stationary or a little higher temperature.

Western provinces: Fair and mild.

Sun rises 5.48 a.m.; sets 7.07p.m.

Ready for Change

The Liberal party welcomes and is prepared to sponsor the changes which have become necessary in the world social and economic order, said the leader.

Changes of equal importance with the crusades, the Renaissance, the American revolution and the industrial revolution. "Today we have something which resembles them all but which instead of confining itself to

REPEAT REPETITION

2 of/de 2

D30096

Fire-Fighting Apparatus At Hunt Mill Inadequate

Continued from Page 1

type" windows in the building. He said they were of the steel-sash type which he thought would be harder to make an escape through than the ordinary wooden type.

T. C. McBride, city building inspector was the next witness. He said the permit for reconstruction was taken out an June 24, 1927 and the contract was given to Joseph Creighton, local contractor. He explained he did not personally keep in touch with the work but that duty was carried out by two assistants.

"The city engineer stated that the Hunt Milling Co. were going to have expert engineers on the job and we would not have to bother much in the check-up on the reconstruction job," said Mr. McBride. "The building was to be reconstructed along similar lines as prior to the fire. Unless there is anything found to be wrong the inspectors do not make a report, other than leave a memo of the date of the visit."

Would Not Investigate

"Would you not investigate if it had been reported fire doors were blocked or the mill part moved from the south to the north of the building?" asked Mr. Judd.

"Not particularly as it didn't make any difference in the construction of the building," he replied.

"Did you ever receive any report from these expert engineers?"

"No."

"Have you any report of any of the changes made in the reconstruction in 1927?"

"No."

"Do you know the names of these expert engineers?" "No."

"What does the examination by your assistants call for?"

"Structural construction."

"Were you informed by your assistants that the reconstruction plans did not correspond with the original plans as approved by the Department of Labor?" "Did your inspectors not notice that? notice that?"

No Report from Assistants

Witness then admitted there was no report from his assistants whether or not the building came within the city bylaw. He also said he had never inspected the mill.

"Is there co-operation between your department and the fire chief?"

"Yes," replied witness.

"What is the bylaw regarding fire escapes?"

"They must be placed when ordered by either the fire chief or building inspector."

"Was this ever suggested for the mill?"

"No."

Mr. McBride then explained that the closing of a fire-door is often a "betterment" to a building, but to open a fire door a permit must be secured.

"Did you ever consider, as building inspector, that fire escapes should be placed on the building?"

Work of Fire Inspectors

"That is the work of the fire inspectors. I do not go around unless the fire chief tells me about it. It is then a case for a joint decision. It did not occurr to me and no suggestion was ever made to me by the fire chief," concluded witness.

Chief Charles Scott of the London Fire Department was called to the stand at this point. He stated the fire in 1924 started in the south section of the building known as the mill end with a total loss to the building. He said he was never consulted regarding any changes of the mill end being moved from the south to the north when the building was reconstructed. "I had the late District Chief Scruby and District Chief Haylock of No. 2 station inspect the mill so they would be familiar with the building, because I knew they would be the first to reach the scene if fire broke out again."

Chief Scott stated that from records of Scruby and Haylock, dated November 17, 1932, the fire door on the sixth floor was dragging; the one on the fifth should be fixed; shavings should be cleaned from the fifth floor and the furnace room was ordered to be cleaned.

"We often discussed how we would fight another fire in the mill and that is how it was fought on March 3," he continued.

Hears Some Are Trapped

"When I arrived on the sixth floor the smoke was pretty thick, but not enough to stop the firemen from working. The firemen had used a hose line but when I arrived there the hose was on the floor with the water line turned off. We were confident the fire was under control and George Smithson asked it it would be better to let out some of the smoke. As I stepped to the fire door I noticed a little smoke coming from the "endless elevator" so I started for the fifth floor. I asked a mill hand to take me to the fire door on the fifth floor and he told me I would have to go down to the fourth floor. As I was on the stairway, two firemen rushed past me and yelled that some of the boys were trapped in the smoke on the sixth floor and they were going for gas and smoke helmets. I then ordered a water line for the fifth floor to stop any fire which might trap the men on the top floor," stated Chief Scott.

Chief Scott then told the jury of he and firemen fighting the fire on the fourth floor until they had to make their escape down an aerial ladder. "When I reached the ground I was told two of the men had been trapped," he said.

Closed Fire Doors No Hinderance

"The aerial ladders would not reach the sixth floor but only would reach the sills of the fifth floor windows," he continued. "As far as my opinion goes the closing of the fire doors was not a hindrance to the department and a closed wall is always better for a building in case of fire.

"I think the fire was conveyed from one floor to another in the conveyers of grain in the wooden boxes, which would cause light explosions when flames hit the gasses.

"I would like to say there can be no reflection on the fire department, either as to inspections or as to how they fought the flames. I was proud of the men."

All Equipment Out

"How about the equipment on the London Department?" asked Coroner Dr. Wilson.

"We had every available piece of apparatus on the scene and with the exception of longer aerial ladders, the equipment was sufficient. It is the first time they have ever been found too short and I do not think we need longer ladders. The water pressure was sufficient that night."

Was First on Scene

Alfred Leesan, a city fireman, still walking with a cane, from injuries received at the fire, a member of the late District Scruby's Company, said he was one of the first firemen on the scene. He told of seeing a little white smoke from a window on the sixth floor, and of receiving orders from Chief Scruby to take up a hand extinguisher while the others brought up a hose line. "The fire was in the ceiling at the north-west corner on the sixth floor," he said. "There did not appear to be any danger at that time.

This Blaze Was Checked

"This blaze was checked but then one of the chutes, near the ceiling, appeared to be ablaze. The smoke then became very thick and other firemen started to cough from the gasses. We couldn't see a thing. I said to Chief Scruby, "Come on Chief, we're trapped." He said, "all right." We started and I fell down the stairway and Chief Scruby fell on top of me.

After the fall to the fifth floor we found the smoke and gas first as bad as on the sixth. We started for the windows and I thought Chief Scruley was right behind me. When I found he was not there at the window with me I figured he had taken the fire door on the fifth floor.

Everything Went Black

"The aerial ladder was at the fifth floor and along with other firemen I went down the ladder. I went back into the building and as I was on the stairs at the fourth floor everything went black and I was carried out. I suffered a fractured hip and pelvis."

"Could you have followed the hose line from the sixth floor when the smoke filled the room?" asked Mr. Judd.

"No," he replied. "It was lying over bags and machinery."

Black Smoke Obscures View

Reginald Walters of No. 4 fire station said he could recognize the different firemen when he first entered the mill. "A few minutes later black smoke filled the sixth floor and I could not see anything. I crawled on my hands and kneese towards a window and I broke a pane and crawled out to the sill. I was almost overcome by the smoke. I looked down and saw Lieut. Barnes hanging on the second top rung of the aerial ladder. He saw me standing on the sill and he shouted below for a life net. I then heard the crowd shouting for me to jump so I leaped and landed in the net.

Lieut. Hartop At Window

"As I got to the window I felt a man's leg. I spoke to him and it was Lieut Hartop. He said to me "we cannot get out."

"He seemed to be trying to get out of the building but I could not see him. I knew it was Lieut. Hartop by his voice.

Crowls on Hands and Knees

"When I first reached the sixth floor the fire was pretty well out" said Fireman Norman Wight, the next witness. "When the thick smoke came into the storey I told Chief Scruley we had better go. He said he knew the way, and went ahead on hands and knees to the fire door We could not see each other. I did not see Lieut. Hartop.

I finally reached a window where I heard Lieut. Hartop. He appeared to be leaning out the transom. I got out of the window and I heard Lieut. Hartop calling for help.

"It was hard to see the life-net on the ground because of the smoke pouring from the windows. Somebody hollered to jump. I looked around, saw no person near me, so I leaped for the net."

Leaps for Ladder

Lieut. Robert Barnes of No. 1 Company said he heard Fireman Smithson shout, "We're trapped," when the smoke got so thick he could not see where he was going. "I went to the fourth floor where the smoke was thicker. I broke a window and got to the sill. I saw the aerial ladder and jumped and caught the top rung as it swung past the window. I looked up, saw other men on the upper windows and shouted to those below to get a life-net," he said.

Supervised Reconstruction

Joseph Albert Beechie, vice-president and general manager of the Hunt mill was the last witness called. He said he had seen the original set of plans. "I had charge of the reconstruction of the mill and secured the permit for the building," he said. "I did not tae any plans to the building inspector. The engineers were of the William and J. G. Gray Co., of Toronto, and I believe the boss of the job was Angus Kennedy. Mr. Creighton only had to do with the floors."

Not Submitted to Dept.

Mr. Beechie admitted the plans for the reconstruction, including tae closing of the fire walls, had not been submitted to the Dept. of Labor or the building inspector. He said the charges were made when they were found necessary for the operation of the business. He said it would only have cost $10 or $15 to open the fire door on the fifth floor. "I would have been glad of a suggestion to do so," he said.

Believed Door Working

In continuing he said he was of the opinion the fire door on the fifth floor was in working order.

"We were never asked to put the water stand pipes in operation," he continued "we had two chemical fire extinguishers with regulation water pails, etc. We were commended for the way they were kept."

"By whom"?

"Our Insurance agent."

"Did you ever make any uncomplimentary remarks to the fire department officials who went to the mill to make inspections?"

"Never."

"That is all, thank you."

Opened Last Week

The inquest opened in the city police station a week ago when five witnesses were examined by Crown Attorney Albert M. Judd, K.C. They were Dr. Gordon Jepson who performed the post mortem and who declared the firemen died from carbon-monoxide gas and suffocation, and received their burns after they were either dead or unconscious; Harry

London Community Concert Association

WILL PRESENT

LAWRENCE TIBBETT

as one of the artists on its series next season by popular demand.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS CLOSE MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 16TH.

Membership—$5.50 (tax included)
Students—$2.20 (tax included)

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BACON—Swift's Back Bacon Cellophane wrapped 1 lb. package 25c

FANCY BISCUITS —Shortcake Chocolate, Peanut, Arrowroots, Creams, etc., 20c

Critically Hurt In Truck Mishap

Special to The Advertiser

Woodstock, April 11.—Marie Pearson, aged 9, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pearson, East Zorra, is in Woodstock General Hospital in a critical condition, suffering from internal injuries caused when the wheel of a loaded milk truck passed over her body.

The girl had been in the habit of riding to school in the truck with Charles Leiford. This morning Leiford stopped for Marie, but started to go on without her. He felt one wheel pass over a bump and heard a shriek. Stopping, he found the girl on the road. Tonight her condition was reported critical.

BENNETT FAVORS EARLY REVISION OF B.N.A. ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

toward the solution of the difficulty will be taken in such a way as not to strain the existing mechanism."

Have Necessary Information

A few minutes later the Prime Minister returned to the subject to repeat that the Government had all the information it needed to assume control of social legislation. "But we have not yet approached the problem of amending the B. N. A. Act. That is in the offing and I suppose that in the course of human events and when an indulgent and grateful electorate have honored us with their support, we may be able to make such changes as may be necessary."

The House devoted the half day to discussion of the unemployment relief bill without progress made. For the most part, Liberals inquired into the guarantees given industrial firms under the bill last year, particularly those to the Algoma Steel Corporation in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Sydney, N. S. The guarantees were defended warmly by Government supporters as being necessary to reopen the plants and provide work in the two cities.

MISS LAPOINTE ASSERTS BENNETT

Continued from Page 1

courage it that the Twentieth Century Clubs were formed. Politics is a difficult science, and it takes a great deal of study Though the Twentieth Century Clubs try to help elect members of the Liberal party, this is not the primary purpose of their being. The main purpose is to create sound public opinion, and to give expression to this opinion at our national conventions."

Miss Lapoite said that apart from criticizing politicians for the present mess Canada is in, young Canadians would blame themselves for allowing the politicians now in power to run the country.

Visiting Officers Speak

Each of the three visiting officers of the Twentieth Century Clubs also spoke. Mr. MacDougall, who preceded Miss Lapointe, gave a splendid address in which he stressed the fact that the association of Twentieth Century Clubs was started by the young people, financed by the young people, and was not a minor organization in a political machine.

"There is a newer organization—the young Conservative Association, in the field of young organizations. But we are afraid it is only an election organization. Its convention at Toronto recently was called by a cabinet minister—the Hon. Leopold Macauley I'm afraid they haven't the financial independence the Twentieth Century Clubs have. In reality the Young Conservative Association is only a minor cog in the Tory machine."

Young Conservatives Warned

He quoted from a Toronto morning conservative paper in which a report of the flaying criticism administered to the Young Conservative Association at the Newmarket "school" last summer was carried. He specially stressed the quotations setting forth that the Conservative politicians laid down the law that the Young Conservative Association were under no circumstances to interfere with "long constituted and capable authority."

"Our Twentieth Century Clubs are not along those lines. Our first aim is to foster and guide the political education of the young people of Canada; the second aim is to get young people acquainted with one another; in other words to meet social needs; the third aim is to co-operate with our senior Liberal leaders and to secure election of Liberal members to the House of Commons.

Challenge Is Refused

"We issued a challenge to the Young Conservative Association to debate," said Mr. MacDougall. "The subject was: "Resolved that Canada would make more rapid progress with Liberal policies than through Conservative policies," he said. They refused flatly. Then we suggested a debate, and asked them to pick out a single issue, for instance the tariff question, and again it was refused. They asked if a subject like the Empire Preference would be suitable, and we agreed it would be. But even that was then refused.

"Now we are getting ready to send them another invitation to debate provincial issues. If that too is refused we will know for certain that they are only a minor cog in a Tory election machine."

Have Helped Clubs in East

Miss O'Connell in a brief talk said that the Twentieth Century Clubs in the east had much for which to thank the clubs in this part of Ontario. "The basis on which you formed your clubs has been of great assistance to us in organizing ours in the East," she said.

She said youth should be made to realize its tremendous responsibility of citizenship. The Twentieth Century Clubs were doing a great deal to achieve this. "Many valuable ideas are lost because young people are afraid to come forward and give expression to them," she said. "Don't be afraid," she said.

Donald Begg, who was the first speaker said he had been reported as disagreeing with Premier Henry who said that the governments should be run the same as farms or businesses.

Did Not Disagree

"I didn't disagree. In fact I agreed heartily," he said. "What I said was that Mr. Henry should run his government that way, instead of increasing the debt. You can't keep on increasing debt on a farm or a business or a government, day after day, and not run into bankruptcy." He said Mr. Henry was claiming a surplus of $470,000 when in reality Ontario's debt had increased $38,000,000. He closed with a strong plea to

L. & P. S. PLANS BIG IMPROVEMENT

Continued from Page 1

that "get-together" meeting is expected to arise shortly a general conference of the councils of London, St. Thomas, and Port Stanley, and the Elgin County council. It is proposed to have the meeting in London. At it will be definitely shaped, the course to be followed in connection with the plans discussed last night.

Government to Share Cost

Speaking of the bridge project, the mayor said, "The government has already promised to share in the cost of repairing the Kettle Creek bridge to the extent of $25,000. "We all might as well spend a little more and get a new structure, repairs alone won't do."

Supplying of lifeguard and boat protection to swimmers, regarded as a certainty, arises, the mayor said, from concern evidenced following last year's triple drowning tragedy. He believed proper facilities for providing the bather with protection would encourage swimming at the port.

Pioneer Feminist Is 80 Years Old

Took Up Public Life After Family Of Seven Grew Up

Canadian Press Despatch

Montreal, April. — Mrs. John Scott, pioneer feminist and the "grand little old Lady of Quebec" has entered upon her 80th year and is still going strong. Just a week before her recent birthday she addressed two meetings in one day. In her up-to-date apartment she lives as independently and capably as a modern bachelor girl. She has not forgotten the art of cooking either, for her Scotch scones and marmalade are a treat.

The name of Isabella Scott will go down in history as one of the leaders who began the women's suffrage movement in the province of Quebec. During election campaigns she was a popular speaker.

Mrs. Scott delights in recalling the story of her Scottish father and mother and 12 brothers and sisters, of whom she was the oldest, travelling from Glasgow in 1874 and settling in Scotstown, Quebec. In this country she met a young Scotsman who strangely enough had been born within four miles of Glasgow, and eventually married him. Seven little Canadians were born to them and in those days "I had no time then for questions of suffrage," said Mrs. Scott with a twinkle in her eye as she unfolded her story to an interviewer.

"My husband was Mayor of Scotstown, chairman of the school board, ruling elder in the church, telegraph operating station agent and the keeper of a general store, and in our spare time we attended the weekly prayer meeting and the meeting of the Christian Endeavor."

Mrs. Scott and her family came to Montreal in 1905 and as time went on and her children became less dependent on her she gradually became interested in public life.

SAVINGS

3½%

Paid or Compounded Half-Yearly

DEBENTURES

4½%

For One, Two, Three or Four Years

4¾%

For Five Years

Current Shows

CAPITOL THEATRE ATTRACTS CROWDS

Warner Bros. "Wonder Bar" Is Really Wonderful Musical Spectacle

To write a "rave" review of "Wonder Bar," the sensational new Warner Brothers, musical now in its second half week at the Capitol Theatre, would involve simple flips of the typewriter keys. It is easy to get excited over something that's worth getting excited about, and "Wonder Bar" is just such a motion picture.

The cast is headed by Al Jolson, and includes Kay Francis, Dolores del Rio, Ricardo Cortez, Dick Powell, Hal LeRoy, Ruth Donnelly, Guy Kibbee, Hugh Herbert, Fifi D'Orsay, Henry Kolker, Mia Ichioka, Pat Wing, Clay Clement and many others whose names are known wherever bright lights flicker and gay throngs pay big prices for seats. The proof of the show, so they say, is in the cast and the "Wonder Bar" aggregation of famous players guarantees the quality. Add to this the fact that Warner Brothers aimed to make the picture one of the most lavish to every come out of Hollywood, the fact that Busby Berkeley arranged the dances, and the fact that the piece surpasses the past triumphs of the same producers in the musical film field—and this includes "Footlight Parade," "Gold Diggers of 1933," "42nd Street," and others, and you have the reasons why this picture is proving popular in London. The dancing chorus of 400 of Hollywood's prettiest might be listed as an additional reason. The popular songs, such as the title number "Wonder Bar," the Del Rio Tango and a half a dozen more, are other reasons.

All in all "Wonder Bar" is an unusually lavish musical picture, is sure-fire entertainment, and will chase care away from any evening. Film fans in London are advised to try it. Western thrill novelties, a news reel, and a cartoon comedy, "Popeye the Sailor" complete the excellent bill.

THRILLS, ROMANCE IN PALACE FILM

"Blind Adventure" With Superb Cast Delights Opening Day Audiences

Amazingly different in plot and as exciting as it is original, "Blind Adventure" which had its first London showing at the Palace Theatre yesterday provides entertainment of the spine-tingling variety blended with generous portions of hilarity and romance. The picture pleased a near-capacity audience yesterday.

Excellent performances from a strong cast headed by Robert Armstrong, Helen Mack and Roland Young enhance the plot of "Blind Adventure." An adventurous young American, astray in a typical London fog is involved in extraordinary adventures with a living "dead man," a British army officer and his beautiful niece, and blackmailing spies seeking information from the officer. "The "dead man" instructs the American take the girl to a certain house where they will find her real uncle. The pair flee across London roof tops and meet a timid burglar whom they enlist for his professional services. They reach the address and find themselves hostages of blackmailers who will liberate them only when they secure military information. The exciting thrills and endless laughs culminate in an ingeniously conceived climax abounding in action. Robert Armstrong is thoroughly virile and realistic in his role of the adventure seeking American. Miss Mack convincingly portrays the heroine. The supporting cast is above average and consists of John Miljan, Laura Hope Crews, Henry Stephenson, Phyllis Barry and several others.

The picture is a story of criminal daring, crowded with laughter, love and thrills. It is well worth seeing. On the same bill are Clark and McCullough in the comedy hit "Hey Nanny Nanny," and a musical comedy "The Picture Palace" and a clever cartoon "Rye."

FORMER RIDGETOWN RESIDENT

Ridgetown, April 11.—Word was received here today by Gordon Craig of the death of his uncle, William Craig in Chicago, on Monday. He was a brother of the late Thomas Craig of Ridgetown and was in business here for about ten years before moving to Chicago. He was born in Bristol, Que., 1853 and came to Ridgetown with his brother John R., 56 years ago and the two brothers operated a general store where the McIrwine garage now stands. Ten years later the business was purchased by Thomas Craig and William moved to Chicago.

He is survived by two brothers, John R. in Cleveland, Rev. David Craig at Davidson Sask. and by one

C.N.R. PASSENGER IS AWARDED $300

Broke Leg And Dislocated Ankle In Leaving Train At Goldstone

Walkerton, April 11—A jury at Supreme Court sittings of Bruce County

Amusement



TODAY Last Times
SPENCER TRACY
JACK OAKIE
- - in - -
"Looking for Trouble"

WARWICK DEEPING'S Sorrell and Son with H. B. WARNER

Met. 130 LOEW'S Starting TOMORROW For 3 Days



EDNA MAY OLIVER
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
"The Poor Rich"
FOR LAUGHING OUT LOUD!



Today Friday Saturday

PATRICIA THEATRE

Also SIDNEY and MURRAY Comedy

PALACE TODAY Last Times
Feature at 1.40, 3.20, 7.40, 9.40
Love - Thrills and Laughter!
Blind Adventure
Robert Armstrong - Helen Mack
Roland Young - Ralph Bellamy
— ADDED TREATS —
Clark-McCullough Comedy

Friday - Saturday
Thrills to Stagger the Imagination
Devil Tiger
Special Extra Comedy Treat
"POPEYE THE SAILOR"
Revival— "A BEDTIME STORY"
Maurice Chevalier
TARZ THE FEARLESS
Last Chapter—"Jungle Justice"

RUMMAGE SALE
AT WARNER HALL
Corner of Queen's Ave., and William St.
Friday, April 13th
Door opens at 7.30 p.m.

TODAY
Friday
STARTING AT
2, 4, 5.45, 7.35, 9.25
Warner's New Wonder Musical Show



BRIDGE AND EUCHRE
St. Martin's Parish Hall
Corner of Duchess and Cathcart
One block West of Normal School
Admission 25c
Excellent Prizes
Friday, 8.15, April 13th N

RUMMAGE SALE
St. Paul's Cathedral
April 14 at 9 a.m.

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contract was given to Joseph Creighton, local contractor. He explained he did not personally keep in touch with the work but that duty was carried out by two assistants.

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"Did you ever receive any report from these expert engineers?"

"No."

"Have you any report of any of the changes made in the reconstruction in 1927?"

"No."

"Do you know the names of these expert engineers?" "No."

"What does the examination by your assistants call for?"

"Structural construction."

"Were you informed by your assistants that the reconstruction plans did not correspond with the original plans as approved by the Department of Labor?" "Did your inspectors not notice that?"

"Did you notice that?"

No Report from Assistants

Witness then admitted there was no report from his assistants whether or not the building came within the city bylaw. He also said he had never inspected the mill.

"Is there co-operation between your department and the fire chief?"

"Yes," replied witness.

"What is the bylaw regarding fire escapes?"

"They must be placed when ordered by either the fire chief or building inspector."

"Was this ever suggested for the mill?"

"No."

Mr. McBride then explained that the closing of a fire-door is often a "betterment" to a building, but to open a fire door a permit must be secured.

"Did you ever consider, as building inspector, that fire escapes should be placed on the building?"

Work of Fire Inspectors

"That is the work of the fire inspectors. I do not go around unless the fire chief tells me about it. It is then a case for a joint decision. It did not occurr to me and no suggestion was ever made to me by the fire chief," concluded witness.

Chief Charles Scott of the London Fire Department was called to the stand at this point. He stated the fire in 1924 started in the south section of the building known as the mill end with a total loss to the building. He said he was never consulted regarding any changes of the mill end being moved from the south to the north when the building was reconstructed. "I had the late District Chief Scruby and District Chief Haylock of No. 2 station inspect the mill so they would be familiar with the building, because I knew they would be the first to reach the scene if fire broke out again."

Chief Scott stated that from reis how it was fought on March 3," he continued.

Hears Some Are Trapped

"When I arrived on the sixth floor the smoke was pretty thick, but not enough to stop the firemen from working. The firemen had used a hose line but when I arrived there the hose was on the floor with the water line turned off. We were confident the fire was under control and George Smithson asked it it would be better to let out some of the smoke. As I stepped to the fire door I noticed a little smoke coming from the "endless elevator" so I started for the fifth floor. I asked a mill hand to take me to the fire door on the fifth floor and he told me I would have to go down to the fourth floor. As I was on the stairway, two firemen rushed past me and yelled that some of the boys were trapped in the smoke on the sixth floor and they were going for gas and smoke helmets. I then ordered a water line for the fifth floor to stop any fire which might trap the men on the top floor," stated Chief Scott.

Chief Scott then told the jury of he and firemen fighting the fire on the fourth floor until they had to make their escape down an aerial ladder. "When I reached the ground I was told four of the men had been trapped," he said.

Closed Fire Doors No Hinderance

"The aerial ladders would not reach the sixth floor but only would reach the sills of the fifth floor windows," he continued. "As far as my opinion goes the closing of the fire doors was not a hindrance to the department and a closed wall is always better for a building in case of fire.

"I think the fire was conveyed from one floor to another in the conveyers of grain in the wooden boxes, which would cause light explosions when flames hit the gasses.

"I would like to say there can be no reflection on the fire department, either as to inspections or as to how they fought the flames. I was proud of the men."

All Equipment Out

"How about the equipment on the London Department?" asked Coroner Dr. Wilson.

"We had every available piece of apparatus on the scene and with the exception of longer aerial ladders, the equipment was sufficient. It is the first time they have ever been found too short and I do not think we need longer ladders. The water pressure was sufficient that night."

Was First on Scene

Alfred Leesan, a city fireman, still walking with a cane, from injuries received at the fire, a member of the late District Scruby's Company, said he was one of the first firemen on the scene. He told of seeing a little white smoke from a window on the sixth floor, and of receiving orders from Chief Scruby to take up a hand extinguisher while the others brought up a hose line. "The fire was in the ceiling at the north-west corner on the sixth floor," he said. "There did not appear to be any danger at that time.

This Blaze Was Checked

"This blaze was checked but then one of the chutes, near the ceiling, appeared to be ablaze. The smoke then became very thick and other firemen started to cough from the gasses. We couldn't see a thing. I said to Chief Scruby, "Come on Chief, we're trapped." He said, "all right." We started and I fell down the stairway and Chief Scruby fell on top of me.

After the fall to the fifth floor we found the smoke and gas first as bad as on the sixth. We started for the windows and I thought Chief Scruley was right behind me. When I found he was not there at the window with me I figured he had taken the fire door on the fifth floor.

Everything Went Black

"The aerial ladder was at the fifth floor and along with other firemen I went down the ladder. I went back into the building and as I was on the stairs at the fourth floor everything went black and I was carried out. I suffered a fractured hip and pelvis."

"Could you have followed the hose line from the sixth floor when the smoke filled the room?" asked Mr. Judd.

"No," he replied. "It was lying over bags and machinery."

Black Smoke Obscures View

Reginald Walters of No. 4 fire station said he could recognize the different firemen when he first entered the mill. "A few minutes later black smoke filled the sixth floor and I could not see anything. I crawled on my hands and knees towards a window and I broke a pane and crawled out to the sill. I was almost overcome by the smoke. I looked down and saw Lieut. Barnes hanging on the second top rung of the aerial ladder. He saw me standing on the sill and he shouted below for a life net. I then heard the crowd shouting for me to jump so I leaped and landed in the net.

Lieut. Hartop At Window

"As I got to the window I felt a man's leg. I spoke to him and it was Lieut Hartop. He said to me "we cannot get out."

"He seemed to be trying to get out of the building but I could not see him. I knew it was Lieut. Hartop by his voice.

Crawls on Hands and Knees

"When I first reached the sixth floor the fire was pretty well out" said Fireman Norman Wight, the next witness. "When the thick smoke came into the storey I told Chief Scruley we had better go. He said he knew the way, and went ahead on hands and knees to the fire door. We could not see each other. I did not see Lieut. Hartop.

"I finally reached a window where I heard Lieut. Hartop. He appeared to be leaning out the transom. I got out of the window and I heard Lieut. Hartop calling for help.

"It was hard to see the life-net on the ground because of the smoke pouring from the windows, Somebody hollered to jump. I looked around, saw no person near me, so I leaped for the net."

Leaps for Ladder

Lieut. Robert Barnes of No. 1 Company said he heard Fireman Smithson shout, "We're trapped," when the smoke got so thick he could not see where he was going. "I went to the fourth floor where the smoke was thicker. I broke a window and got to the sill. I saw the aerial ladder and jumped and caught the top rung as it swung past the window. I looked up, saw other men on the upper windows and shouted to those below to get a life-net," he said.

Supervised Reconstruction

Joseph Albert Beechie, vice-president and general manager of the Hunt mill was the last witness called. He said he had seen the original set of plans. "I had charge of the reconstruction of the mill and secured the permit for the building," he said. "I did not tae any plans to the building inspector. The engineers were of the William and J. G. Gray Co., of Toronto, and I believe the boss of the job was Angus Kennedy. Mr. Creighton only had to do with the floors.

Not Submitted to Dept.

Mr. Beechie admitted the plans for the reconstruction, including the closing of the fire walls, had not been submitted to the Dept. of Labor or the building inspector. He said the charges were made when they were found necessary for the operation of the business. He said it would only have cost $10 or $15 to open the fire door on the fifth floor. "I would have been glad of a suggestion to do so," he said.

Believed Door Working

In continuing he said he was of the opinion the fire door on the fifth floor was in working order.

"We were never asked to put the water stand pipes in operation," he continued "we had two chemical fire extinguishers with regulation water pails, etc. We were commended for the way they were kept."

"By whom"?

"Our Insurance agent."

"Did you ever make any uncomplimentary remarks to the fire department officials who went to the mill to make inspections?"

"Never."

"That is all, thank you."

Opened Last Week

The inquest opened in the city police station a week ago when five witnesses were examined by Crown Attorney Albert M. Judd, K.C. They were Dr. Gordon Jepson who performed the post mortem and who declared the firemen died from carbon-monoxide gas and suffocation, and received their burns after they were either dead or unconscious; Harry Privett, 459 Nightingale avenue, foreman at the Hunt Mill for the past 19 years; George DuMeresq, 180 Broughdale avenue, head miller; V. McKillop, of the City Engineer's Department who told of the water pressure on the night of the fire, and a local photographer who produced pictures of the scene of the double fatality.

After the five witnesses had been heard, Coroner Dr. J. Cameron Wilson adjourned the hearing for one week. The jury is composed of Robert Straithdee, foreman James Ross, Hugh Wills, Sidney Marsh, George Mitchell, Eugene Storey, Thomas Levett, Edward Dunn and Fred Wardle. W. B. Henderson, K.C., is acting on behalf of the owners of the Hunt Mill.

Last week it was brought out in evidence that some of the fire doors had been bricked up; that the water stand pipes on the fourth and sixth floors were out of service; that no hose line was attached to the water stand pipe on the fourth floor and the pipe had been white-washed over. It was also brought out that some of the windows on the sixth floor had been shut for the winter and two had been tied with wire for the season.

shriek. Stopping, he found the girl on the road. Tonight her condition was reported critical.

London Community Concert Association

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FANCY BISCUITS —Shortcake Chocolate, Peanut, Arrowroots, Creams, etc., 1 lb. 20c
FANCY BISCUITS — School Day Mixed, McCormick's, 1 lb. 15c
BREAD Loaf 5c
SODA CRACKERS, 2 lbs. 19c
CEREALS — Whole Wheat Flakes. They are delicious, 5¼ lb. bags 23c
Purity or Livingstone's Quick cooking oats 55 oz. Package 17c
PUFFED RICE 2 packages 25c
CAROLINA RICE—Finest rice on the market 2 lbs. 17c
OLIVE OIL—Club House 7 oz. Bottles 29c
4 oz. Bottles 19c
TOBACCO—Pipe or Cigarette, Sir Haig ¼ lb. 23c
½ lb. 45c
MAPLE BUDS—Finest Quality Chocolate Pound 21c

Watch for our add next Thursday
Where Your Dollar Goes the Farthest

MISS LAPOINTE ASSERTS BENNETT

Continued from Page 1

courage it that the Twentieth Century Clubs were formed. Politics is a difficult science, and it takes a great deal of study Though the Twentieth Century Clubs try to help elect members of the Liberal party, this is not the primary purpose of their being. The main purpose is to create sound public opinion, and to give expression to this opinion at our national conventions."

Miss Lapoite said that apart from criticizing politicians for the present mess Canada is in, young Canadians would blame themselves for allowing the politicians now in power to run the country.

Visiting Officers Speak

Each of the three visiting officers of the Twentieth Century Clubs also spoke. Mr. MacDougall, who preceded Miss Lapointe, gave a splendid address in which he stressed the fact that the association of Twentieth Century Clubs was started by the young people, financed by the young people, and was not a minor organization in a political machine.

"There is a newer organization—the young Conservative Association, in the field of young organizations. But we are afraid it is only an election organization. Its convention at Toronto recently was called by a cabinet minister—the Hon. Leopold Macauley I'm afraid they haven't the financial independence the Twentieth Century Clubs have. In reality the Young Conservative Association is only a minor cog in the Tory machine'

Young Conservatives Warned

He quoted from a Toronto morning conservative paper in which a report of the flaying criticism administered to the Young Conservative Association at the Newmarket "school" last summer was carried. He specially stressed the quotations setting forth that the Conservative politicians laid down the law that the Young Conservative Association were under no circumstances to interfere with "long constituted and capable authority."

"Our Twentieth Century Clubs are not along those lines. Our first is to foster and guide the political education of the young people of Canada; the second aim is to let young people acquainted with one another; in other words to meet social needs; the third aim is to co-operate with our senior Liberal leaders and to secure election of Liberal members to the House of Commons.

Challenge Is Refused

"We issued a challenge to the Young Conservative Association to debate," said Mr. MacDougall. "The subject was: "Resolved that Canada would make more rapid progress with Liberal policies than through Conservative policies," he said. They refused flatly. Then we suggested a debate, and asked them to pick out a single issue, for instance the tariff question, and again it was refused. They asked if a subject like the Empire Preference would be suitable, and we agreed it would be. But even that was then refused.

"Now we are getting ready to send them another invitation to debate provincial issues. If that too is refused we will know for certain that they are only a minor cog in a Tory election machine."

Have Helped Clubs in East

Miss O'Connell in a brief talk said that the Twentieth Century Clubs in the east had much for which to thank the clubs in this part of Ontario. "The basis on which you formed your clubs has been of great assistance to us in organizing ours in the East," she said.

She said youth should be made to realize its tremendous responsibility of citizenship. The Twentieth Century Clubs were doing a great deal to achieve this. "Many valuable ideas are lost because young people are afraid to come forward and give expression to them," she said. "Don't be afraid," she said.

Donald Begg, who was the first speaker said he had been reported as disagreeing with Premier Henry who said that the governments should be run the same as farms or businesses.

Did Not Disagree

"I didn't disagree. In fact I agreed heartily," he said. "What I said was that Mr. Henry should run his government that way, instead of increasing the debt. You can't keep on increasing debt on a farm or a business or a government, day after day, and not run into bankruptcy." He said Mr. Henry was claiming a surplus of $470,000 when in reality Ontario's debt had increased $38,000,000.

He closed with a strong plea to workers in the club to continue their intelligent and enthusiastic work, and to encourage others to join.

Following the meeting a social hour and tea was held, and greatly enjoyed. During the social Miss Norma Kenney delighted the large attendance with selected violin solos, and Miss Jean Campbell gave some greatly appreciated vocal solos.

BISHOP'S WIFE WARNS AGAINST PUTTING CHILD BEFORE THE HUSBAND

Taunton, England, April (CP). — Man should be master of his home, declared Lady Florence Cecil, wife of the Bishop of Exeter, who, at a Mothers' Union Festival at Taunton, warned mothers against putting children before husbands in the home, and added:

"I am early Victorian, and believe in the headship of the husband in the home."

Among temptations that beset women Lady Florence Cecil included temper, nagging, jealousy, untidiness, vanity, conceit and pride.

in the course of human events and when an indulgent and grateful electorate have honored us with their supporters as being necessary to reopen the plants and provide work in the two cities.

L. & P. S. PLANS BIG IMPROVEMENT

Continued from Page 1

that "get-together" meeting is expected to arise shortly a general conference of the councils of London, St. Thomas, and Port Stanley, and the Elgin County council. It is proposed to have the meeting in London. At it will be definitely shaped, the course to be followed in connection with the plans discussed last night.

Government to Share Cost

Speaking of the bridge project, the mayor said, "The government has already promised to share in the cost of repairing the Kettle Creek bridge to the extent of $25,000. "We all might as well spend a little more and get a new structure, repairs alone won't do."

Supplying of lifeguard and boat protection to swimmers, regarded as a certainty, arises, the mayor said, from concern evidenced following last year's triple drowning tragedy. He believed proper facilities for providing the bather with protection would encourage swimming at the port.

Pioneer Feminist Is 80 Years Old

Took Up Public Life After Family Of Seven Grew Up

Canadian Press Despatch

Montreal, April. — Mrs. John Scott, pioneer feminist and the "grand little old Lady of Quebec" has entered upon her 80th year and is still going strong. Just a week before her recent birthday she addressed two meetings in one day. In her up-to-date apartment she lives as indepenntly and capably as a modern bachelor girl. She has not forgotten the art of cooking either, for her Scotch scones and marmalade are a treat.

The name of Isabella Scott will go down in history as one of the leaders who began the women's suffrage movement in the province of Quebec. During election campaigns she was a popular speaker.

Mrs. Scott delights in recalling the story of her Scottish father and mother and 12 brothers and sisters, of whom she was the oldest, travelling from Glasgow in 1874 and settling in Scotstown, Quebec. In this country she met a young Scotsman who strangely enough had been born within four miles of Glasgow, and eventually married him. Seven little Canadians were born to them and in those days "I had no time then for questions of suffrage," said Mrs. Scott with a twinkle in her eye as she unfolded her story to an interviewer.

"My husband was Mayor of Scotstown, chairman of the school board, ruling elder in the church, telegraph operating station agent and the keeper of a general store, and in our spare time we attended the weekly prayer meeting and the meeting of the Christian Endeavor."

Mrs. Scott and her family came to Montreal in 1905 and as time went on and her children became less dependent on her she gradually became interested in public life.

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ATTRACTS CROWDS

Warner Bros. "Wonder Bar" Is Really Wonderful Musical Spectacle

To write a "rave" review of "Wonder Bar," the sensational new Warner Brothers, musical now in its second half week at the Capitol Theatre, would involve simple flips of the typewriter keys. It is easy to get excited over something that's worth getting excited about, and "Wonder Bar" is just such a motion picture.

The cast is headed by Al Jolson, and includes Kay Francis, Dolores del Rio, Ricardo Cortez, Dick Powell, Hal LeRoy, Ruth Donnelly, Guy Kibbee, Hugh Herbert, Fifi D'Orsay, Henry O'Neill, Merna Kennedy, Henry Kolker, Mia Ichioka, Pat Wing, Clay Clement and many others whose names are known wherever bright lights flicker and gay throngs pay big prices for seats. The proof of the show, so they say, is in the cast and the "Wonder Bar" aggregation of famous players guarantees the quality. Add to this the fact that Warner Brothers aimed to make the picture one of the most lavish to every come out of Hollywood, the fact that Busby Berkeley arranged the dances, and the fact that the piece surpasses the past triumphs of the same producers in the musical film field—and this includes "Footlight Parade," "Gold Diggers of 1933," "42nd Street," and others, and you have the reasons why this picture is proving popular in London. The dancing chorus of 400 of Hollywood's prettiest might be listed as an additional reason. The popular songs, such as the title number "Wonder Bar," the Del Rio Tango and a half a dozen more, are other reasons.

All in all "Wonder Bar" is an unusually lavish musical picture, is sure-fire entertainment, and will chase care away from any evening. Film fans in London are advised to try it.

Western thrill novelties, a news reel, and a cartoon comedy, "Popeye the Sailor" complete the excellent bill.

THRILLS, ROMANCE IN PALACE FILM

"Blind Adventure" With Superb Cast Delights Opening Day Audiences

Amazingly different in plot and as exciting as it is original, "Blind Adventure" which had its first London showing at the Palace Theatre yesterday provides entertainment of the spine-tingling variety blended with generous portions of hilarity and romance. The picture pleased a near-capacity audience yesterday.

Excellent performances from a strong cast headed by Robert Armstrong, Helen Mack and Roland Young enhance the plot of "Blind Adventure." An adventurous young American, astray in a typical London fog is involved in extraordinary adventures with a living "dead man," a British army officer and his beautiful niece, and blackmailing spies seeking information from the officer.

"The "dead man" instructs the American take the girl to a certain house where they will find her real uncle. The pair flee across London roof tops and meet a timid burglar whom they enlist for his professional services. They reach the address and find themselves hostages of blackmailers who will liberate them only when they secure military information. The exciting thrills and endless laughs culminate in an ingeniously conceived climax abounding in action. Robert Armstrong is thoroughly virile and realistic in his role of the adventure seeking American. Miss Mack convincingly portrays the heroine. The supporting cast is above average and consists of John Miljan, Laura Hope Crews, Henry Stephenson, Phyllis Barry and several others.

The picture is a story of criminal daring, crowded with laughter, love and thrills. It is well worth seeing. On the same bill are Clark and McCullough in the comedy hit "Hey Nanny Nanny," and a musical comedy "The Picture Palace" and a clever cartoon "Rye."

FORMER RIDGETOWN RESIDENT

Ridgetown, April 11.—Word was received here today by Gordon Craig of the death of his uncle, William Craig in Chicago on Monday. He was a brother of the late Thomas Craig of Ridgetown and was in business here for about ten years before moving to Chicago. He was born in Bristol, Que., 1853 and came to Ridgetown with his brother John R., 56 years ago and the two brothers operated a general store where the McIrwine garage now stands. Ten years later the business was purchased by Thomas Craig and William moved to Chicago.

He is survived by two brothers, John R. in Cleveland, Rev. David Craig at Davidson, Sask., and by one son, William.

The funeral will be held in Chicago on Thursday.

STEEL INGOT OUTPUT MAKES GAIN IN U. S.

New York, April 11 (AP).—Steel ingot output is up to 49½ per cent. of capacity this week, compared with 48½ per cent. a week ago, "Iron Age" reports, and further gains are looked for in April and May, "barring another outbreak of labor difficulties in the automobile industry."

"The general advance in iron and steel prices," says the publication, "had the effect of driving in an unusually large volume of business." If a strike of the tool and die workers is averted, "Iron Age" believes April output of motor cars will probably exceed 400,000 units.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Halifax, April 11.—A verdict of guilt, with a recommendation for mercy, was returned by a Supreme Court jury this afternoon against Daniel P. Sampson, Halifax negro charged with the murder of 12-year-old Bramwell Hefferman. Sentence was postponed.



Her arms yearned to clasp her only son. But to this loyal son and gallant father, she was but a threatening shadow from a bitter past!

TODAY Last Times
SPENCER TRACY
JACK OAKIE
- - in - -
"Looking for Trouble"

WARWICK DEEPING'S Sorrell and Son with H. B. WARNER

Met. 130 LOEW'S Starting TOMORROW For 3 Days

EDNA MAY OLIVER
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
"The Poor Rich"
FOR LAUGHING OUT LOUD!

Today Friday Saturday
PATRICIA THEATRE
Also SIDNEY and MURRAY Comedy

PALACE TODAY Last Times
Feature at 1.40, 3.20, 7.40, 9.40
Love - Thrills and Laughter!
Blind Adventure
Robert Armstrong - Helen Mack
Roland Young - Ralph Bellamy
— ADDED TREATS —
Clark-McCullough Comedy
Friday - Saturday
Thrills to Stagger the Imagination
Devil Tiger
Special Extra Comedy Treat
"POPEYE THE SAILOR"
Revival— "A BEDTIME STORY" Maurice Chevalier
TARZ THE FEARLESS
Last Chapter—"Jungle Justice"

TODAY Friday
STARTING AT 2, 4, 5.45, 7.35, 9.25
Warner's New Wonder Musical Show
WONDER BAR
AL JOLSON
10 GREAT STARS!
TOP COMEDIANS!
600 GORGEOUS GIRLS!
8 SMASH SONG HITS!
MAMMOTH BUSBY BERKELEY SPECTACLES!
5,000 PERFORMERS!
CAPITOL

C.N.R. PASSENGER IS AWARDED $300

Broke Leg And Dislocated Ankle In Leaving Train At Goldstone

Walkerton, April 11—A jury at Supreme Court sittings of Bruce County presided over by Mr. Justice Kingstone, last night after four hours deliberation, granted $300 damages to Mrs. Mabel Stewart of Gorrie in her suit for unstated damages against the Canadian National Railways. The matter of costs was left to the court.

Mrs. Stewart claimed that on May 20, 1933, while she was travelling from Bluevale to Goldstone, the train was not stopped long enough at the latter place to allow her to alight from the platform of the car, that she was not rendered assistance in stepping on the station platform and the train was restarted without warning, causing her to break her right leg and dislocate her ankle.

DISMISSED AT CHATHAM

Chatham, April 11—Lee Kin Nun, surrounded by Oriental friends, walked joyfully from city police court this morning following a judgment delivered by Magistrate Arnold in which the properitor of a King street restaurant was dismissed on a charge alleging illegal possession of opium.

Expectations are that the federal authorities, however, will lodge an appeal against the judgment of the magistrate.

RUMMAGE SALE
AT WARNER HALL
Corner of Queen's Ave., and William St.
Friday, April 13th
Door opens at 7.30 p.m.

BRIDGE AND EUCHRE
St. Martin's Parish Hall
Corner of Duchess and Cathcart
One block West of Normal School
Admission 25c
Excellent Prizes
Friday, 8.15, April 13th N

RUMMAGE SALE
St. Paul's Cathedral
April 14 at 9 a.m.

RUMMAGE SALE
St. James Parish Hall, Askin St.
Friday Evening the 13th at 7 p.m.
Good clothing, Carpet, Wringers, Oil stove, Household goods. 1

MEETING

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE ELECTORS OF WARD 3
Will be held in Ealing School
Thursday, April 12th, at 7.30 p.m.
The meeting will be addressed by His Worship the Mayor and the Aldermen of Ward 3.
G. A. WENIGE, Mayor.

2 of/de 2

D 30097

Federal Liberal Leader Speaks To Crowded Election Meetings At Norwich and Tillsonburg

Continued from page 1

promised to call a special session of Parliament to deal with unemployment but other than voting $20,000,000 for six months' relief, that session had achieved only the raising of tariffs against the rest of the world.

Dealing particularly with the $20,000,000 which Mr. Bennett had voted for unemployment relief, Mr. King recalled that during the ten years of the Liberal regime from 1920 to 1930, the entire amount spent for the same purpose was less than $2,000,000.

At the time when Mr. Bennett was obtaining this huge appropriation, Mr. King further recalled, he had urged him that the only way to end unemployment was to encourage trade; that trade could be fostered by reducing the cost of production, not by raising tariffs.

"I said in the House at that time that unemployment had become a national problem. I urged Mr. Bennett to appoint a national commission to deal with the situation. I suggested that on it should be representative of all phases of Canadian life, of labor, of industry, manufacturers, social services, and women's organizations. I suggested further that the sums that were to be paid out to the provinces should be all audited. And Mr. Bennett said that it would be an insult to the provinces to audit the accounts. At that time I said he would rue the day that the accounts were not audited. And what is the situation today?"

A recent report of the auditor-general had shown that huge sums of federal money appropriated for relief purposes have been wasted in every province, from coast to coast. It had been spent on administrative costs, for dental services, for gasoline and other things.

The Blank Cheque

In 1931 Mr. Bennett brought in his "blank cheque" legislation, giving the governor-in-council power to spend unlimited sums without consulting parliament. From 1930 to 1934, over $110,000,000 had been spent in federal money alone in this way.

"That is the thing we have been fighting against. It is being debated in the House tonight. But Mr. Bennett with his majority will carry it through," Mr. King predicted.

"The same bill went even further by giving the government power to guarantee bank loans. He cited the $90,000,000 C.P.R. loan.

"A large increase in the public debt and an increase in unemployment were the only results from the expenditure of colossal sums for relief, and the figures were only beginning to find out the shocking way in which the money had been spent," Mr. King said. Nothing had been done along the lines of making public parks and improving trade, such as the Liberals had contemplated.

Pork Barrel

"Remember that this year will probably be the year of a general election," Mr. King declared, "Under this legislation, the Conservative Administration will be able to dig into the treasury and spend what it likes on relief."

All the Opposition could do at present was to fight against these measures and to fight for democratic institutions, and the leader urged the people of South Oxford to give them a hand by electing Mr. Rennie as their member.

Mr. King declared that the home market is not the place, but the purchasing power of the people. The Tillsonburg market isn't the square on which goods are bought and sold but the purchasing power of the people who attend it. In the same way the home market of which Mr. Bennett speaks is the buying ability of the people in it.

Lack Buying Power

"Mr. Bennett can't see that. He keeps talking economic self-sufficiency and as we cut off trade with tariffs our home market withers up," he said.

The Liberal leader turned his attention to the questions raised in the report of Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative candidate, who in March 1933 presented to the registrar under the Combines Investigation Act his report on an investigation into an alleged combine among tobacco buyers.

"You would not know yet what was in that report had it not been for the Opposition. Mr. Eccles Gott asked for it a long while ago, but the matter was allowed to stand on the order paper for weeks. I wondered if there were something in it which the government didn't want the people to see and I queried about it in the house. Why should Mr. Gott let his question stand if the government hadn't asked him to do so? The minister of labor made a long explanation about possible prosecutions as a result of the report. We kept asking for it.

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Ecuses

"I had heard the minister say the report couldn't be brought down for certain reasons so I looked at it when the house received it. It said that the evidence was not sufficient to establish a combine within the meaning of the act. Where are you going to get prosecutions out of that? How are you going to send anybody to jail when the investigator says there is no evidence?" asked Mr. King.

Mr. King noted that the letter of the registrar to the minister when he handed Mr. Sutherland's report on reminded him that if he concluded that there was no necessity for a further inquiry, he should notify those who had sought it. "The report

Parliament to deal with unemployment but other than voting $20,000,000 for six months' relief, that session had achieved only the raising of tariffs against the rest of the world.

Dealing particularly with the $20,000,000 which Mr. Bennett had voted for unemployment relief, Mr. King recalled that during the ten years of the Liberal regime from 1920 to 1930, the entire amount spent for the same purpose was less than $2,000,000.

At the time when Mr. Bennett was obtaining this huge appropriation, Mr. King further recalled, he had urged him that the only way to end unemployment was to encourage trade; that trade could be fostered by reducing the cost of production, not by raising tariffs.

"I said in the House at that time that unemployment had become a national problem. I urged Mr. Bennett to appoint a national commission to deal with the situation. I suggested that on it should be representative of all phases of Canadian life, of labor, of industry, manufacturers, social services, and women's organizations. I suggested further that the sums that were to be paid out to the provinces should be all audited. And Mr. Bennett said that it would be an insult to the provinces to audit the accounts. At that time I said he would rue the day that the accounts were not audited. And what is the situation today?"

A recent report of the auditor-general had shown that huge sums of federal money appropriated for relief purposes have been wasted in every province, from coast to coast. It had been spent on administrative costs, for dental services, for gasoline and other things.

The Blank Cheque

In 1931 Mr. Bennett brought in his "blank cheque" legislation, giving the governor-in-council power to spend unlimited sums without consulting parliament. From 1930 to 1934, over $110,000,000 had been spent in federal money alone in this way.

"That is the thing we have been fighting against. It is being debated in the House tonight. But Mr. Bennett with his majority will carry it through," Mr. King predicted.

The same bill went even further by giving the government power to guarantee bank loans. He cited the $20,000,000 C.P.R. loan.

A large increase in the public debt and an increase in unemployment were the only results from the expenditure of federal sums for relief, and the people were only beginning to find out the shocking way in which the money had been spent," Mr. King said. "Nothing had been done along the lines of making public parks and improving trade, such as the Liberals had contemplated.

Pork Barrel

"Remember that this year will probably be the year of a general election," Mr. King declared. "Under this legislation, the Conservative Administration will be able to dig into the treasury and spend what it likes on relief."

All the Opposition could do at present was to fight against these measures and to fight for democratic institutions, and the leader urged the people of South Oxford to give them a hand by electing Mr. Rennie as their member.

Mr. King declared that the home market is not the place, but the purchasing power of the people. The Tillsonburg market isn't the square on which goods are bought and sold but the purchasing power of the people who attend it. In the same way the home market of which Mr. Bennett speaks is the buying ability of the people in it.

Lack Buying Power

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Mr. King noted that the letter of the registrar to the minister when he handed Mr. Sutherland's report on reminded him that if he concluded that there was no necessity for a further inquiry, he should notify those who had sought it. "The report was made in March, 1933. Nothing has been done about it, but those who asked for the investigation have never been notified. If they had they might have gathered further evidence or sought an inquiry through another channel."

Tariff Sweating

Mr. King said that with the tariff at the highest level in Canadian history, sweating of labor has gone on on a scale never known before. It is inevitably so. "Once trade is strangled by tariffs, then you can form monopolies and squeeze the workingman to the lowest level."

The marketing bill now before Parliament is bait for the farmers, said Mr. King. He urged them not to be humbugged again. One clause in the bill gives the Governor-in-Council, which in practice means Mr. Bennett, the power to prohibit import or export of any article.

"If that clause remains it means that you are parting entirely with the right of yourself and parliament to

In Mr. Bennett Canada has a real dictator, said Mr. King. He has the power to legislate as he pleases under the "Peace, order and good government" measure, and to spend what he will from the public treasury. Under the marketing act he can regulate trade in any manner he sees fit.

"The Liberal policy has always been to develop trade. That is a policy of plenty. But once you begin to restrict trade you have a policy of scarcity," he said, adding that in the wheat pact to restrict production and export of wheat the policy had been carried through to the logical conclusion.

"This government has done all it can to destroy trade and now it seeks to destroy production," he said. Subsidies to various pests would be a cheaper way to regulate production than an army of officials.

Mr. Rennie

Mr. Rennie declared that only the Liberal policy aims at a solution of problems of agriculture, aod until these are solved things canot be much better. His trips up and down the highways during the campaign have shown him as nothing else could, the hopelessness which is blighting the lives of young unemployed transients.

Mr. Hepburn, who introduced Mr. King, wanted to know why Mr. Bennett did not come into the riding instead of entering it from Ottawa vit the radio. Here a heckler interrupted Mr. Hepburn.

"If the gentleman has anything to say let him come to the platform and say it," said Mr. Hepburn. Whereupon Alex Reynolds, Tillsonburg, marched to the platform amid loud shouts of disapproval from the crowd. "I would like to ask Mr. Hepburn why he is not at the Ontario House defending his record," asked Mr. Reynolds.

"Very well, I will tell you. The House should have been dissolved a year ago. It carried on on borrowed time," said Mr. Hepburn as the audience roared approval, and indicated its unwillingness to tolerate further interruptions.

Mr. Hepburn Explains Again

"It was well known when I accepted the leadership of the Ontario party that I would not leave the people of West Elgin until I had finished the term for which they elected me. There is such a thing as 'loyalty.' I have not followed the line of least resistence. I might have entered the legislature through an acclamation in East Kent. I know that I have a difficult riding in Elgin now but I will stand or fil by the decision of the people in my own country," said Mr. Hepburn.

Mr. Hepburn declared that Canada under the Bennett government has drifted far from established parliamentary practices. "We have little democracy in this country today. We are nearer to a dictatorship than the people realize. We want a new deal. We want Mackenzie King as premier. We want a new government and we want Liberal prosperity," he said.

William Brown, Tillsonburg, was chairman. Mrs. L. G. Little and Mrs. Jack Climie sang solos. Flowers were presented to the singers by Misses Dorothy Daniels and Margery Stafford.

Among those on the platform were Dougald Graham, George Perry, N. J. Griffith, G. A. P. Brickenden, Dr. A. S. Duncan, Paul Gravelle, Charles Oliver and Hon. J. C. Elliott, all of London; Colin C. Hawkins, Brownsville; R. A. Baxter, M.L.A., C. E. Brown, Tillsonburg; P. M. Dewan, Woodstock; Jack Jewell, Tillsonburg; Keith M. Somers, Tillsonburg; Eric Cross, Simcoe; Vern Meek, M. G. Dean, Dr. J. M. Rogers, and H. A. Copeland, Ingersoll.

The Tillsonburg Citizens' Band under the leadership of Boyd Sylvester played before the meeting got under way.

Special to The Advertiser
(By Staff Reporter)

Norwich, April 11—"If this constituency goes Liberal on Monday next, I say the Prime Minister cannot afford to carry on the government of this country any longer without going to the people next fall," declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, speaking to the Liberal rally in Edison Hall here this afternoon.

Mr. King's speech this afternoon was a short one, lasting scarcely an hour, but in it he raised issues of tremendous importance. He declared that the actions of the Bennett government in transferring power to the cabinet constituted a very serious threat to constitutional and democratic forms of goverament in Canada and that it is quite conceivable in the event of a European crisis in the near future Mr. Bennett might decide to let his administration carry on indefinitely.

Opening his speech Mr. King said that a public man has no greater privilege than to come into the ridings after a battle for the people's liberties in parliament and get from the people their opinion of his stand.

Left Unrepresented

"The question now before you is whether you trust a government which does not trust you. If you approve of the fact that you have had no representation in parliament this year, then by all means vote for Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Bennett does not trust South Oxford and has let it go 'unrepresented'," said Mr. King. "The Liberal practice had been to bring on by-elections as soon as possible. Mr. Bennett had brought on three recently but left South Oxford out.

"Mr. Bennett knew that his government did not possess the confidence of the people. He hoped to carry one of the three by-elections which were called but he left out the one that will beat him the worst," he said. "Your vote won't put Mr. Bennett out but it will decide definitely if we will have a general election in the fall or if we are to have another year of Bennett rule."

Series of Defeats

Mr. King said that the Liberal party welcomed the South Oxford by-election as another opportunity to show the government that it has lost the people's confidence. Under the British parliamentary system it is an established practice for a government to go to the country when it loses a series of by-elections. The Bennett government could not hope to avoid this appeal if on top of Restigouche-Madawaska, Yamaska, Mackenzie and South Huron it loses in at this administration and telling it to get out. If on top of all this the people of South Oxford tell Mr. Bennett to get out of the way, it seems to me that he will be obliged to go to the country this fall. A big opportunity is yours," he said.

The political and economic problems facing Canada are the most important in her history, said the Liberal leader. He recalled that in the general election of 1930 he had told the people that the world was facing a great depression and that Liberal policies had been fashioned in this belief. The depression was partly because of the war and partly because of the orgy of speculation, but, said Mr. King, he believed that the Liberal policies had prevented Canada from feeling the full impact of the world depression.

Set Example To World

"The Liberal party brought Canada out of a depression in 1921. It was not a mere accident but the result of certain policies moving toward definite ends. Other nations went in for economic isolation but we resolved to extend our markets. We thought that we at least in the British Empire need not go in for the policy of economic nationalism but rather felt we should set an example to the rest of the world. The Dunning budget was directed to the lowering of tariffs in the British Empire. Our policy was met with Mr. Bennett's 'Canada first' and protectionist interests were told that tariff walls would be put up all over. If things had been left there, there might have been a different story in that election. But Mr. Bennett said he would provide work for all men. There would be no doles. His two great promises were 'Everyone will work and everyone will have markets.' He included the whole people and the people took him at his word."

The Liberal leader asked how many had work today compared with four years ago. How many have the markets they had four years ago? Those are questions for South Oxford to answer.

Mr. King declared an expansion of trade to be the only solution to this unemployment problem. Work cannot be supplied from taxes indefinitely. It must come from the wealth of the soil, forest, mine and sea.

"We must use the wealth which God has given us and until we exchange these things we can't have things running very well," he said.

Assailed for Peace Work

The League of Nations had been founded to promote the mutual interests of the nations and to prevent war, said Mr. King. Canada was a member of the League and had done her best. Yet in 1930 the Liberal party was assailed by Mr. Bennett because it had had the courage to lower tariffs in an effort to solve economic problems, problems directly related to those of peace and war. "But you ask the Conservative candidate where trade was then and where it is now," urged Mr. King.

The problem facing the world, economic isolation for the different nations or a policy of international cooperation in trade and everything else with a view to ending economic nationalism and to building a greater brotherhood of mankind is well stated in the difference between Liberal and Conservative policies in Canada today, said Mr. King.

Social Revolution Here

Leaving the trade problem Mr. King said that the times demand a change in the social order. Men, women and children demand more social justice, more to be done for the common good and greater opportunity for all. Those things which have shattered forms of government in Europe and brought the 'New Deal' to the United States are touching Canada.

"To day we are in the middle of a social revolution, a world social revolution, and the problem is where it is going to end as far as the people are concerned. Humanity is on the march. Some say we should have a planned economy. But that means a dictatorship, forces and methods that put their faith in principles and say that these have guided men and women for centuries, and that is the Liberal policy. There are principles for work, peace, and progress and the people who fashion their laws in accord with them will enjoy peace," he said.

Danger of Dictatorship

There is a danger right now of a dictatorship in Canada, Mr. King said, and it is up to the people of South Oxford to say that this country must be controlled by the parliamentary system. In Italy, Germany, Russia, Austria and other places, representative institutions have disappeared. In the United States larger powers than ever have been invested in the executive. But under the British system the executive is responsible to the people's representatives and must get his power from them.

"But Mr. Bennett started out four



FOUND ALIVE IN JUNGLE

Newton C. Marshall, Milwaukee engineer, is the sole survivor of an airliner crash near Calif, Colombia, South America.



DESTRUCTION OF HAKODATE

Two-thirds of the city of Hakodate, in northern Japan, was wiped out, nearly 1,000 lives were lost, 400 more were critically burned, and 2,000 were injured, when a raging fire, fanned by a strong gale, swept through that city, destroying 23,000 homes and causing property damage amounting to $30,000,000. Photo shows the scene of the fire.

years ago on the theory of an emergency and demanded emergency powers. He called parliament to deal with unemployment and then raised the tariffs," said Mr. King, reviewing the factors which led to the breakdown of the 1930 session of the Imperiol economic conference. "Mr. Bennett's offer to Britain of a preferential tariff really meant a step further along the road of economic nationalism because the tariff was to be raised against all other nations."

British Market Endangered

Mr. King said that in the House of Commons he had stated that the agreements reached at the 1932 conference would endanger the British market for Canadian producers and today the British agriculturist is demanding protection against his Canadian competitors in cattle and dairy products.

"Remember where this policy started and if you approve of it vote for the Conservative candidate," he said.

Even worse than economic nationalism is economic imperialism, continued Mr. King. Every thinking man stands aghast when he thinks of an empire seeking to stand out as a unit against the rest of the world.

"Unless this sort of thing ends, economic war will give way to actual war," he predicted. "Unless some country comes along to set an example the world will face a worse situation than ever."

Parliament Being Shelved

Mr. King declared that the Bennett policy for Canada is to get rid of parliament altogether and to let the executive do what it pleases. He referred to the "Peace, order and good government" clause now before the Commons which gives the government unlimited powers. It can guarantee corporation loans, lend millions to the provinces. "The government, under one clause of that bill, is getting even the authority to prevent a general election. It might be used in the event of a European crisis. That was what was done in Cromwell's day. We cannot afford now to turn over all government to the governor in council," declared Mr. King, asserting that the Liberal party would keep up the battle to guard parliament's rights.

Vast Sums Squandered

Moneys paid out for relief under the "Peace, order and good government" clause had been improperly spent, said Mr. King. Money was wasted on the worst scale in Canada's history. To the provinces had been loaned $52,000,000 and it is doubtful if the Federal treasury will ever see it again. Bank guarantees of more than $100,000,000 have been given, including the $60,000,000 C. P. R. guarantee.

"What is worse is that the provinces are now following Mr. Bennett's example and transferring power to the cabinets from the people's representatives," the speaker continued. The British Columbia premier has taken powers like those that Mr. Bennett has. A bill to this end is under way in Alberta. Already it is in effect in Saskatchewan in respect to some things, while the same is true of Manitoba."

Bennett Set Example

"Do you think these premiers would have thought of it if Mr. Bennett had not set the example?" asked Mr. King.

The Liberal leader noted that the other day Mr. Bennett told the Commons that he needed the powers he asked so he could combat British Columbia. "It is a matter of competitive arming for legislative and executive power. How long would it be in this province until Mr. Henry took those powers if he were re-elected?"

"We have a spirit of warfare abroad, the spirit which has bedevilled European nations. Our dictators say they must have new powers. I say to you that economic war and competitive arming in whatever form it comes sooner or later results in actual war. Let it come to Europe and how long will it be until we feel it? One country needs to stand up for democratic institutions and international good will. It is this larger policy which the Liberal party is working out."

Hall Is Packed

Crowds began gathering around the hall long before the time set for the meeting. Although it was snowing, many stood in the streets and in doorways to listen-in as sound apparatus carried the music and speeches to those outside. Every available inch of space inside was taken, with the balconies packed, and spectators standing in the aisles and even in the wings of the platform.

Mr. King and the other speakers were given a rousing reception. John McKee of Norwich acted as chairman and those on the platform included M. F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader; Hon. J. C. Elliott, M. P., former minister of public works; Reeve John Armour of Norwich; Rev. James Skene, Norwich; R. A. McDougall, Dominion president, and Donald Begg, provincial president of the Twentieth Century Club; P. M. Dean, provincial Liberal candidate for Oxford, and the Liberal candidate in this by-election, A. S. Rennie.

Children's Hero

To the children of the town, Mr. King came as a popular hero. Because of his visit they were given a half holiday from school and many of them were in the audience. The platform was decorated with flowers and in places of honor were flag-draped pictures of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, William Lyon Mackenzie and other Liberal leaders.

Mr. Rennie was the first speaker, opening his address with a sincere tribute to T. M. Cayley, late Liberal member. He blamed the Conservatives for the fact that South Oxford had not had representation for the greater part of the present parliamentary session, declaring that the people of this riding had been ill treated in the government's delaying the election until this time, thus disenfranchising them for most of the session.

Policies Poles Apart

"The policies of Mr. King and Mr. Bennett are as far apart as the poles," the candidate declared. Liberal policies, he said, will bring a return of prosperity to the farmer, while a continuation of Conservative rule meant the addition of restrictions to trade and even worse conditions than those that exist today.

Referring to statements made in the riding by Hon. R. J. Manion, Mr. Rennie declared that the Conservative speaker was wrong when he informed the people that Canada stood fifth in trade in the world. He quoted from a report of Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce, showing that it had dropped from fifth to ninth place since 1930. Conservative speakers were also misleading in statements that Canada's export trade had greatly increased, Mr. Rennie declared, giving a comparison with other countries which showed that while exports in Australia increased 35 per cent, in Sweden and Switzerland 23.1 per cent, Canada's exports had gone up only 7.6 per cent.

"It is about time the Pension Act is properly administered," the speaker declared, in touching on veterans' legislation. Under the present government the act was being unfairly administered, he said.

Hepburn Predicts Victory

Mr. Hepburn was greeted with cheers and he paid tribute to Mr. Rennie, predicting for him a victory on April 16. The Liberal leader also spoke words of praise for his federal leader, Mr. King, declaring that he was "probably the greatest statesman this country has ever produced."

In not coming into the riding but instead intending to speak over the radio, Mr. Bennett had shown that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," Mr. Hepburn declared.

"You will either vote to perpetuate Mr. Bennett's government in office or register a protest against its record, the speaker said. Mr. Bennett was doing nothing for the farmer and working man. He did nothing but raise tariffs, granting privilege to the strong and more charity to the weak. With this policy of playing both ends against the middle the whole financial structure of the country was in danger of collapse.

Significant Election

The result of this vote will have a great effect throughout the entire Dominion. It will have an effect on the coming general election in Ontario and if Mr. Rennie is elected, it will provide a ray of hope in these dark days, the Liberal leader concluded.

Mr. Elliott introduced Mr. King in a brief speech and thunderous applause greeted the federal leader. Reeve Armour read an address of welcome and Mr. King received a lovely bouquet and a kiss from little Jean Snell as he rose to speak.

E. R. COLE BURIED

Ridgetown, April 11.—Funeral services were held in Austin, Texas, this week for E. R. Cole, son of Mrs. Catherine Cole, of Ridgetown, who resided in the Southern States for 25 years.

Rev. Virgil Fisher D.D. of the First Methodist church, Austin, officiated. Besides his mother he leaves three sisters and four brothers: Mrs. W. J. Prosser, Mrs. M. C. Hamil and Dell Cole of Ridgetown; Mrs. George W. Ford and Howard Cole of Windsor; Neil Cole of Stratford and Herbert H. Cole of Preeceville, Saskatchewan. He was born in Ridgetown and lived here for some time.

WILL RELIEVE BURDEN

Hanna, Alta., April 00—Because the tax-paying bachelor population of the Berry school district left for more fertile fields and the burden of taxation fell too heavily on the married men, the latter have taken steps to reduce education costs by amalgamating 67 organized and 10 unorganized school districts south of here.

George Arliss, is one of Hollywood's most loved personalities because of his whimsical humor. He instinctively inspires respect, and is the one star of whose success no other star is jealous.

KARL K. HOMUTH GETS NOMINATION

Conservative Choice For Provincial Candidate In South Waterloo

ISSUES CHALLENGE

Special to The Advertiser

Preston, April 11—Accorded the Conservative nomination by acclamation when J. M. Willard of Galt withdrew, Karl K. Homuth, was selected to represent the party in South Waterloo in the coming provincial elections.

The challenge of Karl K. Homuth to meet Mitchell Hepburn in a platform debate in Waterloo, the large attendance, despite a snowstorm, in addition to the selection of officers and executives proved the high lights of the convention. Mitchell Hepburn has stated that he will publicly debate and defend his position in any riding in the province," Mr. Homuth stated. "I challenge Mr. Hepburn to come to South Waterloo."

Hits at Mass Buying

A. M. Edwards, of Galt, Federal representative for South Waterloo gave a resume of the Federal work under Premier Bennett, while as a member of the Stevens committee he deplored conditions existing as a result of the force brought to bear on manufacturers by large retailers and mail catalogue houses and the resultant undermining of business for small retailers. This he asserted depleted pay envelopes foremployees in the factories. James V. Jardine, of Hespeler, was returned as president of the South Waterloo Liberal-Conservative association. Officers elected were: Hon. President, R. O. McCullough, Galt; Executive, L. W. Weaver, Hespeler, Lewis Hahn, New Hamburg; F. Pattinson, Preston; A. N. W. Clare, Preston; George Bird, Ayr; F. S. Scott, Galt; M. H. Mullin, Preston; Robert Cowan, Waterloo; Wm. Alison, Dumfries; F. Debus, New Hamburg; secretary, H. A. Smith, Galt; assistant Secy. H. A. Stweart, Galt; Treasurer, C. G. Robertson, Preston.

DECREASE OF INCOMING TOURISTS AT SARNIA

Outgoing Tourist Traffic Much Heavier During Last Fiscal Year

Special to The Advertiser

Sarnia, Ont., April 11.—The tide of tourist passages at the border here definitely turned against Canada in the fiscal year closing March 31st, it was reported in the annual report of Chief Immigration Officer H. W. McCrum made public today. In the year there were 15,000 more Canadians entered the United States via train and automobile than the number of Americans entering Canada at Sarnia.

Mr. McCrum thought the world's fair at Chicago had much to do with it. Total passages through the Port were 460,000 in 1933 compared with 475,000 in the previous year. The decrease in U. S. citizens entering here was 25,000. Admissions for permanent residence in Canada were 252, a decrease of 187 compared with 1933 and Canadians returning to their native land decreased from 600 to 254 believed attributable to the NRA.

Abbey To Echo With Re-union

Associated Press Despatch .. ..

London, April oo—Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian clergymen are among those announced to give a series of lectures in Westminster Abbey during April and May. The series has been arranged by the Friends of Reunion. The Dean and Chapter of the Abbey have given their permission for the lectures. The subject of the course will be "The Road to Reunion."

The lecturers will e the Right Rev. N. S. Talbot, a former Bishop of Pretoria; the Rev. H. Maldwyn Hughes of Welley Lodge, Cambridge; the Rev. Nathanial Micklem, principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; the Rev. James Reid of Eastbourne; the Rev. H. N. Bate, Dean of York and the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, Dean of Exeter.

demn Direct Sales

WOULD CURB TRUCKS

Say Elimination Of Hog Differentials Would Help The Price

Canadian Press Despatch

Ottawa, April 11.—Regulation of livestock truckers to eliminate direct sales to packing plants was urged today before the Stevens committee of the House of Commons by hog buyers from Winnipeg and Toronto. One of the plagues of the industry, the committee was advised, was thep ractice of packers going into the country to make their purchases, depleting competition on the open markets where prices were fixed.

Elimination of hog differentials, now set by the packers, would increase prices to producers, according to Gordon Oswin of Toronto. A buyer for the United Farmers Livestock Department. At the present time only two packers have buyers on the Toronto market and only 30 percent of the hogs shipped to that city, are sold through the stockyards.

Urges Freight Rate Revision

In another day given over to the livestock industry, Oswald Freer, a commission man on the St. Boniface market, Winnipeg, urged revision of the livestock freight rates. He suggested a market-to-market system, patterned after the American plan with reductions on through rates to the east.

Regulation of truckers was urged by both witnesses, the Winnipeg buyer suggesting trucks be used as feeder units for the railways to eliminate direct selling to packers.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow when other witnesses on the livestock industry will be heard.

The committee has investigators working on department stores, furniture industry, clothing industry, chain stores and the milling and baking industry, it was announced today by the chairman Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce. In addition, a certain amount of work has been done on the Canadian rubber footwear industry and the tobacco-growing industry.

To Give Rebuttal Evidence

Livestock packers and department stores will be represented before the committee to give rebuttal evidence. Department stores, it was announced have engaged the services of some illustrious economists and are preparing an elaborate brief on price spreads and mass buying. The packers will specialize on direct livestock buying and the hog differentials, both of which have been attacked before the committee by producers and middlemen.

When the committee opened, Mr. Stevens asked members to make their questions as pointed as possible in order to shorten the livestock phase.

J. L. Ilsley, (Lib. Hants-King), said the investigation so far had covered only one side. Witnesses so far had advocated "open markets" and abolition of fixed differentials.

Mr. Stevens said the packers and all others interested would be given the fullest facilities before the committee. Most of the witnesses so far had asked to be heard and if there were others who wished to appear he would be glad to hear them.

Hogs Monopolizing Time

Sam Factor, (Liberal, Toronto), thought a great deal of time was being devoted to hogs, although he appreciated the importance of the subect.

Mr. Stevens said there were many other things to bs considered. The committee was to investigate rubber, tobacco and other matters.

There was a hesitancy on the part of many persons in the livestock industry to come forward, said the minister. But anyone, whether packer, shipper, producer could come before the committee and present his side of the question.

H. P. Kennedy, Toronto livestock exporter, was questioned regarding the operation of the livestock marketing board which he suggested yesterday should be formed to control the price spread between consumer and producer.

A. D. BRAITHWAITE DEAD

Montreal, April 11.—Formerly one of Canada's leading bankers, A. D. Braithwaite, 78, died here today. Mr Braithwaite was for many years connected with the Bank of Montreal and for some years was superintendent of Ontario branches.

result of blasting on the No. 3 vein. On March 23 an assay was taken at $26.20. Early in April, further assays were taken, according to official report, from $83.60 to $95.20 per ton, without free gold included. The width of the vein is not mentioned.

The syndicate management reports that it has been encouraged by the work on No. 3 vein, and as a result work is proceeding on No. 1 vein, which, it is stated, has widened to 21 feet.

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It is rumored that Central Canada Mines has taken an option on properties in the Sapawa Lake area, held by Joseph Errington, and on which drilling was done last year.

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Dr. T. L. Gledhill, consulting geologist, will leave for the Michipicoten area this week to arrange a diamond drill program for the Murray Algoma property. The claims have been partly explored and three large veins located, of which two are known to be gold bearing. It is proposed to seek the extension of the veins by drilling and also to test values at depth. One of the veins is exposed on surface for 350 feet, with both ends drift-covered. Some 180 feet of the vein has been opened up and shows a width of 10 feet from which average assays of $12 per ton were obtained.

—o—

Latest word from the manager of the Sunorca Exploration Company is that diamond drilling is to be resumed on No. 2 hole on the Swayze property. The hole was drilled to an approximate depth of 200 feet, but a temporary breakdown of power equipment stopped work. It is hoped by the company that a few drill holes at depth will pick up the two veins already located on surface.

S. HURON TORIES CHOOSE ELLIOTT

Man Defeated By W. G. Medd, M.L.A. Is Given Party Nomination

MARTIN SPEAKS

Special to the Advertiser

Goderich, April 11.—South Huron Conservatives at Hensall today chose George H. Elliott, Clinton, Warden of Huron County, as their standard bearer in the forthcoming Provincial election. There were no other nominations, Mr. Elliott accepting. He was defeated by W. G. Medd, Progressive, in the 1929 election. The riding has since been redistributed, the towns of Clinton and Goderich, both of which usually return substantial Conservative majorities, now being included.

Hon. W. G. Martin, Minister of Public Welfare, was the principal speaker today. His address was a vigorous defence of the Henry Government, which, he said, would stand or fall on its record of accomplishment. He regarded the Opposition as hopelessly divided on the beer and other issues. He predicted another Conservative sweep, warning his hearers, however, against over-confidence.

Declares Surplus Exists

Answering Opposition charges of a "Phantom Surplus" the Minister of Public Welfare said: "George Henry is a clean business man, and when he says there is a half-million dollar surplus I defy any man to prove the contrary. There is no private business house in Canada handling its affairs more thoroughly and efficiently than is the Province of Ontario."

Col. Combe, of Clinton, was chairman, and the only three speakers were the candidate and E. R. Dennis, Western Ontario Conservative organizer. The weather was stormy, but over four hundred, mostly farmers, were present from all parts of the riding.

INTER. PRODUCTS LOSS

New York, April 11. — International Products—and subsidiaries report for 1933, as certified by independent auditors, net loss of $318,183, after depreciation, depletion, etc., and including $24,507 profit on foreign exchange. This compares with net loss of $672,351 in 1932.

YOU, TOO CAN WIN

There are six winners each week in The Bulletinboard Review Feature, that interesting contest page, and guide to many of Londons Leading stores, which appears in The London Leader every Thursday and The London Advertiser every Saturday.

Possibly among the winners' names which are announced each week you have noticed the name of one of your neighbors or friends. They have been successful—and they may be successful again next week, as everyone sending in a reply has an equal chance of winning. Read the rules carefully, then send in a reply, maybe you will be included in next week's winners.

$500.00 Is Being Awarded $500.00 IN PRIZES

D 30098

MONCTON HAWKS CLAW AMERICAN CHAMPS 13-3 TO WIN SET

Allan Cup Holders Pour Rubber in White Star Net

Canuck's 62nd Game Of Season Turns Out To Be Easiest Win Of All

ONLY 250 SEE IT

Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, Apr. 11.—Moncton Hawks spread their tired wings for the first time in a couple of weeks here tonight and won the North American Amateur Hockey Championship with a landslide victory over Detroit White Stars, United States title holders, 13-3.

Only 250 or so spectators sat in on the big killing as the Allan Cup champions went systematically to work to see how many goals they could score against a team they had previously outclassed twice on the form sheets but beaten only once on the score card.

Stars won the first of the three game series here last Saturday night by 2-1 overtime and the Hawks evened the count by winning 4-1 on Monday night. With the title at stake, the fleet brigade from the Maritimes went into high gear at the start tonight and were seeking goal No. 14 at the finish as earnestly as they had sought No. 1 in the first stanza.

Everybody on the Moncton lineup except Goaler Jimmy Foster took a hand in the scoring and everybody scored at least once with the exception of Foster and "Nucker" Irvine, lean left winger who got his name in the scoring record with an assist.

Duke McDonald, Bill Miller, Bill Gill, Sammy McManus and Aubrey Webster scored two apiece and Bert Connolly, Dud James and Len Burrage kicked in with the others. It was just the sort of high-powered scoring Toronto fandom had expected of the Hawks in the first series game.

f the IAllan Cuppers took it easy in the first two games they worked hard tonight. There was little body checking—the idea was goals. The Hawks raced down three and four abreast in the hope of piling up the total even when they were shorthanded through penalties.

Stars Open Scoring

The luckless White Stars scored the first goal of the contest on a neat passing play, Al David shooting the puck past Foster. Then the Hawks ran in five without delay and led 5-1 starting the second period. They banged in three more in the middle stanza while the American champions were getting two.

The real fun was in the third session when the Hawks collected five more without reply. Even big Pete McMahon, brilliant Detroit goaler, had become thoroughly discouraged by this time, but he kicked out half a dozen shots that might have slipped past him.

McMahon was the lone defensive power of the Stars. His defence was riddled early in the game and the forwards were not fast enough to check back effectively. It was Moncton's 62nd game of the season and perhaps the easiest of them all.

The lineup:

Detroit: Goal, McMahon, defence, Wright and Robson; centre, Bigham; wings, Hunt and Sullivan; subs, David, Crossman, Reed, Kirwan.

Moncton: goal, Foster; defence Gill and Burrage; centre, Connolly; wings, McDonald and Irvine; subs, Webster, McManus, James, Miller.

Officials: M. J. Rodden, Toronto and Jack Tompkins, Detroit.

Summary

First period.

1—Detroit, David (Crossman, Reed) 4.32.

2—Moncton, Gill 8.31.

3—Moncton, McDonald (Connolly) 11.40

4—Moncton, McManus (Miller) 14.24.

5—Moncton, Miller 15.25.

6—Moncton, Connolly (James) 16.32

Penalties: Robson, Reed, David, McManus, Irvine, Burrage.

Second Period:

7—Detroit, Bigham (Hunt) 2.42.

8—Moncton, Webster (James) 3.10.

9—Moncton, Miller 10.55.

10—Moncton, Webster (Miller) 14.45

11—Detroit, Sullivan (Hunt) 16.06.

Penalties: Sullivan (2), James.

Third period:

12—Moncton, James (McManus) 3.49

13—Moncton, Burrage, (Gill) 7.36.

14—Moncton, Gill (McDonald, Irvine) 10.34.

15—Moncton, McDonald 11.46.

16—Moncton, McManus, 13.21.

Penalties: Burrage, Wright, Irvine.

WAIVE TERRITORY RIGHTS TO N.H.L. IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, April 11.—The rumored transfer to St. Louis of the Ottawa club of the National Hockey League will not be opposed by the American Association if the minor circuit is compensated for the loss of territory, Thomas S. Grant, association president, said here.

Grant, who voiced opposition to the proposed move when Ottawa despatches first reported it last week, said objection would be withdrawn if compensation is paid and Frank (Doc) Wainwright, operator of the present St. Louis club, is satisfied.

A league meeting would be necessary to determine what value the American Association would place on the franchise, Grant said. Hockey, which started slowly in St. Louis six years ago, reached a peak in the season just closed, more than 200,000 persons attending 24 home games.

HONOR RURAL CHAMPS

Brantford, April 11.—St. George village was en fete tonight, when the St. George Hockey club held its annual banquet to honor the champions of the Brantford Rural Hockey League. Mayor Wm. Hall was chairman and Reeve Wm. Hall, Deputy-Reeve Wm. Hall, Councillor Wm. Hall and Clerk Wm. Hall were present.

HOCKEY STANDINGS.

NORTH AMERICAN AMATEUR

	W.	L.	F.	A.
Moncton	2	1	18	5
Detroit	1	2	3	18

Last Night's Result

Moncton 13, Detroit 3, (Moncton wins series).

TORONTO CITY SERIES

	W.	L.	T.	F.	A.
Cities Service	0	0	1	5	5
St. Michaels	0	0	1	5	5

Tonight's Game

St. Mikes Jrs. vs. City Service Srs.

Junior Soccerists Have Big Confab

New Trophies Are Presented And League Schedule Is Adopted

The regular meeting of the Junior soccer organization was the largest attended this year, the rooms being filled with many unable to secure seats. Delegates from St. Thomas, Ingersoll and the four local clubs being present. While the many players present were no doubt interested in any reinstatements the applicants were rejected in most cases, only one applicant receiving the approval of the association. The new trophies which were donated by Mayor C. Wenige and the Supertest Co. of London, were presented to the association at this meeting. Secretary T. Brock was instructed to write the donors expressing the appreciation of the association.

Consideration and approval of the schedule was debated at length and the following dates and games were approved, (home teams first):

LEAGUE GAMES

May 12, Fusiliers vs. St. Thomas Athletics; A.B.C. Ingersoll vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; McClary Jnrs. vs. London Hosiery.

May 19, Fusiliers vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. McClary Jnrs.; London Hosiery vs. St. Thomas A.

May 24, St. Thomas A. vs. Fusiliers; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. Ingersoll; London Hosiery vs. McClary Jnrs.

May 26, C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. Fusiliers; McClary Jnrs vs. Ingersoll; St. Thomas A. vs. London Hosiery.

First Round Honey Dew Cup

(June 2.)

June 9, Fusiliers vs. London Hosiery; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. McClary Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. St. Thomas A.

First Round Ont. Jr. Challenge Cup

(June 16.)

June 23, London Hosiery vs. Fusiliers; McClary Jnrs, vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; St. Thomas A. vs. Ingersoll.

First Round Briggs Sales Cup

(June 30.)

July 7, Ingersoll vs. London Hosiery; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. St. Thomas A.; McClary Jnrs. vs. Fusiliers.

Semi-finals or Final Ont. Jr. Cup

(District, July 14.)

July 21, London Hosiery vs. Ingersoll; St. Thomas A. vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; Fusiliers vs. McClary Jnrs.

Semi-finals Honey Dew Cup

(July 28.)

Aug. 4, McClary Jnrs. vs. St Thomas A.; London Hosiery xs C.N.R. Jnrs.; Fusiliers vs. Ingersoll

Semi-finals Briggs Sales Cup

(Aug. 11.)

Aug. 18, C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. London Hosiery; St. Thomas A. vs. McClary Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. Fusiliers.

Aug. 25, Final Honey Dew Cup.

Sept. 1, Final Briggs Sales Cup.

Referees will meet Friday evening at the Hotel London, at 8 p.m.

Wossa Bulletin

The Fifteenth Annual Track and Field Meet of the W.O.S.S.A. will be held at the Stadium, University of Western Ontario, London, on Saturday, May 19.

Qualifications

All competitors must comply with the W.O.S.S.A. regulations relative to school attendance, academic standing and the following age requirements:

(a) Senior—a contestant who has not attained his 20th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(b) Intermediate—a contestant who has not attained his 17th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(c) Junior—a contestant who has not attained his 15th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(d) Juvenile—(1)—a contestant who has not attained his 15th birthday by May 1, 1934, and who does not weigh over 100 lbs. 11—a contestant who has not attained his 13th birthday by May 1, 1934, and who does not weigh over 110 lbs.

Birth Certificates must accompany each entry.

Winners in Senior, Intermediate and Junior events will be eligible to compete in the Provincial Meet held by the Ontario Athletic Commission provided the necessary standards are attained. The Commission will defray the expenses of such competitors.

Winners who do not attain the standards, and competitors who come second in events may compete in the Provincial Meet at their own expense.

The Provincial Meet will be in Toronto on or about June 9, 1934.

Dominion Interscholastic Championships

The Dominion Interscholastic Championship Meet will be in Hamilton on June 16, 1934, and will be conducted in conjunction with the Marathon trials for the British Empire Games.

Australian Team

In October a team of 12 Canadian schoolboys will be taken to Australia to participate in the British Empire Schoolboys' games.

Any schoolboy ...

DUPLICATE BRIDGE

The regular weekly meeting of the Tecumseh Duplicate Bridge Club was held in the Hotel London on Tuesday evening, April 10th., there being 24 members of the club present at this 26th game of the current season's play.

The club was divided into two sections for the night's play, there being a four table Howell game, and a five table Mitchell game and the having plus scores on the evening's play are as follows:

Howell Game

Dr. H. A. Skinner and J. R. McPhillips, (plus 10); W. J. Lancaster and W. E. Spencer, (plus 8).

Mitchell Game

(North and South)

Miss M. Clendenan and Mrs. A. W. Hayman, (plus 6); Mrs. H. Killaly and Miss J. Wilson, (plus 2); Dr. W. J. McLean and R. E. Pemberton, (plus 1½).

(East and West)

Mrs. W. Percival and Mrs. Turner, (plus 14); Mrs. H. Wilson and Mrs. R. W. Robertson, (plus 5½).

BAER IS ON WAY

Sacramento, Cal., April 11.—Max Baer was enroute to New York today and no one in the California heavyweight's entourage was more confident than Max that he would return home the heavyweight champion of the world.

"I'll knock him out, sure," Max confidently announced as he boarded the train here with his manager Ancil Hoffman, his trainer Mike Cantwell, and young brother, Buddy Baer.

Max was referring to Prima Carnera, the champion, whom he meets June 14.

Champion's Sons Learn the Game



(Left to Right) are Mikey Walker and his young son, Jimmy, who seems to be battling against Jack Kearns, Jr., being held by his famous father, Jack Kearnes, on the Soper's ranch near Ojai, California, where Mickey is training for his fight with Tom Patrick to be held in the Hollywood American Legion stadium.

Non-Winning Colt Is Derby Favorite

Sir Thomas Has Never Won A Race, But Is Choice In Future Book

Louisville, Ky., April 11.—For the first time in history a colt that never won a race is the future book favorite for the Kentucky Derby. He is Sir Thomas, the nominee of A. B. Gordon who has high hopes of being the first Louisvillan to own a Derby winner since Old Rosebud triumphed for H. C. Applegate 26 years ago.

The popularity of Sir Thomas is demarkable in that only two "maidens" have won the Kentucky Derby in the 59 years of its history—J. K. L. Ross' Sir Barton in 1919 and Broker's Tin last year—but there are substantial reasons for the high esteem in which Sir Thomas is held. One of them is that he was sired by Sir Gallahad 111, sire of Gallant Fox, victor in 1930 which still is the Derby winner standing highest among the turf world's leading money winners.

Sir Thomas is being trained by his owner, Mr. Gordon, who has conditioned several famed thoroughbreds in the past. Under the handling of a trainer who has proven his ability to prepare horses for distance races, the performance of Sir Thomas in workouts at Churchill Downs has made Louisville turf followers almost hysterical over his chances to win the 60th Kentucky Derby on May 5.

When the future book odds on Sir Thomas dropped to 8 to 1 last week, the Louisville railbirds prophesied his odds would drop to 6 to 1 this week, and 2 to 1 if he goes to the post in the Derby. Half of this prediction has ben fulfilled, as Tom Kearney, St. Louis Commissioner, reduced the odds on the Gordon nominee to 6 to 1 Monday, making him the favorite in his book.

Sir Thomas was working a mile around 1.45 at Douglas Park here in February, and it was not until some time later that the experts caught on and began touting the Gordon colt. His latest effort over the full Derby route of a mile and a quarter was 2.11, on a track three seconds slow.

STABLE BOY WOUNDED; RACE TRACK IS SUED

Houston, Tex., April 11.—Two Two suits for damages aggregating $117,350 were fyled in Federal Court today against the Texas Breeders and Racing Association, owners of Epsom Downs track here, as the result of a shooting March 15 in which Tommy Blanchard, a Montreal stable boy, was wounded.

One suit was by Mrs. Cyrilla Blanchard of Montreal, on the boy's behalf, and the other was by Mrs. Blanchard on her own behalf. Blanchard was an employee of A. G. Tarn, Montreal stable owner.

Mrs. Blanchard's petition alleged the boy probably had been permanently disabled as a result of being shot by L. A. Eades, special officer employed by the Epsom Downs track. The mother declared her boy would have become a jockey next year and therefore had a reasonable expectation of earning $10,000 a year.

Chicago Game Short Overtime

Four Games In Last Five Years Longer

Chicago, April 11.—Four National hockey league play-off games in the last five years were longer than the Chicago-Detroit Stanley Cup final last night which went 30 minutes and five seconds of extra time before the Black Hawks won by 1-0 and captured the trophy.

Toronto Maple Leafs and Boston Bruins set the world record last spring when the Leafs won the N.H.L. title after 104 minutes and 46 seconds of overtime.

Mush March, one of the small men of hockey, scored the winning goal for the Hawks. March weighs 147, and a midget gave the Leafs in their endurance test against the Bruins, 157-pound Joe Doraty bagging the deciding tally.

Until last spring, the longest game on record was played in the 1930 play-offs when Montreal Canadiens and in the same playoff campaign, Canadiens won 52 minutes overtime against Chicago.

London Skating Club Election

Col. Hill Is New President—Recent Winner One Of Best In History

Col. S. H. Hill, former president of the Minto Club in Ottawa, last night was elected president of the London Skating Club at the annual meeting.

Howard Higgins, retiring president, reviewed the past year's activities, and his report showed a considerable membership increase. The year was regarded as one of the best since the club's inception.

The new officers follow:—hon. pres., Col. I. Leonard; hon. vice pres., Ray Lawson, A. E. Silverwood, Mrs. F. C. White, John Labatt; president, Col. S. H. Hill; vice pres., J. Gordon Thompson; directors, Graham S. Hobbs, Miss Edith Compiin, Col. George Ellis, Mrs. Charles Ivey, Miss Muriel McBride, B. Howard Higgins; secretary, W. D. Smith; treasurer, J. B. K. Black.

The women's committee follows: Miss Phyllis Butchart, Mrs. Murray Simpson, Mrs. Stuart Draper, Miss Janet Kirkpatrick, Miss Mary Boucher, Mrs. John Hutchinson, Mrs. L. G. Cargill.

Presentation of trophies was made to the year's winners: Senior champ...

St. Thomas Girls To Get New Park

Floodlighting Will Let Purples Play League Softball Games At Home

A new softball diamond with floodlights for night plya is being planned for St. Thomas, Charlie Smale of St. Thomas, president of the Major Intercity Girls' Softball League announced at a meeting of the circuit held here last night.

During past seasons, St. Thomas Purples have had to play all their league games on the London diamond, but if their new field materializes they will play about 24 home games on it.

the same team as last year, according to an announcement made by C. E. Speiran. During the latter part of the schedule the furniture girls made things interesting for all comers.

Gordon Southcott will again coach the Silverwood team and he is in search of a new catcher. Otherwise the Silverwood team will be the same as last season.

Kellogg, champions of the Major Intercity League for the past three years, plan on using much the same team as last year. Kellogg's will also sponsor an intermediate team.

A league schedule meeting will be held next week.

The three London entries—Kellogg's Burroughes and Silverwoods—will again be starters in the league, and an intermediate league will also be sponsored here, the greater part of the intermediate fixtures to be played as openers on the senior bills.

During the last three years, the local senior teams have been affiliated with the Olympic League at Sunnyside in Toronto, but the Toronto Aceon League has made overtures for the coming summer.

It was decided to open the local season on or about May 15.

MORE .....

POLISH UP OLE' HORSE SHOES AT PETROLIA

Petrolia, April 11.—With the assurance that summer is not far off local horseshoe enthusiasts are polishing up their shoes in anticipation of a bright season this year. Already one has heard the clink of shoes this spring and the Enarco Horseshoe Club, which is a branch of the Enarco Athletic Club of the Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., has recently held its organization meeting which resulted as follows: Manager, Russell Lennan; Assistant Manager, Charles Tobias; Grounds Committee, Chris Axscough, Chet McRitchie, and William Mowlett; Transportation Committee, Roy Smith and Hugh Whitlock.

During recent years the sport has become increasingly popular and the local club's annual competition brings large numbers from a distance to participate in the oil town's games. This year it is hoped that a large league may be formed which will include teams from Sarnia, Petrolia, Camlachie, Brigden and Rutherford.

RIDGETOWN BADMINTON

Ridgetown, April 11.—Members of the Ridgetown Badminton club enjoyed a tournament last evening. The event was conducted by Miss Reta Richardson won the evening's playing by one game over the group captained by Miss Katherine Bawden.

Miss Richardson's team consisted of the following: Miss Owen End, Miss Olive Clark, Miss Greta Locke, Miss G. I. Rodgers, Miss Veronica McGuire, Oscar Smith, William Roth, Ward Turner, Harvey Stewart, William Shewan and Paul Jefferies. The members of Miss Bawden's team were: Miss M. K. Currie, Miss Dorothy Smith, Miss Eleanor Crulck shank, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lightbody, R. E. ...

Montreal Cagers Beat Assumption

Crack Border Cities Seniors Are Nosed Out 29-28 On Quebec Floor

PATRICK BOYS STAR

Montreal, April 11.—Assumption College of Windsor, Ontario Senior Basketball Champions, tonight lost the first game of the Ontario-Quebec Dominion playdawn by the narrowest of margins, being defeated by Nationales, Province of Quebec champions, 29-28.

The teams meet again here on Friday night and if a third game is necessary it will be played here Saturday. The winners will tackle Dalhousie University of Halifax, Maritime titlists, in the Eastern Canada semi-final.

It was regarded as the finest exhibition of the Cage game seen here in years. Nationale ran into a style of game unknown here, scientific to a degree but, in the end, the sustained speed of the Montreal team was just a little bit too much. Observers were predicting a great series, probably going three games.

The issue was in doubt to the last whistle. Murray Patrick scored the winning point with only seconds to go. He had been fouled by Des Jarlais of Windsor as he pivoted to shoot and was awarded two free shots. He missed the first but dropped the second through the hoop, breaking a 28-28 tie. As the remaining seconds ticked off Nationale warded off every thrust of the Ontario team.

Both teams felt confident of ultimate victory after the game. The Windsor coach stated by Friday he thought he could devise a defence that could stop the speedy line of Murray and Lynn Patrick, sons of Lester Patrick of New York Rangers, who flank Pat Griffin at centre. The visitors added that in almost 30 games this season they had not had to contend with such blazing speed.

Windsor—Meretsky, f, 3; Sherman, f, 2; Aitchison, f., 10; Rogin, c., 7; Byrne, g., 0; Deparalais, f., 4; Nantais, g., 2; Galnup, g., 0.

Natioiales—L. Patrick, f., 8; M. Patrick, f., 9; Griffin, c., 6; Melville, g., 6; Godsall, g., 0; Schuler, g., 0.

More. ;0;c t..s

INTERMEDIATES WIN TOO

Montreal, April 11.—Smart passing forming the spearhead of their attack, Young Men's Hebrew Association of Montreal, tonight defeated Brockville Rowing Club 28-11 to win the two-game round of the Dominion Intermediate Basketball playdowns 60-50. In the first game at Brockville on Saturday the Rowers won 39-32.

Y.M.H.A. now meet the Maritime champions, Saint John Young Men's Christian Institute Trumps, in the Eastern Canada semi-final.

TRUNDLERS ADOPTING GROUP SYSTEM AGAIN

O. B. A. Decides To Use It For Tourney At Hamilton This Year

Hamilton, April 11.—At a late meeting that drew representatives from many parts of the province, members of the Ontario Bowling Association decided to adopt the group system for the 48th Annual Tournament to be held on the Roselawn Club greens will assure for all rinks four games on here again this year. This system the first day and one on the second when the eliminations for the three rink trophies will be held. The games will all be 15 ends until the finals are reached.

Times were set for the opening of the singles and doubles competitions and it was decided that one event in each case be played but that they be run as a double competition with trophies in each. The singles competition will start at two o'clock on the second day of the tournament, while the doubles will commence at seven o'clock on that date.

A committe consisting of Dr. J. J. Williams, Roy Green, Ed. Bickle and Bob Hayes was appointed to take care of all problems arising between now and the tournament.

The balance sheet was presented by auditor H. H. Blythe and adopted, and a prize committee will consist of R. H. Foster, Roy Green and Bob Hayes.

A set of four miniature trophies for the winners of the O.B.A. trophy will be presented by President James Burnett. R. M. Ogilvie, of Roselawn, was named chairman of the entertainment Committee, with power to add from members of his own club.

SAYS TRACK AND FIELD MARKS DUE FOR GRIEF

New York, April 11.—A four-minute mile, a 15-foot pole vault, a nine-second century and a 7-foot high jump are all possible, said Dan Ferris, secretary of the A.A.U., in commenting to-day on track prospects for the summer.

Ferris accurately forecast the winter spree of record breaking last fall and since he is recognized as one of the greatest track authorities in the country, his words bear weight.

"Bill Graber of Southern California has everything he needs to pole vault 15 feet, said Dan. Jesse Owens, the great colored star of Ohio state, is the type most likely to succeed in doing a nine-second century and Glenn Cunningham is the man most likely to get down to four minutes ...

LAUNCH CITY SPORTS FEDERATION TONIGHT

At a general meeting to be held in the Hotel London at 8.15 tonight, the City of London Sports Federation (what an armful of grief that is for a poor newspaper headline writer) will be launched.

The nominating committee has completed its work and a strong executive representative of every major sport in the city should be the result of the elections.

The opening of Tecumseh Park and its operation this year depends on support which would be more general than it has been in the past and that seems to be guaranteed by the launching of the Federation.

Braves Acquire Marty McManus

Veteran Of 14 A. L. Campaigns Will Replace Injured Maranville

Boston, April 11—Some pressing baseball problems were solved today when Martin Joseph McManus, 34-year-old veteran of 14 American baseball league campaigns, came to Boston Braves by purchase from Brooklyn Dodgers as a second-base replacement for the injured Rabbit Maranville.

First of all, Marty, who was made a free agent last fall after managing the Red Sox for a season and a half, was snatched from the limbo of baseball's forgotten men and given the ideal spot in which to continue his playing career.

Although he had an all-time major league batting average of .290 with St. Louis Browns and Detroit Tigers before coming to Boston in 1931, the Dodgers were so glutted with younger infielders that he seemed forever doomed to a bench job while he remained with Brooklyn.

With the Braves, he should be highly successful. He is probably a notch or so below the lamented Rabbit in fielding, but his superior batting punch more than makes up the difference.

The Dodgers will find the cash much more satisfactory than McManus' service, for they were long on infielders and very short in the exchequer.

OXFORD BADMINTON GETS STARTED AT WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Ont., April 11—The Oxford County Badminton tournament opened here tonight with over 270 entries. The majority of the matches tonight were between local players. The visitors will get into action tomorrow night and play will continue for the balance of the week with the consolation finals on Friday night and the championships on Saturday night.

Results of tonight's matches follow:

Men's singles—J. Sibbald defeated J. H. Wilson 15-3, 15-5; M. Bernath defeated P. Woodroffe 15-3, 15-2; J. Dent defeated C. Wallace 10-15, 15-6 15-4; J. Yarker defeated H. Dotzenroth 15-5 15-4; P. Johnston defeated B. Lloyd 15-4 15-19; L. Coles defeated R. Fairs 15-3 15-5; J. Yarker defeated W. Bennett 15-1 15-3; W. Bennett defeated B. Brewster 17-15 17-1; C. Karn defeated W. Webster 15-3 15-8; D. Lindsay defeated W. Clarke 15-3 15-8; R. Bigham defeated D. McIntosh 15-0 15-1; C. Karn defeated D. Dent 15-5 15-6; G. LaFlair defeated J. Traut 15-4 15-11.

Ladies' singles—J. Wallace defeated I. Awde 11-1 11-0; G. Galloway defeated Helen Munty 11-9 11-3; M Taylor defeated E. Scott 4-11 11-4 11-8; G. Sleightholm defeated Pat Taylor 11-0 11-2; M. Thornton defeated E. Cole 11-3 11-3; A. Rapson defeated Mrs. A. Johnson 11-3 8-11 11-4; G. Gibson defeated F. Dent 11-8 11-4; G. Bonnett defeated A. Blanchard 11-4 11-0; M. Eastman defeated A. Meadows 11-3 11-2; D. Balls defeated M. Dent 11-0 11-0; M. Thornton defeated A. Rapson 11-9 13-12; E. White defeated G. Gibson 13-12 15-13; M. Eastman defeated H. Bonnett 11-6 11-6; E. White defeated M. Eastman 11-4 11-2.

Ladies doubles'—Mrs. J. Wallace and Miss Cameron defeated E. Scott and A. Meadows 15-0 15-1; Miss Galloway and G. Sleightholm defeated Miss Blanchard and I Awde 15-1 15-3; Mrs. Johnson and Miss Clark defeated Miss Otten and E. Leftler 15-6 15-1; Misses Lick and Sifton defeated Miss Cole and Bonnett 15-9 15-9; Misses M. M. Taylor and Dent defeated Misses McIntosh andw Gibb 18-13 15-6; A. Rapson and E. Ferguson defeated D. Jupp and J. Wallace 3-15 18-17 15-13;

Men's doubles—C. Mitchell and M. Bernat defeated C. Brewster and Lloyd 15-5 15-8; Karn and LaFlair defeated Dotzenroth and Brown 15-9 15-11; Sparks and Webster defeated Schuyler and Wilson 2-15 15-9 18-15; Kirkpatrick and Wallace defeated Fairs and Rogers 15-5 15-6; Karn and LaFlair defeated Mitchell and Bernath 15-3 18-13; McIntosh and Traut defeated Munkwith, Ingrosll and Clarke 15-12 15-2; G. Webb and R. Bigham defeated V. Wilkins and Bennett 15-2 15-1.

Mixed doubles—Karn and Kirkpatrick defeated Sparks and McIntosh 15-3 15-3; Sibbald and Wallace defeated Woodroffe and Glithero 15-1 15-3; Bigham and Sifton defeated Webster and Galloway 15-2 15-0; Sinclair and Dent defeated Dotzenroth and Hodgins 15-9 15-8; Yarker and White defeated Rogers and Schell 15-4 15-7; Lindsay and Otten defeated Wallace and Wallace 7-15 15-12 15-13; Nesbitt and Muntz defeated Wilson and Scott 15-11, 18-16; Bernath and Eastman defeated Brewster and Jupp 15-6 15-11.

SARNIA TENNIS OFFICERS

Sarnia, April 11—Directors of the Sarnia Tennis Club today announced their 1934 officers as follows; Pres. Alex Crockard; vice-president, Miss Marjory Stewart; secy.-treas., W. H. Keelan; entertainment and house com...

Lack of Ballast Big Pirate Fault

Idea Prevalent Gibson Must Win Title Or It Is Outs For Him

RATED 3RD IN POLL

New York, April 10 —(UP)—Pirates Manager George Gibson, facing what may be his last major league season, will make a desperate bid for the National League pennant. He has an excellent chance to win and was rated third in the writers' poll.

Gibson is grooming a strong, dangerous club which packs more punch than any other outfit in the circuit. This punch, combined with the lively Pittsburgh its first pennant since 1927, ball, may turn the trick and give

Were the Pirates better balanced, they would appear certain winners. However, because of a weak spot at second base and no promise of championship pitching, it is doubtful if they can pound past the even-keeled Cardinals, who appear to have championship prospects. Hence, the Buccaneers seem destined to wind up in the same second place berth they occupied for the last two seasons.

In addition, the morale of the club may be affected by dressing room gossip which has Pie Traynor replacing Gibson as Manager next season if the Pirates fail.

Beat Cards in Batting

Spotted pitching was the chief cause for the Pirates' failure to come through last season. It was by far the best hitting club in the league. Even though t he Waner boys slumped, the club wound up with a batting average of .285, nine points above the Cards.

Attempting to strengthen the mound staff, Gibson made what may prove a shrewd move during the off-season. He parted with his best hitter, Second Baseman Tony Piet, to acquire Pitcher Red Lucas from Cincinnati. The exchange of Outfielders Comorosky and Roettger also figured in the deal.

Gibson figured he had sufficient strength at the plate to part with a .323 hitter for a mound workhorse who could win 16 out of 36 With a tail-end club like the Reds of 1933. Moreover, Lucas is an excellent pinch-hitter.

Other starting pitchers will be Larry French, Heine Meine, Bill Swift and probably Ralph Birkofer. Additional hold-overs are Hal Smith, Bill Harris, Waite Hoyt and Leon Chagnon. Outstanding rookie prospects are Lloyd Johnson, a southpaw from the San Francisco club, and Darrel Blanton, from St. Joseph. Outside of Lucas and French the staff looks very ordinary.

Thevenow Favored

With Piet gone from the infield, Gibson hopes that the veteran Tommy Thevenow, Floyd Young, or the promising Harry Lavagetto from the Oakland club, may hold down second base creditably. Thevenow seems to have the first call. The rest of the infield will be the same, with Pie Traynor on third, Floyd Vaughan at short, and Gus Suhr at first.

The club is fortiefied with one of the strongest outfields in the majors: Freddie Lindstrom in left, Lloyd Waner in centre and Paul Waner in right. Freddie hit .310 last season.

Handicapped by illness, Lloyd Waner slumped to .276, and brother Paul also fell off to .309. The Waners are expected to come through this season. Wally Roettger from the Reds and Forest Jensen are utility men.

Cather Earl Grace is a capable receiver. He hit .288 last season. He will be assisted by Hal Finney and either Tom Padden or a newcomer from the Oakland club, Art Veltman, advertised as a heavy hitter.

LAMBTON BADMINTON TITLES ARE DECIDED

Energetic Secretary Given Roses And China As Tribute To Events' Success

Sarnia, April 11.—Winners of all classes of the first annual Lambton county Badminton championships were decided after midnight last night following five hours play at the armory. Trophies and prizes were presented by Lt.-Col. J. S. Milne.

Mrs. W. G. Hale, regiment club secretary was presented with a bouquet of roses and a gift of china.

The full list of awards was as follows—

Championship Class

Mens singles—Dr. W. G. Gray, regiment, runner up John Hall, St. Pauls; Ladies singles—Mrs. W. G. Hale, regiment, runner up Mrs. H. Newell, Watford; Mens doubles—Dr. W. G. Gray and H. A. Nisbet, regiment; Ladies doubles—Mrs. H. Cowan and Mrs. W. G. Hale, regiment; Mixed doubles—Dr. W. G. Gray and Miss Lucie Cook, regiment.

Consolation Series

Ladies singles—Miss Frances Taylor, St. Pauls; Mens singles—Norris Lindsay, Petrolia; Mens doubles—J. White and R. Clute, regiment; Ladies doubles—Miss Laurie and Miss Vince, St. Pauls; Mixed doubles—C. McHattie, and Mrs. Britton, Petrolia.

C Class

Mens singles—Jim Woodcock, K of C; Ladies singles—Mrs. W. S. Haney, regiment; Mens doubles—B. Scott and R. Kirk, St. Pauls; Ladies doubles—Mrs. Corey and Mrs. Britton, Petrolia; Mixed doubles—B. Aitken and Miss Steadman, Petrolia.

WALLACEBURG SOFTBALL

Wallaceburg, April 11—At least five teams are assured for the Wallaceburg Interchurch Softball league this year following a meeting of the league last evening when all the churches but the Anglican made their entries. The Presbyterians, the present holders of the Marshall Clark Trophy, may ...

1 of/de

Easiest Win Of All

ONLY 250 SEE IT

Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, Apr. 11.—Moncton Hawks spread their tired wings for the first time in a couple of weeks here tonight and won the North American Amateur Hockey Championship with a landslide victory over Detroit White Stars, United States title holders, 13-3.

Only 250 or so spectators sat in on the big killing as the Allan Cup champions went systematically to work to see how many goals they could score against a team they had previously outclassed twice on the form sheets but beaten only once on the score card.

Stars won the first of the three game series here last Saturday night by 2-1 overtime and the Hawks evened the count by winning 4-1 on Monday night. With the title at stake, the fleet brigade from the Maritimes went into high gear at the start tonight and were seeking goal No. 14 at the finish as earnestly as they had sought No. 1 in the first stanza.

Everybody on the Moncton lineup except Goaler Jimmy Foster took a hand in the scoring and everybody scored at least once with the exception of Foster and "Nucker" Irvine, lean left winger who got his name in the scoring record with an assist.

Duke McDonald, Bill Miller, Bill Gill, Sammy McManus and Aubrey Webster scored two apiece and Bert Connolly, Dud James and Len Burrage kicked in with the others. It was just the sort of high-powered scoring Toronto fandom had expected of the Hawks in the first series game.

If the IAllan Cuppers took it easy in the first two games they worked hard tonight. There was little body checking—the idea was goals. The Hawks raced down three and four abreast in the hope of piling up the total even when they were shorthanded through penalties.

Stars Open Scoring

The luckless White Stars scored the first goal of the contest on a neat passing play, Al David shooting the puck past Foster. Then the Hawks ran in five without delay and led 5-1 starting the second period. They banged in three more in the middle stanza while the American champions were getting two.

The real fun was in the third session when the Hawks collected five more without reply. Even big Pete McMahon, brilliant Detroit goaler, had become thoroughly discouraged by this time, but he kicked out half a dozen shots that might have slipped past him.

McMahon was the lone defensive power of the Stars. His defence was riddled early in the game and the forwards were not fast enough to check back effectively. It was Moncton's 62nd game of the season and perhaps the easiest of them all.

The lineup:

Detroit: Goal, McMahon, defence, Wright and Robson; centre, Bigham; wings, Hunt and Sullivan; subs. David, Crossman, Reed, Kirwan.

Moncton: goal, Foster; defence Gill and Burrage; centre, Connolly; wings, McDonald and Irvine; subs. Webster, McManus, James, Miller.

Officials: M. J. Rodden, Toronto and Jack Tompkins, Detroit.

Summary

First period.

1—Detroit, David (Crossman, Reed) 4.32.

2—Moncton, Gill 8.31.

3—Moncton, McDonald (Connolly) 11.40

4—Moncton, McManus (Miller) 14.24.

5—Moncton, Miller 15.25.

6—Moncton, Connolly (James) 16.33

Penalties: Robson, Reed, David, McManus, Irvine, Burrage.

Second Period:

7—Detroit, Bigham (Hunt) 2.42.

8—Moncton, Webster (James) 3.10.

9—Moncton, Miller 10.55.

10—Moncton, Webster (Miller) 14.45

11—Detroit, Sullivan (Hunt) 16.06.

Penalties: Sullivan (2), James.

Third period:

12—Moncton, James (McManus) 3.49

13—Moncton, Burrage, (Gill) 7.36.

14—Moncton, Gill (McDonald, Irvine) 10.34.

15—Moncton, McDonald 11.46.

16—Moncton, McManus, 13.21.

Penalties: Burrage, Wright, Irvine.

WAIVE TERRITORY RIGHTS TO N.H.L. IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, April 11.—The rumored transfer to St. Louis of the Ottawa club of the National Hockey League will not be opposed by the American Association if the minor circuit is compensated for the loss of territory, Governor W. Grant, association president, said here.

Grant, who voiced opposition to the proposed move when Ottawa despatches first reported it last week, said objection would be withdrawn if compensation is paid and Frank (Doc) Wainwright, operator of the present St. Louis club, is satisfied.

A league meeting would be necessary to determine what value the American Association would place on the franchise, Grant said. Hockey, which started slowly in St. Louis six years ago, reached a peak in the season just closed, more than 200,000 persons attending 24 home games.

HONOR RURAL CHAMPS

Brantford, April 11.—St. George village was en fete tonight, when the St. George Hockey club held its annual banquet, to mark the presentation of the Premier G. S. Henry cup as champions of the Ontario Rural Hockey Association. The team won the Brant county league, and then went through the playoffs, finally to defeat Blair in a great series. Plenty of bouquets were handed out during the evening, after the inner man had been supplied, and cards and dancing in the community hall followed. St. George village is proud of its team, having just about closed up to attend the hockey matches in Brantford and Galt rinks in the league and finals.

St. George is now looking forward to bowling activity, the village club being in its 20th year. Officers elected for this season are: Hon. president, Frank L. Ellis; president, Garfield Saas; vice-president James D. Malcolm; treasurer, Fred C. Garnett; representatives to Brant county doubles, G. Saas and F. C. Garnett; auditors, J. D. Malcolm, W. J. Scott.

LONDON HIGHFIELD WINS

Canadian Press Cable

London, April 11.—London Highfield defeated Leigh 25-8 in a rugby league match under floodlights here tonight.

STANDINGS.

NORTH AMERICAN AMATEUR

	W.	L.	F.	A.
Moncton	2	1	18	5
Detroit	1	2	3	18

Last Night's Result

Moncton 13, Detroit 3, (Moncton wins series).

TORONTO CITY SERIES

	W.	L.	T.	F.	A.
Cities Service	0	0	1	5	5
St. Michaels	0	0	1	5	5

Tonight's Game

St. Mikes Jrs. vs. City Service Srs.

Junior Soccerists Have Big Confab

New Trophies Are Presented And League Schedule Is Adopted

The regular meeting of the Junior soccer organization was the largest attended this year, the rooms being filled with many unable to secure seats. Delegates from St. Thomas, Ingersoll and the four local clubs being present. While the many players present were no doubt interested in any reinstatements the applicants were rejected in most cases, only one applicant receiving the approval of the association. The new trophies which were donated by Mayor C. Wenige and the Supertest Co. of London, were presented to the association at this meeting. Secretary T. Brock was instructed to write the donors expressing the appreciation of the association.

Consideration and approval of the schedule was debated at length and the following dates and games were approved, (home teams first):

LEAGUE GAMES

May 12, Fusiliers vs. St. Thomas Athletics; A.B.C. Ingersoll vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; McClary Jnrs. vs. London Hosiery.

May 19, Fusiliers vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. McClary Jnrs.; London Hosiery vs. St. Thomas A.

May 24, St. Thomas A. vs. Fusiliers; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. Ingersoll; London Hosiery vs. McClary Jnrs.

May 26, C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. Fusiliers; McClary Jnrs vs. Ingersoll; St. Thomas A. vs. London Hosiery.

First Round Honey Dew Cup

June 9, Fusiliers vs. London Hosiery; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. McClary Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. St. Thomas A.

First Round Ont. Jr. Challenge Cup (June 16.)

June 23, London Hosiery vs. Fusiliers; McClary Jnrs. vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; St. Thomas A. vs. Ingersoll.

First Round Briggs Sales Cup (June 30.)

July 7, Ingersoll vs. London Hosiery; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. St. Thomas A.; McClary Jnrs. vs. Fusiliers.

Semi-finals or Final Ont. Jr. Cup (District, July 14.)

July 21, London Hosiery vs. Ingersoll; St. Thomas A. vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; Fusiliers vs. McClary Jnrs.

Semi-finals Honey Dew Cup (July 28.)

Aug. 4, McClary Jnrs. vs. St Thomas A.; London Hosiery vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; Fusiliers vs. Ingersoll.

Semi-finals Briggs Sales Cup (Aug. 11.)

Aug. 18, C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. McClary Hosiery; St. Thomas A. vs. London Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. Fusiliers.

Aug. 25, Final Honey Dew Cup.

Sept. 1, Final Briggs Sales Cup.

Referees will meet Friday evening at the Hotel London, at 8 p.m.

Wossa Bulletin

The Fifteenth Annual Track and Field Meet of the W.O.S.S.A. will be held at the Stadium, University of Western Ontario, London, on Saturday, May 19.

Qualifications

All competitors must comply with the W.O.S.S.A. regulations relative to school attendance, academic standing and the following age requirements:—

(a) Senior—a contestant who has not attained his 20th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(b) Intermediate—a contestant who has not attained his 17th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(c) Junior—a contestant who has not attained his 15th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(d) Juvenile—(1)—a contestant who has not attained his 15th birthday by May 1, 1934, and who does not weigh over 100 lbs. 11—a contestant who has not attained his 13th birthday by May 1, 1934, and who does not weigh over 110 lbs.

Birth Certificates must accompany each entry.

Winners in Senior, Intermediate and Junior events will be eligible to compete in the Provincial Meet held by the Ontario Athletic Commission provided the necessary standards are attained. The Commission will defray the expenses of such competitors.

Winners who do not attain the standards, and competitors who come second in events may compete in the Provincial Meet at their own expense.

The Provincial Meet will be in Toronto on or about June 9, 1934.

Dominion Interscholastic Championships

The Dominion Interscholastic Championship Meet will be in Hamilton on June 16, 1934, and will be conducted in conjunction with the Marathon trials for the British Empire Games.

Australian Team

In October a team of 12 Canadian schoolboys will be taken to Australia to participate in the British Empire Scholboys' games.

Any schoolboy who was born since January 1, 1915, will be eligible to try for a place on the Australian team.

The competitors who make the best showing at the Provincial Meet will probably be selected to represent Ontario in the trials for the Australian team which will likely be held in Hamilton during September 1934.

Entry Forms

Entry forms for the W.O.S.S.A. Meet will be available about May 1. For further information write the Secretary of the W.O.S.S.A.

The annual meting of the W.O.S.S.A. will be held at the University of Western Ontario, at 7.30 p.m., Friday, May 18, 1934.

Amendments to the constitution, rules and regulations must reach the Secretary on or about May 1, 1934. C. G. Yorke, President, N. C. Hart, Secretary, University of Western Ontario.

RANGERS BUY LEVINSKY

New York, April 11—New York Rangers, of the National Hockey league, today announced the purchase of Alex. Levinsky from Toronto Maple Leafs.



(Left to Right) are Mikey Walker and his young son, Jimmy, who seems to be battling against Jack Kearns, Jr., being held by his famous father, Jack Kearnes, on the Soper's ranch near Ojai, California, where Mickey is training for his fight with Tom Patrick to be held in the Hollywood American Legion stadium.

Non-Winning Colt Is Derby Favorite

Sir Thomas Has Never Won A Race, But Is Choice In Future Book

Louisville, Ky., April 11.—For the first time in history a colt that never won a race is the future book favorite for the Kentucky Derby. He is Sir Thomas, the nominee of A. B. Gordon who has high hopes of being the first Louisvillian to own a Derby winner since Old Rosebud triumphed for H. C. Applegate 20 years ago.

The popularity of Sir Thomas is demarkable in that only two "maidens" have won the Kentucky Derby in the 59 years of its history—J. K. L. Ross' Sir Barton in 1919 and Broker's Tip last year—but there are substantial reasons for the high esteem in which Sir Thomas is held. One of them is that he was sired by Sir Gallahad III, sire of Gallant Fox, victor in 1930 which still is the Derby winner standing highest among the turf world's leading money winners.

Sir Thomas is being trained by his owner, Mr. Gordon, who has conditioned several famed thoroughbreds in the past. Under the handling of a trainer who has proven his ability to prepare horses for distance races, the performance of Sir Thomas in workouts at Churchill Downs has made Louisville turf followers almost hysterical over his chances to win the 60th Kentucky Derby on May 5.

When the future book odds on Sir Thomas dropped to 8 to 1 last week, the Louisville railbirds prophesied his odds would drop to 6 to 1 this week, and 3 to 1 if he goes to the post in the Derby. Half of this prediction has ben fulfilled, as Tom Kearney, St. Louis Commissioner, reduced the odds on the Gordon nominee to 6 to 1 Monday, making him the favorite in his book.

Sir Thomas was working a mile around 1.45 at Douglas Park here in February, and it was not until some time later that the experts caught on and began touting the Gordon colt. His latest effort over the full Derby route of a mile and a quarter was 2.11, on a track three seconds slow.

DUPLICATE BRIDGE

The regular weekly meeting of the Tecumseh Duplicate Bridge Club was held in the Hotel London on Tuesday evening, April 10th., there being 34 members of the club present at this 26th game of the current season's play.

The club was divided into two sections for the night's play, there being a four table Howell game and a five table Mitchell game and the having plus scores on the evening's play are as follows:

Howell Game

Dr. H. A. Skinner and J. R. McPhillips, plus 10½; W. J. Lancaster and W. E. Spencer, (plus 8).

Mitchell Game (North and South)

Miss M. Clendenan and Mrs. A. W. Hayman, (plus 6); Mrs. H. Killaly and Miss J. Wilson, (plus 2); Dr. W. J. McLean and R. E. Pemberton, (plus 1½).

(East and West)

Mrs. W. Percival and Mrs. Turner, (plus 14); Mrs. H. Wilson and Mrs. R. W. Robertson, (plus 5½).

BAER IS ON WAY

Sacramento, Cal., April 11.—Max Baer was enroute to New York today and no one in the California heavyweight's entourage was more confident than Max that he would return home the heavyweight champion of the world.

"I'll knock him out, sure," Max confidently announced as he boarded the train here with his manager Ancil Hoffman, his trainer Mike Cantwell, and young brother, Buddy Baer.

Max was referring to Prima Carnera, the champion, whom he meets June 14.

Enroute to New York, Baer and his retinue will stop off at midwest cities for a series of exhibition bouts.

The Baer training camp will be established at Atlantic City early next month.

STABLE BOY WOUNDED; RACE TRACK IS SUED

Houston, Tex., April 11.—Two Two suits for damages aggregating $117,350 were fyled in Federal Court today against the Texas Breeders and Racing Association, owners of Epsom Downs track here, as the result of a shooting March 15 in which Tommy Blanchard, a Montreal stable boy, was wounded.

One suit was by Mrs. Cyrilla Blanchard of Montreal, on the boy's behalf, and the other was by Mrs. Blanchard on her own behalf. Blanchard was an employee of A. G. Tarn, Montreal stable owner.

Mrs. Blanchard's petition alleged the boy probably had been permanently disabled as a result of being shot by L. A. Eades, special officer employed by the Epsom Downs track. The mother declared her boy would have become a jockey next year and therefore had a reasonable expectation of earning $10,000 a year.

Chicago Game Short Overtime

Four Games In Last Five Years Longer

Chicago, April 11.—Four National hockey league play-off games in the last five years were longer than the Chicago-Detroit Stanley Cup final last night which went 30 minutes and five seconds of extra time before the Black Hawks won by 1-0 and captured the trophy.

Toronto Maple Leafs and Boston Bruins set the world record last spring when the Leafs won the N.H.L. title after 104 minutes and 46 seconds of overtime.

Mush March, one of the small men of hockey, scored the winning goal for the Hawks. March weighs 147, and a midget gave the Leafs in their endurance test against the Bruins, 127-pound Ken Doraty bagging the deciding tally.

Until last spring, the longest game on record was played in the 1930 playoffs when Montreal Canadiens and in the same playoff campaign, Canadiens went 52 minutes overtime against Chicago.

London Skating Club Election

Col. Hill Is New President—Recent Winter One Of Best In History

Col. S. H. Hill, former president of the Minto Club in Ottawa, last night was elected president of the London Skating Club at the annual meeting.

Howard Higgins, retiring president, reviewed the past year's activities, and his report showed a considerable membership increase. The year was regarded as one of the best since the club's inception.

The new officers follow:—hon. pres., Col. I. Leonard; hon. vice pres., Ray Lawson, A. E. Silverwood, Mrs. F. J. White, John Labatt; president, Col. S. H. Hill; vice pres., J. Gordon Thompson; directors, Graham S. Hobbs, Miss Edith Complin, Col. George Ellis, Mrs. Charles Ivey, Miss Muriel McBride, B. Howard Higgins; secretary, W. D. Smith; treasurer, J. B. K. Black.

The women's committee follows: Miss Phyllis Butchart, Mrs. Murray Simpson, Mrs. Stuart Draper, Miss Janet Kirkpatrick, Miss Mary Boucher, Mrs. John Hutchinson, Mrs. L. G. Cargill.

Presentation of trophies was made to the year's winners: Senior championship, Graham S. Hobbs, runner-up, Mrs. C. H. Ivey; novice championship, Stuart S. Macfarlane, runner-up Miss P. Butchart; juvenile, Miss Mary Collinson, runner-up Miss Jean Wrighton.

St. Thomas Girls To Get New Park

Floodlighting Will Let Purples Play League Softball Games At Home

A new softball diamond with floodlights for night plya is being planned for St. Thomas, Charlie Smale of St. Thomas, president of the Major Intercity Girls' Softball League announced at a meeting of the circuit held he, last night.

During past seasons, St. Thomas Purples have had to play all their league games on the London diamond, but if their new field materializes they will play about 24 home games on it,

the same team as last year, according to an announcement made by C. E. Speiran. During the latter part of the schedule the furniture girls made things interesting for all comers.

Gordon Southcott will again coach the Silverwood team and he is in search of a new catcher. Otherwise the Silverwood team will be the same as last season.

Kellogg, champions of the Major Intercity League for the past three years, plan on using much the same team as last year. Kelloggs will also sponsor an intermediate team.

A league schedule meeting will be held next week.

The three London entries—Kelloggs, Burroughes and Silverwoods—will again be starters in the league, and an intermediate league will also be sponsored here, the greater part of the intermediate fixtures to be played as openers on the senior bills.

During the last three years, the local senior teams have been affiliated with the Olympic League at Sunnyside in Toronto, but the Toronto Acorn League has made overtures for the coming summer.

It was decided to open the local season on or about May 15.

MORE .....

POLISH UP OLE' HORSE SHOES AT PETROLIA

Petrolia, April 11.—With the assurance that summer is not far off local horseshoe enthusiasts are polishing up their shoes in anticipation of a bright season this year. Already one has heard the clink of shoes this spring and the Enarco Horseshoe Club, which is a branch of the Enarco Athletic Club of the Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., has recently held its organization meeting which resulted as follows: Manager, Russell Lennan; Assistant Manager, Charles Tobias; Grounds Committee, Chris Ayscough, Chet McRitchie, and William Mowlett; Transportation Committee, Roy Smith and Percy Whitlock.

During recent years the sport has become increasingly popular and the local club's annual competition brings large numbers from a distance to participate in the oil town's games. This year it is hoped that a large league may be formed which will include teams from Sarnia, Petrolia, Camlachie, Brigden and Rutherford.

RIDGETOWN BADMINTON

Ridgetown, April 11.—Members of the Ridgetown Badminton club enjoyed a tournament last evening, the group captained by Miss Reta Richardson won the evening's playing by one game over the group captained by Miss Katherine Bawden.

Miss Richardson's team consisted of the following: Miss Owen End, Miss Olive Clark, Miss Greta Locke, Miss G. I. Rodgers, Miss Veronica McGuire, Oscar Smith, William Beth Ward Turner, Harvey Stewart, William Shewan and Paul Jefferies. The members of Miss Bawden's team were: Miss M. K. Currie, Miss Dorothy Smith, Miss Eleanor Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lighthody, B. F. Harrison, Carl Martin, Maurice Jefferies, Dr. W. E. Lake and J. J. Nelson.

The members decided to continue until the end of April winding up the season with an entertainment.

PATRICK BOYS STAR

Montreal, April 11.—Assumption College of Windsor, Ontario Senior Basketball Champions, tonight lost the first game of the Ontario-Quebec Dominion playdawn by the narrowest of margins, being defeated by Nationales, Province of Quebec champions, 29-28.

The teams meet again here on Friday night and if a third game is necessary it will be played here Saturday. The winners will tackle Dalhousie University of Halifax, Maritime titlists, in the Eastern Canada semi-final.

It was regarded as the finest exhibition of the Cage game seen here in years. Nationale ran into a style of game unknown here, scientific to a degree but, in the end, the sustained speed of the Montreal team was just a little bit too much. Observers were predicting a great series, probably going three games.

The issue was in doubt to the last whistle. Murray Patrick scored the winning point with only seconds to go. He had been fouled by Des Jarlais of Windsor as he pivoted to shoot and was awarded two free shots. He missed the first but dropped the second through the hoop, breaking a 28-28 tie. As the remaining seconds ticked off Nationale warded off every thrust of the Ontario team.

Both teams felt confident of ultimate victory after the game. The Windsor coach stated by Friday he thought he could devise a defence that could stop the speedy line of Murray and Lynn Patrick, sons of Lester Patrick of New York Rangers, who flank Pat Griffin at centre. The visitors added that in almost 30 games this season they had not had to contend with such blazing speed.

Windso,—Meretsky, f, 3; Sherman, f., 2; Aitchison, f., 10; Rogin, c., 7; Byrne, g., 0; Desjaralais, f., 4; Nantais, g., 2; Galnup, g., 0.

Nationales—L. Patrick, f., 8; M. Patrick, f., 9; Griffin, c., 6; Melville, g., 6; Godsall, g., 0; Schuler, g., 0.

More ;0;c t..8

INTERMEDIATES WIN TOO

Montreal, April 11.—Smart passing forming the spearhead of their attack, Young Men's Hebrew Association of Montreal, tonight defeated Brockville Rowing Club 28-11 to win the twogame total round of the Dominion Intermediate Basketball playdowns 60-50. In the first game at Brockville on Saturday the Rowers won 39-32.

Y.M.H.A. now meet the Maritime champions, Saint John Young Men's Christian Institute Tynes, in the Eastern Canada semi-final.

TRUNDLERS ADOPTING GROUP SYSTEM AGAIN

O. B. A. Decides To Use It For Tourney At Hamilton This Year

Hamilton, April 11.—At a late meeting that drew representatives from many parts of the province, members of the Ontario Bowling Association decided to adopt the group system for the 46th Annual Tournament to be held on the Roselawn Club greens will assure for all rinks four games on here again this year. This system the first day and one on the second when the eliminations for the three rink trophies will be held. The games will all be 15 ends until the finals are reached.

Times were set for the opening of the singles and doubles competitions and it was decided that one event in each could be played but that they be run as a double competition with trophies in each. The singles competition will start at two o'clock on the second day of the tournament, while the doubles will commence at seven o'clock on that date.

A committe consisting of Dr. J. J. Williams, Roy Green, Ed. Bickle and Bob Hayes was appointed to take care of all problems arising between now and the tournament.

The balance sheet was presented by auditor R. H. Blythe and adopted, and a prize committee will consist of R. H. Foster, Roy Green and Bob Hayes.

A set of four miniature trophies fo the winners of the O.B.A. trophy will be presented by President James Berry. R. M. Ogilvie, of Roselawn was named chairman of the entertainment Committee, with power to add from members of his own club.

SAYS TRACK AND FIELD MARKS DUE FOR GRIEF

New York, April 11.—A four-minute mile, a 15-foot pole vault, a nine-second century and a 7-foot high jump are all possible, said Dan Ferris, secretary of the A.A.U. in commenting to-day on track prospects for the summer.

Ferris accurately forecast the winter spree of record breaking last fall and since he is recognized as one of the greatest track authorities in the country, his words bear weight.

"Bill Graber of Southern California has everything he needs to pole vault 15 feet, said Dan. Jesse Owens, the great colored star of Ohio state, is the type most likely to succeed in doing a nine-second century and Glenn Cunningham is the man most likely to get down to four minutes for the mile. Walter Marty, who has jumped 6 feet 9½ inches may be the man to add on 2½ more inches. None of them may succeed in making these records but I think Cunningham will surely do 4.06 this summer and he stands the best chance of any of hanging up an even four-minute mile.

"Cunningham and Bill Bonthron of Princeton might meet in the A.A.U. championships at Milwaukee June 30, and if they do all mile marks are sure to go overboard."

COAST RESULTS

At Los Angeles

Los Angeles	11	14	1
Hollywood	7	13	1

McDougall, Garland and G. Campbell; A. Campbell, Quinn, Hile and Hershberger.

At Oakland

Seattle	5	10	2
Oakland	6	7	2

Caster and Bottarini; Kremer and Raimondi.

At Sacramento

Portland	0	3	0
Sacramento	10	16	1

Ragland and Cox; Salvo and Mayer. Missions-San Francisco night game.

"WHAT IT TAKES" IN THIS SPORT IS COMB

New York, April 11—A pebble once cost the Giants a world series with Washington. An equally lowly marble upset Brown Berry in last year's famed Hambletonian Trotting Stakes. And every one knows what sickle pear did to Sidney Noyes in last year's National Amateur golf championships. So sports history repeated itself yesterday at the Hotel Astor when an ordinary pocket comb helped crown Solly Schiff, of New York, as national table tennis champion.

Max Rushakoff, of Chicago, the runner-up for the title, is known as the most colorful player in the game and also a "goat-getter." A good competitive temperament is considered the chief arrow in the quiver of a table tennis champion. Once a table tennis player's nerves begin to bother him his game is gone. Rushakoff had a cute trick which made his opponent explode. In the middle of a game he'd take a pocket comb from his trousers and begin to arrange his dark and lengthy locks.

This trick had its irrifating effect on Marcus Schussheim, the same "Marvellous Marcus" who won the title six times. But when Rushakoff tried it on Solly Schiff, he found a champion equal to the occasion and the trick proved a boomerang. For Solly "kept his attitude," a al Schnozzle Durante, pulled a comb out of his own pocket and stroked it through his curly red mane. It was sensational!

The crowd of 500 in the ball room of the Astor roared its approval as the two Hebrew contestants stood tense, glaring at each other, the while they performed their seemingly pleasant toilettries, Solly walked off with the match, 21—16, 21—18, 21—12. The lucky lad from Chicago blew up like a Cincinnati pitcher.

Solly is 16, small and a student at Textile High School. He hopes to study engineering at Cooper Union.

completed its work and a strong executive representative of every major sport in the city should be the result of the elections.

The opening of Tecumseh Park and its operation this year depends on support which would be more general than it has been in the past and that seems to be guaranteed by the launching of the Federation.

Braves Acquire Marty McManus

Veteran Of 14 A. L. Campaigns Will Replace Injured Maranville

Boston, April 11—Some pressing baseball problems were solved today when Martin Joseph McManus, 34-year-old veteran of 14 American baseball league campaigns, came to Boston Braves by purchase from Brooklyn Dodgers as a second-base replacement for the injured Rabbit Maranville.

First of all, Marty, who was made a free agent last fall after managing the Red Sox for a season and a half, was snatched from the limbo of baseball's forgotten men and given the ideal spot in which to continue his playing career.

Although he had an all-time major league batting average of .290 with St. Louis Browns and Detroit Tigers before coming to Boston in 1931, the Dodgers were so glutted with youner infielders that he seemed forever doomed to a bench job while he remained with Brooklyn.

With the Braves, he should be highly successful. He is probably a notch or so below the lamented Rabbit in fielding, but his superior batting punch more than makes up the difference.

The Dodgers will find the cash much more satisfactory than McManus' service, for they were long on infielders and very short in the exchequer.

OXFORD BADMINTON GETS STARTED AT WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Ont., April 11—The Oxford County Badminton tournament opened here tonight with over 270 entries. The majority of the matches tonight were between local players. The visitors will get into action tomorrow night and play will continue for the balance of the week with the consolation finals on Friday night and the championships on Saturday night.

Results of tonight's matches follow:

Men's singles—J. Sibbald defeated J. M. Wilson 15-3, 15-5; M. Bernath defeated P. Woodroffe 15-2, 15-2; J. Dent defeated C. Wallace 10-15, 15-6 15-4; J. Yarker defeated H. Dotzenroth 15-5 15-4; P. Johnston defeated B. Lloyd 15-4 15-19; L. Coles defeated D. Fairs 15-3 15-5; J. Yarker defeated W. Bennett 15-1 15-3; W. Bennett defeated B. Brewster 17-15 17-1; C. Karn defeated W. Webster 15-3 15-8; D. Lindsay defeated W. Clarke 15-3 15-8; D. Bigham defeated D. McIntosh 15-0 15-1; C. Karn defeated D. Dent 15-5 15-6; G. LaFlair defeated J. Traut 15-4 15-11.

Ladies' singles—J. Wallace defeated I. Awde 11-1 11-0; G. Galloway defeated Helen Munty 11-9 11-3; M Taylor defeated E. Scott 4-11 11-4 11-8; G. Sleightholm defeated Pat Traynor 11-0 11-2; M. Thornton defeated E. Cole 11-5 11-3; A. Rapson defeated Mrs. A. Johnson 11-3 8-11 11-4; G. Gibson defeated F. Dent 11-8 11-4; G. Bonnett defeated A. Blanchard 11-4 11-0; M. Eastman defeated A. Meadows 11-3 11-2; D. Balls defeated M. Dent 11-0 11-0; M. Thornton defeated A. Rapson 11-9 13-12; E. White defeated G. Gibson 13-12 15-13; M. Eastman defeated H. Bonnett 11-9 11-6; E. White defeated M. Eastman 11-4 11-3.

Ladies doubles'—Mrs. J. Wallace and Miss Cameron defeated E. Scott and A. Meadows 15-0 15-1; Miss Galloway and G. Sleightholm defeated Miss Buchanan and I Awde 15-1 15-3; Mrs. Johnson and Miss Clark defeated Miss Otten and E. Leftler 15-6 15-1; Misses Lick and Sifton defeated Miss Cole and Bonnett 15-9 15-8; Misses M. Taylor and Dent defeated Misses McIntosh andw Gibb 18-13 15-6; A. Rapson and E. Ferguson defeated D. Jupp and J. Wallace 3-15 18-17 15-13;

Men's doubles—C. Mitchell and M. Bernat defeated C. Brewster and Lloyd 15-5 15-8; Karn and LaFlair defeated Dotzenroth and Brown 15-9 15-11; Sparks and Webster defeated Schuyler and Wilson 2-15 15-9 18-15; Kirkpatrick and Wallace defeated Fairs and Rogers 15-5 15-6; Karn and LaFlair defeated Mitchell and Bernath 15-9 18-13; McIntosh and Traut defeated Munkwith, Ingersoll and Clarke 15-12 15-2; G. Webb and R. Bigham defeated V. Wilkins and Bennett 15-2 15-1.

Mixed doubles—Karn and Kirkpatrick defeated Sparks and McIntosh 15-3 15-3; Sibbald and Wallace defeated Woodroffe and Gilthero 15-1 15-3; Bigham and Sifton defeated Webster and Galloway 15-2 15-0; Sinclair and Dent defeated Dotzenroth and Hodgins 15-9 15-8; Yarker and White defeated Rogers and Schell 15-4 15-7; Lindsay and Otten defeated Wallace and Wallace 7-15 15-12 15-13; Nesbitt and Muntz defeated Wilson and Scott 15-11, 18-16; Bernath and Eastman defeated Brewster and Jupp 15-6 15-11.

SARNIA TENNIS OFFICERS

Sarnia, April 11—Directors of the Sarnia Tennis Club today announced their 1934 officers as follows; Pres. Alex Crockard; vice-president, Miss Marjory Stewart; secy.-treas., W. H. Keelan; entertainment and house comchtee, Miss Dorothy Richards; ladies games committee, Mrs. Willey Tennant; mens game committee, Rev. H. R. Perkins; membership committee, Dr. Geo. Gurd; grounds committee, Willey Tennant.

RATED 3RD IN POLL

New York, April 10 —(UP)—Pirates Manager George Gibson, facing what may be his last major league season, will make a desperate bid for the National League pennant. He has an excellent chance to win and was rated third in the writers' poll.

Gibson is grooming a strong, dangerous club which packs more punch than any other outfit in the circuit. This punch, combined with the lively Pittsburgh its first pennant since 1927. ball, may turn the trick and give

Were the Pirates better balanced, they would appear certain winners. However, because of a weak spot at second base and no promise of shampionship pitching, it is doubtful if they can pound past the even-keeled Cardinals, who appear to have championship prospects. Hence, the Buccaneers seem destined to wind up in the same second place berth they they occupied for the last two seasons.

In addition, the morale of the club may be affected by dressing room gossip which has Pie Traynor replacing Gibson as Manager next season if the Pirates fail.

Beat Cards in Batting

Spotted pitching was the chief cause for the Pirates' failure to come through last season. It was by far the best hitting club in the league. Even though the Waner boys slumped, the club wound up with a batting average of .285, nine points above the Cards.

Attempting to strengthen the mound staff, Gibson made what may prove a shrewd move during the off-season. He parted with his best hitter, Second Baseman Tony Piet, to acquire Pitcher Red Lucas from Cincinnati. The exchange of outfielders Comorosky and Roettger also figured in the deal.

Gibson figured he had sufficient strength at the plate to part with a .333 hitter for a mound workhorse who could win 16 out of 36 with a tail-end club like the Reds of 1933. Moreover, Lucas is an excellent pinch-hitter.

Other starting pitchers will be Larry French, Heine Meine, Bill Swift and probably Ralph Birkofer. Additional hold-overs are Hal Smith, Bill Harris, Waite Hoyt and Leon Chagnon. Outstanding rookie prospects are Lloyd Johnson, a southpaw from the San Francisco club, and Darrel Blanton, from St. Joseph. Outside of Lucas and French the staff looks very ordinary.

Thevenow Favored

With Piet gone from the infield, Gibson hopes that the veteran Tommy Thevenow, Floyd Young, or the promising Harry Lavagetto from the Oakland club, may hold down second base creditably. Thevenow seems to have the first call. The rest of the infield will be the same, with Pie Traynor on third, Floyd Vaughan at short, and Gus Suhr at first.

The luh is fortiefied with one of the strongest outfields in the majors: Freddie Lindstrom in left, Lloyd Waner in centre and Paul Waner in right. Freddie hit .310 last season.

Handicapped by illness, Lloyd Waner slumped to .276 and brother Paul also fell off to .309. The Waners are expected to come through this season. Wally Roettger from the Reds and Forest Jensen are utility men.

Cather Earl Grace is a capable receiver. He hit .288 last season. He will be assisted by Hal Finney and either Tom Padden or a newcomer from the Oakland club, Art Veltman, advertised as a heavy hitter.

LAMBTON BADMINTON TITLES ARE DECIDED

Energetic Secretary Given Roses And China As Tribute To Events' Success

Sarnia, April 11.—Winners of all classes of the first annual Lambton county Badminton championships were decided after midnight last night following five hours play at the armory. Trophies and prizes were presented by Lt.-Col. J. S. Milne.

Mrs. W. G. Hale, regiment club secretary was presented with a bouquet of roses and a gift of china.

The full list of awards was as follows—

Championship Class

Mens singles—Dr. W. G. Gray, reciment, runner up John Hall, St. Pauls; Ladies singles—Mrs. W. G. Hale, regiment, runner up Mrs. H. Sewell, Watford; Mens doubles—Dr. W. G. Gray and H. A. Nisbet, regiment; Ladies doubles—Mrs. H. Cowan and Mrs. W. G. Hale, regiment; Mixed doubles—Dr. W. G. Gray and Miss Lucie Cook, regiment.

Consolation Series

Ladies singles—Miss Frances Taylor, St. Pauls; Mens singles—Norris Lindsay, Petrolia; Mens doubles—J. White and R. Cute, regiment; Ladies doubles—Miss Laurie and Miss Vince, St. Pauls; Mixed doubles—C. McHattie, and Mrs. Britton, Petrolia.

C Class

Mens singles—Jim Woodcock, K of C; Ladies singles—Mrs. W. S. Haney, regiment; Mens doubles—B. Scott and R. Kirk, St. Pauls; Ladies doubles—Mrs. Corey and Mrs. Britton, Petrolia; Mixed doubles—B. Aitken and Miss Steadman, Petrolia.

WALLACEBURG SOFTBALL

Wallaceburg, April 11—At least five teams are assured for the Wallaceburg Interchurch Softball league this year following a meeting of the league last evening when all the churches but the Anglican made their entries. The Presbyterians, the present holders of the Marshall Clark Trophy, may have two entries in an effort to retain possession of the cup.

Another meeting of the league is to be held on Tuesday evening of next week when all entries will be in and the officers will be elected for the year.

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MR. KING URGES SOUTH OXFORD TO DEFEND PARLIAMENTARY RIGHTS

Federal Liberal Leader Speaks To Crowded Election Meetings At Norwich and Tillsonburg

Says Cabinet Is Usurping Power At Expense Of Constitutional Liberties—Real Danger Of Dictatorship Menaces Canada—Gov't Should Go To Country This Fall If Defeated In S. Oxford

OTTAWA PACTS CLOSING MARKETS TO FARMERS; VAST SUMS SQUANDERED IN RELIEF EXPENDITURES

Wonders What Influence Kept Tobacco Report Unpublished So Long—Vigorous Speeches Made By M. F. Hepburn, M.P., Hon. J. C. Elliott, M.P., And A. S. Rennie, Liberal Candidate

By Staff Reporter

Tillsonburg, April 11—A world social revolution, which because of its extent is without parallel in history, is going on today. It will test in Canada the principle of Parliamentary government, declared Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, Liberal leader, here tonight before a cheering throng in Tillsonburg town hall. Every inch of space in the auditorium, along the aisles, behind the stage, at the windows and every nook and corner was crowded as 800 people saw and heard Mr. King. Downstairs in the council chamber another 200 people heard the addresses relayed by loud speaker, and scores more gathered outside where there were more loud speakers.

The choice for Canada today is between dictatorship and democracy through Parliamentary Government, declared Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, in addresses before two large meetings yesterday in the interest of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford federal by-election on Monday next. Already, said Mr. King, Parliament under the domination of a Tory majority has transferred most of its powers to the Governor-in-Council, which usually means the Cabinet but today means Mr. Bennett.

"I wonder if you realize to what extent your Parliamentary institutions have been shot to pieces in this country. Today we are in the middle of a world social revolution and the problem before us is where is it going to end."

Large Meetings

The afternoon meeting was at Norwich where far more than could be accommodated sought admision to the hall. At Tillsonburg at night another thousand people heard Mr. King and accorded him a spontaneous and prolonged ovation.

Mr. King uttered a clarion call for a national unemployment policy. The $110,000,000 dollars of federal expenditures in the last four years have not touched the fundamentals while all this money was being spent the government was promoting its policy of scarcity through trade and wheat production restrictions. The home market is being destroyed along with the purchasing power of the people.

Must Go To Country

Mr. King declared that the Bennett government in the event of a defeat in South Oxford could not afford to carry on the government of the country past next fall. The last four by-elections have demonstrated, he said, that it entirely lacks the confidence of the people.

At Tillsonburg Mr. King dealt at length with the Sutherland tobacco report and declared that the government was "humbugging" the farmers again.

At Norwich Mr. King was introduced by Hon. J. C. Elliott, K. C., M. P. Other speakers were Mr. Rennie and Mitchell Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader. Mr. Rennie and Mr. Hepburn also spoke at Tillsonburg.

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Ready for Change

The Liberal party welcomes and is prepared to sponsor the changes which have become necessary in the world social and economic order, said the leader.

Changes of equal importance with the crusades, the Renaissance, the American revolution and the industrial revolution. "Today we have something which resembles them all but which instead of confining itself to one country takes in the world. We are in a world revolution.

"For my part I welcome those changes with all my heart. Not all of them. But I welcome that which will bring a more equitable distribution of wealth. I welcome the change to bring social justice. I welcome the change to bring touch to many instead of most to a privileged few. I am glad to live in an age in which it is possible to bring these things about.

Needs Direction

"These changes will lead to terrible results in some parts of the world and must go farther than we expect in others. It will sweep right over us, this great onward movement of social change; it will sweep away the lives and homes of the people as well if not properly directed," he said.

Only by being true to the great principles of government which have guided British history can Canada escape chaos, he said.

"There is nothing in the world today comparable to British institutions, freedom from dictatorship and faith in the common sense of the common people. Let us hold to these institutions. Let us direct these great forces through the halls of parliament. Let us bring into parliament men of courage who will say, 'You, Mr. Banker, must give up your special rights and let the people have more credit! Who will say that it is time for manufacturers to cease to take exorbitant profits and give instead fair wages to labor. But the place to say and do those things is in parliament," he said.

Other speakers tonight were Mr. Rennie and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader.

Mr. King was given a rousing greeting as he rose. He said he came here to discuss with the people of South Oxford the problems that confront Canadians as "a fellow citizen of this Dominion."

Confidence Gone

The Liberal victories in the past four federal by-elections, he declared, "showed clearly that the people do not want the present government to continue in office.

"By electing Mr. Rennie next Monday you will be serving notice to this government that it is time it got out," Mr. King asserted, amid a burst of applause.

Mr. King said he hoped to show that the voice of the people had very little part in the present government. The public will was being thwarted on every hand; its representatives were being given no chance to express the people's will; and democracy was in peril in this Dominion.

"What appreciation has been shown to this riding of South Oxford by the Bennett administration?" Mr. King asked. "It had the opportunity of showing that appreciation at the time the Redistribution Bill was brought down and what did he do? It has wiped the constituency of South Oxford off the map altogether.

"I tell you that if Mackenzie King had been at the head of the gov-



RT. HON. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING

BENNETT FAVORS EARLY REVISION OF B.N.A. ACT FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION

But Does Not Intend To Make Start At It Until After Election

EULER SUGGESTS NEW COMMISSION

Former Minister Would Study Co-Ordination Of Social Legislation Under Central Authority

Canadian Press Despatch

Ottawa, April 11.—Premier R. B. Bennett favors early revision of the British North America Act, Canada's written constitution, to permit the Dominion to take wider control of social legislation, he told the House of Commons today. But he intimated he didnot intend to make a start in that direction until after the next election.

Euler Suggests Commission

Interrupting a leisurely debate on the government unemployment relief bill, Hon. W. D. Euler, former Liberal minister of national revenue, threw out a suggestion for a commission to study co-ordination of social legislation under a central authority. He proposed unemployment insurance, old age pensions, health insurance, workmen's compensation, widows' allowances and poor relief under Dominion administration.

Would Necessitate Revision

A social legislation set-up on the Euler plan would necessitate revision of the British North America Act, noted the Prime Minister, because the provinces at confederation were given this jurisdiction.

S. HURON PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION APRIL 16

Goderich, Ont., April 11.—Progressives of South Huron have called a convention for Monday, April 16, at Hensall, when it is expected that W. G. Medd, of Exter, Progressive member in the last legislature, will again be chosen. The Progressive Association declares its willingness, in a published advertisement to appear in the newspapers of the constituency this week, to co-operate with "all those opposed to the Henry administration."

'KIDNAPPING' HOAX CLARKSON ADMITS

Toronto Youth Found At Byron Not Abducted Father Tells Police

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 11.—Police tonight abandoned their investigation of a story by Curzon, Trinity College student, that he had been kidnapped and taken to London, after the youth's father, F. C. Clarkson, told them the story was a hoax.

Police said Mr. Clarkson told them his son was suffering from overwrought nerves, induced by worry over examinations and that he believed he had invented the story after driving to London himself and realizing he must explain his absence from home.

Dust Storms Blot Out Sun

Associated Press Despatch

Lincoln, Neb., April 11.—Dust whipped from dry prairies by a northern gale made today a black Wednesday in a large mid-western area. Clouds of dirt and sand enveloped much of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Iowa, threatening damage to winter wheat and in one locality driving highway travelers back to town. The sun was blotted out in many districts.

MISS LAPOINTE ASSERTS BENNETT FOUR YEARS LATE

Startling Works Program That Should Have Begun When He Took Office

PRE-ELECTION BAIT

Provincial Officers Also Address Enthusiastic Twentieth Century Club Rally Here

Liberalism's greatest task today is the accomplishment of economic liberty for the people of Canada, Miss Odette Lapointe, of Quebec, president of the women's section of the Federation of Twentieth Century Clubs of Canada told an enthusiastic and overcrowded meeting in Hyman Hall last night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local Twentieth Century Clubs.

The talented young speaker, who is the daughter of the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, was accompanied to London by Miss Patricia O'Connell, of Brockville, secretary of the Women's section of the Ontario Twentieth Century Clubs, Mr. R. A. MacDougall, of Woodstock, president of the Men's section of the Federation of Twentieth Century Clubs of Canada, and Mr. Donald Begg, of St. Thomas, president of the Men's section, of the Twentieth Century Clubs of Ontario.. Mayer Lerner, of London, provincial vice-president, acted as chairman.

Bennett Four Years Late

"Conservative leadership has not done one thing to bring about economic liberty in Canada," said Miss Lapointe, pointing to the past four years.

"Mr. Bennett did nothing for the unemployed through most of his term of office. Now in the last minute he comes forward with a program of work that should have been started four years ago. If it had been done then, men with money might have followed the government's example. Canada's workingmen might have had work, and better spending power." She placed the recent government program in the category of pre-election bait.

"Young people of Canada have all the instruments necessary for a change of order, in their hands," said Miss Lapointe, continuing. She said they could move Canada's wheat to export markets, they could open Canada's factories, they could once more guarantee Canada's workingmen work, and money with which to buy the things they need, for themselves and for their families. And they had the power in their hands with which to obtain capable government for the country, if they would but think for themselves, and decided for themselves.

Aim to Interest Young Voters

"Young men and young women should take an active interest in the affairs of their country" she said. "It was to make this possible, and to en-

Continued on Page 2

"NUPTIAL INSURANCE" INAUGURATED IN ITALY

Rome, April 11.—State insurance applying to all marriages was in force today in Italy. When couples wed, the priest gives than a "nuptial policy," issued by the National Institute of Insurance. Half the capital paid in is returned on the birth of the sixth child.

Fire-Fighting Apparatus At Hunt Mill Inadequate Is Inquest Jury Verdict

Find Also That Fire Inspection Not Properly Carried Out

FIRE DEPARTMENT'S WORK COMMENDED

Long List Of Witnesses Testify At Resumed Inquest Last Night

A coroner's jury, sitting at the King street police station until after 1 o'clock this morning, returned a verdict that District Chief Stanley Scruby of the London Fire Department came to his death in the fire at the Hunt Mill on March 3 as the result of burns and suffocation sustained while in the performance of his duty as a fireman.

The jury added two riders to the verdict. "We are of the opinion that the inspection for fire preventative purposes was not adequate, and that the mill fire equipment was not in proper condition."

Praise Firemen

The jury's verdict was also to the effect that the members wished to commend the action of the London Fire Department, particularly Lieut. Robert Barnes whose presence of mind was responsible for saving his comrades' lives.

The jury had reference to the actions of Lieut. Barnes who leaped from a window, clutched the top rung of the aerial ladder and as he did so noticed some of his comrades hanging to the window sills of upper floors. He shouted to the men on the ground to spread the life nets for them to jump into. From the ground it was almost impossible to see the men on the window sills owing to the dense clouds of smoke that were issuing from the upper story windows.

8 Witnesses Called

Eight witnesses were called by Crown Attorney A. M. Judd, K.C., last night, while five others testified at the opening session a week ago. Last night's sitting commenced at 8 o'clock and the jury did not reach a verdict until 1.15 o'clock this morning.

The highlights of last night's evidence were provided by members of the London Fire Department who were in the burning mill when their two comrades lost their lives. They told of trying to reach safety through blinding smoke and of jumping from the sixth floor through a smoke screen to the life nets below. One told of leaping from a window to catch the top rung of the aerial ladder, while others told of crawling on their hands and knees through smoke filled floors of the building.

Architect Describes Plans

J. N. Watt, architect of this city, told the jury the original plans of the building were drawn-up in March, 1917 by the firm of Watt and Blackwell. He said the north section of the building had two fire doors on each floor. He said the building was of re-inforced concrete skeleton with exterior panels of brick with large wood frames and sashes. "When the building was nearly completed we were requested to send a set of blue prints to the Department of Labor," he said. As far as I know these were approved by the Department.

The first fire at the Hunt Mill occurred on December 30, 1924. Mr. Watt stated that on the fifth floor there was no fire door at the stairway and the only opening would be through the elevator providing the elevator was at that floor. On the plans, the floors were of modern construction and the only concrete sections were over the boiler-room and the vault.

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Examination of Mr. Watt continued with reference to the "ventilator

Continued on Page 9

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Actor Dead



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Ground Prepared At Geneva By Little Entente And Soviet Delegates

The Weather

FORECASTS:

Lower Lake Region: Fresh to strong northwest winds; partly cloudy and

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TO DEFEND PARLIAMENTARY RIGHTS

Federal Liberal Leader Speaks To Crowded Election Meetings At Norwich and Tillsonburg

Says Cabinet Is Usurping Power At Expense Of Constitutional Liberties—Real Danger Of Dictatorship Menaces Canada—Gov't Should Go To Country This Fall If Defeated In S. Oxford

OTTAWA PACTS CLOSING MARKETS TO FARMERS; VAST SUMS SQUANDERED IN RELIEF EXPENDITURES

Wonders What Influence Kept Tobacco Report Unpublished So Long—Vigorous Speeches Made By M. F. Hepburn, M.P., Hon. J. C. Elliott, M.P., And A. S. Rennie, Liberal Candidate

The choice for Canada today is between dictatorship and democracy through Parliamentary Government, declared Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, in addresses before two large meetings yesterday in the interest of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford federal by-election on Monday next. Already, said Mr. King, Parliament under the domination of a Tory majority has transferred most of its powers to the Governor-in-Council, which usually means the Cabinet but today means Mr. Bennett.

"I wonder if you realize to what extent your Parliamentary institutions have been shot to pieces in this country. Today we are in the middle of a world social revolution and the problem before us is where is it going to end."

Large Meetings

The afternoon meeting was at Norwich where far more than could be accommodated sought admission to the hall. At Tillsonburg at night another thousand people heard Mr. King and accorded him a spontaneous and prolonged ovation.

Mr. King uttered a clarion call for a national unemployment policy. The $110,000,000 dollars of federal expenditures in the last four years have not touched the fundamentals while all this money was being spent the government was promoting its policy of scarcity through trade and wheat production restrictions. The home market is being destroyed along with the purchasing power of the people.

Must Go To Country

Mr. King declared that the Bennett government in the event of a defeat in South Oxford could not afford to carry on the government of the country past next fall. The last four by-elections have demonstrated, he said, that it entirely lacks the confidence of the people.

At Tillsonburg Mr. King dealt at length with the Sutherland tobacco report and declared that the government was "humbugging" the farmers again.

At Norwich Mr. King was introduced by Hon. J. C. Elliott, K. C., M. P. Other speakers were Mr. Rennie and Mitchell Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader. Mr. Rennie and Mr. Hepburn also spoke at Tillsonburg.

By Staff Reporter

Tillsonburg, April 11—A world social revolution, which because of its extent is without parallel in history, is going on today. It will test in Canada the principle of Parliamentary government, declared Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, Liberal leader, here tonight before a cheering throng in Tillsonburg town hall. Every inch of space in the auditorium, along the aisles, behind the stage, at the windows and every nook and corner was crowded as 800 people saw and heard Mr. King. Downstairs in the council chamber another 200 people heard the addresses relayed by loud speaker, and scores more gathered outside where there were more loud speakers.

Ready for Change

The Liberal party welcomes and is prepared to sponsor the changes which have become necessary in the world social and economic order, said the leader.

Changes of equal importance with the crusades, the Renaissance, the American revolution and the industrial revolution. "Today we have something which resembles them all but which instead of confining itself to one country takes in the world. We are in a world revolution.

"For my part I welcome those changes with all my heart. Not all of them. But I welcome that which will bring a more equitable distribution of wealth. I welcome the change to bring social justice. I welcome the change to bring much to many instead of most to a privileged few. I am glad to live in an age in which it is possible to bring these things about.

Needs Direction

"These changes will lead to terrible results in some parts of the world and must go farther than we expect in others. It will sweep right over us, this great onward movement of social change; it will sweep away the lives and homes of the people as well if not properly directed," he said.

Only by being true to the great principles of government which have guided British history can Canada escape chaos, he said.

"There is nothing in the world today comparable to British institutions, freedom from dictatorship and faith in the common sense of the common people. Let us hold to these institutions. Let us direct these great forces through the halls of parliament. Let us bring into parliament men of courage who will say, 'You, Mr. Banker, must give up your special rights and let the people have more credit!' Who will say that it is time for manufacturers to cease to take exorbitant profits and give instead fair wages to labor. But the place to say and do those things is in parliament," he said.

Other speakers tonight were Mr. Rennie and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader.

Mr. King was given a rousing greeting as he rose. He said he came here to discuss with the people of South Oxford the problems that confront Canadians as "a fellow citizen of this Dominion."

Confidence Gone

The Liberal victories in the past four federal by-elections, he declared, "showed clearly that the people do not want the present government to continue in office.

"By electing Mr. Rennie next Monday you will be serving notice to this government that it is time it got out," Mr. King asserted, amid a burst of applause.

Mr. King said he hoped to show that the voice of the people had very little part in the present government. The public will was being thwarted on every hand; its representatives were being given no chance to express the people's will; and democracy was in peril in this Dominion.

"What appreciation has been shown to this riding of South Oxford by the Bennett administration?" Mr. King asked. "It had the opportunity of showing that appreciation at the time the Redistribution Bill was brought down and what did he do? It has wiped the constituency of South Oxford off the map altogether.

"I tell you that if Mackenzie King had been at the head of the government when the Redistribution Bill came up, South Oxford would not have been wiped out," the speaker asserted.

Answering the question, "Why isn't South Oxford represented at this session?" Mr. King said that there was a feeling in some persons that they would rather have someone boss them than think for themselves. It was the trend toward dictatorship. The people of South Oxford now had the opportunity of saying what they thought about such a system.

A Hard-Won Privilege

"It is important that our parliaments be kept representative because we are getting farther and farther away from that ideal. It was that right of representation of the people that the pioneers and leaders of the past fought for in this country," Mr. King continued.

Turning to Mr. Bennett's pre-election promises, the Liberal chieftain declared that the two main ones on which he secured election were that he would give work, not the dole, and that he would provide markets for Canadian products. He had

Cantinued on Page 9



RT. HON. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING

BENNETT FAVORS EARLY REVISION OF B.N.A. ACT FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION

But Does Not Intend To Make Start At It Until After Election

EULER SUGGESTS NEW COMMISSION

Former Minister Would Study Co-Ordination Of Social Legislation Under Central Authority

Canadian Press Despatch

Ottawa, April 11.—Premier R. B. Bennett favors early revision of the British North America Act, Canada's written constitution, to permit the Dominion to take wider control of social legislation, he told the House of Commons today. But he intimated he didnot intend to make a start in that direction until after the next election.

Euler Suggests Commission

Interrupting a leisurely debate on the government unemployment relief bill, Hon. W. D. Euler, former Liberal minister of national revenue, threw out a suggestion for a commission to study co-ordination of social legislation under a central authority. He proposed unemployment insurance, old age pensions, health insurance, workmen's compensation, widows' allowances and poor relief under Dominion administration.

Would Necessitate Revision

A social legislation set-up on the Euler plan would necessitate revision of the British North America Act, noted the Prime Minister, because the provinces at confederation were given this jurisdiction.

"There is not the slightest doubt in the world," continued the Prime Minister, while members discarded their newspapers and sat upright in their seats, "that unless there is a rearrangement of the powers of parliament and the legislatures of the provinces, in the very nature of things, the problem cannot be dealt with."

Says Commission Unnecessary

A commission to study co-ordination of social legislation was unnecessary, the Prime Minister said. The Government already had all the information it needed. "If I have the jurisdiction I need nothing further in the way of information. I say that very frankly because we have spent enormous efforts and considerable time and patience to see that information is available.

"All I can usefully say at this time is that I hold a very strong opinion as to the necessity of an early revision of the provisions of the B. N. A. Act. . . . I need not go further except to say that we recognize the difficulty and any steps we may take

Continued on Page 2

S. HURON PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION APRIL 16

Goderich, Ont., April 11.—Progressives of South Huron have called a convention for Monday, April 16, at Hensall, when it is expected that W. G. Medd, of Exter, Progressive member in the last legislature, will again be chosen. The Progressive Association declares its willingness, in a published advertisement to appear in the newspapers of the constituency this week, to co-operate with "all those opposed to the Henry administration."

'KIDNAPPING' HOAX CLARKSON ADMITS

Toronto Youth Found At Byron Not Abducted Father Tells Police

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 11.—Police tonight abandoned their investigation of a story by Curzon, Trinity College student, that he had been kidnapped and taken to London, after the youth's father, F. C. Clarkson, told them the story was a hoax.

Police said Mr. Clarkson told them his son was suffering from overwrought nerves, induced by worry over examinations and that he believed he had invented the story after driving to London himself and realizing he must explain his absense from home.

Young Clarkson, 18, appeared about two o'clock this morning at Byron Sanatorium, eight miles northwest of London, and told authorities there he had been kidnapped. He was wet and cold. Police started to investigate his story that he had been seized as he sat in his car in Toronto.

They found the car in a gully about half a mile from the Sanatorium.

KITCHENER MAN INJURED BY FALLING PLATE GLASS

Kitchener, April 11.—When a piece of plate glass twenty by sixteen inches fell five feet at the Tait Glass Co. here, it struck William Pratt squarely on the top of the head, inflicting serious injuries. Examination at the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital revealed that his scalp had been cut to the skull from one side to the other requiring many stitches to close the wound. An X-Ray examination showed luckily that no particles of glass had become imbedded in the skull as was at first feared.

Dust Storms Blot Out Sun

Associated Press Despatch

Lincoln, Neb., April 11.—Dust whipped from dry prairies by a northern gale made today a black Wednesday in a large mid-western area. Clouds of dirt and sand enveloped much of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Iowa, threatening damage to winter wheat and in one locality driving highway travelers back to town. The sun was blotted out in many districts.

MISS LAPOINTE ASSERTS BENNETT FOUR YEARS LATE

Startling Works Program That Should Have Begun When He Took Office

PRE-ELECTION BAIT

Provincial Officers Also Address Enthusiastic Twentieth Century Club Rally Here

Liberalism's greatest task today is the accomplishment of economic liberty for the people of Canada, Miss Odette Lapointe, of Quebec, president of the women's section of the Federation of Twentieth Century Clubs of Canada told an enthusiastic and overcrowded meeting in Hyman Hall last night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local Twentieth Century Clubs.

The talented young speaker, who is the daughter of the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, was accompanied to London by Miss Patricia O'Connell, of Brockville, secretary of the Women's section of the Ontario Twentieth Century Clubs, Mr. R. A. MacDougall, of Woodstock, president of the Men's section of the Federation of Twentieth Century Clubs of Canada, and Mr. Donald Begg, of St. Thomas, president of the Men's section, of the Twentieth Century Clubs of Ontario.. Mayer Lerner, of London, provincial vice-president, acted as chairman.

Bennett Four Years Late

"Conservative leadership has not done one thing to bring about economic liberty in Canada," said Miss Lapointe, pointing to the past four years.

"Mr. Bennett did nothing for the unemployed through most of his term of office. Now in the last minute he comes forward with a program of work that should have been started four years ago. If it had been done then, men with money might have followed the government's example. Canada's workingmen might have had work, and better spending power." She placed the recent government program in the category of pre-election bait.

"Young people of Canada have all the instruments necessary for a change of order, in their hands," said Miss Lapointe, continuing. She said they could move Canada's wheat to export markets, they could open Canada's factories, they could once more guarantee Canada's workingmen work, and money with which to buy the things they need, for themselves and for their families. And they had the power in their hands with which to obtain capable government for the country, if they would but think for themselves, and decided for themselves.

Aim to Interest Young Voters

"Young men and young women should take an active interest in the affairs of their country" she said. "It was to make this possible, and to en-

Continued on Page 2

"NUPTIAL INSURANCE" INAUGURATED IN ITALY

Rome, April 11.—State insurance applying to all marriages was in force today in Italy. When couples wed, the priest gives than a "nuptial policy," issued by the National Institute of Insurance. Half the capital paid in is returned on the birth of the sixth child.

It is mixed insurance and is paid in full upon the death of either the wife or husband or on the 25th anniversary of their wedding. The newlyweds are exempt from the first three monthly payments.

WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS DIE

London, April 11.—Coincidental with the death today of Sir Gerald Du Maurier, famous British actor-manager,were the deaths of Hon. John Collier, well-known painter, and George Spenser Watson, another distinguished artist. A couple of close friends of Collier recently painted Du Maurier's portrait and presented it to the Hampstead Library.

PERTH TORIES MEET APRIL 26

Stratford, April 11.—Perth Conservatives will choose their candidate for the coming provincial election at a nomination convention to be held here at the Masonic Temple on April 26 at which Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, will be the speaker. The date for the convention was set this afternoon. Charles E. Richardson, present member, for South Perth, is considered the likely choice.

Fire-Fighting Apparatus At Hunt Mill Inadequate Is Inquest Jury Verdict

Find Also That Fire Inspection Not Properly Carried Out

FIRE DEPARTMENT'S WORK COMMENDED

Long List Of Witnesses Testify At Resumed Inquest Last Night

A coroner's jury, sitting at the King street police station until after 1 o'clock this morning, returned a verdict that District Chief Stanley Scruby of the London Fire Department came to his death in the fire at the Hunt Mill on March 3 as the result of burns and suffocation sustained while in the performance of his duty as a fireman.

The jury added two riders to the verdict. "We are of the opinion that the inspection for fire preventative purposes was not adequate, and that the mill fire equipment was not in proper condition."

Praise Firemen

The jury's verdict was also to the effect that the members wished to commend the action of the London Fire Department, particularly Lieut. Robert Barnes whose presence of mind was responsible for saving his comrades' lives.

The jury had reference to the actions of Lieut. Barnes who leaped from a window, clutched the top rung of the aerial ladder and as he did so noticed some of his comrades hanging to the window sills of upper floors. He shouted to the men on the ground to spread the life nets for them to jump into. From the ground it was almost impossible to see the men on the window sills owing to the dense clouds of smoke that were issuing from the upper story windows.

8 Witnesses Called

Eight witnesses were called by Crown Attorney A. M. Judd, K.C., last night, while five others testified at the opening session a week ago. Last night's sitting commenced at 8 o'clock and the jury did not reach a verdict until 1.15 o'clock this morning.

The highlights of last night's evidence were provided by members of the London Fire Department who were in the burning mill when their two comrades lost their lives. They told of trying to reach safety through blinding smoke and of jumping from the sixth floor through a smoke screen to the life nets below. One told of leaping from a window to catch the top rung of the aerial ladder, while others told of crawling on their hands and knees through smoke filled floors of the building.

Architect Describes Plans

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Cutten is now 64.

READY TO ADMIT RUSSIA TO LEAGUE

Ground Prepared At Geneva By Little Entente And Soviet Delegates

Associated Press Cable

Geneva, April 11.—The ground was reported prepared today for the admission of Russia to the League of Nations.

Nicholas Titulescu of Rumania conmerred at length with Dr. Eduoard Benes, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, and Boris Stein of Russia concerning the recognition of the Soviets by the Little Entente and during the discussions they took up the entire Russian problem, it was understood.

The impression in league circles tonight was that Russia is waiting for an invitation to join the league and hopes that additional countries will extend recognition. It was regarded likely that the Soviets will not make a decision until such recognition is forthcoming.

CONVICT VIRGIL BROWN

El Reno, Okla., April 11—A jury tonight convicted Virgil Brown, Shawnee Great War veteran, of the murder last October 17 of his secret bride, the former Mrs. Marie Elmsley of Windsor, Ont., and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

The Weather

FORECASTS:

Lower Lake Region: Fresh to strong northwest winds; partly cloudy and cool with snowflurries.

Meterological Office, Toronto, April 11.

Minimum and maximum temperatures.

Dawson	2	36	London ...	30	38
Aklavik ..	—34	4	Toronto ..	32	44
Vancouver .	49	66	Montreal ..	42	54
Calgary ...	24	58	St. John ..	32	60
Regina	29	49	Halifax ..	38	48
Winnipeg ..	28	44	Char'town	32	50

(—Below zero)

Synopsis. A disturbance is developing off the Virginia coast, and pressure continues low over Ontario, with high pressure over the greater part of the west portion of the continent. Rain and snow has fallen in Ontario and showers have occurred in western Quebec, but elsewhere in the Dominion the weather has been fair. It has been milder in the far west.

Georgian Bay: Fresh north and northwest winds; partly cloudy and cool with local snowflurries.

Lake Superior: Fresh northerly winds; fair with stationary or a little higher temperature.

Western provinces: Fair and mild.

Sun rises 5.43 a.m.; sets 7.07p.m.

Mr. Bennett To Be First Speaker In Debate at Brownsville Tonight But Premier Does Not Know It Yet

Special to the Advertiser

(By Staff Reporter)

Tillsonburg, April 11.—Premier Bennett is going to be the first speaker in a debate Thursday night but he does not know it yet. It will take place at Brownsville though Mr. Bennett will be in Ottawa.

Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., Ontario Liberal leader, who is taking an active part in the South Oxford federal by-election, announced the plan tonight The Tories have made much ado about Mr. Bennett's appeal to South Oxford electors which is to be broadcast Thursday from eight to eight forty-five.

"We want everybody to hear the Premier," says Mr. Hepburn, "so we have arranged to have a radio platform at Brownsville tomorrow night. The chairman will say a few words and then he will introduce Mr. Bennett who will speak for forty-five minutes. But the meeting won't be over then. Mr. R. J. Deachman and myself are then going to take Mr. Mennett's arguments and expose them. It will be some show." The Liberals have arranged the rally in Brownsville in support of A. S. Rennie.

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Fire-Fighting Apparatus At Hunt Mill Inadequate

Continued from Page 1

type" windows in the building. He said they were of the steel-sash type which he thought would be harder to make an escape through than the ordinary wooden type.

T. C. McBride, city building inspector was the next witness. He said the permit for reconstruction was taken out on June 24, 1927 and the contract was given to Joseph Creighton, local contractor. He explained he did not personally keep in touch with the work but that duty was carried out by two assistants.

"The city engineer stated that the Hunt Milling Co. were going to have expert engineers on the job and we would not have to bother much in the check-up on the reconstruction job," said Mr. McBride. "The building was to be reconstructed along similar lines as prior to the fire. Unless there is anything found to be wrong the inspectors do not make a report, other than leave a memo of the date of the visit."

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"Would you not investigate if it had been reported fire doors were blocked or the mill part moved from the south to the north of the building?" asked Mr. Judd.

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"Did you ever receive any report from these expert engineers?"

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"Have you any report of any of the changes made in the reconstruction in 1927?"

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"Do you know the names of these expert engineers?" "No."

"What does the examination by your assistants call for?"

"Structural construction."

"Were you informed by your assistants that the reconstruction plans did not correspond with the original plans as approved by the Department of Labor?" "Did your inspectors not notice that?" "I did not notice that?"

No Report from Assistants

Witness then admitted there was no report from his assistants whether or not the building came within the city bylaw. He also said he had never inspected the mill.

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Chief Scott stated that from records of Scruby and Haylock, dated November 17, 1932, the fire door on the sixth floor was dragging; the one on the fifth should be fixed; shavings should be cleaned from the fifth floor and the furnace room was ordered to be cleaned.

"We often discussed how we would fight another fire in the mill and that is how it was fought on March 3," he continued.

Hears Some Are Trapped

"When I arrived on the sixth floor the smoke was pretty thick, but not enough to stop the firemen from working. The firemen had used a hose line but when I arrived there the hose was on the floor with the water line turned off. We were confident the fire was under control and George Smithson asked it it would be better to let out some of the smoke. As I stepped to the fire door I noticed a little smoke coming from the "endless elevator" so I started for the fifth floor. I asked a mill hand to take me to the fire door on the fifth floor and he told me I would have to go down to the fourth floor. As I was on the stairway, two firemen rushed past me and yelled that some of the boys were trapped in the smoke on the sixth floor and they were going for gas and smoke helmets. I then ordered a water line for the fifth floor to stop any fire which might trap the men on the top floor," stated Chief Scott.

Chief Scott then told the jury of he and firemen fighting the fire on the fourth floor until they had to make their escape down an aerial ladder. "When I reached the ground I was told two of the men had been trapped," he said.

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"I think the fire was conveyed from one floor to another in the conveyers of grain in the wooden boxes, which would cause light explosions when flames hit the gasses.

"I would like to say there can be no reflection on the fire department, either as to inspections or as to how they fought the flames. I was proud of the men."

All Equipment Out

"How about the equipment on the London Department?" asked Coroner Dr. Wilson.

"We had every available piece of apparatus on the scene and with the exception of longer aerial ladders, the equipment was sufficient. It is the first time they have ever been found too short and I do not think we need longer ladders. The water pressure was sufficient that night."

Was First on Scene

Alfred Leenan, a city fireman, still walking with a cane, from injuries received at the fire, a member of the late District Scruby's Company, said he was one of the first firemen on the scene. He told of seeing a little white smoke from a window on the sixth floor, and of receiving orders from Chief Scruby to take up a hand extinguisher while the others brought up a hose line. "The fire was in the ceiling at the north-west corner on the sixth floor," he said. "There did not appear to be any danger at that time.

This Blaze Was Checked

"This blaze was checked but then one of the chutes, near the ceiling, appeared to be ablaze. The smoke then became very thick and other firemen started to cough from the gasses. We couldn't see a thing. I said to Chief Scruby, "Come on Chief, we're trapped." He said, "all right." We started and I fell down the stairway and Chief Scruby fell on top of me.

After the fall to the fifth floor we found the smoke and gas first as bad as on the sixth. We started for the windows and I thought Chief Scruley was right behind me. When I found he was not there at the window with me I figured he had taken the fire door on the fifth floor.

Everything Went Black

"The aerial ladder was at the fifth floor and along with other firemen I went down the ladder. I went back into the building and as I was on the stairs at the fourth floor everything went black and I was carried out. I suffered a fractured hip and pelvis."

"Could you have followed the hose line from the sixth floor when the smoke filled the room?" asked Mr. Judd.

"No," he replied. "It was lying over bags and machinery."

Black Smoke Obscures View

Reginald Walters of No. 4 fire station said he could recognize the different firemen when he first entered the mill. "A few minutes later black smoke filled the sixth floor and I could not see anything. I crawled on my hands and kneese towards a window and I broke a pane and crawled out to the sill. I was almost overcome by the smoke. I looked down and saw Lieut. Barnes hanging on the second top rung of the aerial ladder. I saw he was standing on the sill and he shouted below for a life net. I then heard the crowd shouting for me to jump so I leaped and landed in the net.

Lieut. Hartop At Window

"As I got to the window I felt a man's leg. I spoke to him and it was Lieut Hartop. He said to me "we cannot get out."

"He seemed to be trying to get out of the building but I could not see him. I knew it was Lieut. Hartop by his voice.

Crowls on Hands and Knees

"When I first reached the sixth floor the fire was pretty well out" said Fireman Norman Wight, the next witness. "When the thick smoke came into the storey I told Chief Scruley we had better go. He said he knew the way, and went ahead on hands and knees to the fire door. We could not see each other, I did not see Lieut. Hartop.

I finally reached a window where I heard Lieut. Hartop. He appeared to be leaning out the transom. I got out of the window and I heard Lieut. Hartop calling for help.

"It was hard to see the life-net on the ground because of the smoke pouring from the windows. Somebody hollered to jump. I looked around, saw no person near me, so I leaped for the net."

Leaps for Ladder

Lieut. Robert Barnes (of No. 1 Company said he heard Fireman Smithson shout, "We're trapped," when the smoke got so thick he could not see where he was going. "I went to the fourth floor where the smoke was thicker. I broke a window and got to the sill. I saw the aerial ladder and jumped and caught the top rung as it swung past the window. I looked up, saw other men on the upper windows and shouted to those below to get a life-net," he said.

Supervised Reconstruction

Joseph Albert Beechie, vice-president and general manager of the Hunt mill was the last witness called. He said he had seen the original set of plans. "I had charge of the reconstruction of the mill and secured the permit for the building," he said. "I did not tae any plans to the building inspector. The engineers were of the William and J. G. Gray Co., of Toronto, and I believe the boss of the job was Angus Kennedy. Mr. Creighton only had to do with the floors.

Not Submitted to Dept.

Mr. Beechie admitted the plans for the reconstruction, including the closing of the fire walls, had not been submitted to the Dept. of Labor or the building inspector. He said the charges were made when they were found necessary for the operation of the business. He said it would only have cost $10 or $15 to open the fire door on the fifth floor. "I would have been glad of a suggestion to do so," he said.

Believed Door Working

In continuing he said he was of the opinion the fire door on the fifth floor was in working order.

"We were never asked to put the water stand pipes in operation," he continued "we had two chemical fire extinguishers with regulation water pails, etc. We were commended for the way they were kept."

"By whom"?

"Our insurance agent."

"Did you ever make any uncomplimentary remarks to the fire department officials who went to the mill to make inspections?"

"Never."

"That is all, thank you."

Opened Last Week

The inquest opened in the city police station a week ago when five witnesses were examined by Crown Attorney Albert M. Judd, K.C. They were Dr. Gordon Jepson who performed the post mortem and who declared the firemen died from carbon-monoxide gas and suffocation, and received their burns after they were either dead or unconscious; Harry Privett, 459 Nightingale avenue, foreman at the Hunt Mill for the past 15 years; George DuMeresq, 180 Broughdale avenue, head miller; V. McKillop,

London Community Concert Association

WILL PRESENT

LAWRENCE TIBBETT

as one of the artists on its series next season by popular demand.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS CLOSE MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 16TH.

Membership—$5.50 (tax included)
Students—$2.20 (tax included)

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PHONE ORDERS EARLY FOR PROMPT SERVICE

BACON—Swift's Back Bacon Cellophane wrapped 1 lb. package 25c
BUTTER—Brookfield Brand Creamery 1 lb. America's Largest Selling Brand of Butter 30c
JAMS—40 oz. Raspberry or

FANCY BISCUITS —Shortcake Chocolate, Peanut, Arrowroots, Creams, etc., 1 lb. 20c
FANCY BISCUITS — School Day Mixed, McCormick's, 1 lb. 15c
BREAD

Critically Hurt In Truck Mishap

Special to The Advertiser

Woodstock, April 11.—Marie Pearson, aged 9, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pearson, East Zorra, is in Woodstock General Hospital in a critical condition, suffering from internal injuries caused when the wheel of a loaded milk truck passed over her body.

The girl had been in the habit of riding to school in the truck with Charles Leiford. This morning Leiford stopped for Marie, but started to go on without her. He felt one wheel pass over a bump and heard a shriek. Stopping, he found the girl on the road. Tonight her condition was reported critical.

BENNETT FAVORS EARLY REVISION OF B.N.A. ACT

(Continued from Page 1)

toward the solution of the difficulty will be taken in such a way as not to strain the existing mechanism."

Have Necessary Information

A few minutes later the Prime Minister returned to the subject to repeat that the Government had all the information it needed to assume control of social legislation. "But we have not yet approached the problem of amending the B. N. A. Act. That is in the offing and I suppose that in the course of human events and when an indulgent and grateful electorate have honored us with their support, we may be able to make such changes as may be necessary."

The House devoted the half day to discussion of the unemployment relief bill without progress made. For the most part, Liberals inquired into the guarantees given industrial firms under the bill last year, particularly those to the Algoma Steel Corporation in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Sydney, N. S. The guarantees were defended warmly by Government supporters as being necessary to reopen the plants and provide work in the two cities.

MISS LAPOINTE ASSERTS BENNETT

Continued from Page 1

courage it that the Twentieth Century Clubs were formed. Politics is a difficult science, and it takes a great deal of study Though the Twentieth Century Clubs try to help elect members of the Liberal party, this is not the primary purpose of their being. The main purpose is to create sound public opinion, and to give expression to this opinion at our national conventions."

Miss Lapoite said that apart from criticizing politicians for the present mess Canada is in, young Canadians would blame themselves for allowing the politicians now in power to run the country.

Visiting Officers Speak

Each of the three visiting officers of the Twentieth Century Clubs also spoke. Mr. MacDougall, who preceeded Miss Lapointe, gave a splendid address in which he stressed the fact that the association of Twentieth Century Clubs was started by the young people, financed by the young people, and was not a minor organization in a political machine.

"There is a newer organization—the young Conservative Association, in the field of young organizations. But we are afraid it is only an election organization. Its convention at Toronto recently was called by a cabinet minister—the Hon. Leopold Macauley. I'm afraid they haven't the financial independence the Twentieth Century Clubs have. In reality the Young Conservative Association is only a minor cog in the Tory machine"

Young Conservatives Warned

He quoted from a Toronto morning conservative paper in which a report of the flaying criticism administered to the Young Conservative Association at the Newmarket "school" last summer was carried. He specially stressed the quotations setting forth that the Conservative politicians laid down the law that the Young Conservative Association were under no circumstances to interfere with "long constituted and capable authority."

"Our Twentieth Century Clubs are not along those lines. Our first aim is to foster and guide the political education of the young people of Canada; the second aim is to get young people acquainted with one another; in other words to meet social needs; the third aim is to co-operate with our senior Liberal leaders and to secure election of Liberal members to the House of Commons.

Challenge is Refused

"We issued a challenge to the Young Conservative Association to debate," said Mr. MacDougall. "The subject was: "Resolved that Canada would make more rapid progress with Liberal policies than through Conservative policies," he said. They refused flatly. Then we suggested a debate, and asked them to pick out a single issue, for instance the tariff question, and again it was refused. They asked if a subject like the Empire Preference would be suitable, and we agreed it would be. But even that was then refused.

"Now we are getting ready to send them another invitation to debate provincial issues. If that too is refused we will know for certain that they are only a minor cog in a Tory election machine."

Have Helped Clubs in East

Miss O'Connell in a brief talk said that the Twentieth Century Clubs in the east had much for which to thank the clubs in this part of Ontario. "The basis on which you formed your clubs has been of great assistance to us in organizing ours in the East," she said.

She said youth should be made to realize its tremendous responsibility of citizenship. The Twentieth Century Clubs were doing a great deal to achieve this. "Many valuable ideas are lost because young people are afraid to come forward and give expression to them," she said. "Don't be afraid," she said.

Donald Begg, who was the first speaker said he had been reported as disagreeing with Premier Henry who said that the governments should be run the same as farms or businesses.

Did Not Disagree

"I didn't disagree. In fact I agreed heartily," he said. "What I said was that Mr. Henry should run his government that way, instead of increasing the debt. You can't keep on increasing debt on a farm or a business or a government, day after day, and not run into bankruptcy." He said Mr. Henry was claiming a surplus of $470,000 when in reality Ontario's debt had increased $38,000,000.

He closed with a strong plea to workers in the club to continue their intelligent and enthusiastic work, and to encourage others to join.

Following the meeting a social hour

L. & P. S. PLANS BIG IMPROVEMENT

Continued from Page 1

that "get-together" meeting is expected to arise shortly a general conference of the councils of London, St. Thomas, and Port Stanley, and the Elgin County council. It is proposed to have the meeting in London. At it will be definitely shaped, the course to be followed in connection with the plans discussed last night.

Government to Share Cost

Speaking of the bridge project, the mayor said, "The government has already promised to share in the cost of repairing the Ketle Creek bridge to the extent of $25,000. "We all might as well spend a little more and get a new structure. Repairs alone won't do."

Supplying of lifeguard and boat protection to swimmers, regarded as a certainty, arises, the mayor said, from concern evidenced following last year's triple drowning tragedy. He believed proper facilities for providing the bather with protection would encourage swimming at the port.

Pioneer Feminist Is 80 Years Old

Took Up Public Life After Family Of Seven Grew Up

Canadian Press Despatch

Montreal, April. — Mrs. John Scott, pioneer feminist and the "grand little old Lady of Quebec" has entered upon her 80th year and is still going strong. Just a week before her recent birthday she addressed two meetings in one day. In her up-to-date apartment she lives as indepently and capably as a modern bachelor girl. She has not forgotten the art of cooking either, for her Scotch scones and marmalade are a treat.

The name of Isabella Scott will go down in history as one of the leaders who began the women's suffrage movement in the province of Quebec. During election campaigns she was a popular speaker.

Mrs. Scott delights in recalling the tory of her Scottish father and mother and 12 brothers and sisters, of whom she was the oldest, travelling from Glasgow in 1874 and settling in Scotstown, Quebec. In this country she met a young Scotsman who strangely enough had been born within four miles of Glasgow, and eventually married him. Seven little Canadians were born to them and in those days "I had no time then for questions of suffrage," said Mrs. Scott with a twinkle in her eye as she unfolded her story to an interviewer.

"My husband was Mayor of Scotstown, chairman of the school board, ruling elder in the church, telegraph operating station agent and the keeper of a general store, and in our spare time we attended the weekly prayer meeting and the meeting of the Christian Endeavor."

Mrs. Scott and her family came to Montreal in 1905 and as time went on and her children became less dependent on her she gradually became interested in public life.

SAVINGS

3½%

Paid or Compounded Half-Yearly

DEBENTURES

4½%

For One, Two, Three or Four Years

4¾%

For Five Years $100 and Upwards

Current Shows

CAPITOL THEATRE ATTRACTS CROWDS

Warner Bros. "Wonder Bar" Is Really Wonderful Musical Spectacle

To write a "rave" review of "Wonder Bar," the sensational new Warner Brothers, musical now in its second half week at the Capitol Theatre, would involve simple flips of the typewriter keys. It is easy to get excited over something that's worth getting excited about, and "Wonder Bar" is just such a motion picture.

The cast is headed by Al Jolson, and includes Kay Francis, Dolores del Rio, Ricardo Cortez, Dick Powell, Hal LeRoy, Ruth Donnelly, Guy Kibbee, Hugh Herbert, Fifi D'Orsay, Henry O'Neill, Merna Kennedy, Henry Kolker, Mia Ichioka, Pat Wing, Clay Clement and many others whose names are known wherever bright lights flicker and gay throngs pay big prices for seats. The proof of the show, so they say, is in the cast and "Wonder Bar" aggregation of famous players guarantees the quality. Add to this the fact that Warner Brothers aimed to make the picture one of the most lavish to every come out of Hollywood, the fact that Busby Berkeley arranged the dances, and the fact that the piece surpasses the past triumphs of the same producers in the musical film field—and this includes "Footlight Parade," "42nd Diggers of 1933," "42nd Street," and others, and you have the reasons why this picture is proving popular in London. The dancing chorus of 400 of Hollywood's prettiest might be listed as an additional reason. The popular songs, such as the title number "Wonder Bar," the Del Rio Tango and a half a dozen more, are other reasons.

All in all "Wonder Bar" is an unusually lavish musical picture, is sure-fire entertainment, and will chase care away from any evening. Film fans in London are advised to try it.

Western thrill novelties, a news reel, and a cartoon comedy, "Popeye the Sailor" complete the excellent bill.

THRILLS, ROMANCE IN PALACE FILM

"Blind Adventure" With Superb Cast Delights Opening Day Audiences

Amazingly different in plot and as exciting as it is original, "Blind Adventure" which had its first London showing at the Palace Theatre yesterday provides entertainment of the spine-tingling variety blended with generous portions of hilarity and romance. The picture pleased a near-capacity audience yesterday.

Excellent performances from a strong cast headed by Robert Armstrong, Helen Mack and Roland Young enhance the plot of "Blind Adventure." An adventurous young American, astray in a typical London fog is involved in extraordinary adventures with a living "dead man," a British army officer and his beautiful niece, and blackmailing spies seeking information from the officer.

"The "dead man" instructs the American take the girl to a certain house where they will find her real uncle. The pair flee across London roof tops and meet a timid burglar whom they enlist for his professional services. They reach the address and find themselves hostages of blackmailers who will liberate them only when they secure military information. The exciting thrills and endless laughs culminate in an ingeniously conceived climax abounding in action. Robert Armstrong is thoroughly virile and realistic in his role of the adventure seeking American. Miss Mack convincingly portrays the heroine. The supporting cast is above average and consists of John Miljan, Laura Hope Crews, Henry Stephenson, Phyllis Barry and several others.

The picture is a story of criminal daring, crowded with laughter, love and thrills. It is well worth seeing. On the same bill are Clark and McCullough in the comedy hit "Hey Nanny Nanny," and a musical comedy "The Picture Palace" and a clever cartoon "Rye."

FORMER RIDGETOWN RESIDENT

Ridgetown, April 11.—Word was received here today by Gordon Craig of the death of his uncle, William Craig in Chicago on Monday. He was a brother of the late Thomas Craig of Ridgetown and was in business here for about ten years before moving to Chicago. He was born in Bristol, Que., 1853 and came to Ridgetown with his brother John R., 56 years ago and the two brothers operated a general store where the McIrwine garage now stands. Ten years later the business was purchased by Thomas Craig and William moved to Chicago.

He is survived by two brothers, John R. in Cleveland, Rev. David Craig at Davidson, Sask., and by one son, William.

The funeral will be held in Chicago on Thursday.

Amusement



Her arms yearned to clasp her only son. But to this loyal son and gallant father, she was but a threatening shadow from a bitter past!

TODAY Last Times SPENCER TRACY JACK OAKIE ... in ... "Looking for Trouble"

WARWICK DEEPING'S Sorrell and Son with H. B. WARNER

LOEW'S Met. 130 Starting TOMORROW For 3 Days



EDNA MAY OLIVER
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
"The Poor Rich"
FOR LAUGHING OUT LOUD!



Today Friday Saturday

PATRICIA THEATRE

Also SIDNEY and MURRAY Comedy

PALACE TODAY Last Times
Feature at 1.40, 3.20, 7.40, 9.40
Love - Thrills and Laughter!
Blind Adventure
Robert Armstrong - Helen Mack
Roland Young - Ralph Bellamy
— ADDED TREATS —
Clark-McCullough Comedy

Friday - Saturday
Thrills to Stagger the Imagination
Devil Tiger
Special Extra Comedy Treat
"POPEYE THE SAILOR"
Revival— "A BEDTIME STORY"
Maurice Chevalier
TARZ THE FEARLESS
Last Chapter—"Jungle Justice"

TODAY Friday
STARTING AT 2, 4, 5.45, 7.35, 9.25
Warner's New Wonder Musical Show



RUMMAGE SALE
AT WARNER HALL
Corner of Queen's Ave., and William St.
Friday, April 13th
Door opens at 7.30 p.m.

BRIDGE AND EUCHRE
St. Martin's Parish Hall
Corner of Duchess and Cathcart
One block West of Normal School
Admission 25c
Excellent Prizes
Friday, 8.15, April 13th

RUMMAGE SALE
St. Paul's Cathedral
April 14 at 9 a.m.

RUMMAGE SALE

C.N.R. PASSENGER IS AWARDED $300

Broke Leg And Dislocated Ankle In Leaving Train At Goldstone

Walkerton, April 11—A jury at Supreme Court sittings of Bruce County presided over by Mr. Justice Kingstone, last night after four hours deliberation, granted $300 damages to Mrs. Mabel Stewart of Gorrie in her

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he did not personally keep in touch with the work but that duty was carried out by two assistants.

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"Did you ever receive any report from these expert engineers?"

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"Have you any report of any of the changes made in the reconstruction in 1927?"

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"No," he replied. "It was lying over bags and machinery."

Black Smoke Obscures View

Reginald Walters of No. 4 fire station said he could recognize the different firemen when he first entered the mill. "A few minutes later black smoke filled the sixth floor and I could not see anything. I crawled on my hands and kneese towards a window and I broke a pane and crawled out to the sill. I was almost overcome by the smoke. I looked down and saw Lieut. Barnes hanging on the second top rung of the aerial ladder. He saw me standing on the sill and he shouted below for a life net. I then heard the crowd shouting for me to jump so I leaped and landed in the net.

Lieut. Hartop At Window

"As I got to the window I felt a man's leg. I spoke to him and it was Lieut Hartop. He said to me "we cannot get out."

"He seemed to be trying to get out of the building but I could not see him. I knew it was Lieut. Hartop by his voice.

Crowds on Hands and Knees

"When I first reached the sixth floor the fire was pretty well out" said Fireman Norman Wight, the next witness. "When the thick smoke came into the storey I told Chief Scrnleg we had better go. He said he knew the way, and went ahead on hands and knees to the fire door. We could not see each other. I did not see Lieut. Hartop.

I finally reached a window where I heard Lieut. Hartop. He appeared to be leaning out the transom. I got out of the window and I heard Lieut. Hartop calling for help.

"It was hard to see the life-net on the ground because of the smoke pouring from the windows. Somebody hollered to jump. I looked around, saw no person near me, so I leaped for the net."

Leaps for Ladder

Lieut. Robert Barnes of No. 1 Company said he heard Fireman Smithson shout, "We're trapped," when the smoke got so thick he could not see where he was going. "I went to the fourth floor where the smoke was thicker. I broke a window and got to the sill. I saw the aerial ladder and jumped and caught the top rung as it swung past the window. I looked up, saw other men on the upper windows and shouted to those below to get a life-net," he said.

Supervised Reconstruction

Joseph Albert Beechie, vice-president and general manager of the Hunt mill was the last witness called. He said he had seen the original set of plans. "I had charge of the reconstruction of the mill and secured the permit for the building," he said. "I did not tae any plans to the building inspector. The engineers were of the William and J. G. Gray Co., of Toronto, and I believe the boss of the job was Angus Kennedy. Mr. Creighton only had to do with the floors.

Not Submitted to Dept.

Mr. Beechie admitted the plans for the reconstruction, including the closing of the fire walls, had not been submitted to the Dept. of Labor or the building Inspector. He said the changes were made when they were found necessary for the operation of the business. He said it would only have cost $10 or $15 to open the fire door on the fifth floor. "I would have been glad of a suggestion to do so," he said.

Believed Door Working

In continuing he said he was of the opinion the fire door on the fifth floor was in working order.

"We were never asked to put the water stand pipes in operation," he continued "we had two chemical fire extinguishers with regulation water pails, etc. We were commended for the way they were kept."

"By whom"?

"Our Insurance agent."

"Did you ever make any uncomplimentary remarks to the fire department officials who went to the mill to make inspections?"

"Never."

"That is all, thank you."

Opened Last Week

The inquest opened in the city police station a week ago when five witnesses were examined by Crown Attorney Albert M. Judd, K.C. They were Dr. Gordon Jepson who performed the post mortem and who declared the firemen died from carbon-monoxide gas and suffocation, and received their burns after they were either dead or unconscious; Harry Privett, 459 Nightingale avenue, foreman at the Hunt Mill for the past 19 years; George DuMeresq, 180 Broughdale avenue, head miller; V. McKillop, of the City Engineer's Department who told of the water pressure on the night of the fire, and a local photographer who produced pictures of the scene of the double fatality.

After the five witnesses had been heard, Coroner Dr. J. Cameron Wilson adjourned the hearing for one week. The jury is composed of Robert Strathdee, foreman James Ross, Hugh Wills, Sidney Marsh, George Mitchell, Eugene Storey, Thomas Levett, Edward Dunn and Fred Wardle. W. B. Henderson, K.C., is acting on behalf of the owners of the Hunt Mill.

Last week it was brought out in evidence that some of the fire doors had been bricked up; that the water stand pipes on the fourth and sixth floors were out of service; that no hose line was attached to the water stand pipe on the fourth floor and the pipe had been white-washed over. It was also brought out that some of the windows on the sixth floor had been shut for the winter and two had been tied with wire for the season.

was reported critical.

torate have honored us with their

MISS LAPOINTE ASSERTS BENNETT

Continued from Page 1

courage it that the Twentieth Century Clubs were formed. Politics is a difficult science, and it takes a great deal of study Though the Twentieth Century Clubs try to help elect members of the Liberal party, this is not the primary purpose of their being. The main purpose is to create sound public opinion, and to give expression to this opinion at our national conventions."

Miss Lapoite said that apart from criticizing politicians for the present mess Canada is in, young Canadians would blame themselves for allowing the politicians now in power to run the country.

Visiting Officers Speak

Each of the three visiting officers of the Twentieth Century Clubs also spoke. Mr. MacDougall, who preceeded Miss Lapointe, gave a splendid address in which he stressed the fact that the association of Twentieth Century Clubs was started by the young people, financed by the young people, and was not a minor organization in a political machine.

"There is a newer organization—the young Conservative Association, in the field of young organizations. But we are afraid it is only an election organization. Its convention at Toronto recently was called by a cabinet minister—the Hon. Leopold Macauley. I'm afraid they haven't the financial independence the Twentieth Century Clubs have. In reality the Young Conservative Association is only a minor cog in the Tory machine"

Young Conservatives Warned

He quoted from a Toronto morning conservative paper in which a report of the flaying criticism administered to the Young Conservative Association at the Newmarket "school" last summer was carried. He specially stressed the quotations setting forth that the Conservative politicians laid down the law that the Young Conservative Association were under no circumstances to interfere with "long constituted and capable authority."

"Our Twentieth Century Clubs are not along those lines. Our first aim is to foster and guide the political education of the young people of Canada; the second aim is to get young people acquainted with one another; in other words to meet social needs; the third aim is to co-operate with our senior Liberal leaders and to secure election of Liberal members to the House of Commons.

Challenge is Refused

"We issued a challenge to the Young Conservative Association to debate," said Mr. MacDougall. "The subject was: "Resolved that Canada would make more rapid progress with Liberal policies than through Conservative policies," he said. They refused flatly. Then we suggested a debate, and asked them to pick out a single issue, for instance the tariff question, and again it was refused. They asked if a subject like the Empire Preference would be suitable, and we agreed it would be. But even that was then refused.

"Now we are getting ready to send them another invitation to debate provincial issues. If that too is refused we will know for certain that they are only a minor cog in a Tory election machine."

Have Helped Clubs in East

Miss O'Connell in a brief talk said that the Twentieth Century Clubs in the east had much for which to thank the clubs in this part of Ontario. "The basis on which you formed your clubs has been of great assistance to us in organizing ours in the East," she said.

She said youth should be made to realize its tremendous responsibility of citizenship. The Twentieth Century Clubs were doing a great deal to achieve this. "Many valuable ideas are lost because young people are afraid to come forward and give expression to them," she said. "Don't be afraid," she said.

Donald Begg, who was the first speaker said he had been reported as disagreeing with Premier Henry who said that the governments should be run the same as farms or businesses.

Did Not Disagree

"I didn't disagree. In fact I agreed heartily," he said. "What I said was that Mr. Henry should run his government that way, instead of increasing the debt. You can't keep on increasing the debt. You can't keep on increasing debt on a farm or a business or a government, day after day, and not run into bankruptcy." He said Mr. Henry was claiming a surplus of $470,000 when in reality Ontario's debt had increased $38,000,000. He closed with a strong plea to workers in the club to continue their intelligent and enthusiastic work, and to encourage others to join.

Following the meeting a social hour and tea was held, and greatly enjoyed. During the social Miss Norma Kenney delighted the large attendance with selected violin solos, and Miss Jean Campbell gave some greatly appreciated vocal solos.

BISHOP'S WIFE WARNS AGAINST PUTTING CHILD BEFORE THE HUSBAND

Taunton, England, April (CP). — Man should be master of his home, declared Lady Florence Cecil, wife of the Bishop of Exeter, who, at a Mothers' Union Festival at Taunton, warned mothers against putting children before husbands in the nome, and added:

"I am early Victorian, and believe in the headship of the husband in the home."

Among temptations that beset women Lady Florence Cecil included temper, nagging, jealousy, untidiness, vanity, conceit and pride.

L. & P. S. PLANS BIG IMPROVEMENT

Continued from Page 1

that "get-together" meeting is expected to arise shortly a general conference of the councils of London, St. Thomas, and Port Stanley, and the Elgin County council. It is proposed to have the meeting in London. At it will be definitely shaped, the course to be followed in connection with the plans discussed last night.

Government to Share Cost

Speaking of the bridge project, the mayor said, "The government has already promised to share in the cost of repairing the Kettle Creek bridge to the extent of $25,000. "We all might as well spend a little more and get a new structure. Repairs alone won't do."

Supplying of lifeguard and boat protection to swimmers, regarded as a certainty, arises, the mayor said, from concern evidenced following last year's triple drowning tragedy. He believed proper facilities for providing the bather with protection would encourage swimming at the port.

Pioneer Feminist Is 80 Years Old

Took Up Public Life After Family Of Seven Grew Up

Canadian Press Despatch

Montreal, April. — Mrs. John Scott, pioneer feminist and the "grand little old Lady of Quebec" has entered upon her 80th year and is still going strong. Just a week before her recent birthday she addressed two meetings in one day. In her up-to-date apartment she lives as indepently and capably as a modern bachelor girl. She has not forgotten the art of cooking either, for her Scotch scones and marmalade are a treat.

The name of Isabella Scott will go down in history as one of the leaders who began the women's suffrage movement in the province of Quebec. During election campaigns she was a popular speaker.

Mrs. Scott delights in recalling the story of her Scottish father and mother and 12 brothers and sisters, of whom she was the oldest, travelling from Glasgow in 1874 and settling in Scottstown, Quebec. In this country she met a young Scotsman who strangely enough had been born within four miles of Glasgow, and eventually married him. Seven little Canadians were born to them and in those days "I had no time then for questions of suffrage," said Mrs. Scott with a twinkle in her eye as she unfolded her story to an interviewer.

"My husband was Mayor of Scottstown, chairman of the school board, ruling elder in the church, telegraph operating station agent and the keeper of a general store, and in our spare time we attended the weekly prayer meeting and the meeting of the Christian Endeavor."

Mrs. Scott and her family came to Montreal in 1905 and as time went on and her children became less dependent on her she gradually became interested in public life.

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Market Lane & Market Square

Warner Bros. "Wonder Bar" Is Really Wonderful Musical Spectacle

To write a "rave" review of "Wonder Bar," the sensational new Warner Brothers, musical now in its second half week at the Capitol Theatre, would involve simple flips of the typewriter keys. It is easy to get excited over something that's worth getting excited about, and "Wonder Bar" is just such a motion picture.

The cast is headed by Al Jolson, and includes Kay Francis, Dolores del Rio, Ricardo Cortez, Dick Powell, Hal LeRoy, Ruth Donnelly, Guy Kibbee, Hugh Herbert, Fifi D'Orsay, Henry O'Neill, Merna Kennedy, Henry Kolker, Mia Ichioka, Pat Wing, Clay Clement and many others whose names are known wherever bright lights flicker and gay throngs pay big prices for seats. The proof of the show, so they say, is in the cast and the "Wonder Bar" aggregation of famous players guarantees the quality. Add to this the fact that Warner Brothers aimed to make the picture one of the most lavish to every come out of Hollywood, the fact that Busby Berkeley arranged the dances, and the fact that the piece surpasses the past triumphs of the same producers in the musical film field—and this includes "Footlight Parade," "Gold Diggers of 1933," "42nd Street," and others, and you have the reasons why this picture is proving popular in London. The dancing chorus of 400 of Hollywood's prettiest might be listed as an additional reason. The popular songs, such as the title number "Wonder Bar," the Del Rio Tango and a half a dozen more, are other reasons.

All in all "Wonder Bar" is an unusually lavish musical picture, is sure-fire entertainment, and will chase care away from any evening. Film fans in London are advised to try it.

Western thrill novelties, a news reel, and a cartoon comedy, "Popeye the Sailor" complete the excellent bill.

THRILLS, ROMANCE IN PALACE FILM

"Blind Adventure" With Superb Cast Delights Opening Day Audiences

Amazingly different in plot and as exciting as it is original, "Blind Adventure" which had its first London showing at the Palace Theatre yesterday provides entertainment of the spine-tingling variety blended with generous portions of hilarity and romance. The picture pleased a near-capacity audience yesterday.

Excellent performances from a strong cast headed by Robert Armstrong, Helen Mack and Roland Young enhance the plot of "Blind Adventure." An adventurous young American, astray in a typical London fog is involved in extraordinary adventures with a living "dead man," a British army officer and his beautiful niece, and blackmailing spies seeking information from the officer.

"The "dead man" instructs the American take the girl to a certain house where they will find her real uncle. The pair flee across London roof tops and meet a timid burglar whom they enlist for his professional services. They reach the address and find themselves hostages of blackmailers who will liberate them only when they secure military information. The exciting thrills and endless laughs culminate in an ingeniously conceived climax abounding in action. Robert Armstrong is thoroughly virile and realistic in his role of the adventure seeking American. Miss Mack convincingly portrays the heroine. The supporting cast is above average and consists of John Miljan, Laura Hope Crews, Henry Stephenson, Phyllis Barry and several others.

The picture is a story of criminal daring, crowded with laughter, love and thrills. It is well worth seeing. On the same bill are Clark and McCullough in the comedy hit "Hey Nanny Nanny," and a musical comedy "The Picture Palace" and a clever cartoon "Rye."

FORMER RIDGETOWN RESIDENT

Ridgetown, April 11.—Word was received here today by Gordon Craig of the death of his uncle, William Craig in Chicago on Monday. He was a brother of the late Thomas Craig of Ridgetown and was in business here for about ten years before moving to Chicago. He was born in Bristol, Que., 1853 and came to Ridgetown with his brother John R., 56 years ago and the two brothers operated a general store where the McIrwine garage now stands. Ten years later the business was purchased by Thomas Craig and William moved to Chicago.

He is survived by two brothers, John R. in Cleveland, Rev. David Craig at Davidson, Sask., and by one son, William.

The funeral will be held in Chicago on Thursday.

STEEL INGOT OUTPUT MAKES GAIN IN U. S.

New York, April 11 (AP).—Steel ingot output is up to 49½ per cent. of capacity this week, compared with 48½ per cent. a week ago, "Iron Age" reports, and further gains are looked for in April and May, "barring another outbreak of labor difficulties in the automobile industry."

"The general advance in iron and steel prices," says the publication, "had the effect of driving in an unusually large volume of business." If a strike of the tool and die workers is averted, "Iron Age" believes April output of motor cars will probably exceed 400,000 units.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Halifax, April 11.—A verdict of guilt, with a recommendation for mercy, was returned by a Supreme Court jury this afternoon against Daniel P. Sampson, Halifax negro charged with the murder of 12-year-old Bramwell Hefferman. Sentence was postponed.

C.N.R. PASSENGER IS AWARDED $300

Broke Leg And Dislocated Ankle In Leaving Train At Goldstone

Walkerton, April 11—A jury at Supreme Court sittings of Bruce County presided over by Mr. Justice Kingstone, last night after four hours deliberation, granted $300 damages to Mrs. Mabel Stewart of Gorrie in her suit for unstated damages against the Canadian National Railways. The matter of costs was left to the court.

Mrs. Stewart claimed that on May 30, 1933, while she was travelling from Bluevale to Goldstone, the train was not stopped long enough at the latter place to allow her to alight from the platform of the car, that she was not rendered assistance in stepping on the station platform and the train was restaried without warning, causing her to break her right leg and dislocate her ankle.

DISMISSED AT CHATHAM

Chatham, April 11—Lee Kin Nun, surrounded by Oriental friends, walked joyfully from city police court this morning following a judgment delivered by Magistrate Arnold in which the properitor of a King street restaurant was dismissed on a charge alleging illegal possession of opium.

Expectations are that the federal authorities, however, will lodge an appeal against the judgment of the magistrate.



Her arms yearned to clasp her only son. But to this loyal son and gallant father, she was but a threatening shadow from a bitter past!

TODAY Last Times
SPENCER TRACY
JACK OAKIE
- - in - -
"Looking for Trouble"

WARWICK DEEPING'S Sorrell and Son with H.B. WARNER

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Today Friday Saturday

PATRICIA THEATRE

EDNA MAY OLIVER
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"The Poor Rich"
FOR LAUGHING OUT LOUD!

Also SIDNEY and MURRAY Comedy

PALACE TODAY — Last Times
Feature at 1.40, 3.20, 7.40, 9.40
Love - Thrills and Laughter!
Blind Adventure
Robert Armstrong - Helen Mack
Roland Young - Ralph Bellamy
— ADDED TREATS —
Clark-McCullough Comedy

Friday - Saturday
Thrills to Stagger the Imagination
Devil Tiger
Special Extra Comedy Treat
"POPEYE THE SAILOR"
Revival— "A BEDTIME STORY"
Maurice Chevalier
TARZ THE FEARLESS
Last Chapter—"Jungle Justice"

TODAY
Friday
STARTING AT
2, 4, 5.45, 7.35, 9.25
Warner's New Wonder Musical Show



RUMMAGE SALE
AT WARNER HALL
Corner of Queen's Ave., and William St.
Friday, April 13th
Door opens at 7.30 p.m.

BRIDGE AND EUCHRE
St. Martin's Parish Hall
Corner of Duchess and Cathcart
One block West of Normal School
Admission 25c
Excellent Prizes
Friday, 8.15, April 13th N

RUMMAGE SALE
St. Paul's Cathedral
April 14 at 9 a.m.

RUMMAGE SALE
St. James Parish Hall, Askin St.
Friday Evening the 13th at 7 p.m.
Good clothing, Carpet, Wringers, Oil stove, Household goods. 1

MEETING
A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE ELECTORS OF WARD 3
Will be held in Ealing School
Thursday, April 12th, at 7.30 p.m.
The meeting will be addressed by His Worship the Mayor and the Aldermen of Ward 3.
G. A. WENIGE, Mayor.

London Community Concert Association
WILL PRESENT
LAWRENCE TIBBETT
as one of the artists on its series next season by popular demand.
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BUTTER—Brookfield Brand Creamery 1 lb. America's Largest Selling Brand of Butter	30c	FANCY BISCUITS — School Day Mixed, McCormick's, 1 lb.	15c
JAMS—40 oz. Raspberry or Strawberry Sunrise Brand Pure Jam, whole berries, each	32c	BREAD Loaf	5c
SALADA TEA— ½ lb. package	27c	SODA CRACKERS, 2 lbs.	19c
TOILET SOAPS— Manyflowers 5 for	25c	CEREALS — Whole Wheat Flakes. They are delicious, 9¼ lb. bags	23c
Palmine 5 for	20c	Purity or Livingstone's Quick cooking oats 55 oz. Package	17c
Colgates Soaps 5 for	23c	PUFFED RICE 2 packages	25c
LAUNDRY SOAPS— London Special 5 for	23c	CAROLINA RICE—Finest rice on the market 2 lbs.	17c
Comet, Unwrapped 10 for	24c	OLIVE OIL—Club House 7 oz. Bottles	29c
CLASSIC CLEANSER Stock up—4 cans	17c	4 oz. Bottles	19c
ONIONS—Large No. 1 Quality, 10 lbs.	21c	TOBACCO—Pipe or Cigarette, Sir Haig ¼ lb.	23c
SOAP CHIPS— Per lb.	6½c	½ lb.	45c
PEAS—Excellent Quality Size 4, No. 2 can 2 cans	21c	MAPLE BUDS—Finest Quality Chocolate Pound	21c

Watch for our add next Thursday
Where Your Dollar Goes the Farthest

2 of/de 2

D 30101

Federal Liberal Leader Speaks To Crowded Election Meetings At Norwich and Tillsonburg

Continued from page 1

promised to call a special session of Parliament to deal with unemployment but other than voting $20,000,000 for six months' relief, that session had achieved only the raising of tariffs against the rest of the world.

Dealing particularly with the $20,000,000 which Mr. Bennett had voted for unemployment relief, Mr. King recalled that during the ten years of the Liberal regime from 1920 to 1930, the entire amount spent for the same purpose was less than $2,000,000.

At the time when Mr. Bennett was obtaining this huge appropriation, Mr. King further recalled, he had urged him that the only way to end unemployment was to encourage trade; that trade could be fostered by reducing the cost of production, not by raising tariffs.

"I said in the House at that time that unemployment had become a national problem. I urged Mr. Bennett to appoint a national commission to deal with the situation. I suggested that on it should be representative of all phases of Canadian life, of labor, of industry, manufacturers, social services, and women's organizations. I suggested further that the sums that were to be paid out to the provinces should be all audited. And Mr. Bennett said that it would be an insult to the provinces to audit the accounts. At that time I said he would rue the day that the accounts were not audited. And what is the situation today?"

A recent report of the auditor-general had shown that huge sums of federal money appropriated for relief purposes have been wasted in every province, from coast to coast. It had been spent on administrative costs, for dental services, for gasoline and other things.

The Blank Cheque

In 1931 Mr. Bennett brought in his "blank cheque" legislation, giving the governor-in-council power to spend unlimited sums without consulting parliament. From 1930 to 1934, over $110,000,000 had been spent in federal money alone in this way.

"That is the thing we have been fighting against. It is being debated in the House tonight. But Mr. Bennett, with his majority will carry it through," Mr. King predicted.

The same bill went even further by giving the government power to guarantee bank loans. He cited the $60,000,000 C.P.R. loan.

A large increase in the public debt and an increase in unemployment were the only results from the expenditure of colossal sums for relief, and the people were only beginning to find out "the shocking way in which the money had been spent," Mr. King said. Nothing had been done along the lines of making public parks and improving roads, such as the Liberals had contemplated.

Pork Barrel

"Remember that this year will probably be the year of a general election," Mr. King declared. "Under this legislation, the Conservative Administration will be able to dig into the treasury and spend what it likes on relief."

All the Opposition could do at present was to fight against these measures and to fight for democratic institutions, and the leader urged the people of South Oxford to give them a hand by electing Mr. Rennie as their member.

Mr. King declared that the home market is not the place, but the purchasing power of the people. The Tillsonburg market isn't the square on which goods are bought and sold but the purchasing power of the people who attend it. In the same way the home market of which Mr. Bennett speaks is the buying ability of the people in it.

Lack Buying Power

"Mr. Bennett can't see that. He keeps talking economic self-sufficiency and as we cut off trade with tariffs our home market withers up," he said.

The Liberal leader turned his attention to the questions raised in the report of Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative candidate, who in March 1933 presented to the registrar under the Combines Investigation Act his report on an investigation into an alleged combine among tobacco buyers.

"You would not know yet what was in that report had it not been for the Opposition. Mr. Eccles Gott asked for it a long while ago, but the matter was allowed to stand on the order paper for weeks. I wondered if there were something in it which the government didn't want the people to see and I queried about it in the house. Why should Mr. Gott let his uestion stand if the government hadn't asked him to do so? The minister of labor made a long explanation about possible prosecutions as a result of the report. We kept asking for it.

"Finally on Monday Mr. Bennett said we could have it because they were saying he was a director of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Was it in your interests or to protect Mr. Bennett that the report was brought down?

Ecuses

"I had heard the minister say the report couldn't be brought down for certain reasons so I looked at it when the house received it. It said that the evidence was not sufficient to establish a combine within the meaning of the act. Where are you going to get prosecutions out of that? How are you going to send anybody to jail when the investigator says there is no evidence?" asked Mr. King.

Mr. King noted that the letter of the registrar to the minister when he handed Mr. Sutherland's report on reminded him that if he concluded that there was no necessity for a

control trade," he said.

Dictatorship

In Mr. Bennett Canada has a real dictator, said Mr. King. He has the power to legislate as he pleases under the "Peace, order and good government" measure, and to spend what he will from the public treasury. Under the marketing act he can regulate trade in any manner he sees fit.

"The Liberal policy has always been to develop trade. That is a policy of plenty. But once you begin to restrict trade you have a policy of scarcity," he said, adding that in the wheat pact to restrict production and export of wheat the policy had been carried through to the logical conclusion.

"This government has done all it can to destroy trade and now it seeks to destroy production," he said. Subsidies to various pests would be a cheaper way to regulate production than an army of officials.

Mr. Rennie

Mr. Rennie declared that only the Liberal policy aims at a solution of problems of agriculture, and until these are solved things canot be much better. His trips up and down the highways during the campaign have shown him as nothing else could, the hopelessness which is blighting the lives of young unemployed transients.

Mr. Hepburn, who introduced Mr. King, wanted to know why Mr. Bennett did not come into the riding instead of entering it from Ottawa vit the radio. Here a heckler interrupted Mr. Hepburn.

"If the gentleman has anything to say let him come to the platform and say it," said Mr. Hepburn. Whereupon Alex Reynolds, Tillsonburg, marched to the platform amid loud shouts of disapproval from the crowd. "I would like to ask Mr. Hepburn why he is not at the Ontario House defending his record," asked Mr. Reynolds.

"Very well, I will tell you. The House should have been dissolved a year ago. It carried on on borrowed time," said Mr. Hepburn as the audience roared approval, and indicated its unwillingness to tolerate further interruptions.

Mr. Hepburn Explains Again

"It was well known when I accepted the leadership of the Ontario party that I would not leave the people of West Elgin until I had finished the term for which they elected me. There is such a thing as loyalty. I have not followed the line of least resistence. I might have entered the legislature through an acclamation in East Kent. I know that I have a difficult riding in Elgin now but I will stand or fal by the decision of the people in my own country," said Mr. Hepburn.

Mr. Hepburn declared that Canada under the Bennett government has drifted far from established parliamentary practices. "We have little democracy in this country today. We are nearer to a dictatorship than the people realize. We want a new deal. We want Mackenzie King as premier. We want a new government and we want Liberal prosperity," he said.

William Brown, Tillsonburg, was chairman. Mrs. L. G. Little and Mrs. Jack Climie sang solos. Flowers were presented to the singers by Misses Dorothy Daniels and Margery Stafford.

Among those on the platform were Dougald Graham, George Perry, N. J. Griffith, G. A. P. Brickenden, Dr. A. S. Duncan, Paul Gravelle, Charles Oliver and Hon. J. C. Elliott, all of London; Colin C. Hawkins, Brownsville; R. A. Baxter, M.L.A., C. E. Brown, Tillsonburg; P. M. Dewan, Woodstock; Jack Jewell, Tillsonburg; Keith M. Somers, Tillsonburg; Eric Cross, Simcoe; Vern Meek, M. G. Dean, Dr. J. M. Rogers, and H. A. Copeland, Ingersoll.

The Tillsonburg Citizens' Band under the leadership of Boyd Sylvester played before the meeting got under way.

Special to The Advertiser
(By Staff Reporter)

Norwich, April 11—"If this constituency goes Liberal on Monday next, I say the Prime Minister cannot afford to carry on the government of this country any longer without going to the people next fall," declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, speaking to the Liberal rally in Edison Hall here this afternoon.

Mr. King's speech this afternoon was a short one, lasting scarcely an hour, but in it he raised issues of tremendous importance. He declared that the actions of the Bennett government in transferring power to the cabinet constituted a very serious threat to constitutional and democratic forms of government in Canada and that it is quite conceivable in the event of a European crisis in the near future Mr. Bennett might decide to let his administration carry on indefinitely.

Opening his speech Mr. King said that a public man has no greater privilege than to come into the ridings after a battle for the people's liberties in parliament and get from the people their opinion of his stand.

Left Unrepresented

"The question now before you is whether you trust a government which does not trust you. If you approve of the fact that you have had no representation in parliament this year, then by all means vote for Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Bennett does not trust South Oxford and has let it go unrepresented", said Mr. King. The

South Oxford as well.

"All parts of Canada are striking in at this administration and telling it to get out. If on top of all this the people of South Oxford tell Mr. Bennett to get out of the way, it seems to me that he will be obliged to go to the country this fall. A big opportunity is yours," he said.

The political and economic problems facing Canada are the most important in her history, said the Liberal leader. He recalled that in the general election of 1930 he had told the people that the world was facing a great depression and that Liberal policies had been fashioned in this belief. The depression was partly because of the war and partly because of the orgy of speculation, but, said Mr. King, he believed that the Liberal policies had prevented Canada from feeling the full impact of the world depression.

Set Example To World

"The Liberal party brought Canada out of a depression in 1921. It was not a mere accident but the result of certain policies moving toward definite ends. Other nations went in for economic isolation but we resolved to extend our markets. We thought that we at least in the British Empire need not go in for the policy of economic nationalism but rather felt we should set an example to the rest of the world. The Dunning budget was directed to the lowering of tariffs in the British Empire. Our policy was met with Mr. Bennett's 'Canada first' and protectionist interests were told that tariff wall would be put up all over. If things had been left there, there might have been a different story in that election. But Mr. Bennett said he would provide work for all men. There would be no doles. His two great promises were 'Everyone will work and everyone will have markets.' He included the whole people and the people took him at his word."

The Liberal leader asked how many had work today compared with four years ago. How many have the markets they had four years ago? Those are questions for South Oxford to answer.

Mr. King declared an expansion of trade to be the only solution to this unemployment problem. Work cannot be supplied from taxes indefinitely. It must come from the wealth of the soil, forest, mine and sea.

"We must use the wealth which God has given us and until we exchange these things we can't have things running very well," he said.

Assailed for Peace Work

The League of Nations had been founded to promote the mutual interests of the nations and to prevent war, said Mr. King. Canada was a member of the League and had done her best. Yet in 1930 the Liberal party was assailed by Mr. Bennett because it had had the courage to lower tariffs in an effort to solve economic problems, problems directly related to those of peace and war. "But you ask the Conservative candidate where trade was then and where it is now," urged Mr. King.

The problem facing the world, economic isolation for the different nations or a policy of international cooperation in trade and everything else with a view to ending economic nationalism and to building a greater brotherhood of mankind is well stated in the difference between Liberal and Conservative policies in Canada today, said Mr. King.

Social Revolution Here

Leaving the trade problem Mr. King said that the times demand a change in the social order. Men, women and children demand more social justice, more to be done for the common good and greater opportunity for all. Those things which have shattered forms of government to Europe and brought the 'New Deal' to the United States are touching Canada.

"To day we are in the middle of a social revolution, a world social revolution, and the problem is where it is going to end as far as the people are concerned. Humanity is on the march. Some say we should have a planned economy. But that means a dictatorship, force and power. Others put their faith in principles and say that these have guided men and women for centuries, and that is the Liberal policy. There are principles for work, peace, and progress and the people who fashion their laws in accord with them will enjoy peace," he said.

Danger of Dictatorship

There is a danger right now of a dictatorship in Canada, Mr. King said, and it is up to the people of South Oxford to say that this country must be controlled by the parliamentary system. In Italy, Germany, Russia, Austria and other places, representative institutions have disappeared. In the United States larger powers than ever have been invested in the executive. But under the British system the executive is responsible to the people's representatives and must get his power from them.

"But Mr. Bennett started out four

Where Nearly 1,000 Japs Died



DESTRUCTION OF HAKODATE

Two-thirds of the city of Hakodate, in northern Japan, was wiped out, nearly 1,000 lives were lost, 400 more were critically burned, and 2,000 were injured, when a raging fire, fanned by a strong gale, swept through that city, destroying 23,000 homes and causing property damage amounting to $30,000,000. Photo shows the scene of the fire.

years ago on the theory of an emergency and demanded emergency powers. He called parliament to deal with unemployment and then raised the tariffs," said Mr. King, reviewing the factors which led to the breakdown of the 1930 session of the Imperiol economic conference. "Mr. Bennett's offer to Britain of a preferential tariff really meant a step further along the road of economic nationalism because the tariff was to be raised against all other nations."

British Market Endangered

Mr. King said that in the House of Commons he had stated that the agreements reached at the 1932 conference would endanger the British market for Canadian producers and today the British agriculturist is demanding protection against his Canadian competitors in cattle and dairy products.

"Remember where this policy started and if you approve of it vote for the Bennett candidate," he said.

Even worse than economic nationalism is economic imperialism, continued Mr. King. Every thinking man stands aghast when he thinks of an empire seeking to stand out as a unit against the rest of the world.

"Unless this sort of thing ends, economic war will give way to actual war," he predicted. "Unless some country comes along to set an example the world will face a worse situation than ever."

Parliament Being Shelved

Mr. King declared that the Bennett policy for Canada is to get rid of parliament altogether and to let the executive do what it pleases. He referred to the "Peace, order and good government" clause now before the Commons which gives the government unlimited powers. It can guarantee corporation loans, lend millions to the provinces. "The government, under one clause of that bill, is getting even the authority to prevent a general election. It might be used in the event of a European crisis. That was what was done in Cromwell's day. We cannot afford now to turn over all government to the governor in council," declared Mr. King, asserting that the Liberal party would keep up the battle to guard parliament's rights.

Vast Sums Squandered

Moneys paid out for relief under the "Peace, order and good government" clause had been improperly spent, said Mr. King. Money was wasted on the worst scale in Canada's history, while provinces had been loaned $52,000,000 and it is doubtful if the Federal treasury will ever see it again. Bank guarantees of more than $100,000,000 have been given, including the $60,000,000 C. P.-R. guarantee.

"What is worse is that the provinces are now following Mr. Bennett's example and transferring power to the cabinets from the people's representatives," the speaker continued. The British Columbia premier has taken powers like those that Mr. Bennett has. A bill to this end is under way in Alberta. Already it is in effect in Saskatchewan in respect to some things, while the same is true of Manitoba."

Bennett Set Example

"Do you think these premiers would have thought of it if Mr. Bennett had not set the example?" asked Mr. King.

The Liberal leader noted that the other day Mr. Bennett told the Commons that he needed the powers he asked so he could combat British Columbia. "It is a matter of competitive arming for legislative and executive power. How long would it be in this province until Mr. Henry took those powers if he were re-elected?"

"We have a spirit of warfare abroad, the spirit which has bedevilled European nations. Our dictators say they must have new powers. I say to you that economic war and competitive arming in whatever form it comes sooner or later results in actual war. Let it come to Europe and how long will it be until we feel it? One country needs to stand up for democratic

Liberal candidate in this by-election, A. S. Rennie.

Children's Hero

To the children of the town, Mr. King came as a popular hero. Because of his visit they were given a half holiday from school and many of them were in the audience. The platform was decorated with flowers and in places of honor were flag-draped pictures of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, William Lyon Mackenzie and other Liberal leaders.

Mr. Rennie was the first speaker, opening his address with a sincere tribute to T. M. Cayley, late Liberal member. He blamed the Conservatives for the fact that South Oxford had not had representation for the greater part of the present parliamentary session, declaring that the people of this riding had been ill treated in the government's delaying the election until this time, thus disenfranchising them for most of the session.

Policies Poles Apart

"The policies of Mr. King and Mr. Bennett are as far apart as the poles," the candidate declared. Liberal policies, he said, will bring a return of prosperity to the farmer, while a continuation of Conservative rule meant the addition of restrictions to trade and even worse conditions than those that exist today.

Referring to statements made in the riding by Hon. R. J. Manion, Mr. Rennie declared that the Conservative speaker was wrong when he informed the people that Canada stood fifth in trade in the world. He quoted from a report of Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce, showing that it had dropped from fifth to ninth place since 1930. Conservative speakers were also misleading in statements that Canada's export trade had greatly increased, Mr. Rennie declared, giving a comparison with other countries which showed that while exports in Australia increased 35 per cent, in Sweden and Switzerland 29.1 per cent, Canada's exports had gone up only 7.6 per cent.

"It is about time the Pension Act is properly administered," the speaker declared, in touching on veterans' legislation. Under the present government the act was being unfairly administered, he said.

Hepburn Predicts Victory

Mr. Hepburn was greeted with cheers and he paid tribute to Mr. Rennie, predicting for him a victory on April 16. The Liberal leader also spoke words of praise for his federal leader, Mr. King, declaring that he was "probably the greatest statesman this country has ever produced."

In not coming into the riding but instead intending to speak over the radio, Mr. Bennett had shown that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," Mr. Hepburn declared.

You will either vote to perpetuate Mr. Bennett's government in office or register a protest against its record, the speaker said. Mr. Bennett was doing nothing for the farmer and working man. He did nothing but raise tariffs, granting privilege to the strong and more charity to the weak. With this policy of playing both ends against the middle the whole financial structure of the country was in danger of collapse.

Significant Election

The result of this vote will have a great effect throughout the entire Dominion. It will have an effect on the coming general election in Ontario and if Mr. Rennie is elected, it will provide a ray of hope in these dark days, the Liberal leader concluded.

Mr. Elliott introduced Mr. King in a brief speech and thunderous applause greeted the federal leader. Reeve Armour read an address of welcome and Mr. King received a lovely bouquet and a kiss from little Jean Snell as he rose to speak.

E. R. COLE BURIED

Ridgetown, April 11.—Funeral services were held in Austin, Texas, this week for E. R. Cole, son of Mrs. Catherine Cole, of Ridgetown, who resided in the Southern States for 25 years.

KARL K. HOMUTH GETS NOMINATION

Conservative Choice For Provincial Candidate In South Waterloo

ISSUES CHALLENGE

Special to The Advertiser

Preston, April 11—Accorded the Conservative nomination by acclamation when J. M. Willard of Galt withdrew, Karl K. Homuth, was selected to represent the party in South Waterloo in the coming provincial elections.

The challenge of Karl K. Homuth to meet Mitchell Hepburn in a platform debate in Waterloo, the large attendance, despite a snowstorm, in addition to the selection of officers and executives proved the high lights of the convention. Mitchell Hepburn has stated that he will publicly debate and defend his position in any riding in the province," Mr. Homuth stated. "I challenge Mr. Hepburn to come to South Waterloo."

Hits at Mass Buying

A. M. Edwards, of Galt, Federal representative for South Waterloo gave a resume of the Federal work under Premier Bennett, while as a member of the Stevens committee he deplored conditions existing as a result of the force brought to bear on manufacturers by large retailers and mail catalogue houses and the resultant undermining of business for small retailers. This he asserted depleted pay envelopes foremployees in the factories. James Y. Jardine, of Hespeler, was returned as president of the South Waterloo Liberal-Conservative association. Officers elected were: Hon. President, R. O. McCullough, Galt; Executive, L. W. Weaver, Hespeler, Lewis Hahn, New Hamburg; F. Pattinson, Preston; A. N. W. Clare, Preston; George Bird, Ayr; F. S. Scott, Galt; M. H. Mullin, Preston; Robert Cowan, Waterloo; Wm. Alison, Dumfries; F. Debus, New Hamburg; secretary, H. A. Smith, Galt; assistant Secy. H. A. Stweart, Galt; Treasurer, C. G. Robertson, Preston.

DECREASE OF INCOMING TOURISTS AT SARNIA

Outgoing Tourist Traffic Much Heavier During Last Fiscal Year

Special to The Advertiser

Sarnia, Ont., April 11.—The tide of tourist passages at the border here definitely turned against Canada in the fiscal year closing March 31st, it was reported in the annual report of Chief Immigration Officer H. W. McCrum made public today. In the year there were 15,000 more Canadians entered the United States via train and automobile than the number of Americans entering Canada at Sarnia.

Mr. McCrum thought the world's fair at Chicago had much to do with it. Total passages through the Port were 460,000 in 1933 compared with 475,000 in the previous year. The decrease in U. S. citizens entering here was 25,000. Admissions for permanent residence in Canada were 252, a decrease of 187 compared with 1933 and Canadians returning to their native land decreased from 600 to 254 believed attributable to the NRA.

CLAIM PACKERS' PRIVATE BUYING HURTS INDUSTRY

Hog Buyers Testifying Before Stevens Committee Condemn Direct Sales

WOULD CURB TRUCKS

Say Elimination Of Hog Differentials Would Help The Price

Canadian Press Despatch

Ottawa, April 11.—Regulation of livestock truckers to eliminate direct sales to packing plants was urged today before the Stevens committee of the House of Commons by hog buyers from Winnipeg and Toronto. One of the plagues of the industry, the committee was advised, was they ractice of packers going into the country to make their purchases, depleting competition on the open markets where prices were fixed.

Elimination of hog differentials, now set by the packers, would increase prices to producers, according to Gordon Oswin of Toronto. A buyer for the United Farmers Livestock Department. At the present time only two packers have buyers on the Toronto market and only 30 percent of the hogs shipped to that city, are sold through the stockyards.

Urges Freight Rate Revision

In another day given over to the livestock industry, Oswald Freer, a commission man on the St. Boniface market, Winnipeg, urged revision of the livestock freight rates. He suggested a market-to-market system, patterned after the American plan with reductions on through rates to the east.

Regulation of truckers was urged by both witnesses, the Winnipeg buyer suggesting trucks be used as feeder units for the railways to eliminate direct selling to packers.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow when other witnesses on the livestock industry will be heard.

The committee has investigators working on department stores, furniture industry, clothing industry, chain stores and the milling and baking industry, it was announced today by the chairman Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce. In addition, a certain amount of work has been done on the Canadian rubber footwear industry and the tobacco-growing industry.

To Give Rebuttal Evidence

Livestock packers and department stores will be represented before the committee to give rebuttal evidence. Department stores, it was announced have engaged the services of some illustrious economists and are preparing an elaborate brief on price spreads and mass buying. The packers will specialize on direct livestock buying and the hog differentials, both of which have been attacked before the committee by producers and middlemen.

When the committee opened, Mr. Stevens asked members to make their questions as pointed as possible in order to shorten the livestock phase.

J. L. Ilsley, (Lib. Hants-King), said the investigation so far had covered only one side. Witnesses so far had advocated "open markets" and abolition of fixed differentials.

Mr. Stevens said the packers and all others interested would be given the fullest facilities before the committee. Most of the witnesses so far had asked to be heard and if there were others who wished to appear he would be glad to hear them.

Hogs Monopolizing Time

Sam Factor, (Liberal, Toronto), thought a great deal of time was being devoted to hogs, although he appreciated the importance of the subect.

Mr. Stevens said there were many other things to be considered. The committee was to investigate rubber, tobacco and other matters.

There was a hesitancy on the part of many persons in the livestock industry to come forward, said the minister. But anyone, whether packer, shipper, producer could come before the committee and present his side of the question.

H. P. Kennedy, Toronto livestock exporter, was questioned regarding the operation of the livestock marketing board which he suggested yesterday should be formed to control the price spread between consumer and producer.

A. D. BRAITHWAITE DEAD

Montreal, April 11.—Formerly one of Canada's leading bankers, A. D. Braithwaite, 78, died here today. Mr Braithwaite was for many years connected with the Bank of Montreal and for some years was superintendent of Ontario branches.

Mining and Oils

Total March production from three dredges of Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd., was 7,274 ounces of fine gold. Estimated working profit was 4,915 ounces, representing at $35 per ounce, a working profit of $172,025 in Canadian dollars. Dredges 1 and 2 in March were operating outside the originally contemplated dredging area ends.

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According to official statement by Ed. Chaput, manager of Tiblemont Extension Syndicate, some high-grade gold assays have been obtained as a result of blasting on the No. 3 vein. On March 23 an assay was taken at $26.20. Early in April, further assays were taken, according to official report, from $83.60 to $95.20 per ton, without free gold included. The width of the vein is not mentioned.

The syndicate management reports that it has been encouraged by the work on No. 3 vein, and as a result work is proceeding on No. 1 vein, which, it is stated, has widened to 21 feet.

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It is rumored that Central Canada Mines has taken an option on properties in the Sapawa Lake area, held by Joseph Errington, and on which drilling was done last year.

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Dr. T. L. Gledhill, consulting geologist, will leave for the Michipicoten area this week to arrange a diamond drill program for the Murray Algoma property. The claims have been partly explored and three large veins located, of which two are known to be gold bearing. It is proposed to seek the extension of the veins by drilling and also to test values at depth. One of the veins is exposed on surface for 350 feet, with both ends drift-covered. Some 180 feet of the vein has been opened up and shows a width of 10 feet from which averaze assays of $12 per ton were obtained.

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Latest word from the manager of the Sunorca Exploration Company is that diamond drilling is to be resumed on No. 2 hole on the Swayze property. The hole was drilled to an approximate depth of 200 feet, but a temporary breakdown of power equipment stopped work. It is hoped by the company that a few drill holes at depth will pick up the two veins already located on surface.

S. HURON TORIES CHOOSE ELLIOTT

Man Defeated By W. G. Medd, M.L.A. Is Given Party Nomination

MARTIN SPEAKS

Special to the Advertiser

Goderich, April 11.—South Huron Conservatives at Hensall today chose George H. Elliott, Clinton, Warden of Huron County, as their standard bearer in the forthcoming Provincial election. There were no other nominations, Mr. Elliott accepting. He was defeated by W. G. Medd, Progressive, in the 1929 election. The riding has since been redistributed, the towns of Clinton and Goderich, both of which usually return substantial Conservative majorities, now being included.

Hon. W. G. Martin, Minister of Public Welfare, was the principal speaker today. His address was a vigorous defence of the Henry Government, which, he said, would stand or fall on its record of accomplishment. He regarded the Opposition as hopelessly divided on the beer and other issues. He predicted another Conservative sweep, warning his hearers, however, against over-confidence.

Declares Surplus Exists

Answering Opposition charges of a "Phantom Surplus" the Minister of Public Welfare said; "George Henry is a clean business man, and when he says there is a half-million dollar surplus I defy any man to prove the contrary. There is no private business house in Canada handling its affairs more thoroughly and efficiently than is the Province of Ontario."

Col. Combe, of Clinton, was chairman, and the only three speakers were the candidate and E. R. Dennis, Western Ontario Conservative organizer. The weather was stormy, but over four hundred, mostly farmers, were present from all parts of the riding.

INTER. PRODUCTS LOSS

New York, April 11. — International Products—and subsidiaries report for 1933, as certified by independent auditors, net loss of $318,188, after depreciation, depletion, etc., and including $24,507 profit on foreign exchange. This compares with net loss of $672,351 in 1932.

YOU, TOO CAN WIN

There are six winners each week in The Bulletinboard Review Feature, that interesting contest page, and guide to many of Londons Leading stores, which appears in The London Leader every Thursday and The London Advertiser every Saturday.

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ment but other than voting $20,000,000 for six months' relief, that session had achieved only the raising of tariffs against the rest of the world.

Dealing particularly with the $20,000,000 which Mr. Bennett had voted for unemployment relief, Mr. King recalled that during the ten years of the Liberal regime from 1920 to 1930, the entire amount spent for the same purpose was less than $2,000,000.

At the time when Mr. Bennett was obtaining this huge appropriation, Mr. King further recalled, he had urged him that the only way to end unemployment was to encourage trade; that trade could be fostered by reducing the cost of production, not by raising tariffs.

"I said in the House at that time that unemployment had become a national problem. I urged Mr. Bennett to appoint a national commission to deal with the situation. I suggested that on it should be representative of all phases of Canadian life, of labor, of industry, manufacturers, social services, and women's organizations. I suggested further that the sums that were to be paid out to the provinces should be all audited. And Mr. Bennett said that it would be an insult to the provinces to audit the accounts. At that time I said he would rue the day that the accounts were not audited. And what is the situation today?"

A recent report of the auditor-general had shown that huge sums of federal money appropriated for relief purposes have been wasted in every province, from coast to coast. It had been spent on administrative costs, for dental services, for gasoline and other things.

The Blank Cheque

In 1931 Mr. Bennett brought in his "blank cheque" legislation, giving the governor-in-council power to spend unlimited sums without consulting parliament. From 1930 to 1934, over $110,000,000 had been spent in federal money alone in this way.

"That is the thing we have been fighting against. It is being debated in the House tonight. But Mr. Bennett with his majority will carry it through," Mr. King predicted.

The same bill went even further by giving the government power to guarantee bank loans. He cited the $60,000,000 C.P.R. loan.

A large increase in the public debt and an increase in unemployment were the only results from the expenditure of colossal sums for relief, and the people were only beginning to find out "the shocking way in which the money had been spent," Mr. King said. Nothing had been done along the lines of making public parks and improving roads, such as the Liberals had contemplated.

Pork Barrel

"Remember that this year will probably be the year of a general election," Mr. King declared. "Under this legislation, the Conservative Administration will be able to dig into the treasury and spend what it likes on relief."

All the Opposition could do at present was to fight against these measures and to fight for democratic institutions, and the leader urged the people of South Oxford to give them a hand by electing Mr. Rennie as their member.

Mr. King declared that the home market is not the place, but the purchasing power of the people. The Tillsonburg market isn't the square on which goods are bought and sold but the purchasing power of the people who attend it. In the same way the home market of which Mr. Bennett speaks is the buying ability of the people in it.

Lack Buying Power

"Mr. Bennett can't see that. He keeps talking economic self-sufficiency and as we cut off trade with tariffs our home market withers up," he said.

The Liberal leader turned his attention to the questions raised in the report of Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative candidate, who in March 1933 presented to the registrar under the Combines Investigation Act his report on an investigation into an alleged combine among tobacco buyers.

"You would not know yet what was in that report had it not been for the Opposition. Mr. Eccles Gott asked for it a long while ago, but the matter was allowed to stand on the order paper for weeks. I wondered if there were something in it which the government didn't want the people to see and I queried about it in the house. Why should Mr. Gott let his uestion stand if the government hadn't asked him to do so? The minister of labor made a long explanation about possible prosecutions as a result of the report. We kept asking for it.

"Finally on Monday Mr. Bennett said we could have it because they were saying he was a director of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Was it in your interests or to protect Mr. Bennett that the report was brought down?

Ecuses

"I had heard the minister say the report couldn't be brought down for certain reasons so I looked at it when the house received it. It said that the evidence was not sufficient to establish a combine within the meaning of the act. Where are you going to get prosecutions out of that? How are you going to send anybody to jail when the investigator says there is no evidence?" asked Mr. King.

Mr. King noted that the letter of the registrar to the minister when he handed Mr. Sutherland's report on reminded him that if he concluded that there was no necessity for a further inquiry, he should notify those who had sought it. "The report was made in March, 1933. Nothing has been done about it, but those who asked for the investigation have never been notified. If they had they might have gathered further evidence or sought an inquiry through another channel."

Tariff Sweating

Mr. King said that with the tariff at the highest level in Canadian history, sweating of labor has gone on on a scale never known before. It is inevitably so. "Once trade is strangled by tariffs, then you can form monopolies and squeeze the workingman to the lowest level."

The marketing bill now before Parliament is bait for the farmers, said Mr. King. He urged them not to be humbugged again. One clause in the bill gives the Governor-in-Council, which in practice means Mr. Bennett, the power to prohibit import or export of any article.

"If that clause remains it means that you are parting entirely with the right of yourself and parliament to dictator, said Mr. King. He has the power to legislate as he pleases under the "Peace, order and good government" measure, and to spend what he will from the public treasury. Under the marketing act he can regulate trade in any manner he sees fit.

"The Liberal policy has always been to develop trade. That is a policy of plenty. But once you begin to restrict trade you have a policy of scarcity," he said, adding that in the wheat pact to restrict production and export of wheat the policy had been carried through to the logical conclusion.

"This government has done all it can to destroy trade and now it seeks to destroy production," he said. Subsidies to various pests would be a cheaper way to regulate production than an army of officials.

Mr. Rennie

Mr. Rennie declared that only the Liberal policy aims at a solution of problems of agriculture, and until these are solved things canot be much better. His trips up and down the highways during the campaign have shown him as nothing else could, the hopelessness which is blighting the lives of young unemployed transients.

Mr. Hepburn, who introduced Mr. King, wanted to know why Mr. Bennett did not come into the riding instead of entering it from Ottawa vit the radio. Here a heckler interrupted Mr. Hepburn.

"If the gentleman has anything to say let him come to the platform and say it," said Mr. Hepburn. Whereupon Alex Reynolds, Tillsonburg, marched to the platform amid loud shouts of disapproval from the crowd. "I would like to ask Mr. Hepburn why he is not at the Ontario House defending his record," asked Mr. Reynolds.

"Very well, I will tell you. The House should have been dissolved a year ago. It carried on on borrowed time," said Mr. Hepburn as the audience roared approval, and indicated its unwillingness to tolerate further interruptions.

Mr. Hepburn Explains Again

"It was well known when I accepted the leadership of the Ontario party that I would not leave the people of West Elgin until I had finished the term for which they elected me. There is such a thing as loyalty. I have not followed the line of least resistence. I might have entered the legislature through an acclamation in East Kent. I know that I have a difficult riding in Elgin now but I will stand or fal by the decision of the people in my own country," said Mr. Hepburn.

Mr. Hepburn declared that Canada under the Bennett government has drifted far from established parliamentary practices. "We have little democracy in this country today. We are nearer to a dictatorship than the people realize. We want a new deal. We want Mackenzie King as premier. We want a new government and we want Liberal prosperity," he said.

William Brown, Tillsonburg, was chairman. Mrs. L. G. Little and Mrs. Jack Climie sang solos. Flowers were presented to the singers by Misses Dorothy Daniels and Margery Stafford.

Among those on the platform were Dougald Graham, George Perry, N. J. Griffith, G. A. P. Brickenden, Dr. A. S. Duncan, Paul Gravelle, Charles Oliver and Hon. J. C. Elliott, all of London; Colin C. Hawkins, Brownsville; R. A. Baxter, M.L.A., C. E. Brown, Tillsonburg; P. M. Dewan, Woodstock; Jack Jewell, Tillsonburg; Keith M. Somers, Tillsonburg; Eric Cross, Simcoe; Vern Meek, M. G. Dean, Dr. J. M. Rogers, and H. A. Copeland, Ingersoll.

The Tillsonburg Citizens' Band under the leadership of Boyd Sylvester played before the meeting got under way.

Special to The Advertiser

(By Staff Reporter)

Norwich, April 11—"If this constituency goes Liberal on Monday next, I say the Prime Minister cannot afford to carry on the government of this country any longer without going to the people next fall," declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, speaking to the Liberal rally in Edison Hall here this afternoon.

Mr. King's speech this afternoon was a short one, lasting scarcely an hour, but in it he raised issues of tremendous importance. He declared that the actions of the Bennett government in transferring power to the cabinet constituted a very serious threat to constitutional and democratic forms of government in Canada and that it is quite conceivable in the event of a European crisis in the near future Mr. Bennett might decide to let his administration carry on indefinitely.

Opening his speech Mr. King said that a public man has no greater privilege than to come into the ridings after a battle for the people's liberties in parliament and get from the people their opinion of his stand.

Left Unrepresented

"The question now before you is whether you trust a government which does not trust you. If you approve of the fact that you have had no representation in parliament this year, then by all means vote for Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Bennett does not trust South Oxford and has let it go unrepresented", said Mr. King. The Liberal practice had been to bring on by-elections as soon as possible. Mr. Bennett had brought on three recently but left South Oxford out.

"Mr. Bennett knew that his government did not possess the confidence of the people. He hoped to carry one of the three by-elections which were called but he left out the one that will beat him the worst," he said. "Your vote won't put Mr. Bennett out but it will decide definitely if we will have a general election in the fall or if we are to have another year of Bennett rule."

Series of Defeats

Mr. King said that the Liberal party welcomed the South Oxford by-election as another opportunity to show the government that it has lost the people's confidence. Under the British parliamentary system it is an established practice for a government to go to the country when it loses a series of by-elections. The Bennett government could not hope to avoid this appeal if on top of Restigouche-Madawaska, Yamaska, [illegible] and South Huron it loses the people of South Oxford tell Mr. Bennett to get out of the way, it seems to me that he will be obliged to go to the country this fall. A big opportunity is yours," he said.

The political and economic problems facing Canada are the most important in her history, said the Liberal leader. He recalled that in the general election of 1930 he had told the people that the world was facing a great depression and that Liberal policies had been fashioned in this belief. The depression was partly because of the war and partly because of the orgy of speculation, but, said Mr. King, he believed that the Liberal policies had prevented Canada from feeling the full impact of the world depression.

Set Example To World

"The Liberal party brought Canada out of a depression in 1921. It was not a mere accident but the result of certain policies moving toward definite ends. Other nations went in for economic isolation but we resolved to extend our markets. We thought that we at least in the British Empire need not go in for the policy of economic nationalism but rather felt we should set an example to the rest of the world. The Dunning budget was directed to the lowering of tariffs in the British Empire. Our policy was met with Mr. Bennett's 'Canada first' and protectionist interests were told that tariff walls would be put up all over. If things had been left there, there might have been a different story but we would provide work for all men. There would be no doles. His two great promises were 'Everyone will work and everyone will have markets.' He included the whole people and the people took him at his word."

The Liberal leader asked how many had work today compared with four years ago. How many have the markets they had four years ago? Those are questions for South Oxford to answer.

Mr. King declared an expansion of trade to be the only solution to this unemployment problem. Work cannot be supplied from taxes indefinitely. It must come from the wealth of the soil, forest, mine and sea.

"We must use the wealth which God has given us and until we exchange these things we can't have things running very well," he said.

Assailed for Peace Work

The League of Nations had been founded to promote the mutual interests of the nations and to prevent war, said Mr. King. Canada was a member of the League and had done her best. Yet in 1930 the Liberal party was assailed by Mr. Bennett because it had had the courage to lower tariffs in an effort to solve economic problems, problems directly related to those of peace and war. "But you ask the Conservative candidate where trade was then and where it is now," urged Mr. King.

The problem facing the world, economic isolation for the different nations or a policy of international cooperation in trade and everything else with a view to ending economic nationalism and to building a greater brotherhood of mankind is well stated in the difference between Liberal and Conservative policies in Canada today, said Mr. King.

Social Revolution Here

Leaving the trade problem Mr. King said that the times demand a change in the social order. Men, women and children demand more social justice, more to be done for the common good and greater opportunity for all. Those things which have shattered forms of government to Europe and brought the 'New Deal' to the United States are touching Canada.

"To day we are in the middle of a social revolution, a world social revolution, and the problem is where it is going to end as far as the people are concerned. Humanity is on the march. Some say we should have a planned economy. But that means a dictatorship, force and power. Others put their faith in principles and say that these have guided men and women for centuries, and that is the Liberal policy. There are principles for work, peace, and progress and the people who fashion their laws in accord with them will enjoy peace," he said.

Danger of Dictatorship

There is a danger right now of a dictatorship in Canada, Mr. King said, and it is up to the people of South Oxford to say that this country must be controlled by the parliamentary system. In Italy, Germany, Russia, Austria and other places, representative institutions have disappeared. In the United States larger powers than ever have been invested in the executive. But under the British system the executive is responsible to the people's representatives and must get his power from them.

"But Mr. Bennett started out four years ago on the theory of an emergency and demanded emergency powers. He called parliament to deal with unemployment and then raised the tariffs," said Mr. King, reviewing the factors which led to the breakdown of the 1930 session of the Imperiol economic conference. "Mr. Bennett's offer to Britain of a preferential tariff really meant a step further along the road of economic nationalism because the tariff was to be raised against all other nations."

British Market Endangered

Mr. King said that in the House of Commons he had stated that the agreements reached at the 1932 conference would endanger the British market for Canadian producers and today the British agriculturist is demanding protection against his Canadian competitors in cattle and dairy products.

"Remember where this policy started and if you approve of it vote for the Bennett candidate," he said.

Even worse than economic nationalism is economic imperialism, continued Mr. King. Every thinking man stands aghast when he thinks of an empire seeking to stand out as a unit against the rest of the world.

"Unless this sort of thing ends, economic war will give way to actual war," he predicted. "Unless some country comes along to set an example the world will face a worse situation than ever."

Parliament Being Shelved

Mr. King declared that the Bennett policy for Canada is to get rid of parliament altogether and to let the executive do what it pleases. He referred to the "Peace, order and good government" clause now before the Commons which gives the government unlimited powers. It can guarantee corporation loans, lend millions to the provinces. "The government, under one clause of that bill, is getting even the authority to prevent a general election. It might be used in the event of a European crisis. That was what was done in Cromwell's day. We cannot afford now to turn over all government to the governor in council," declared Mr. King, asserting that the Liberal party would keep up the battle to guard parliament's rights.

Vast Sums Squandered

Moneys paid out for relief under the "Peace, order and good government" clause had been improperly spent, said Mr. King. Money was wasted on the worst scale in Canada's history. To the provinces had been loaned $52,000,000 and it is doubtful if the Federal treasury will ever see it again. Bank guarantees of more than $100,000,000 have been given, including the $60,000,000 C. P. R. guarantee.

"What is worse is that the provinces are now following Mr. Bennett's example and transferring power to the cabinets from the people's representatives," the speaker continued. The British Columbia premier has taken powers like those that Mr. Bennett has. A bill to this end is under way in Alberta. Already it is in effect in Saskatchewan in respect to some things, while the same is true of Manitoba."

Bennett Set Example

"Do you think these premiers would have thought of it if Mr. Bennett had not set the example?" asked Mr. King.

The Liberal leader noted that the other day Mr. Bennett told the Commons that he needed the powers he asked so he could combat British Columbia. "It is a matter of competitive arming for legislative and executive power. How long would it be in this province until Mr. Henry took those powers if he were re-elected?"

"We have a spirit of warfare abroad, the spirit which has bedevilled European nations. Our dictators say they must have new powers. I say to you that economic war and competitive arming in whatever form it comes sooner or later results in actual war. Let it come to Europe and how long will it be until we feel it? One country needs to stand up for democratic institutions and international good will. It is this larger policy which the Liberal party is working out."

Hall is Packed

Crowds began gathering around the hall long before the time set for the meeting. Although it was snowing, many stood in the streets and in doorways to listen-in as sound apparatus carried the music and speeches to those outside. Every available inch of space inside was taken, with the balconies packed, and spectators standing in the aisles and even in the wings of the platform.

Mr. King and the other speakers were given a rousing reception. John McKee of Norwich acted as chairman and those on the platform included M. F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader; Hon. J. C. Elliott, M. P., former minister of public works; Reeve John Armour of Norwich; Rev. James Skene, Norwich; R. A. McDougall, Dominion president, and Donald Begg, provincial president of the Twentieth Century Club; P. M. Dean, provincial Liberal candidate for Oxford, and the Liberal candidate in this by-election, A. S. Rennie.

Children's Hero

To the children of the town, Mr. King came as a popular hero. Because of his visit they were given a half holiday from school and many of them were in the audience. The platform was decorated with flowers and in places of honor were flag-draped pictures of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, William Lyon Mackenzie and other Liberal leaders.

Mr. Rennie was the first speaker, opening his address with a sincere tribute to T. M. Cayley, late Liberal member. He blamed the Conservatives for the fact that South Oxford had not had representation for the greater part of the present parliamentary session, declaring that the people of this riding had been ill treated in the government's delaying the election until this time, thus disenfranchising them for most of the session.

Policies Poles Apart

"The policies of Mr. King and Mr. Bennett are as far apart as the poles," the candidate declared. Liberal policies, he said, will bring a return of prosperity to the farmer, while a continuation of Conservative rule meant the addition of restrictions to trade and even worse conditions than those that exist today.

Referring to statements made in the riding by Hon. R. J. Manion, Mr. Rennie declared that the Conservative speaker was wrong when he informed the people that Canada stood fifth in trade in the world. He quoted from a report of Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce, showing that it had dropped from fifth to ninth place since 1930. Conservative speakers were also misleading in statements that Canada's export trade had greatly increased, Mr. Rennie declared, giving a comparison with other countries which showed that while exports in Australia increased 35 per cent, in Sweden and Switzerland 29.1 per cent, Canada's exports had gone up only 7.6 per cent.

"It is about time the Pension Act is properly administered," the speaker declared, in touching on veterans' legislation. Under the present government the act was being unfairly administered, he said.

Hepburn Predicts Victory

Mr. Hepburn was greeted with cheers and he paid tribute to Mr. Rennie, predicting for him a victory on April 16. The Liberal leader also spoke words of praise for his federal leader, Mr. King, declaring that he was "probably the greatest statesman this country has ever produced."

In not coming into the riding but instead intending to speak over the radio, Mr. Bennett had shown that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," Mr. Hepburn declared.

You will either vote to perpetuate Mr. Bennett's government in office or register a protest against its record, the speaker said. Mr. Bennett was doing nothing for the farmer and working man. He did nothing but raise tariffs, granting privileges to the strong and more charity to the weak. With this policy of playing both ends against the middle the whole financial structure of the country was in danger of collapse.

Significant Election

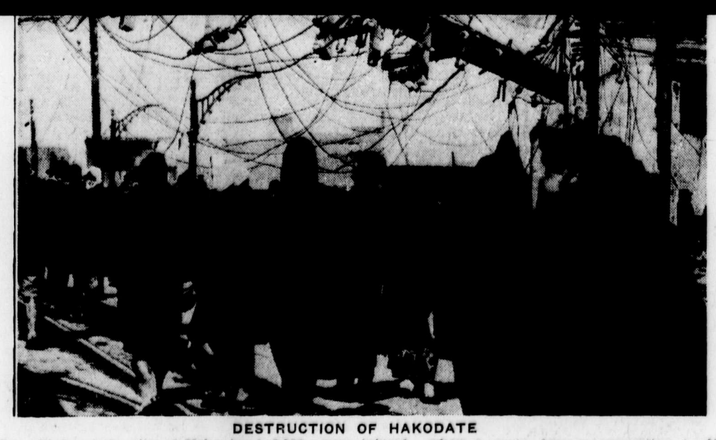
The result of this vote will have a great effect throughout the entire Dominion. It will have an effect on the coming general election in Ontario and if Mr. Rennie is elected, it will provide a ray of hope in these dark days, the Liberal leader concluded.

Mr. Elliott introduced Mr. King in a brief speech and thunderous applause greeted the federal leader. Reeve Armour read an address of welcome and Mr. King received a lovely bouquet and a kiss from little Jean Snell as he rose to speak.



FOUND ALIVE IN JUNGLE

Newton C. Marshall, Milwaukee engineer, is the sole survivor of an airliner crash near Calif, Colombia, South America.



DESTRUCTION OF HAKODATE

Two-thirds of the city of Hakodate, in northern Japan, was wiped out, nearly 1,000 lives were lost, 400 more were critically burned, and 2,000 were injured, when a raging fire, fanned by a strong gale, swept through that city, destroying 23,000 homes and causing property damage amounting to $30,000,000. Photo shows the scene of the fire.

KARL K. HOMUTH GETS NOMINATION

Conservative Choice For Provincial Candidate In South Waterloo

ISSUES CHALLENGE

Special to The Advertiser

Preston, April 11—Accorded the Conservative nomination by acclamation when J. M. Willard of Galt withdrew, Karl K. Homuth, was selected to represent the party in South Waterloo in the coming provincial elections.

The challenge of Karl K. Homuth to meet Mitchell Hepburn in a platform debate in Waterloo, the large attendance, despite a snowstorm, in addition to the selection of officers and executives proved the high lights of the convention. Mitchell Hepburn has stated that he will publicly debate and defend his position in any riding in the province," Mr. Homuth stated. "I challenge Mr. Hepburn to come to South Waterloo."

Hits at Mass Buying

A. M. Edwards, of Galt, Federal representative for South Waterloo gave a resume of the Federal work under Premier Bennett, while as a member of the Stevens committee he deplored conditions existing as a result of the force brought to bear on manufacturers by large retailers and mail catalogue houses and the resultant undermining of business for small retailers. This he asserted depleted pay envelopes foremployees in the factories. James V. Jardine, of Hespeler, was returned as president of the South Waterloo Liberal-Conservative association. Officers elected were: Hon. President, R. O. McCullough, Galt; Executive, L. W. Weaver, Hespeler, Lewis Hahn, New Hamburg; F. Pattinson, Preston; A. N. W. Clare, Preston; George Bird, Ayr; F. S. Scott, Galt; M. H. Mullin, Preston; Robert Cowan, Waterloo; Wm. Alison, Dumfries; F. Debus, New Hamburg; secretary, H. A. Smith, Galt; assistant Secy. H. A. Stweart, Galt; Treasurer, C. G. Robertson, Preston.

DECREASE OF INCOMING TOURISTS AT SARNIA

Outgoing Tourist Traffic Much Heavier During Last Fiscal Year

Special to The Advertiser

Sarnia, Ont., April 11.—The tide of tourist passages at the border here definitely turned against Canada in the fiscal year closing March 31st, it was reported in the annual report of Chief Immigration Officer H. W. McCrum made public today. In the year there were 15,000 more Canadians entered the United States via train and automobile than the number of Americans entering Canada at Sarnia.

Mr. McCrum thought the world's fair at Chicago had much to do with it. Total passages through the Port were 460,000 in 1933 compared with 475,000 in the previous year. The decrease in U. S. citizens entering here was 25,000. Admissions for permanent residence in Canada were 252, a decrease of 187 compared with 1933 and Canadians returning to their native land decreased from 600 to 254 believed attributable to the NRA.

Abbey To Echo With Re-union

Associated Press Despatch . . .

London, April 00—Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian clergymen are among those announced to give a series of lectures in Westminster Abbey during April and May. The series has been arranged by the Friends of Reunion. The Dean and Chapter of the Abbey have given their permission for the lectures. The subject of the course will be "The Road to Reunion."

The lecturers will e the Right Rev. N. S. Talbot, a former Bishop of Pretoria; the Rev. H. Maldwyn Hughes of Welley Lodge, Cambridge; the Rev. Nathanial Micklem, principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; the Rev. James Reid of Eastbourne; the Rev. H. N. Bate, Dean of York and the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, Dean of Exeter.

E. R. COLE BURIED

Ridgetown, April 11.—Funeral services were held in Austin, Texas, this week for E. R. Cole, son of Mrs. Catherine Cole, of Ridgetown, who resided in the Southern States for 25 years.

Rev. Virgil Fisher D.D. of the First Methodist church, Austin, officiated. Besides his mother he leaves three sisters and four brothers: Mrs. W. J. Prosser, Mrs. M. C. Hamil and Dell Cole of Ridgetown; Mrs. George W. Ford and Howard Cole of Windsor; Neil Cole of Stratford and Herbert H. Cole of Preeceville, Saskatchewan. He was born in Ridgetown and lived here for some time.

WILL RELIEVE BURDEN

Hanna, Alta., April 00—Because the tax-paying bachelor population of the Berry school district left for more fertile fields and the burden of taxation fell too heavily on the married men, the latter have taken steps to reduce education costs by amalgamating 67 organized and 10 unorganized school districts south of here.

George Arliss, is one of Hollywood's most loved personalities because of his whimsical humor. He instinctively inspires respect, and is the one star of whose success no other star is jealous.

WOULD CURB TRUCKS

Say Elimination Of Hog Differentials Would Help The Price

Canadian Press Despatch

Ottawa, April 11.—Regulation of livestock truckers to eliminate direct sales to packing plants was urged today before the Stevens committee of the House of Commons by hog buyers from Winnipeg and Toronto. One of the plagues of the industry, the committee was advised, was thep ractice of packers going into the country to make their purchases, depleting competition on the open markets where prices were fixed.

Elimination of hog differentials, now set by the packers, would increase prices to producers, according to Gordon Oswin of Toronto. A buyer for the United Farmers Livestock Department, At the present time only two packers have buyers on the Toronto market and only 30 percent of the hogs shipped to that city, are sold through the stockyards.

Urges Freight Rate Revision

In another day given over to the livestock industry, Oswald Freer, a commission man on the St. Boniface market, Winnipeg, urged revision of the livestock freight rates. He suggested a market-to-market system, patterned after the American plan with reductions on through rates to the east.

Regulation of truckers was urged by both witnesses, the Winnipeg buyer suggesting trucks be used as feeder units for the railways to eliminate direct selling to packers.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow when other witnesses on the livestock industry will be heard.

The committee has investigators working on department stores, furniture industry, clothing industry, chain stores and the milling and baking industry, it was announced today by the chairman Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce. In addition, a certain amount of work has been done on the Canadian rubber footwear industry and the tobacco-growing industry.

To Give Rebuttal Evidence

Livestock packers and department stores will be represented before the committee to give rebuttal evidence. Department stores, it was announced have engaged the services of some illustrious economists and are preparing an elaborate brief on price spreads and mass buying. The packers will specialize on direct livestock buying and the hog differentials, both of which have been attacked before the committee by producers and middlemen.

When the committee opened, Mr. Stevens asked members to make their questions as pointed as possible in order to shorten the livestock phase.

J. L. Ilsley, (Lib. Hants-King), said the investigation so far had covered only one side. Witnesses so far had advocated "open markets" and abolition of fixed differentials.

Mr. Stevens said the packers and all others interested would be given the fullest facilities before the committee. Most of the witnesses so far had asked to be heard and if there were others who wished to appear he would be glad to hear them.

Hogs Monopolizing Time

Sam Factor, (Liberal, Toronto), thought a great deal of time was being devoted to hogs although he appreciated the importance of the subect.

Mr. Stevens said there were many other things to be considered. The committee was to investigate rubber, tobacco and other matters.

There was a hesitancy on the part of many persons in the livestock industry to come forward, said the minister. But anyone, whether packer, shipper, producer could come before the committee and present his side of the question.

H. P. Kennedy, Toronto livestock exporter, was questioned regarding the operation of the livestock marketing board which he suggested yesterday should be formed to control the price spread between consumer and producer.

A. D. BRAITHWAITE DEAD

Montreal, April 11.—Formerly one of Canada's leading bankers, A. D. Braithwaite, 78, died here today. Mr Braithwaite was for many years connected with the Bank of Montreal and for some years was superintendent of Ontario branches.

On March 23 an assay was taken at $26.20. Early in April, further assays were taken, according to official report, from $83.60 to $95.20 per ton, without free gold included. The width of the vein is not mentioned.

The syndicate management reports that it has been encouraged by the work on No. 3 vein, and as a result work is proceeding on No. 1 vein, which, it is stated, has widened to 21 feet.

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It is rumored that Central Canada Mines has taken an option on properties in the Sapawa Lake area, held by Joseph Errington, and on which drilling was done last year.

—o—

Dr. T. L. Gledhill, consulting geologist, will leave for the Michipicoten area this week to arrange a diamond drill program for the Murray Algoma property. The claims have been partly explored and three large veins located, of which two are known to be gold bearing. It is proposed to seek the extension of the veins by drilling and also to test values at depth. One of the veins is exposed on surface for 350 feet, with both ends drift-covered. Some 180 feet of the vein has been opened up and shows a width of 10 feet from which average assays of $12 per ton were obtained.

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Latest word from the manager of the Sunorca Exploration Company is that diamond drilling is to be resumed on No. 2 hole on the Swayze property. The hole was drilled to an approximate depth of 200 feet, but a temporary breakdown of power equipment stopped work. It is hoped by the company that a few drill holes at depth will pick up the two veins already located on surface.

S. HURON TORIES CHOOSE ELLIOTT

Man Defeated By W. G. Medd, M.L.A. Is Given Party Nomination

MARTIN SPEAKS

Special to the Advertiser

Goderich, April 11.—South Huron Conservatives at Hensall today chose George H. Elliott, Clinton, Warden of Huron County, as their standard bearer in the forthcoming Provincial election. There were no other nominations, Mr. Elliott accepting. He was defeated by W. G. Medd, Progressive, in the 1929 election. The riding has since been redistributed, the towns of Clinton and Goderich, both of which usually return substantial Conservative majorities, now being included.

Hon. W. G. Martin, Minister of Public Welfare, was the principal speaker today. His address was a vigorous defence of the Henry Government, which, he said, would stand or fall on its record of accomplishment. He regarded the Opposition as hopelessly divided on the beer and other issues. He predicted another Conservative sweep, warning his hearers, however, against over-confidence.

Declares Surplus Exists

Answering Opposition charges of a "Phantom Surplus" the Minister of Public Welfare said; "George Henry is a clean business man, and when he says there is a half-million dollar surplus I defy any man to prove the contrary. There is no private business house in Canada handling its affairs more thoroughly and efficiently than is the Province of Ontario."

Col. Combe, of Clinton, was chairman, and the only three speakers were the candidate and E. R. Dennis, Western Ontario Conservative organizer. The weather was stormy, but over four hundred, mostly farmers, were present from all parts of the riding.

INTER. PRODUCTS LOSS

New York, April 11. — International Products—and subsidiaries report for 1933, as certified by independent auditors, net loss of $318,188, after depreciation, depletion, etc., and including $24,507 profit on foreign exchange. This compares with net loss of $672,351 in 1932.

YOU, TOO CAN WIN

There are six winners each week in The Bulletinboard Review Feature, that interesting contest page, and guide to many of Londons Leading stores, which appears in The London Leader every Thursday and The London Advertiser every Saturday.

Possibly among the winners' names which are announced each week you have noticed the name of one of your neighbors or friends. They have been successful—and they may be successful again next week, as everyone sending in a reply has an equal chance of winning. Read the rules carefully, then send in a reply, maybe you will be included in next week's winners.

$500.00 Is Being Awarded $500.00 IN PRIZES

D 30102

MONCTON HAWKS CLAW AMERICAN CHAMPS 13-3 TO WIN SET

Allan Cup Holders Pour Rubber in White Star Net

Canuck's 62nd Game Of Season Turns Out To Be Easiest Win Of All

ONLY 250 SEE IT

Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, Apr. 11.—Moncton Hawks spread their tired wings for the first time in a couple of weeks here tonight and won the North American Amateur Hockey Championship with a landslide victory over Detroit White Stars, United States title holders, 13-3.

Only 250 or so spectators sat in on the big killing as the Allan Cup champions went systematically to work to see how many goals they could score against a team they had previously outclassed twice on the form sheets but beaten only once on the score card.

Stars won the first of the three game series here last Saturday night by 2-1 overtime and the Hawks evened the count by winning 4-1 on Monday night. With the title at stake, the fleet brigade from the Maritimes went into high gear at the start tonight and were seeking goal No. 14 at the finish as earnestly as they had sought No. 1 in the first stanza.

Everybody on the Moncton lineup except Goaler Jimmy Foster took a hand in the scoring and everybody scored at least once with the exception of Foster and "Nucker" Irvine, lean left winger who got his name in the scoring record with an assist.

Duke McDonald, Bill Miller, Bill Gill, Sammy McManus and Aubrey Webster scored two apiece and Bert Connolly, Dud James and Len Burrage kicked in with the others. It was just the sort of high-powered scoring Toronto fandom had expected of the Hawks in the first series game.

f the IAllan Cuppers took it easy in the first two games they worked hard tonight. There was little body checking—the idea was goals. The Hawks raced down three and four abreast in the hope of piling up the total even when they were shorthanded through penalties.

Stars Open Scoring

The luckless White Stars scored the first goal of the contest on a neat passing play, Al David shooting the puck past Foster. Then the Hawks ran in five without delay and led 5-1 starting the second period. They banged in three more in the middle stanza while the American champions were getting two.

The real fun was in the third session when the Hawks collected five more without reply. Even big Pete McMahon, brilliant Detroit goaler, had become thoroughly discouraged by this time, but he kicked out half a dozen shots that might have slipped past him.

McMahon was the lone defensive power of the Stars. His defence was riddled early in the game and the rid[illegible] were not fast enough to [illegible] effectively. It was Moncton's 62nd game of the season and perhaps the easiest of them all.

The lineup:

Detroit: Goal, McMahon, defence, Wright and Robson; centre, Bigham; wings, Hunt and Sullivan; subs. David, Crossman, Reed, Kirwan.

Moncton: goal, Foster; defence Gill and Burrage; centre, Connolly; wings, McDonald and Irvine; subs. Webster, McManus, James, Miller.

Officials: M. J. Rodden, Toronto and Jack Tompkins, Detroit.

Summary

First period.

1—Detroit, David (Crossman, Reed) 4.32.

2—Moncton, Gill 8.31.

3—Moncton, McDonald (Connolly) 11.40

4—Moncton, McManus (Miller) 14.24.

5—Moncton, Miller 15.25.

6—Moncton, Connolly (James) 16.33

Penalties: Robson, Reed, David, McManus, Irvine, Burrage.

Second Period:

7—Detroit, Bigham (Hunt) 2.42.

8—Moncton, Webster (James) 3.10.

9—Moncton, Miller 10.55.

10—Moncton, Webster (Miller) 14.45

11—Detroit, Sullivan (Hunt) 16.06.

Penalties: Sullivan (2), James.

Third period:

12—Moncton, James (McManus) 3.49

13—Moncton, Burrage, (Gill) 7.36.

14—Moncton, Gill (McDonald, Irvine) 10.34.

15—Moncton, McDonald 11.46.

16—Moncton, McManus, 13.21.

Penalties: Burrage, Wright, Irvine.

HOCKEY

STANDINGS.

NORTH AMERICAN AMATEUR

	W.	L.	F.	A.
Moncton	2	1	18	5
Detroit	1	2	3	18

Last Night's Result

Moncton 13, Detroit 3, (Moncton wins series).

TORONTO CITY SERIES

	W.	L.	T.	F.	A.
Cities Service	0	0	1	5	5
St. Michaels	0	0	1	5	5

Tonight's Game

St. Mikes Jrs. vs. City Service Srs.

Junior Soccerists Have Big Confab

New Trophies Are Presented And League Schedule Is Adopted

The regular meeting of the Junior soccer organization was the largest attended this year, the rooms being filled with many unable to secure seats. Delegates from St. Thomas, Ingersoll and the four local clubs being present. While the many players present were no doubt interested in any reinstatements the applicants were rejected in most cases, only one applicant receiving the approval of the association. The new trophies which were donated by Mayor C. Wenige and the Supertest Co. of London, were presented to the association at this meeting. Secretary T. Brock was instructed to write the donors expressing the appreciation of the association.

Consideration and approval of the schedule was debated at length and the following dates and games were approved, (home teams first):

LEAGUE GAMES

May 12, Fusiliers vs. St. Thomas Athletics; A.B.C. Ingersoll vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; McClary Jnrs. vs. London Hosiery.

May 19, Fusiliers vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. McClary Jnrs.; London Hosiery vs. St. Thomas A.

May 24, St. Thomas A. vs. Fusiliers; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. Ingersoll; London Hosiery vs. McClary Jnrs.

May 26, C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. Fusiliers; McClary Jnrs vs. Ingersoll; St. Thomas A. vs. London Hosiery.

First Round Honey Dew Cup

(June 2.)

June 9, Fusiliers vs. London Hosiery; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. McClary Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. St. Thomas A.

First Round Ont. Jr. Challenge Cup

(June 16.)

June 23, London Hosiery vs. Fusiliers; McClary Jnrs. vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; St. Thomas A. vs. Ingersoll.

First Round Briggs Sales Cup

(June 30.)

July 7, Ingersoll vs. London Hosiery; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. St. Thomas A.; McClary Jnrs. vs. Fusiliers.

Semi-finals or Final Ont. Jr. Cup

(District, July 14.)

July 21, London Hosiery vs. Ingersoll; St. Thomas A. vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; Fusiliers vs. McClary Jnrs.

Semi-finals Honey Dew Cup

(July 28.)

Aug. 4, McClary Jnrs. vs. St Thomas A.; London Hosiery vs C.N.R. Jnrs.; Fusiliers vs. Ingersoll

Semi-finals Briggs Sales Cup

(Aug. 11.)

Aug. 18, C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. London Hosiery; St. Thomas A. vs. McClary Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. Fusiliers.

Aug. 25, Final Honey Dew Cup.

Sept. 1, Final Briggs Sales Cup.

Referees will meet Friday evening at the Hotel London, at 8 p.m.

Wossa Bulletin

The Fifteenth Annual Track and Field Meet of the W.O.S.S.A. will be held at the Stadium, University of Western Ontario, London, on Saturday, May 19.

Qualifications

All competitors must comply with the W.O.S.S.A. regulations relative to school attendance, academic standing and the following age requirements:

(a) Senior—a contestant who has not attained his 20th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(b) Intermediate—a contestant who has not attained his 17th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(c) Junior—a contestant who has not attained his 15th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(d) Juvenile—(1)—a contestant who has not attained his 15th birthday by May 1, 1934, and who does not weigh over 100 lbs. 11—a contestant who has not attained his 13th birthday by May 1, 1934, and who does not weigh over 110 lbs.

Birth Certificates must accompany each entry.

Winners in Senior, Intermediate and Junior events will be eligible to compete in the Provincial Meet held by the Ontario Athletic Commission provided the necessary standards are attained. The Commission will defray the expenses of such competitors.

Winners who do not attain the standards, and competitors who come second in events may compete in the Provincial Meet at their own expense.

The Provincial Meet will be in Toronto on or about June 9, 1934.

Dominion Interscholastic Championships

The Dominion Interscholastic Championship Meet will be in Hamilton on June 16, 1934, and will be conducted in conjunction with the Marathon trials for the British Empire Games.

Australian Team

In October a team of 12 Canadian [illegible]

HONOR RURAL CHAMPS

WAIVE TERRITORY RIGHTS TO N.H.L. IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, April 11.—The rumored transfer to St. Louis of the Ottawa club of the National Hockey League will not be opposed by the American Association if the minor circuit is compensated for the loss of territory, [illegible] C. Grant, association president, said here.

Grant, who voiced opposition to the proposed move when Ottawa despatches first reported it last week, said objection would be withdrawn if compensation is paid and Frank (Doc) Wainwright, operator of the present St. Louis club, is satisfied.

A league meeting would be necessary to determine what value the American Association would place on the franchise, Grant said. Hockey, which started slowly in St. Louis six years ago, reached a peak in the season just closed, more than 200,000 persons attending 24 home games.

Champion's Sons Learn the Game



(Left to Right) are Mikey Walker and his young son, Jimmy, who seems to be battling against Jack Kearns, Jr., being held by his famous father, Jack Kearnes, on the Soper's ranch near Ojai, California, where Mickey is training for his fight with Tom Patrick to be held in the Hollywood American Legion stadium.

Non-Winning Colt Is Derby Favorite

Sir Thomas Has Never Won A Race, But Is Choice In Future Book

Louisville, Ky., April 11.—For the first time in history a colt that never won a race is the future book favorite for the Kentucky Derby. He is Sir Thomas, the nominee of A. B. Gordon who has high hopes of being the first Louisvillan to own a Derby winner since Old Rosebud triumphed for H. C. Applegate 20 years ago.

The popularity of Sir Thomas is demarkable in that only two "maidens" have won the Kentucky Derby in the 59 years of its history—J. K. L. Ross' Sir Barton in 1919 and Broker's Tip last year—but there are substantial reasons for the high esteem in which Sir Thomas is held. One of them is that he was sired by Sir Gallahad III, sire of Gallant Fox victor in 1930 which still is the Derby winner standing highest among the turf world's leading money winners.

Sir Thomas is being trained by his owner, Mr. Gordon, who has conditioned several famed thoroughbreds in the past. Under the handling of a trainer who has proven his ability to prepare horses for distance races the performance of Sir Thomas in workouts at Churchill Downs has made Louisville turf followers almost hysterical over his chances to win the 60th Kentucky Derby on May 5.

When the future book odds on Sir Thomas dropped to 8 to 1 last week, the Louisville railbirds prophesied his odds would drop to 6 to 1 this week, and 2 to 1 if he goes to the post in the Derby. Half of this prediction has ben fulfilled, as Tom Kearney, St. Louis Commissioner, reduced the odds on the Gordon nominee to 6 to 1 Monday, making him the favorite in his book.

Sir Thomas was working a mile around 1.45 at Douglas Park here in February, and it was not until some time later that the experts caught on and began touting the Gordon colt. His latest effort over the full Derby route of a mile and a quarter was 2.11, on a track three seconds slow.

DUPLICATE BRIDGE

The regular weekly meeting of the Tecumseh Duplicate Bridge Club was held in the Hotel London on Tuesday evening, April 10th, there being 34 members of the club present at this 26th game of the current season's play.

The club was divided into two sections for the night's play, there being a four table Howell game and a five table Mitchell game and the having plus scores on the evening's play are as follows:

Howell Game

Dr. H. A. Skinner and J. R. McPhillips, (plus 10); W. J. Lancaster and W. E. Spencer, (plus 8).

Mitchell Game

(North and South)

Miss M. Clendenan and Mrs. A. W. Hayman, (plus 6); Mrs. H. Killaly and Miss J. Wilson, (plus 2); Dr. W. J. McLean and R. E. Pemberton, (plus 1½).

(East and West)

Mrs. W. Percival and Mrs. Turner, (plus 14); Mrs. H. Wilson and Mrs. R. W. Robertson, (plus 5½).

BAER IS ON WAY

Sacramento, Cal., April 11.—Max Baer was enroute to New York today and no one in the California heavyweight's entourage was more confident than Max that he would return home the heavyweight champion of the world.

"I'll knock him out, sure," Max confidently announced as he boarded the train here with his manager Ancil Hoffman, his trainer Mike Cantwell, and young brother Buddy Baer.

STABLE BOY WOUNDED; RACE TRACK IS SUED

Houston, Tex., April 11.—Two Two suits for damages aggregating $117,350 were fyled in Federal Court today against the Texas Breeders and Racing Association, owners of Epsom Downs track here, as the result of a shooting March 15 in which Tommy Blanchard, a Montreal stable boy, was wounded.

One suit was by Mrs. Cyrilla Blanchard of Montreal, on the boy's behalf, and the other was by Mrs. Blanchard on her own behalf. Blanchard was an employee of A. G. Tarn, Montreal stable owner.

Mrs. Blanchard's petition alleged the boy probably had been permanently disabled as a result of being shot by L. A. Eades, special officer employed by the Epsom Downs track. The mother declared her boy would have become a jockey next year and therefore had a reasonable expectation of earning $10,000 a year.

Chicago Game Short Overtime

Four Games In Last Five Years Longer

Chicago, April 11.—Four National hockey league play-off games in the last five years were longer than the Chicago-Detroit Stanley Cup final last night which went 30 minutes and five seconds of extra time before the Black Hawks won by 1-0 and captured the trophy.

Toronto Maple Leafs and Boston Bruins set the world record last spring when the Leafs won the N.H.L. title after 104 minutes and 46 seconds of overtime.

Mush March, one of the small men of hockey, scored the winning goal for the Hawks. March weighs 147, and a midget gave the Leafs in their endurance test against the Bruins, 127-pound Ken Doraty bagging the deciding tally.

Until last spring, the longest game on record was played in the 1930 playoffs when Montreal Canadiens and in the same playoff campaign, Canadiens went 52 minutes overtime against Chicago.

London Skating Club Election

Col. Hill Is New President—Recent Winter One Of Best In History

Col. S. H. Hill, former president of the Minto Club in Ottawa, last night was elected president of the London Skating Club at the annual meeting. Howard Higgins, retiring president, reviewed the past year's activities, and his report showed a considerable membership increase. The year was regarded as one of the best since the club's inception.

The new officers follow:—hon. pres., Col. I. Leonard; hon. vice pres., Ray Lawson, A. E. Silverwood, Mrs. F. J. White, John Labatt; president, Col. S. H. Hill; vice pres., J. Gordon Thompson; directors, Graham S. Hobbs, Miss Edith Complin, Col. George Ellis, Mrs. Charles Ivey, Miss Muriel McBride, B. Howard Higgins; secretary, W. D. Smith; treasurer, J. B. K. Black.

The women's committee follows: Miss Phyllis Butchart, Mrs. Murray Simpson, Mrs. Stuart Draper, Miss Janet Kirkpatrick, Miss Mary Bou[illegible]

St. Thomas Girls To Get New Park

Floodlighting Will Let Purples Play League Softball Games At Home

A new softball diamond with floodlights for night plya is being planned for St. Thomas, Charlie Smale of St. Thomas, president of the Major Intercity Girls' Softball League announced at a meeting of the circuit held he,e last night.

During past seasons, St. Thomas Purples have had to play all their league games on the London llamond, but if their new field materializes they will play anout 24 home games on it,

the same team as last year, according to an announcement made by C. E. Speiran. During the latter part of the schedule the furniture girls made things interesting for all comers.

Gordon Southcott will again coach the Silverwood team and he is in search of a new catcher. Otherwise the Silverwood team will be the same as last season.

Kelloggs, champions of the Major Intercity League for the past three years, plan on using much the same team as last year. Kelloggs will also sponsor an intermediate team.

A league schedule meeting will be held next week.

The three London entries—Kelloggs, Burroughes and Silverwoods—will again be starters in the league, and an intermediate league will also be sponsored here, the greater part of the intermediate fixtures to be played as openers on the senior bills.

During the last three years, the local senior teams have been affiliated with the Olympic League at Sunnyside in Toronto, but the Toronto Acorn League has made overtures for the coming summer.

It was decided to open the local season on or about May 15.

MORE .....

POLISH UP OLE' HORSE SHOES AT PETROLIA

Petrolia, April 11.—With the assurance that summer is not far off local horseshoe enthusiasts are polishing up their shoes in anticipation of a bright season this year. Already one has heard the clink of shoes this spring and the Enarco Horseshoe Club, which is a branch of the Enarco Athletic Club of the Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., has recently held its organization meeting which resulted as follows: Manager, Russell Lennan; Assistant Manager, Charles Tobias; Grounds Committee, Chris Avsecuth, Chet McRitchie, and William Mowlett; Transportation Committee, Roy Smith and Hugh Whitlock.

During recent years the sport has become increasingly popular and the local club's annual competition brings out members from a distance to participate in the oil town's games. This year it is hoped that a large league may be formed which will include teams from Sarnia, Petrolia, Camlachie, Brigden and Rutherford.

RIDGETOWN BADMINTON

Ridgetown, April 11.—Members of the Ridgetown Badminton club enjoyed a tournament last evening. The group captained by Miss Reta Richardson won the evening's playing by one game over the group captained by Miss Katherine Bawden.

Miss Richardson's team consisted of the following: Miss Owen Ead, Miss Olive Clark, Miss Greta Locke, Miss G. I. Rodgers, Miss Veronica McGuire, Oscar Smith, William Roth, Ward Turner, Harvey Stewart, William Shewan and Paul Jefferies. The members of Miss Bawden's team

Montreal Cagers Beat Assumption

Crack Border Cities Seniors Are Nosed Out 29-28 On Quebec Floor

PATRICK BOYS STAR

Montreal, April 11.—Assumption College of Windsor, Ontario Senior Basketball Champions, tonight lost the first game of the Ontario-Quebec Dominion playdawn by the narrowest of margins, being defeated by Nationales, Province of Quebec champions, 29-28.

The teams meet again here on Friday night and if a third game is necessary it will be played here Saturday. The winners will tackle Dalhousie University of Halifax, Maritime titlists, in the Eastern Canada semi-final.

It was regarded as the finest exhibition of the Cage game seen here in years. Nationale ran into a style of game unknown here, scientific to a degree but, in the end, the sustained speed of the Montreal team was just a little bit too much. Observers were predicting a great series, probably going three games.

The issue was in doubt to the last whistle. Murray Patrick scored the winning point with only seconds to go. He had been fouled by Des Jarlais of Windsor as he pivoted to shoot and was awarded two free shots. He missed the first but dropped the second through the hoop, breaking a 28-28 tie. As the remaining seconds ticked off Nationale warded off every thrust of the Ontario team.

Both teams felt confident of ultimate victory after the game. The Windsor coach stated by Friday he thought he could devise a defence that could stop the speedy line of Murray and Lynn Patrick, sons of Lester Patrick of New York Rangers, who flank Pat Griffin at centre. The visitors added that in almost 30 games this season they had not had to contend with such blazing speed.

Windso,—Meretsky, f, 3; Sherman, f., 2; Aitchison, f., 10; Rogin, c., 7; Byrne, g., 0; Desjaralais, f., 4; Nanbais, g., 2; Galnup, g., 0.

Natioiales—L. Patrick, f., 8; M. Patrick, f., 9; Griffin, c., 6; Melville, g., 6; Godsall, g., 0; Schuler, g., 0.

More, ;0;c t.,8

INTERMEDIATES WIN TOO

Montreal, April 11.—Smart passing forming the spearhead of their attack, Young Men's Hebrew Association of Montreal, tonight defeated Brockville Rowing Club 28-11 to win the two-game round of the Dominion Intermediate Basketball playdowns 60-50. In the first game at Brockville on Saturday the Rowers won 39-32.

Y.M.H.A. now meet the Maritime champions, Saint John Young Men's Christian Institute Trumps, in the Eastern Canada semi-final.

TRUNDLERS ADOPTING GROUP SYSTEM AGAIN

O. B. A. Decides To Use It For Tourney At Hamilton This Year

Hamilton, April 11.—At a late meeting that drew representatives from many parts of the province, members of the Ontario Bowling Association decided to adopt the group system for the 45th Annual Tournament to be held on the Roselawn Club greens will assure for all rinks four games on here again this year. This system the first day and one on the second when the eliminations for the three rink trophies will be held. The games will all be 15 ends until the finals are reached.

Times were set for the opening of the singles and doubles competitions and it was decided that one event in each case be played but that they be run as a double competition with trophies in each. The singles competition will start at two o'clock on the second day of the tournament, while the doubles will commence at seven o'clock on that date.

A committe consisting of Dr. J. J. Williams, Roy Green, Ed. Bickle and Bob Hayes was appointed to take care of all problems arising between now and the tournament.

The balance sheet was presented by auditor H. H. Blythe and adopted, and a prize committee will consist of R. H. Foster, Roy Green and Bob Hayes.

A set of four miniature trophies fo the winners of the O.B.A. trophy will be presented by President James Burnett. R. M. Ogilvie, of Roselawn, was named chairman of the entertainment Committee, with power to add from members of his own club.

SAYS TRACK AND FIELD MARKS DUE FOR GRIEF

New York, April 11.—A four-minute mile, a 15-foot pole vault, a nine-second century and a 7-foot high jump are all possible, said Dan Ferris, secretary of the A.A.U. in commenting to-day on track prospects for the summer.

Ferris accurately forecast the winter spree of record breaking last fall and since he is recognized as one of the greatest track authorities in the country, his words bear weight.

"Bill Graber of Southern California has everything he needs to pole vault 15 feet, said Dan. Jesse Owens, the great colored star of Ohio state, is

LAUNCH CITY SPORTS FEDERATION TONIGHT

At a general meeting to be held in the Hotel London at 8.15 tonight, the City of London Sports Federation (what an armful of grief that is for a poor newspaper headline writer) will be launched.

The nominating committee has completed its work and a strong executive representative of every major sport in the city should be the result of the elections.

The opening of Tecumseh Park and its operation this year depends on support which would be more general than it has been in the past and that seems to be guaranteed by the launching of the Federation.

Braves Acquire Marty McManus

Veteran Of 14 A. L. Campaigns Will Replace Injured Maranville

Boston, April 11—Some pressing baseball problems were solved today when Martin Joseph McManus, 34-year-old veteran of 14 American baseball league campaigns, came to Boston Braves by purchase from Brooklyn Dodgers as a second-base replacement for the injured Rabbit Maranville.

First of all, Marty, who was made a free agent last fall after managing the Red Sox for a season and a half, was snatched from the limbo of baseball's forgotten men and given the ideal spot in which to continue his playing career.

Although he had an all-time major league batting average of .290 with St. Louis Browns and Detroit Tigers before coming to Boston in 1931, the Dodgers were so glutted with younger infielders that he seemed forever doomed to a bench job while he remained with Brooklyn.

With the Braves, he should be highly successful. He is probably a notch or so below the lamented Rabbit in fielding, but his superior batting punch more than makes up the difference.

The Dodgers will find the cash much more satisfactory than McManus' service, for they were long on infielders and very short in the exchequer.

OXFORD BADMINTON GETS STARTED AT WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Ont., April 11—The Oxford County Badminton tournament opened here tonight with over 270 entries. The majority of the matches tonight were between local players. The visitors will get into action tomorrow night and play will continue for the balance of the week with the consolation finals on Friday night and thee hampionships on Saturday night.

Results of tonight's matches follow:

Men's singles—J. Sibbald defeated J. H. Wilson 15-3, 15-5; M. Bernath defeated P. Woodroffe 15-2, 15-2; J. Dent defeated C. Wallace 10-15, 15-8 15-4; J. Yarker defeated H. Dotzenroth 15-5 15-4; P. Johnston defeated B. Lloyd 15-4 15-19; L. Coles defeated R. Fairs 15-3 15-5; J. Yarker defeated W. Bennett 15-1 15-3; W. Bennett defeated B. Brewster 17-15 17-1; C. Karn defeated W. Webster 15-3 15-3; D. Lindsay defeated W. Clarke 15-3 15-8; R. Bigham defeated D. McIntosh 15-9 15-1; C. Karn defeated D. Dent 15-9 15-6; G. LaFlair defeated J. Traut 15-4 15-11.

Ladies' singles—J. Wallace defeated I. Awde 11-1 11-0; G. Galloway defeated Helen Muntz 11-9 11-3; M. Taylor defeated E. Scott 4-11 11-4 11-8; G. Sleightholm defeated Pat Taylor 11-0 11-2; M. Thornton defeated E. Cole 11-5 11-3; A. Rapson defeated Mrs. A. Johnson 11-3 8-11 11-4; G. Gibson defeated F. Dent 11-8 11-4; G. Bonnett defeated A. Blanchard 11-4 11-0; M. Eastman defeated A. Meadows 11-3 11-2; D. Balls defeated M. Dent 11-0 11-0; M. Thornton defeated A. Rapson 11-9 12-12; E. White defeated G. Gibson 13-12 15-13; M. Eastman defeated H. Bonnett 11-6 11-6; E. White defeated M. Eastman 11-4 11-2.

Ladies doubles'—Mrs. J. Wallace and Miss Cameron defeated E. Scott and A. Meadows 15-0 15-1; Miss Galloway and G. Sleightholm defeated Miss Blanchard and I Awde 15-1 15-3; Mrs. Johnson and Miss Clark defeated Miss Otten and E. Leffler 15-6 15-1; Misses Lick and Sifton defeated Miss Cole and Bonnett 15-9 15-9; Misses M. Taylor and Dent defeated Misses McIntosh andw Gibb 18-13 15-6; A. Rapson and E. Ferguson defeated D. Jupp and J. Wallace 3-15 18-17 15-13;

Men's doubles—C. Mitchell and M. Bernat defeated C. Brewster and Lloyd 15-5 15-8; Karn and LaFlair defeated Dotzenroth and Brown 15-9 15-11; Sparks and Webster defeated Schuyler and Wilson 2-15 15-9 18-15; Kirkpatrick and Wallace defeated Fairs and Rogers 15-5 15-6; Karn and LaFlair defeated Mitchell and Bernath 15-9 18-13; McIntosh and Traut defeated Munsch, Ingersoll and Clarke 15-12 15-2; G. Webb and R. Bigham defeated V. Wilkins and Bennett 15-2 15-4.

Mixed doubles—Karn and Kirkpatrick defeated Sparks and McIntosh 15-3 15-3; Sibbald and Wallace defeated Woodroffe and Glithero 15-1 15-2; Bigham and Sifton defeated Webster and Galloway 15-2 15-0; Sinclair and Dent defeated Dotzenroth and Hodgins 15-9 15-8; Yarker and White defeated Rogers and Schell 15-4 15-7; Lindsay and Otten defeated Wallace and . Wallace 7-15 15-12 15-13; Nesbitt and Muntz defeated Wilson and Scott 15-11, 15-16; Bernath and Eastman defeated Brewster and Jupp 15-6 15-11.

SARNIA TENNIS OFFICERS

Sarnia, April 11—Directors of the Sarnia Tennis Club today announced their 1934 officers as follows: Pres.

Lack of Ballast Big Pirate Fault

Idea Prevalent Gibson Must Win Title Or It Is Outs For Him

RATED 3RD IN POLL

New York, April 10 —(UP)—Pirates Manager George Gibson, facing what may be his last major league season, will make a desperate bid for the National League pennant. He has an excellent chance to win and was rated third in the writers' poll.

Gibson is grooming a strong, dangerous club which packs more punch than any other outfit in the circuit. This punch, combined with the lively Pittsburgh its first pennant since 1927, ball, may turn the trick and give

Were the Pirates better balanced, they would appear certain winners. However, because of a weak spot at second base and no promise of championship pitching, it is doubtful if they can pound past the even-keeled Cardinals, who appear to have championship prospects. Hence, the Buccaneers seem destined to wind up in the same second place berth they they occupied for the last two seasons.

In addition, the morale of the club may be affected by dressing room gossip which has Pie Traynor replacing Gibson as Manager next season if the Pirates fail.

Beat Cards in Batting

Spotted pitching was the chief cause for the Pirates' failure to come through last season. It was by far the best hitting club in the league. Even though t he Waner boys slumped, the club wound up with a batting average of .285, nine points above the Cards.

Attempting to strengthen the mound staff, Gibson made what may prove a shrewd move during the off-season. He parted with his best hitter, Second Baseman Tony Piet, to acquire Pitcher Red Lucas from Cincinnati. The exchange of Outfielders Comoroksky and Roettger also figured in the deal.

Gibson figured he had sufficient strength at the plate to part with a .323 hitter for a mound workhorse who could win 16 out of 36 WIth a tail-end club like the Reds of 1933. Moreover, Lucas is an excellent pinch-hitter.

Other starting pitchers will be Larry French, Heine Meine, Bill Swift and probably Ralph Birkofer. Additional hold-overs are Hal Smith, Bill Harris, Waite Hoyt and Leon Chagnon. Outstanding rookie prospects are Lloyd Johnson, a southpaw from the San Francisco club, and Darrel Blanton, from St. Joseph, Outside of Lucas and French the staff looks very ordinary.

Thevenow Favored

With Piet gone from the infield, Gibson hopes that the veteran Tommy Thevenow, Floyd Young, or the promising Harry Lavagetto from the Oakland club, may hold down second base creditably. Thevenow seems to have the first call. The rest of the infield will be the same, with Pie Traynor on third, Floyd Vaughan at short, and Gus Suhr at first.

Thec lub is fortiefied with one of the strongest outfields in the majors: Freddie Lindstrom in left, Lloyd Waner in centre and Paul Waner in rigat. Freddie hit .310 last season.

Handicapped by illness, Lloyd Waner slumped to .276, and brother Paul also fell off to .309. The Waners are expected to come through this season. Wally Roettger from the Reds and Forest Jonsen are utility men.

Cather Earl Grace is a capable receiver. He hit .283 last season. He will be assisted by Hal Finney and either Tom Padden or a newcomer from the Oakland club, Art Veitman, advertised as a heavy hitter.

LAMBTON BADMINTON TITLES ARE DECIDED

Energetic Secretary Given Roses And China As Tribute To Events' Success

Sarnia, April 11.—Winners of all classes of the first annual Lambton county Badminton championships were decided after midnight last night following five hours play at the armory. Trophies and prizes were presented by Lt.-Col. J. S. Milne.

Mrs. W. G. Hale, regnent club secretary was presented with a bouquet of roses and a gift of china.

The full list of awards was as follows—

Championship Class

Mens singles—Dr. W. G. Gray, regiment, runner up John Hall, St. Pauls; Ladies singles—Mrs. W. G. Hale, regiment, runner up Mrs. H. Newell, Watford; Mens doubles—Dr. W. G. Gray and H. A. Nisbet, regiment; Ladies doubles—Mrs. H. Cowan and Mrs. W. G. Hale, regiment; Mixed doubles—Dr. W. G. Gray and Miss Lucie Cook, regiment.

Consolation Series

Ladies singles—Miss Frances Taylor, St. Pauls; Mens singles—Norris Lindsay, Petrolia; Mens doubles—J. White and R. Clute, regiment; Ladies doubles—Miss Laurie and Miss Vince, St. Pauls; Mixed doubles—C. McHattie, and Mrs. Britton, Petrolia.

C Class

Mens singles—Jim Woodcock, K of C; Ladies singles—Mrs. W. S. Haney, regiment; Mens doubles—B. Scott and R. Kirk, St. Pauls; Ladies doubles—Mrs. Corey and Mrs. Britton, Petrolia; Mixed doubles—B. Aitken and Miss Steadman, Petrolia.

WALLACEBURG SOFTBALL

Wallaceburg, April 11—At least five teams are assured for the Wallaceburg Interchurch Softball league this year following a meeting of the [illegible] last evening when all [illegible] but the Anglican mad[illegible]

1 of/de

ONLY 250 SEE IT

Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, Apr. 11.—Moncton Hawks spread their tired wings for the first time in a couple of weeks here tonight and won the North American Amateur Hockey Championship with a landslide victory over Detroit White Stars, United States title holders, 13-3.

Only 250 or so spectators sat in on the big killing as the Allan Cup champions went systematically to work to see how many goals they could score against a team they had previously outclassed twice on the form sheets but beaten only once on the score card.

Stars won the first of the three game series here last Saturday night by 2-1 overtime and the Hawks evened the count by winning 4-1 on Monday night. With the title at stake, the fleet brigade from the Maritimes went into high gear at the start tonight and were seeking goal No. 14 at the finish as earnestly as they had sought No. 1 in the first stanza.

Everybody on the Moncton lineup except Goaler Jimmy Foster took a hand in the scoring and everybody scored at least once with the exception of Foster and "Nucker" Irvine, lean left winger who got his name in the scoring record with an assist.

Duke McDonald, Bill Miller, Bill Gill, Sammy McManus and Aubrey Webster scored two apiece and Bert Connolly, Dud James and Len Burrage kicked in with the others. It was just the sort of high-powered scoring Toronto fandom had expected of the Hawks in the first series game.

f the IAllan Cuppers took it easy in the first two games they worked hard tonight. There was little body checking—the idea was goals. The Hawks raced down three and four abreast in the hope of piling up the total even when they were shorthanded through penalties.

Stars Open Scoring

The luckless White Stars scored the first goal of the contest on a neat passing play, Al David shooting the puck past Foster. Then the Hawks ran in five without delay and led 5-1 starting the second period. They hanged in three more in the middle stanza while the American champions were getting two.

The real fun was in the third session when the Hawks collected five more without reply. Even big Pete McMahon, brilliant Detroit goaler, had become thoroughly discouraged by this time, but he kicked out half a dozen shots that might have slipped past him.

McMahon was the lone defensive power of the Stars. His defence was riddled early in the game and the rookie's mates were not fast enough to [illegible] effectively. It was Moncton's 32nd game of the season and perhaps the easiest of them all.

The lineup:

Detroit: Goal, McMahon, defence, Wright and Robson; centre, Bigham; wings, Hunt and Sullivan; subs. David, Crossman, Reed, Kirwan.

Moncton: goal, Foster; defence Gill and Burrage; centre, Connolly; wings, McDonald and Irvine; subs. Webster, McManus, James, Miller.

Officials: M. J. Rodden, Toronto and Jack Tompkins, Detroit.

Summary

First period.

1—Detroit, David (Crossman, Reed) 4.32.

2—Moncton, Gill 8.31.

3—Moncton, McDonald (Connolly) 11.40

4—Moncton, McManus (Miller) 14.24.

5—Moncton, Miller 15.25.

6—Moncton, Connolly (James) 16.33

Penalties: Robson, Reed, David, McManus, Irvine, Burrage.

Second Period:

7—Detroit, Bigham (Hunt) 2.42.

8—Moncton, Webster (James) 3.10.

9—Moncton, Miller 10.55.

10—Moncton, Webster (Miller) 14.45

11—Detroit, Sullivan (Hunt) 16.06.

Penalties: Sullivan (2), James.

Third period:

12—Moncton, James (McManus) 3.49

13—Moncton, Burrage, (Gill) 7.36.

14—Moncton, Gill (McDonald, Irvine) 10.34.

15—Moncton, McDonald 11.46.

16—Moncton, McManus, 13.21.

Penalties: Burrage, Wright, Irvine.

WAIVE TERRITORY RIGHTS TO N.H.L. IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, April 11.—The rumored transfer to St. Louis of the Ottawa club of the National Hockey League will not be opposed by the American Association if the minor circuit is compensated for the loss of territory, [illegible] Grant, association president, said here.

Grant, who voiced opposition to the proposed move when Ottawa despatches first reported it last week, said objection would be withdrawn if compensation is paid and Frank (Doc) Wainwright, operator of the present St. Louis club, is satisfied.

A league meeting would be necessary to determine what value the American Association would place on the franchise, Grant said. Hockey, which started slowly in St. Louis six years ago, reached a peak in the season just closed, more than 200,000 persons attending 24 home games.

HONOR RURAL CHAMPS

Brantford, April 11.—St. George village was en fete tonight, when the St. George Hockey club held its annual banquet, to mark the presentation of the Premier G. S. Henry cup as champions of the Ontario Rural Hockey Association. The team won the Brant county league, and then went through the playoffs, finally to defeat Blair in a great series. Plenty of bouquets were handed out during the evening, after the inner man had been supplied, and cards and dancing in the community hall followed. St. George village is proud of its team, having just about closed up to attend the hockey matches in Brantford and Galt rinks in the league and finals.

St. George is now looking forward to bowling activity, the village club being in its 20th year. Officers elected for this season are: Hon. president, Frank L. Ellis; president, Garfield Saas; vice-president James D. Malcolm; treasurer, Fred C. Garnett; representatives to Brant county doubles, G. Saas and F. C. Garnett; auditors, J. D. Malcolm, W. J. Scott.

LONDON HIGHFIELD WINS

Canadian Press Cable

London, April 11.—London Highfield defeated Leigh 25-8 in a rugby league match under floodlights here tonight

NORTH AMERICAN AMATEUR

	W.	L.	F.	A.
Moncton	2	1	18	5
Detroit	1	2	3	18

Last Night's Result

Moncton 13, Detroit 3, (Moncton wins series).

TORONTO CITY SERIES

	W.	L.	T.	F.	A.
Cities Service	0	0	1	5	5
St. Michaels	0	0	1	5	5

Tonight's Game

St. Mikes Jrs. vs. City Service Srs.

Junior Soccerists Have Big Confab

New Trophies Are Presented And League Schedule Is Adopted

The regular meeting of the Junior soccer organization was the largest attended this year, the rooms being filled with many unable to secure seats. Delegates from St. Thomas, Ingersoll and the four local clubs being present. While the many players present were no doubt interested in any reinstatements the applicants were rejected in most cases, only one applicant receiving the approval of the association. The new trophies which were donated by Mayor C. Wenige and the Supertest Co. of London, were presented to the association at this meeting. Secretary T. Brock was instructed to write the donors expressing the appreciation of the association.

Consideration and approval of the schedule was debated at length and the following dates and games were approved, (home teams first):

LEAGUE GAMES

May 12, Fusiliers vs. St. Thomas Athletics; A.B.C. Ingersoll vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; McClary Jnrs. vs. London Hosiery.

May 19, Fusiliers vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. McClary Jnrs.; London Hosiery vs. St. Thomas A.

May 24, St. Thomas A. vs. Fusiliers; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. Ingersoll; London Hosiery vs. McClary Jnrs.

May 26, C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. Fusiliers; McClary Jnrs vs. Ingersoll; St. Thomas A. vs. London Hosiery.

First Round Honey Dew Cup

(June 2)

June 9, Fusiliers vs. London Hosiery; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. McClary Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. St. Thomas A.

First Round Ont. Jr. Challenge Cup

(June 16.)

June 23, London Hosiery vs. Fusiliers; McClary Jnrs. vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; St. Thomas A. vs. Ingersoll.

First Round Briggs Sales Cup

(June 30.)

July 7, Ingersoll vs. London Hosiery; C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. St. Thomas A.; McClary Jnrs. vs. Fusiliers.

Semi-finals or Final Ont. Jr. Cup

(District, July 14.)

July 21, London Hosiery, vs. Ingersoll; St. Thomas A. vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; Fusiliers vs. McClary Jnrs.

Semi-finals Honey Dew Cup

(July 28.)

Aug. 4, McClary Jnrs. vs. St. Thomas A.; London Hosiery vs. C.N.R. Jnrs.; Fusiliers vs. Ingersoll

Semi-finals Briggs Sales Cup

(Aug. 11.)

Aug. 18, C.N.R. Jnrs. vs. London Hosiery; St. Thomas A. vs. McClary Jnrs.; Ingersoll vs. Fusiliers.

Aug. 25, Final Honey Dew Cup.

Sept. 1, Final Briggs Sales Cup.

Referees will meet Friday evening at the Hotel London, at 8 p.m.

Wossa Bulletin

The Fifteenth Annual Track and Field Meet of the W.O.S.S.A. will be held at the Stadium, University of Western Ontario, London, on Saturday, May 19.

Qualifications

All competitors must comply with the W.O.S.S.A. regulations relative to school attendance, academic standing and the following age requirements:

(a) Senior—a contestant who has not attained his 20th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(b) Intermediate—a contestant who has not attained his 17th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(c) Junior—a contestant who has not attained his 15th birthday by May 1, 1934.

(d) Juvenile—(1)—a contestant who has not attained his 15th birthday by May 1, 1934, and who does not weigh over 100 lbs. (2)—a contestant who has not attained his 13th birthday by May 1, 1934, and who does not weigh over 110 lbs.

Birth Certificates must accompany each entry.

Winners in Senior, Intermediate and Junior events will be eligible to compete in the Provincial Meet held by the Ontario Athletic Commission provided the necessary standards are attained. The Commission will defray the expenses of such competitors.

Winners who do not attain the standards, and competitors who come second in events may compete in the Provincial Meet at their own expense.

The Provincial Meet will be in Toronto on or about June 9, 1934.

Dominion Interscholastic Championships

The Dominion Interscholastic Championship Meet will be in Hamilton on June 16, 1934, and will be conducted in conjunction with the Marathon trials for the British Empire Games.

Australian Team

In October a team of 12 Canadian schoolboys will be taken to Australia to participate in the British Empire Schoiboys' games.

Any schoolboy who was born since January 1, 1915, will be eligible to try for a place on the Australian team.

The competitors who make the best showing at the Provincial Meet will probably be selected to represent Ontario in the trials for the Australian team which will likely be held in Hamilton during September 1934.

Entry Forms

Entry forms for the W.O.S.S.A. Meet will be available about May 1. For further information write the Secretary of the W.O.S.S.A.

The annual meting of the W.O.S.S.A. will be held at the University of Western Ontario, at 7.30 p.m., Friday, May 18, 1934.

Amendments to the constitution, rules and regulations must reach the Secretary on or about May 1, 1934.

C. G. Yorke, President, N. C. Hart, Secretary, University of Western Ontario.

RANGERS BUY LEVINSKY

New York, April 11—New York Rangers, of the National Hockey league, today announced the purchase of Alex. Levinsky from Toronto Maple Leafs.



(Left to Right) are Mikey Walker and his young son, Jimmy, who seems to be battling against Jack Kearns, Jr., being held by his famous father, Jack Kearnes, on the Soper's ranch near Ojai, California, where Mickey is training for his fight with Tom Patrick to be held in the Hollywood American Legion stadium.

Non-Winning Colt Is Derby Favorite

Sir Thomas Has Never Won A Race, But Is Choice In Future Book

Louisville, Ky., April 11.—For the first time in history a colt that never won a race is the future book favorite for the Kentucky Derby. He is Sir Thomas, the nominee of A. B. Gordon who has high hopes of being the first Louisvillian to own a Derby winner since Old Rosebud triumphed for H. C. Applegate 20 years ago.

The popularity of Sir Thomas is demarkable in that only two "maidens" have won the Kentucky Derby in the 59 years of its history—J. K. L. Ross' Sir Barton in 1919 and Broker's Tip last year—but there are substantial reasons for the high esteem in which Sir Thomas is held. One of them is that he was sired by Sir Gallahad 111, sire of Gallant Fox, victor in 1930 which still is the Derby winner standing highest among the turf world's leading money winners.

Sir Thomas is being trained by his owner, Mr. Gordon, who has conditioned several famed thoroughbreds in the past. Under the handling of the trainer who has proven his ability to prepare horses for distance races, the performance of Sir Thomas in workouts at Churchill Downs has made Louisville turf followers almost hysterical over his chances to win the 60th Kentucky Derby on May 5.

When the future book odds on Sir Thomas dropped to 8 to 1 last week, the Louisville railbirds prophesied his odds would drop to 6 to 1 this week, and 3 to 1 if he goes to the post in the Derby. Half of this prediction has ben fulfilled, as Tom Kearney, St. Louis Commissioner, reduced the odds on the Gordon nominee to 6 to 1 Monday, making him the favorite in his book.

Sir Thomas was working a mile around 1.45 at Douglas Park here in February, and it was not until some time later that the experts caught on and began touting the Gordon colt. His latest effort over the full Derby route of a mile and a quarter was 2.11, on a track three seconds slow.

DUPLICATE BRIDGE

The regular weekly meeting of the Tecumseh Duplicate Bridge Club was held in the Hotel London on Tuesday evening, April 10th., there being 34 members of the club present at this 26th game of the current season's play.

The club was divided into two sections for the night's play, there being a four table Howell game and a five table Mitchell game and the having plus scores on the evening's play are as follows:

Howell Game

Dr. H. A. Skinner and J. R. McPhillips, (plus 10); W. J. Lancaster and W. E. Spencer, (plus 8).

Mitchell Game

(North and South)

Miss M. Clendenan and Mrs. A. W. Haynan, (plus 6); Mrs. H. Killaly and Miss J. Wilson, (plus 2); Dr. W. J. McLean and R. E. Pemberton, (plus 1½).

(East and West)

Mrs. W. Percival and Mrs. Turner, (plus 14); Mrs. H. Wilson and Mrs. R. W. Robertson, (plus 5½).

BAER IS ON WAY

Sacramento, Cal., April 11.—Max Baer was enroute to New York today and no one in the California heavyweight's entourage was more confident than Max that he would return home the heavyweight champion of the world.

"I'll knock him out, sure," Max confidently announced as he boarded the train here with his manager Ancil Hoffman, his trainer Mike Cantwell, and young brother, Buddy Baer.

Max was referring to Prima Carnera, the champion, whom he meets June 14.

Enroute to New York, Baer and his retinue will stop off at midwest cities for a series of exhibition bouts.

The Baer training camp will be established at Atlantic City early next month.

STABLE BOY WOUNDED; RACE TRACK IS SUED

Houston, Tex., April 11.—Two Two suits for damages aggregating $117,350 were fyled in Federal Court today against the Texas Breeders and Racing Association, owners of Epsom Downs track here, as the result of a shooting March 15 in which Tommy Blanchard, a Montreal stable boy, was wounded.

One suit was by Mrs. Cyrilla Blanchard of Montreal, on the boy's behalf, and the other was by Mrs. Blanchard on her own behalf. Blanchard was an employee of A. G. Tarn, Montreal stable owner.

Mrs. Blanchard's petition alleged the boy probably had been permanently disabled as a result of being shot by L. A. Eades, special officer employed by the Epsom Downs track. The mother declared her boy would have become a jockey next year and therefore had a reasonable expectation of earning $10,000 a year.

Chicago Game Short Overtime

Four Games In Last Five Years Longer

Chicago, April 11.—Four National hockey league play-off games in the last five years were longer than the Chicago-Detroit Stanley Cup final last night which went 30 minutes and five seconds of extra time before the Black Hawks won by 1-0 and captured the trophy.

Toronto Maple Leafs and Boston Bruins set the world record last spring when the Leafs won the N.H.L. title after 104 minutes and 46 seconds of overtime.

Mush March, one of the small men of hockey, scored the winning goal for the Hawks. March weighs 147, and a midget gave the Leafs in their endurance test against the Bruins, 127-pound Ken Doraty bagging the deciding tally.

Until last spring, the longest game on record was played in the 1930 playoffs when Montreal Canadiens and in the same playoff campaign, Canadiens went 52 minutes overtime against Chicago.

London Skating Club Election

Col. Hill Is New President—Recent Winter One Of Best In History

Col. S. H. Hill, former president of the Minto Club in Ottawa, last night was elected president of the London Skating Club at the annual meeting.

Howard Higgins, retiring president, reviewed the past year's activities, and his report showed a considerable membership increase. The year was regarded as one of the best since the club's inception.

The new officers follow:—hon. pres., Col. I. Leonard; hon. vice pres., Ray Lawson, A. E. Silverwood, Mrs. F. J. White, John Labatt; president, Col. S. H. Hill; vice pres., J. Gordon Thompson; directors, Graham S. Hobbs, Miss Edith Complin, Col. George Ellis, Mrs. Charles Ivey, Miss Muriel McBride, B. Howard Higgins; secretary, W. D. Smith; treasurer, J. B. K. Black.

The women's committee follows: Miss Phyllis Butchart, Mrs. Murray Simpson, Mrs. Stuart Draper, Miss Janet Kirkpatrick, Miss Mary Boucher, Mrs. John Hutchinson, Mrs. L. G. Cargill.

Presentation of trophies was made to the year's winners: Senior championship, Graham S. Hobbs, runner-up, Mrs. C. H. Ivey; novice championship, Stuart S. Macfarlane, runner-up Miss P. Butchart; juvenile, Miss Mary Collinson, runner-up Miss Jean Wrighton.

St. Thomas Girls To Get New Park

Floodlighting Will Let Purples Play League Softball Games At Home

A new softball diamond with floodlights for night plya is being planned for St. Thomas, Charlie Smale of St. Thomas, president of the Major Intercity Girls' Softball League announced at a meeting of the circuit held he,e last night.

During past seasons, St. Thomas Purples have had to play all their league games on the London diamond, but if their new field materializes they will play aoout 24 home games on it.

the same team as last year, according to an announcement made by C. E. Speiran. During the latter part of the schedule the furniture girls made things interesting for all comers.

Gordon Southcott will again coach the Silverwood team and he is in search of a new catcher. Otherwise the Silverwood team will be the same as last season.

Kellogs, champions of the Major Intercity League for the past three years, plan on using much the same team as last year. Kellogs will also sponsor an intermediate team.

A league schedule meeting will be held next week.

The three London entries—Kellogs, Burroughes and Silverwoods—will again be starters in the league, and an intermediate league will also be sponsored here, the greater part of the intermediate fixtures to be played as openers on the senior bills.

During the last three years, the local senior teams have been affiliated with the Olympic League at Sunnyside in Toronto, but the Toronto Acorn League has made overtures for the coming summer.

It was decided to open the local season on or about May 15.

MORE ....

POLISH UP OLE' HORSE SHOES AT PETROLIA

Petrolia, April 11.—With the assurance that summer is not far off local horseshoe enthusiasts are polishing up their shoes in anticipation of a bright season this year. Already one has heard the clink of shoes this spring and the Enarco Horseshoe Club, which is a branch of the Enarco Athletic Club of the Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., has recently held its organization meeting which resulted as follows: Manager, Russell Lennan; Assistant Manager, Charles Tobias; Grounds Committee, Chris Avscough, Chet McRitchie, and William Mowlett; Transportation Committee, Roy Smith and Hugh Whitlock.

During recent years the sport has become increasingly popular and the local club's annual competition brings large numbers from a distance to participate in the oil town's games. This year it is hoped that a large league may be formed which will include teams from Sarnia, Petrolia, Camlachie, Brigden and Rutherford.

RIDGETOWN BADMINTON

Ridgetown, April 11.—Members of the Ridgetown Badminton club enjoyed a tournament last evening. The group captained by Miss Reta Richardson won the evening's playing by one game over the group captained by Miss Katherine Bawden.

Miss Richardson's team consisted of the following: Miss Owen End, Miss Olive Clark, Miss Greta Locke, Miss G. I. Rodgers, Miss Veronica McGuire, Oscar Smith, William Roth, Ward Turner, Harvey Stewart, William Shewan and Paul Jefferies. The members of Miss Bawden's team were: Miss M. K. Currie, Miss Dorothy Smith, Miss Eleanor Crulckshank, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lightbody, B. F. Harrison, Carl Martin, Maurice Jefferies, Dr. W. E. Lake and J. J. Neilson.

The members decided to continue until the end of April winding up the season with an entertainment.

"WHAT IT TAKES" IN THIS SPORT IS COMB

New York, April 11—A pebble once cost the Giants a world series with Washington. An equally lowly marble upset Brown Berry in last year's famed Hambletonian Trotting Stakes. And every one knows what sickle pear did to Sidney Noyes in last year's National Amateur golf championships. So sports history repeated itself yesterday at the Hotel Astor when an ordinary pocket comb helped crown Solly Schiff, of New York, as national table tennis champion.

Max Rushakoff, of Chicago, the runner-up for the title, is known as the most colorful player in the game and also a "goat-getter." A good competitive temperament is considered the chief arrow in the quiver of a table tennis champion. Once a table tennis player's nerves begin to bother him his game is gone. Rushakoff had a cute trick which made his opponent explode. In the middle of a game he'd take a pocket comb from his trousers and begin to arrange his dark and lengthy locks.

This trick had its irritating effect on Marcus Schussheim, the same "Marvellous Marcus" who won the title six times. But when Rushakoff tried it on Solly Schiff, he found a champion equal to the occasion and the trick proved a boomerang. For Solly "kept his attitude," a al Schnozzle Durante, pulled a comb out of his own pocket and stroked it through his curly red mane. It was sensational!

The crowd of 500 in the ball room of the Astor roared its approval as the two Hebrew contestants stood tense, glaring at each other, the while they performed their seemingly pleasant toilettries, Solly walked off with the match, 21—16, 21—19, 21—12. The lucky lad from Chicago blew up like a Cincinnati pitcher.

Solly is 16, small and a student at Textile High School. He hopes to study engineering at Cooper Union.

PATRICK BOYS STAR

Montreal, April 11. — Assumption College of Windsor, Ontario Senior Basketball Champions, tonight lost the first game of the Ontario-Quebec Dominion playdawn by the narrowest of margins, being defeated by Natlonales, Province of Quebec champions, 29-28.

The teams meet again here on Friday night and if a third game is necessary it will be played here Saturday. The winners will tackle Dalhousie University of Halifax, Maritime titlists, in the Eastern Canada semi-final.

It was regarded as the finest exhibition of the Cage game seen here in years. Nationale ran into a style of game unknown here, scientific to a degree but, in the end, the sustained speed of the Montreal team was just a little bit too much. Observers were predicting a great series, probably going three games.

The issue was in doubt to the last whistle. Murray Patrick scored the winning point with only seconds to go. He had been fouled by Des Jarlais of Windsor as he pivoted to shoot and was awarded two free shots. He missed the first but dropped the second through the hoop, breaking a 28-28 tie. As the remaining seconds ticked off Nationale warded off every thrust of the Ontario team.

Both teams felt confident of ultimate victory after the game. The Windsor coach stated by Friday he thought he could devise a defence that could stop the speedy line of Murray and Lynn Patrick, sons of Lester Patrick of New York Rangers, who flank Pat Griffin at centre. The visitors added that in almost 30 games this season they had not had to contend with such blazing speed.

Windso,—Meretsky, f, 3; Sherman, f, 2; Aitchison, f., 10; Rogin, c., 7; Byrne, g., 0; Desjaralais, f., 4; Nantais, g., 2; Galnup, g., 0.

Natlonales—L. Patrick, f., 8; M. Patrick, f., 9; Griffin, c., 6; Melville, g., 6; Godsall, g., 0; Schuler, g., 0.

More. ;0;e t..s

INTERMEDIATES WIN TOO

Montreal, April 11.—Smart passing forming the spearhead of their attack, Young Men's Hebrew Association of Montreal, tonight defeated Brockville Y.M.C.A. 61-31 to win the two-game round of the Dominion Intermediate Basketball playdowns 60-50. In the first game at Brockville on Saturday the Rowers won 39-32.

Y.M.H.A. now meet the Maritime champions, Saint John Young Men's Christian Institute Trumps, in the Eastern Canada semi-final.

TRUNDLERS ADOPTING GROUP SYSTEM AGAIN

O. B. A. Decides To Use It For Tourney At Hamilton This Year

Hamilton, April 11.—At a late meeting that drew representatives from many parts of the province, members of the Ontario Bowling Association decided to adopt the group system for the 46th Annual Tournament to be held on the Roselawn Club greens will assure for all rinks four games on the first day here again this year. This system the first day and one on the second when the eliminations for the three rink trophies will be held. The games will all be 15 ends until the finals are reached.

Times were set for the opening of the singles and doubles competitions and it was decided that one event in each case be played but that they be run as a double competition with trophies in each. The singles competiton will start at two o'clock on the second day of the tournament, while the doubles will commence at seven o'clock on that date.

A committe consisting of Dr. J. J. Williams, Roy Green, Ed. Bickle and Bob Hayes was appointed to take care of all problems arising between now and the tournament.

The balance sheet was presented by auditor H. H. Blythe and adopted, and a prize committee will consist of R. H. Foster, Roy Green and Bob Hayes.

A set of four miniature trophies fo the winners of the O.B.A. trophy will be presented by President James Burnett. R. M. Ogilvie, of Roselawn, was named chairman of the entertainment Committee, with power to add from members of his own club.

SAYS TRACK AND FIELD MARKS DUE FOR GRIEF

New York, April 11.—A four-minute mile, a 15-foot pole vault, a nine-second century and a 7-foot high jump are all possible, said Dan Ferris, secretary of the A.A.U., in commenting to-day on track prospects for the summer.

Ferris accurately forecast the winter spree of record breaking last fall and since he is recognized as one of the greatest track authorities in the country, his words bear weight.

"Bill Graber of Southern California has everything he needs to pole vault 15 feet, said Dan. Jesse Owens, the great colored star of Ohio state, is the type most likely to succeed in doing a nine-second century and Glenn Cunningham is the man most likely to get down to four minutes for the mile. Walter Marty, who has jumped 6 feet 9½ inches may be the man to add on 2½ more inches. None of them may succeed in making these records but I think Cunningham will surely do 4:06 this summer and he stands the best chance of any of hanging up an even four-minute mile.

"Cunningham and Bill Bonthron of Princeton might meet in the A.A.U. championships at Milwaukee June 30, and if they do all mile marks are sure to go overboard."

COAST RESULTS

At Los Angeles

Los Angeles	11	14	1
Hollywood	7	13	1

McDougall, Garland and G. Campbell; A. Campbell, Quinn, Hile and Hershberger.

At Oakland

Seattle	5	10	2
Oakland	6	7	2

Caster and Bottarini; Kremer and Raimondi.

At Sacramento

Portland	0	3	0
Sacramento	10	16	1

Ragland and Cox; Salvo and Mayer. Missions-San Francisco night game.

Braves Acquire Marty McManus

Veteran Of 14 A. L. Campaigns Will Replace Injured Maranville

Boston. April 11—Some pressing baseball problems were solved today when Martin Joseph McManus, 34-year-old veteran of 14 American baseball league campaigns, came to Boston Braves by purchase from Brooklyn Dodgers as a second-base replacement for the injured Rabbit Maranville.

First of all, Marty, who was made a free agent last fall after managing the Red Sox for a season and a half, was snatched from the limbo of baseball's forgotten men and given the ideal spot in which to continue his playing career.

Although he had an all-time major league batting average of .290 with St. Louis Browns and Detroit Tigers before coming to Boston in 1931, the Dodgers were so glutted with younger infielders that he seemed forever doomed to a bench job while he remained with Brooklyn.

With the Braves, he should be highly successful. He is probably a notch or so below the lamented Rabbit in fielding, but his superior batting punch more than makes up the difference.

The Dodgers will find the cash much more satisfactory than McManus' service, for they were long on infielders and very short in the exchequer.

OXFORD BADMINTON GETS STARTED AT WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, Ont., April 11—The Oxford County Badminton tournament opened here tonight with over 270 entries. The majority of the matches tonight were between local players. The visitors will get into action tomorrow night and play will continue for the balance of the week with the consolation finals on Friday night and thec hampionships on Saturday night.

Results of tonight's matches follow:

Men's singles—J. Sibbald defeated J. H. Wilson 15-3, 15-5; M. Bernath defeated P. Woodroffe 15-2, 15-2; J. Dent defeated C. Wallace 10-15, 15-6 15-4; J. Yarker defeated H. Dotzenroth 15-5 15-4; P. Johnston defeated R. Lloyd 15-4 15-19; L. Coles defeated R. Fairs 15-3 15-5; J. Yarker defeated W. Bennett 15-1 15-3; W. Bennett defeated R. Dewster 17-15 17-1; C. Karn defeated W. Webster 15-3 15-8; D. Lindsay defeated W. Clarke 15-3 15-8; R. Bigham defeated D. McIntosh 15-0 15-1; C. Karn defeated D. Dent 15-5 15-6; G. LaFlair defeated J. Traut 15-4 15-11.

Ladies' singles—J. Wallace defeated I. Awde 11-1 11-0; G. Galloway defeated Helen Munty 11-9 11-3; M Taylor defeated E. Scott 4-11 11-4 11-8; G. Sleightholn defeated Pat Taylor 11-0 11-2; M. Thornton defeated E. Cole 11-5 11-3; A. Rapson defeated Mrs. A. Johnson 11-3 8-11 11-4; G. Gibson defeated F. Dent 11-8 11-4; G. Bonnett defeated A. Blanchard 11-4 11-6; M. Eastman defeated A. Meadows 11-3 11-2; D. Balls defeated M. Dent 11-0 11-0; M. Thornton defeated A. Rapson 11-9 13-12; E. White defeated G. Gibson 13-12 15-13; M. Eastman defeated H. Bonnett 11-6 11-6; E. White defeated M. Eastman 11-4 11-2.

Ladies doubles'—Mrs. J. Wallace and Miss Cameron defeated E. Scott and A. Meadows 15-0 15-1; Mrs. Galloway and G. Sleightholn defeated Miss Blanchard and I Awde 15-1 15-3; Mrs. Johnson and Miss Clark defeated Miss Otten and E. Leftler 15-6 15-1; Misses Lick and Sifton defeated Miss Cole and Bonnett 15-9 15-9; Misses M. Taylor and Dent defeated Misses McIntosh andw Gibb 18-13 15-6; A. Rapson and E. Fergusen defeated D. Jupp and J. Wallace 3-15 18-17 15-13;

Men's doubles—C. Mitchell and M. Bernat defeated C. Brewster and Lloyd 15-5 15-8; Karn and LaFlair defeated Dotzenroth and Brown 15-9 15-11; Sparks and Webster defeated Schuyler and Wilson 2-15 15-9 18-15; Kirkpatrick and Wallace defeated Fairs and Rogers 15-5 15-6; Karn and LaFlair defeated Mitchell and Bernath 15-9 18-13; McIntosh and Traut defeated Munkwith, Ingersoll and Clarke 13-12 15-2; G. Webb and R. Bigham defeated V. Wilkins and Bennett 15-2 15-4.

Mixed doubles—Karn and Kirkpatrick defeated Sparks and McIntosh 15-3 15-3; Sibbald and Wallace defeated Woodroffe and Glithero 15-1 15-3; Bigham and Sifton defeated Webster and Galloway 15-2 15-0; Sinclair and Dent defeated Dotzenroth and Hodgins 15-9 15-8; Yarker and White defeated Rogers and Schell 15-4 15-7; Lindsay and Otten defeated Wallace and , Wallace 7-15 15-12 15-13; Nesbitt and Muntz defeated Wilson and Scott 15-11, 18-16; Bernath and Eastman defeated Brewster and Jupp 15-6 15-11.

SARNIA TENNIS OFFICERS

Sarnia, April 11—Directors of the Sarnia Tennis Club today announced their 1934 officers as follows; Pres. Alex Crockard; vice-president, Miss Marjory Stewart; secy.-treas., W. H. Keelan; entertainment and house comcittee, Miss Dorothy Richards; ladies games committee, Mrs. Willey Tennant; mens game committee, Rev. H. R. Perkins; membership committee, Dr. Geo. Gurd; grounds committee, Willey Tennant.

RATED 3RD IN POLL

New York, April 10 —(UP)—Pirates Manager George Gibson, facing what may be his last major league season, will make a desperate bid for the National League pennant. He has an excellent chance to win and was rated third in the writers' poll.

Gibson is grooming a strong, dangerous club which packs more punch than any other outfit in the circuit. This punch, combined with the lively Pittsburgh its first pennant since 1927, ball, may turn the trick and give

Were the Pirates better balanced, they would appear certain winners. However, because of a weak spot at second base and no promise of shampionship pitching, it is doubtful if they can pound past the even-keeled Cardinals, who appear to have championship prospects. Hence, the Buccaneers seem destined to wind up in the same second place berth they they occupied for the last two seasons.

In addition, the morale of the club may be affected by dressing room gossip which has Pie Traynor replacing Gibson as Manager next season if the Pirates fail.

Beat Cards in Batting

Spotted pitching was the chief cause for the Pirates' failure to come through last season. It was by far the best hitting club in the league. Even though t he Waner boys slumped, the club wound up with a batting average of .285, nine points above the Cards.

Attempting to strengthen the mound staff, Gibson made what may prove a shrewd move during the off-season. He parted with his best hitter, Second Baseman Tony Piet, to acquire Pitcher Red Lucas from Cincinnati. The exchange of Outfielders Comorosky and Roettger also figured in the deal.

Gibson figured he had sufficient strength at the plate to part with a .323 hitter for a mound workhorse who could win 16 out of 36 With a tail-end club like the Reds of 1933. Moreover, Lucas is an excellent pinch-hitter.

Other starting pitchers will be Larry French, Heine Meine, Bill Swift and probably Ralph Birkofer. Additional hold-overs are Hal Smith, Bill Harris, Waite Hoyt and Leon Chagnon. Outstanding rookie prospects are Lloyd Johnson, a southpaw from the San Francisco club, and Darrel Blanton, from St. Joseph. Outside of Lucas and French the staff looks very ordinary.

Thevenow Favored

With Piet gone from the infield, Gibson hopes that the veteran Tommy Thevenow, Floyd Young, or the promising Harry Lavagetto from the Oakland club, may hold down second base creditably. Thevenow seems to have the first call. The rest of the infield will be the same, with Pie Traynor on third, Floyd Vaughan at short, and Gus Suhr at first.

Thec lub is fortiefied with one of the strongest outfields in the majors: Freddie Lindstrom in left, Lloyd Waner in centre and Paul Waner in right. Freddie hit .310 last season.

Handicapped by illness, Lloyd Waner slumped to .276, and brother Paul also fell off to .309. The Waners are expected to come through this season. Wally Roettger from the Reds and Forest Jensen are utility men.

Cather Earl Grace is a capable receiver. He hit .288 last season. He will be assisted by Hal Finney and either Tom Padden or a newcomer from the Oakland club, Art Veitman, advertised as a heavy hitter.

LAMBTON BADMINTON TITLES ARE DECIDED

Energetic Secretary Given Roses And China As Tribute To Events' Success

Sarnia, April 11.—Winners of all classes of the first annual Lambton county Badminton championships were decided after midnight last night following five hours play at the armory. Trophies and prizes were presented by Lt.-Col. J. S. Milne.

Mrs. W. G. Hale, regiment club secretary was presented with a bouquet of roses and a gift of china.

The full list of awards was as follows—

Championship Class

Mens singles—Dr. W. G. Gray, reciment, runner up John Hall, St. Pauls; Ladies singles—Mrs. W. G. Hale, regiment, runner up Mrs. H. Newell, Watford; Mens doubles—Dr. W. G. Gray and H. A. Nisbet, regiment; Ladies doubles—Mrs. H. Cowan and Mrs. W. G. Hale, regiment; Mixed doubles—Dr. W. G. Gray and Miss Lucie Cook, regiment.

Consolation Series

Ladies singles—Miss Frances Taylor, St. Pauls; Mens singles—Norris Lindsay, Petrolia; Mens doubles—J. White and R. Clute, regiment; Ladies doubles—Miss Laurie and Miss Vince, St. Pauls; Mixed doubles—C. McHattie, and Mrs. Britton, Petrolia.

C Class

Mens singles—Jim Woodcock, K of C; Ladies singles—Mrs. W. S. Haney, regiment; Mens doubles—B. Scott and R. Kirk, St. Pauls; Ladies doubles—Mrs. Corey and Mrs. Britton, Petrolia; Mixed doubles—B. Aitken and Miss Steadman, Petrolia.

WALLACEBURG SOFTBALL

Wallaceburg, April 11—At least five teams are assured for the Wallaceburg Interchurch Softball league this year following a meeting of the last evening when all but the Anglican and The Presbyterians, the of the Marshall Clan have two entries in tain possession of the

Another meeting of be held on Tuesday week when all entrie the officers will be year.



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Mr. King Urges South Oxford To Defend Parliamentary Rights

Federal Liberal Leader Speaks To Crowded Election Meetings At Norwich and Tillsonburg

Says Cabinet Is Usurping Power At Expense Of Constitutional Liberties—Real Danger Of Dictatorship Menaces Canada—Gov't Should Go To Country This Fall If Defeated In S. Oxford

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"I wonder if you realize to what extent your Parliamentary institutions have been shot to pieces in this country. Today we are in the middle of a world social revolution and the problem before us is where is it going to end."



RT. HON. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING

Large Meetings

The afternoon meeting was at Norwich where far more than could be accommodated sought admission to the hall. At Tillsonburg at night another thousand people heard Mr. King and accorded him a spontaneous and prolonged ovation.

Mr. King uttered a clarion call for a national unemployment policy. The $110,000,000 dollars of federal expenditures in the last four years have not touched the fundamentals while all this money was being spent the government was promoting its policy of scarcity through trade and wheat production restrictions. The home market is being destroyed along with the purchasing power of the people.

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By Staff Reporter

Tillsonburg, April 11—A world social revolution, which because of its extent is without parallel in history, is going on today. It will test in Canada the principle of Parliamentary government, declared Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, Liberal leader, here tonight before a cheering throng in Tillsonburg town hall. Every inch of space in the auditorium, along the aisles, behind the stage, at the windows and every nook and corner was crowded as 800 people saw and heard Mr. King. Downstairs in the council chamber another 200 people heard the addresses relayed by loud speaker, and scores more gathered outside where there were more loud speakers.

Ready for Change

The Liberal party welcomes and is prepared to sponsor the changes which have become necessary in the world social and economic order, said the leader.

"Changes of equal importance with the crusades, the Renaissance, the American revolution and the industrial revolution. "Today we have something which resembles them all but which instead of confining itself to one country takes in the world. We are in a world revolution.

"For my part I welcome those changes with all my heart. Not all of them. But I welcome that which will bring a more equitable distribution of wealth. I welcome the change to bring social justice. I welcome the change to bring much to many instead of most to a privileged few. I am glad to live in an age in which it is possible to bring these things about.

Needs Direction

"These changes will lead to terrible results in some parts of the world and must go farther than we expect in others. It will sweep right over us, this great onward movement of social change; it will sweep away the lives and homes of the people as well if not properly directed," he said.

"Only by being true to the great principles of government which have guided British history can Canada escape chaos, he said.

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government that it is time it got out," Mr. King asserted, amid a burst of applause.

Mr. King said he hoped to show that the voice of the people had very little part in the present government. The public will was being thwarted on every hand; its representatives were being given no chance to express the people's will; and democracy was in peril in this Dominion.

"What appreciation has been shown to this riding of South Oxford by the Bennett administration?" Mr. King asked. "It had the opportunity of showing that appreciation at the time the Redistribution Bill was brought down and what did he do? It has wiped the constituency of South Oxford off the map altogether.

"I tell you that if Mackenzie King had been at the head of the government when the Redistribution Bill came up, South Oxford would not have been wiped out," the speaker asserted.

Answering the question, "Why isn't South Oxford represented at this session?" Mr. King said that there was a feeling in some persons that they would rather have someone boss them than think for themselves. It was the trend toward dictatorship. The people of South Oxford now had the opportunity of saying what they thought about such a system.

A Hard-Won Privilege

"It is important that our parliaments be kept representative because we are getting farther and farther away from that ideal. It was that right of representation of the people that the pioneers and leaders of the past fought for in this country," Mr. King continued.

Turning to Mr. Bennett's pre-election promises, the Liberal chieftain declared that the two main ones on which he secured election were that he would give work, not the dole, and that he would provide markets for Canadian products. He had promised to call a special session of Parliament to deal with unemployment but other than voting $20,000,000 for six months' relief, that session had achieved only the raising of tariffs against the rest of the world.

Dealing particularly with the $20,000,000 which Mr. Bennett had voted for unemployment relief, Mr. King recalled that during the ten years of the Liberal regime from 1920 to 1930, the entire amount spent for the same purpose was less than $2,000,000.

At the time when Mr. Bennett was obtaining this huge appropriation, Mr. King further recalled, he had urged him that the only way to end unemployment was to encourage trade; that trade could be fostered by reducing the cost of production, not by raising tariffs.

"I said in the House at that time that unemployment had become a national problem. I urged Mr. Bennett to appoint a national commission to deal with the situation. I suggested that on it should be representative of all phases of Canadian life, of labor, of industry, manufacturers, social services, and women's organizations. I suggested further that the sums that were to be paid out to the provinces should be all audited. And Mr. Bennett said that it would be an insult to the provinces to audit the accounts. At that time I said he would rue the day that the accounts were not audited. And what is the situation today?"

A recent report of the auditor-general had shown that huge sums of federal money appropriated for relief purposes have been wasted in every province, from coast to coast. It had been spent on administrative costs, for dental services, for gasoline and other things.

The Blank Cheque

In 1931 Mr. Bennett brought in his "blank cheque" legislation, giving the governor-in-council power to spend unlimited sums without consulting parliament. From 1930 to 1934, over $110,000,000 had been spent in federal money alone in this way.

"That is the thing we have been fighting against. It is being debated in the House tonight. But Mr. Bennett with his majority will carry it through," Mr. King predicted.

The same bill went even further by giving the government power to guarantee bank loans. He cited the $60,000,000 C.P.R. loan.

A large increase in the public debt and an increase in unemployment were the only results from the expenditure of colossal sums for relief, and the people were only beginning to find out "the shocking way in which the money had been spent," Mr. King said. Nothing had been done along the lines of making public parks and improving roads, such as the Liberals had contemplated.

Pork Barrel

"Remember that this year will probably be the year of a general election," Mr. King declared. "Under this legislation, the Conservative Administration will be able to dig into the treasury and spend what it likes on relief."

All the Opposition could do at present was to fight against these measures and to fight for democratic institutions, and the leader urged the people of South Oxford to give them a hand by electing Mr. Rennie as their member.

Mr. King declared that the home market is not the place, but the purchasing power of the people. The Tillsonburg market isn't the square on which goods are bought and sold but the purchasing power of the people who attend it. In the same way the home market of which Mr. Bennett speaks is the buying ability of the people in it.

Lack Buying Power

"Mr. Bennett can't see that. He keeps talking economic self-sufficiency and as we cut off trade with tariffs our home market withers up," he said.

The Liberal leader turned his attention to the questions raised in the report of Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative candidate, who in March 1933 presented to the registrar under the Combines Investigation Act his report on an investigation into an alleged combine among tobacco buyers.

"You would not know yet what was in that report had it not been for the Opposition. Mr. Eccles Gott asked for it a long while ago, but the matter was allowed to stand on the order paper for weeks. I wondered if there were something in it which the government didn't want the people to see and I queried about it in the house. Why should Mr. Gott let his question stand if the government hadn't asked him to do so? The minister of labor made a long explanation about possible prosecutions as a result of the report. We kept asking for it.

"Finally on Monday Mr. Bennett said we could have it because they were saying he was a director of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Was it in your interests or to protect Mr. Bennett that the report was brought down?

Ecuses

"I had heard the minister say the report couldn't be brought down for certain reasons so I looked at it when the house received it. It said that the evidence was not sufficient to establish a combine within the meaning of the act. Where are you going to get prosecutions out of that? How are you going to send anybody to jail when the investigator says there is no evidence?" asked Mr. King.

Mr. King noted that the letter of the registrar to the minister when he handed Mr. Sutherland's report on reminded him that if he concluded that there was no necessity for a further inquiry, he should notify those who had sought it. "The report was made in March, 1933. Nothing has been done about it, but those who asked for the investigation have never been notified. If they had they might have gathered further evidence or sought an inquiry through another channel."

Tariff Sweating

Mr. King said that with the tariff at the highest level in Canadian history, sweating of labor has gone on on a scale never known before. It is inevitably so. "Once trade is strangled by tariffs, then you can form monopolies and squeeze the workingman to the lowest level."

The marketing bill now before Parliament is bait for the farmers, said Mr. King. He urged them not to be humbugged again. One clause in the bill gives the Governor-in-Council, which in practice means Mr. Bennett, the power to prohibit import or export of any article.

"If that clause remains it means that you are parting entirely with the right of yourself and parliament to control trade," he said.

Dictatorship

In Mr. Bennett Canada has a real dictator, said Mr. King. He has the power to legislate as he pleases under the "Peace, order and good government" measure, and to spend what he will from the public treasury. Under the marketing act he can regulate trade in any manner he sees fit.

"The Liberal policy has always been to develop trade. That is a policy of plenty. But once you begin to restrict trade you have a policy of scarcity," he said, adding that in the wheat pact to restrict production and export of wheat the policy had been carried through to the logical conclusion.

"This government has done all it can to destroy trade and now it seeks to destroy production," he said. Subsidies to various pests would be a cheaper way to regulate production than an army of officials.

Mr. Rennie

Mr. Rennie declared that only the Liberal policy aims at a solution of problems of agriculture, and until these are solved things cannot be much better. His trips up and down the highways during the campaign have shown him as nothing else could, the hopelessness which is blighting the lives of young unemployed transients.

Mr. Hepburn, who introduced Mr. King, wanted to know why Mr. Bennett did not come into the riding instead of entering it from Ottawa via the radio. Here a heckler interrupted Mr. Hepburn.

"If the gentleman has anything to say let him come to the platform and say it," said Mr. Hepburn. Whereupon Alex Reynolds, Tillsonburg, marched to the platform amid loud shouts of disapproval from the crowd. "I would like to ask Mr. Hepburn why he is not at the Ontario House defending his record," asked Mr. Reynolds.

"Very well. I will tell you. The House should have been dissolved a year ago. It carried on on borrowed time," said Mr. Hepburn as the audience roared approval, and indicated its unwillingness to tolerate further interruptions.

Mr. Hepburn Explains Again

"It was well known when I accepted the leadership of the Ontario party that I would not leave the people of West Elgin until I had finished the term for which they elected me. There is such a thing as loyalty. I have not followed the line of least resistence. I might have entered the legislature through an acclamation in East Kent. I know that I have a difficult riding in Elgin now but I will stand or fall by the decision of the people in my own country," said Mr. Hepburn.

Mr. Hepburn declared that Canada under the Bennett government has drifted far from established parliamentary practices. "We have little democracy in this country today. We are nearer to a dictatorship than the people realize. We want a new deal. We want Mackenzie King as premier. We want a new government and we want Liberal prosperity," he said.

William Brown, Tillsonburg, was chairman. Mrs. L. G. Little and Mrs. Jack Climie sang solos. Flowers were presented to the singers by Misses Dorothy Daniels and Margery Stafford.

Among those on the platform were Dougald Graham, George Perry, N. J. Griffith, G. A. P. Brickenden, Dr. A. S. Duncan, Paul Gravelle, Charles Oliver and Hon. J. C. Elliott, all of London; Colin C. Hawkins, Brownsville; R. A. Baxter, M.L.A., C. E. Brown, Tillsonburg; P. M. Dewan, Woodstock; Jack Jewell, Tillsonburg; Keith M. Somers, Tillsonburg; Eric Cross, Simcoe; Vern Meek, M. G. Dean, Dr. J. M. Rogers, and H. A. Copeland, Ingersoll.

The Tillsonburg Citizens' Band under the leadership of Boyd Sylvester played before the meeting got under way.

Special to The Advertiser
(By Staff Reporter)

Norwich, April 11—"If this constituency goes Liberal on Monday next, I say the Prime Minister cannot afford to carry on the government of this country any longer without going to the people next fall," declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, speaking to the Liberal rally in Edison Hall here this afternoon.

Mr. King's speech this afternoon was a short one, lasting scarcely an hour, but in it he raised issues of tremendous importance. He declared that the actions of the Bennett government in transferring power to the cabinet constituted a very serious threat to constitutional and democratic forms of government in Canada and that it is quite conceivable in the event of a European crisis in the near future Mr. Bennett might decide to let his administration carry on indefinitely.

Opening his speech Mr. King said that a public man has no greater privilege than to come into the ridings after a battle for the people's liberties in parliament and get from the people their opinion of his stand.

Left Unrepresented

"The question now before you is whether you trust a government which does not trust you. If you approve of the fact that you have had no representation in parliament this year, then by all means vote for Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Bennett does not trust South Oxford and has let it go unrepresented", said Mr. King. The

Continued on Page Five.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Does Your Stomach Ever Complain?

The sufferer from stomach troubles, such as dyspepsia and indigestion, must be very careful of what he eats, well knowing he will suffer for any indiscretion in diet.

The proper way to get rid of stomach troubles is to take Burdock Blood Bitters, a medicine which regulates the bowels, tones up the stomach, promotes perfect digestion, and restores health and strength to the debilitated system.

For sale at drug and general stores; put up for the last 55 years by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

500 ONLY ADVT'G. OFFER **Art Course** FIFTY CENTS

Read our Advt. Educational Column on Page 12 This Issue

Get Yours While They Last

Apr. 11, 12, 14.

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Cleansing and Pleasing

5 CAKES 25c



Superior Baking Powder

A No-Alum Baking Powder that will please the most particular people.

8 oz. tin 15c 16 oz. tin 25c

The Man Behind the Counter!

In your Superior Store, has invested large sums of money in the business which he operates. Common sense demands that to protect this investment he must keep you, his customer, satisfied that he is a good man with whom to deal. He does this by providing you with better service and better values in good foods than you can obtain anywhere else. A Superior Store adds to the life of your dollar.

HILLCREST LARD finest quality 1's 10c

PEAS, Standard NO. 4 SIEVE NO. 2 TINS 2 tins 19c

QUICK QUAKER OATS large pkg. 23c

INGERSOLL CHEESE Malted, ½'s, 2 pkgs. 25c. Cream, small ..... 15c.

—HOUSECLEANING S PECIALS—

HAWE'S FLOOR GLOSS, Pts. .. 49c	SOAP CHIPS xxx 3 lbs. 25c	BONAMI, Cake or Powder 14c
BLUE BELL BROOMS, 5-string 35c	SUNLIGHT SOAP, 4 cakes 23c	SNOWFLAKE AMMONIA, 4 pkgs. ... 23c
PRINCESS BROOMS, heavy 59c	FLOOR WAX POLIFLOR, 1's . 49c	FLUSHO, tin 19c
MOPS, Spring 19c	SANIFLUSH, tin 25c	SINKO, tin 25c
WASH BOARDS, Empire 39c	GILLETT'S LYE 2 tins 25c	HOUSEHOLD WASHING SODA, pkg. 5c

THE NATION'S Night Cap Ovaltine Large 1.09 Medium 67c Small 45c

LIBBY'S CATSUP Large Bottle 15c

CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER 31c lb.

HARRY HORNE'S Double Cream CUSTARD 16 oz. tin 28c 4 oz. tin 10c

TAYLOR'S 10 OZ. JAR PEANUT BUTTER 14c

SCHNEIDER'S WEINERS per lb 19c



FOR YOU Three *Perfect* Qualities Make This PERFECT COFFEE

SINCE that day long ago when Maxwell House first came out of the Old South its superb flavour has continued to please critical coffee-lovers of the world. It's *perfect* coffee—always roaster-fresh, guaranteed by the exclusive Vita-Fresh packing process which removes more flavour-robbing air from the tin than any other process. And ground by a new and exclusive method which exposes more of the flavour

Willie Willis

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Only by being true to the great principles of government which have guided British history can Canada escape chaos, he said.

"There is nothing in the world today comparable to British institutions, freedom from dictatorship and faith in the common sense of the common people. Let us hold to these institutions. Let us direct these great forces through the halls of parliament. Let us bring into parliament men of courage who will say, 'You, Mr. Banker, must give up your special rights and let the people have more credit!' Who will say that it is time for manufacturers to cease to take exorbitant profits and give instead fair wages to labor. But the place to say and do those things is in parliament," he said.

Other speakers tonight were Mr. Rennie and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader.

Mr. King was given a rousing greeting as he rose. He said he came here to discuss with the people of South Oxford the problems that confront Canadians as "a fellow citizen of this Dominion."

Confidence Gone

The Liberal victories in the past four federal by-elections, he declared, showed clearly that the people do not want the present government to continue in office.

"By electing Mr. Rennie next Monday you will be serving notice to this government that it is time it got out," Mr. King asserted, amid a burst of applause.

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Dictatorship

In Mr. Bennett Canada has a real dictator, said Mr. King. He has the power to legislate as he pleases under the "Peace, order and good government" measure, and to spend what he will from the public treasury. Under the marketing act he can regulate trade in any manner he sees fit.

"The Liberal policy has always been to develop trade. That is a policy of plenty. But once you begin to restrict trade you have a policy of scarcity," he said, adding that in the wheat pact to restrict production and export of wheat the policy had been carried through to the logical conclusion.

"This government has done all it can to destroy trade and now it seeks to destroy production," he said. Subsidies to various pests would be a cheaper way to regulate production than an army of officials.

Mr. Rennie

Mr. Rennie declared that only the Liberal policy aims at a solution of problems of agriculture, and until these are solved things cannot be much better. His trips up and down the highways during the campaign have shown him as nothing else could, the hopelessness which is blighting the lives of young unemployed transients.

Mr. Hepburn, who introduced Mr. King, wanted to know why Mr. Bennett did not come into the riding instead of entering it from Ottawa via the radio. Here a heckler interrupted Mr. Hepburn.

"If the gentleman has anything to say let him come to the platform and say it," said Mr. Hepburn. Whereupon Alex Reynolds, Tillsonburg, marched to the platform amid loud shouts of disapproval from the crowd. "I would like to ask Mr. Hepburn why he is not at the Ontario House defending his record," asked Mr. Reynolds.

"Very well. I will tell you. The House should have been dissolved a year ago. It carried on on borrowed time," said Mr. Hepburn as the audience roared approval, and indicated its unwillingness to tolerate further interruptions.

Mr. Hepburn Explains Again

"It was well known when I accepted the leadership of the Ontario party that I would not leave the people of West Elgin until I had finished the term for which they elected me. There is such a thing as 'loyalty.' I have not followed the line of least resistence. I might have entered the legislature through an acclamation in East Kent. I know that I have a difficult riding in Elgin now but I will stand or fall by the decision of want Liberal prosperity," he said.

William Brown, Tillsonburg, was chairman. Mrs. L. G. Little and Mrs. Jack Climie sang solos. Flowers were presented to the singers by Misses Dorothy Daniels and Margery Stafford.

Among those on the platform were Dougald Graham, George Perry, N. J. Griffith, G. A. P. Brickenden, Dr. A. S. Duncan, Paul Gravelle, Charles Oliver and Hon. J. C. Elliott, all of London; Colin C. Hawkins, Brownsville; R. A. Baxter, M.L.A., C. E. Brown, Tillsonburg; P. M. Dewan, Woodstock; Jack Jewell, Tillsonburg; Keith M. Somers, Tillsonburg; Eric Cross, Simcoe; Vern Meek, M. G. Dean, Dr. J. M. Rogers, and H. A. Copeland, Ingersoll.

The Tillsonburg Citizens' Band under the leadership of Boyd Sylvester played before the meeting got under way.

Special to The Advertiser
(By Staff Reporter)

Norwich, April 11—"If this constituency goes Liberal on Monday next, I say the Prime Minister cannot afford to carry on the government of this country any longer without going to the people next fall," declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, speaking to the Liberal rally in Edison Hall here this afternoon.

Mr. King's speech this afternoon was a short one, lasting scarcely an hour, but in it he raised issues of tremendous importance. He declared that the actions of the Bennett government in transferring power to the cabinet constituted a very serious threat to constitutional and democratic forms of government in Canada and that it is quite conceivable in the event of a European crisis in the near future Mr. Bennett might decide to let his administration carry on indefinitely.

Opening his speech Mr. King said that a public man has no greater privilege than to come into the ridings after a battle for the people's liberties in parliament and get from the people their opinion of his stand.

Left Unrepresented

"The question now before you is whether you trust a government which does not trust you. If you approve of the fact that you have had no representation in parliament this year, then by all means vote for Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Bennett does not trust South Oxford and has let it go unrepresented", said Mr. King. The

Continued on Page Five.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

The proper way to get rid of stomach troubles is to take Burdock Blood Bitters, a medicine which regulates the bowels, tones up the stomach, promotes perfect digestion, and restores health and strength to the debilitated system.

For sale at drug and general stores; put up for the last 55 years by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

500 ONLY Art Course
ADVT'G. OFFER FIFTY CENTS
Read our Advt. Educational Column on Page 12 This Issue
Get Yours While They Last
Apr. 11, 12, 14.

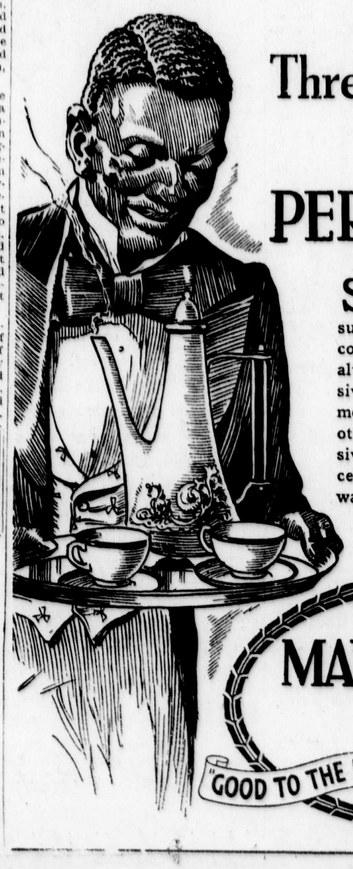
Willie Willis

BY ROBERT QUILLEN.



"Grown-ups wouldn't ever notice you if they didn't want errands run or you didn't need a lickin'."

(Copyright, 1934, Publishers Syndicate)



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SINCE that day long ago when Maxwell House first came out of the Old South its superb flavour has continued to please critical coffee-lovers of the world. It's *perfect* coffee—always roaster-fresh, guaranteed by the exclusive Vita-Fresh packing process which removes more flavour-robbing air from the tin than any other process. And ground by a new and exclusive method which exposes more of the flavour cells and insures more flavour no matter what way of making coffee you use—drip, percolator or boiling. Roasted and packed in Canada.

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In your Superior Store, has invested large sums of money in the business which he operates. Common sense demands that to protect this investment he must keep you, his customer, satisfied that he is a good man with whom to deal. He does this by providing you with better service and better values in good foods than you can obtain anywhere else. A Superior Store adds to the life of your dollar.

HILLCREST LARD finest quality 1's 10c

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—HOUSECLEANING SPECIALS—

HAWE'S FLOOR GLOSS, Pts. .. 49c	SOAP CHIPS xxx 3 lbs. 25c	BONAMI, Cake or Powder 14c
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HAPPYVALE DILL PICKLES, jar .. 23c	JAM, Raspberry, Strawberry, 40 oz., .. 37c	SODA BISCUITS, 2lbs. 25c
SULTANA RAISINS, lb. 15c	DATES Golden Hali, 2 lbs ... 19c Pitted, 2 lbs. 25c	2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH, tin ... 12c
HILLCREST EXTRACTS, 3 btls. ... 25c	PRUNES, large, 2 lb s.. 29c	GRAPE FRUIT 4 for ..... 25c 3 for 25c
McLAREN'S Stuffed Olives, No. 8 . 19c	PRUNES, med., 2 lbs. . 25c	ORANGES, Sweet, doz. 29c, 39c
POSTS' BRAN FLAKES, 2 pkg. 23c	BAKER'S Prem. Chocolate ¼ ..... 15c ½ 25c	ONIONS, Dry No. 1, 3 lbs. 10c
SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR, pkg. .. 32c	GRAPE NUTS, pkg. .. 18c	DUTCH SET ONIONS, lb. 19c

SUPERIOR STORES

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THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

A Shocking Story

The Bennett Government has felt the force of Mr. King's attack upon its irregular method of handling the relief problem, and its "blank cheque" substitute for a constructive policy. Mr. Bennett tries to shift the blame to the Auditor-General, who he says failed in his duty, but Mr. King places the responsibility squarely upon the Government. Its "easy-money" slipshod practice of pouring out millions year after year with no effective check has a sorry sequel. The Dominion Treasury, Mr. King charges, has been looted. Detailed audits of federal relief expenditures, he asserts, will disclose "one of the most shocking stories this country has ever heard."

The Government, under pressure, has consented to an investigation by the public accounts committee of the House of Commons, but it would not have been in such a plight if it had followed ordinary business principles. Up to March 22 last it had paid $110,198,273 out of the Treasury for relief purposes, and had made loans and advances of $59,927,267 to aid provinces and corporations in meeting their difficulties. Yet, as Mr. King shows, it has even now no information as to the number of unemployed, and it has left Parliament in the dark. At the very first session of the present Parliament, in 1930, Mr. King urged that all federal moneys expended should be properly audited by federal officials, but the Prime Minister described this as an insult to the provinces and the municipalities. What has happened? In the interval the waste of public moneys has been so great that the Government has been compelled to retrace its steps and do the very thing which Mr. Bennett characterized as an insult. After the money has been spent and the vouchers can no longer be recovered, the Government has passed an order-in-council directing the Auditor-General to conduct an audit of provincial and municipal relief accounts "to safeguard the interests of the Dominion Treasury." It is another case of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

Mr. King in the House produced a startling array of cases cited by the Auditor-General as a result of a few tests made in several provinces. These cases show shocking laxity in the administration of public money. The Dominion Government was improperly charged for many items, and there were no adequate provincial and municipal audits to prevent abuses. Here is what was found in one province alone:

Gasoline tax paid to the province submitted in accounts for federal contribution.

No inventory available of material and tools remaining after relief work on projects completed, the cost of which equipment had been shared by the federal Government.

Department of roads did not take advantage of cash discounts offered by merchants.

Excess charges made for rental of machinery.

Duplications of charges took place.

Certain overseers paid at rates in excess of those prescribed by provincial Government.

Sixty-two paylists, amounting to $96,000, could not be verified because vouchers not available.

Pay of laborers signed irregularly by persons other than the laborer.

Pay of as many as 25 persons signed by one person.

Many signatures on paylist appear in same handwriting.

In one case signatures of 29 laborers did not appear an paylist.

Irregularities in paylists revealed that some of the men did not receive amounts for which they signed.

In some cases wages and travelling expenses paid twice to supervisors.

These are but a few of the instances taken by Mr. King from the Auditor-General's report, which in turn touches only the surface of the scandal. Enough has already been disclosed in official documents to prove that the federal Government baled out the federal Treasury with the utmost recklessness, although impressively warned in 1930 that it should follow its own money to its destination and control the flow of it, in the absence of any federal relief program. As Mr. King points out, there has been no national policy of any kind with respect to relief—no national recovery plan. There has been nothing but huge expenditure, and the vast waste which is now

tends to degrade the individual. The neglect of popular education—early days doomed millions of people to ignorance and prevented the growth of faculties which might have enriched the world. This was the theme of Grey's Elegy in a Country Churchyard. Grey had not the reforming temperament. His tone was not indignant but pensive; he wrote as if the condition he described was fixed and inevitable. The same tone runs through most of the writings of the eighteenth century until near its close. The awakening came in the closing nineteenth century. Writers and statesmen then arose who did not merely lament the wrongs suffered by a large part of the human race, but burned with indigation and zeal for reform.

That mood still prevails, and it is well for the human race that it does. It may carry eager-hearted reformers too far, and may produce unworkable proposals. But it is better than stagnation and smug satisfaction. The present depression and unemployment have given rise to a ferment of thought on political and economic institutions. It has helped to bring about communism, fascism, and nazism in continental Europe. In British countries and in the United States, the manifestations have been less violent, but even there men and women are restless and perplexed. Their comparative moderation is due partly to racial and other elements of character, and partly to free institutions which give scope to originality and desire for physical violence. On the other hand the violent manifestations in Russia, Italy and Germany are due partly to racial characteristics and partly to inability to work free institutions. The people there rush to extremes. The new environment will radically influence individual character. The war declared against thought and freedom in Germany for instance, will profoundly affect the individual, whether he confirms or resists.

It is sometimes said that international war is the inevitable tendency of the human race because "man is a fighting animal." But institutions also play their part. Laws and institutions have ended private war in civilized countries—not wholly, as the gang fights in the United States prove—but as to the general, normal relations of citizens. The League of Nations represents an effort to substitute law for chaos and barbarism. Its methods may not have been of the best, and may be capable of improvement, but its aim is right, and offers the only alternative to the destruction of civilization. Here again it is said that the individual must be reformed in order to insure international peace. That is part of the truth. There must be good-will to drive the machinery of the League of Nations or any organization having the same purpose. There must be steady education to remove international prejudice. But there must also be institutional changes. Ill-will toward other nations is not the sole cause, often not the main cause of war. The war-makers sometimes find it necessary to breed ill-will as part of the munitions of war. The manufacture of hatred is as systematically and skilfully carried on as the manufacture of guns, explosives and gases—sometimes by the same persons. For these reasons the League of Nations ought to be supported, while, of course, it is open to criticism and suggestions for improvement.

"Whither Canada?"

A warning and alarming article appears in this week's Maclean's, entitled "Whither Canada?" in which the writer, G. R. Stevens, a Canadian trade commissioner, implores his countrymen to awaken before it is too late to the dangers which threaten their export trade. He points to the self-evident truth that 10,000,000 Canadians can produce much more than they need in this bountiful land, and depend upon overseas customers to yield them an income from their great surplus of primary products in their treated and untreated state.

Mr. Stevens says he sees in Canadian newspapers very little interest in the very serious development in Great Britain—the inauguration of a new policy, directed by the dynamic Walter Elliott, of supplying Britain's table from her own soil. That is because many Canadian newspapers are reluctant to admit that the Ottawa Conference, which they lauded to the skies, has failed to settle anything. Mr. Stevens is certain that in 1935 Mr. Elliott will propose tariffs, with a measure of preference retained, on Empire supplies which are now admitted duty-free. He will begin with pig products; thence to dairy produce, to mutton and lamb, and on through beef to cereals, fruits, vegetables and fish. Mr. Stevens suggests that "we may be witnessing a turn in the tide of our affairs which foreshadows tragedy and disaster." His conclusion is that every British Dominion should make a supreme endeavor to preserve at any reasonable cost the British market in its present magnitude.

The Dominion delegates at the Ottawa Conference in 1932 thought they had the whip hand and they tried to lash the British delegates into surrender. Mr. Bennett in particular bullied and scolded Chamberlain, Baldwin, Runciman and Hailsham, and once he actually wept, a secret guarded by correspondents until A. J. Cummings of the London News-Chronicle revealed it the other day. The British plenipotentiaries went home enraged,

and the most extravagant municipal government—in Montreal.

General managers of three great Canadian banks testified at Ottawa that a great cause of the world depression had been the erection of tariff barriers to trade among the big importing nations. They are right, and it is to be hoped they can convert their directors to that view.

Even Hon. Dr. Manion weeps over high tariffs. When Canada had a moderate sensible tariff, Dr. Manion was in full cry against it and demanded "red-blooded" action in raising it. The Dr. Manions in nearly all trading countries had their way, and see what happened!

A Cabinet Minister goes to South Oxford on the eve of the by-election to announce that Mr. Bennett will bring about a reduction of mortgage interest rates. An elector who would be influenced by a last-minute promise of this kind is much below the average intelligence in the constituency. He should first read the list of unfulfilled promises made by Mr. Bennett in 1930.

Lloyd George has completed 44 years of unbroken service in the British House of Commons. For 30 years he has been its most vivid personality. For a long period he was its most influential figure as well. The contrast between his former position and his present one, in which he has only two or three followers, is almost tragic. Even today, when he is almost powerless in Parliament, he can make a better speech and can attract more listeners than any other member.

Trebitch Lincoln has arrived in Victoria, B. C., and will cross Canada on his way to establish a Buddhist monastery in Europe. He has a retinue of four Buddhist monks and six Buddhist nuns in this, his latest stunt. His career could hardly be matched in the modern world. He went to England before the war, a foreigner and a stranger—his nationality is still a mystery—and he actually won a seat in the British House of Commons. In the war he acted as a German spy and underwent imprisonment. After wandering to and fro on the face of the earth he is next heard from in mid-Asia as a Buddhist priest or novitiate. Now he will reappear on the European scene in a role that will win him publicity if nothing else.

The Once-Over

A scientist has discovered that all boneless animals are color blind. This does not excuse the driver who ignores the traffic lights. He has plenty of bone, mostly in his head.

* * *

"SOLDIER DIES IN CHILE BLAST."—Headline. Had the poor fellow no greatcoat?

* * *

A New York youth was killed while shooting craps. Apparently one shot went wild.

* * *

They Don't All Like Bananas

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 11.—Marcel Bourguin, French Consul, meditated in a hospital here today on the ingratitude of elephants. At a circus last night he gave one of the elephants some bananas. Suddenly the elephant knocked Bourguin down with his trunk, stepped on him, breaking his leg, and then seized him with his trunk and threw him four yards.

* * *

"SAMUEL INSULL SMILES AS SURGEONS REMOVE ABSCESS FROM THUMB."—Headline. You can say what you like, but it takes a good man to do that.

* * *

Frenchmen are too poor to eat lobster these days, says a news item. Even lobsters, it seems, sometimes get a break.

* * *

They'd Rather Play Baseball

An expert finds that the reason for the intellectual superiority of girls over boys is that so many boys are indifferent about education.

* * *

An American revue troupe is in a sad predicament in Tokio. They have been ordered by the Japanese authorities to leave Japan by Sunday, and there is no boat of any kind sailing until the following Wednesday.

* * *

Off on Long Voyage

New York, April 11.—Three men told Patrolman Edward Clarke, on traffic duty on Manhattan Bridge yesterday, that they had seen a man take off his clothes about 11 a. m. on the bridge promenade, about 100 feet west of the Brooklyn tower, and jump into the river. He came to the surface of the water, they said, swam to a floating log, and he and the log departed in the direction of the African coast.

* * *

Doug Fairbanks is reported to have called Mary Pickford several times on the telephone from Spain, where possibly he is building a castle.

* * *

Again History Repeats

In Philadelphia the armed guard of an armoured truck held up the driver and robbed him of $39,000, the incident recalling the sad case of the young lady of Niger who went out for a ride on a tiger.

* * *

Here's a rug. Beat it!

E. J. P.

Edward Johnson Sponsors Special Course in Singing At Western Summer Term

Noted Tenor Will Attend Opening Ceremonies On July 9

EDGAR SCHOFIELD TO BE DIRECTOR

New Course In Dancing Under Mrs. Schofield Also Announced

The inauguration of a special course in vocal music for the University of Western Ontario Summer School, to begin during the forthcoming semester and which will be under the honorary direction of Edward Johnson, noted Canadian-born tenor, is announced today by Dr. Sherwood Fox, president of the university. Mr. Johnson will attend the opening ceremonies for the inauguration of the course which are scheduled for July 9. The course will continue until August 18. A new course in dancing instruction is also announced.

Direction of the special music class will be taken over by Edgar Schofield, of New York, a distinguished vocal teacher and popular bass baritone, also well known to Canadian audiences. Mr. Schofield has sung in London on several occasions, and is the personal choice of Mr. Johnson for the position of professor of the new department at Western's summer shcool.

Favors Class Method

For many years Mr. Johnson has endeavored to introduce into Canada the class method of instruction in vocal music that has proved to be so great a success in great universities like California, Michigan, Rochester, and Syracuse," Dr. Fox said, in making his announcement. "Not until the present time, however, has it seemed feasible to undertake the project.

"Under Mr. Schofield the summer school offers classes of three kinds: for beginners, for singers, for teachers. The tuition fees for these classes are so reasonable that they offer a unique opportunity for people of very limited resources to obtain instruction under an acknowledged master teacher. This type of music instruction is known under the general heading of master classes. The university is gratified that through the generous co-operation and enthusiastic effort of Mr. Johnson, it is in a position to introduce into Canada an educational innovation in music that is bound to be a great stimulus to music among our people."

Dancing Courses

The university administration also announces that during the same summer session it is offering under the department of physical education special courses in dancing. These courses are of the type that are said to be of value to teachers in schools who are in charge of departments of physical education and also to young women of high school and university age who seek some sound form of physical development. The courses will be under the direction of Mrs. Edgar Schofield, the former Miss Alice Marvin of Berkeley, California, and of New York City. Mrs. Schofield was a pupil of Fokine and Mordkin and other well known artists in Europe and America, and has had wide experience as a teacher and artist. Three courses will be offered: a beginner's course which is designed to give bodily fredom, rhythm, plastique and a few simple dance routines; an advanced class in which special attention will be paid to dance repetoires (Spanish ballet, character, etc.); a course in tap and musical comedy.

These courses will run concurrently with the regular courses of the summer school from July 9 to August 18. Three lessons per week in each course will be given. An intensive course for teachers will also be given if registration warrants it.

Limited To Women

Mr. Johnson strongly advocates students of vocal music taking some courses of the above type for the purpose of developing poise and rhythmic movement of the body. The courses in dancing are limited to women. The tuition fees are on the same reasonable scale as those for the vocal music.

The university is making provision that students who desire private lessons with Mr. and Mrs. Schofield may arrange for such lessons through the registrar.

Authorities of the university expect that in a week or two all details in connection with these courses will be compiled in such a form that they may be available in the form of literature for all who are interested.

"It is gratifying that these new departments of summer school work, like all the departments already established, carry themselves financially without being a charge on the university," the president said.

Fire Bug Stokes Fires in Jail

Canadian Press Despatch

Drumheller, Alta., April 11.—Experience pays, so a self-confessed "fire bug" found while in jail at Drumheller.

While awaiting sentence, the man worked around the jail, he told counsel.

"Fixing fires," was the answer.

"You don't mean the police have been turning you loose to burn down more buildings?"

"No, I've been stoking the furnace. "I'm pretty good at it."

NO CONCRETE SCHEME FOR AIR SERVICE YET

Trans-Atlantic Service To Canada Not Under Discussion British Commons Told

Canadian Press Cable

London, April 11—No concrete scheme for a Trans-Atlantic air service to and from Canada has yet been put forth, Sir Philip Sassoon, under secretary for air, declared this afternoon in the House of Commons when questioned as regards the development of Empire aviation.

"As regards services to and across Canada," Sir Philip said, "no concrete scheme for Trans-Atlantic air service is at present under discussion. At the same time I understand that considerable progress has been made in the establishment of a chain of landing grounds across the Dominion.

"I am not in a position to give any more detailed information at this stage."

AIDED IN ROBBERY, SMITH GETS YEAR

Port Stanley Youth Is Sentenced To Ontario Reformatory

Special to The Advertiser

St. Thomas, April 11—Harold Chapman, 20-year-old Port Stanley youth who admits being an accomplice of Arthur Smith, in the breaking and entering of Ezra Fahner's office at the village of Port Stanley, was sentenced this afternoon to a year in the Reformatory with an additional year indeterminate.

His Worship informed Chapman, that although he was only a look-out for Smith, he was there to assist in the robbery and knew what was going on.

Smith is serving two years in Portsmouth Penitentiary for the same offence. There was this difference between the two cases, Smith had entered the premises three different times, a week apart, and Chapman had only been with him once. H. C. Cameron, K.C., pleaded for Chapman.

BIG TRUCKS MIRED ON COCKSHUTT ROAD

Brantford, April 11—Service trucks of this city were at a premium this afternoon, with their attentions needed on the Cockshutt road, south of the city. Between the city and the road leading to the Six Nations' Indian reserve, half a dozen big trucks were mired or ditched, the worst spot being the new cutoff constructed in connection with the new Cockshutt bridge.

Traffic is warned to stay off this road for some time.

JUDGMENT IS RESERVED IN CLAIM FOLLOWING FALL

After hearing argument, County Judge Joseph Wearing reserved judgment in the county court claim of Mrs. Margaret Patterson, city, against Premier Trust Company for $500 damages for injuries allegedly suffered in a fall in the company's Richmond street office building. Jared Vining, K. C., acted for the defence; N. F. Newton for Mrs. Patterson.

Round Trip Bargain Fares

SATURDAY, APRIL 14

From **LONDON** To

Windsor $2.25 **Detroit $2.40**

Going April 14th Return up to April 16th

Low Fares also quoted from all stations on L.& P.S. Ry.—Via London.

Tickets and train information from Agents T36

CANADIAN NATIONAL

April 7, 12



To Ladies Who Travel

FOR ladies—at the Shelby—full length mirrors and a dozen other features, equally practical. The Shelby is near Detroit's smartest shops—the theatres—and transportation depots. Any of its three popular priced restaurants will please you. All of its 900 rooms and

One Boy Benefits By Pay Increase

Not Much Rejoicing Around Brantford Post Office

Associated Press Cable

Brantford, April 11—There wasn't much rejoicing around the postoffice today over the announcement that

The Record of the Government

A government must be judged by its record.

On its performance the present government must stand or fall.

The first of the Bennett promises was to cure unemployment; "work, not doles," was the slogan of the campaign of 1930.

Has the promise been kept?

A report submitted to the House of Commons on March 22nd last contains this statement:

	Heads of families receiving relief
Jan. 1933	258,298
Feb. 1933	276,468

One year later the record stood:

Jan. 1934	260,159
Feb. 1934	267,853

There are over 1,250,000 on all classes receiving relief.

Despite the fact that world conditions, according to the League of Nations have improved, the change in Canada has been scarcely noticeable.

The index number of employment in manufacturing stood at 113.8 in July, 1930, the date of the election—it fell to 84.9 the following July—stood at only 82.6 in July of the next year and for the year averaged only 81.4— 32.1 points lower than the average of 1930. And yet the government of Canada is spending millions to provide employment.

"Blasting"

The government promised markets for the farmers and total exports of agricultural products fell from $368,700,000 in 1930 to $202,900,000 in 1933.

Prices have fallen—fallen sharply. The index number of farm prices at 100 in 1926 dropped to 53.3 in December last—prices were almost cut in two.

But the price of manufactured products did not fall by an equivalent amount — manufactured products dropped only 28.1% while price[illegible] farm products fell 46.3% [illegible] wonder the purchasing power of the farmer fell.

Debts

Debt of Canada Under Two Governments

Debt Reduction Under Liberals

Fiscal Year	
1928	$50,900,000
1929	71,300,000
1930	47,700,000

Debt Increased Under Conservatives

1931	$ 83,800,000
1932	114,200,000
1933	223,200,000

In three years a debt increase of $421, 200,000 under the Conservatives.

A debt decrease of $169,900,000 in three years under the Liberals.

Tax Burdens

This means heavier tax burdens imposed on an already over-taxed people.

The situation demands a new deal for the people of South Oxford—for the people of Canada.

Trade has been strangled by the Conservative policy — Trade will be liberated by the Liberals.

Export of Canadian products fell from $1,209,000,000 in 1929 to $537,000,000 in 1933 (Calendar years in both cases).

Freedom is needed to expand trade—trade can be and will be expanded under the Liberals.

A vote for A. S. Rennie is a vote for a new deal for the

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Composing Room.....Metcalf 1174
Mailing Room.....Metcalf 2697
Toronto Office: 74 King Street, E. Elgin 2095.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

A Shocking Story

The Bennett Government has felt the force of Mr. King's attack upon its irregular method of handling the relief problem, and its "blank cheque" substitute for a constructive policy. Mr. Bennett tries to shift the blame to the Auditor-General, who he says failed in his duty, but Mr. King places the responsibility squarely upon the Government. Its "easy-money" slipshod practice of pouring out millions year after year with no effective check has a sorry sequel. The Dominion Treasury, Mr. King charges, has been looted. Detailed audits of federal relief expenditures, he asserts, will disclose "one of the most shocking stories this country has ever heard."

The Government, under pressure, has consented to an investigation by the public accounts committee of the House of Commons, but it would not have been in such a plight if it had followed ordinary business principles. Up to March 22 last it had paid $110,198,273 out of the Treasury for relief purposes, and had made loans and advances of $59,927,267 to aid provinces and corporations in meeting their difficulties. Yet, as Mr. King shows, it has even now no information as to the number of unemployed, and it has left Parliament in the dark. At the very first session of the present Parliament, in 1930, Mr. King urged that all federal moneys expended should be properly audited by federal officials, but the Prime Minister described this as an insult to the provinces and the municipalities. What has happened? In the interval the waste of public moneys has been so great that the Government has been compelled to retrace its steps and do the very thing which Mr. Bennett characterized as an insult. After the money has been spent and the vouchers can no longer be recovered, the Government has passed an order-in-council directing the Auditor-General to conduct an audit of provincial and municipal relief accounts "to safeguard the interests of the Dominion Treasury." It is another case of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

Mr. King in the House produced a startling array of cases cited by the Auditor-General as a result of a few tests made in several provinces. These cases show shocking laxity in the administration of public money. The Dominion Government was improperly charged for many items, and there were no adequate provincial and municipal audits to prevent abuses. Here is what was found in one province alone:

Gasoline tax paid to the province submitted in accounts for federal contribution.

No inventory available of material and tools remaining after relief work on projects completed, the cost of which equipment had been shared by the federal Government.

Department of roads did not take advantage of cash discounts offered by merchants.

Excess charges made for rental of machinery.

Duplications of charges took place.

Certain overseers paid at rates in excess of those prescribed by provincial Government.

Sixty-two paylists, amounting to $96,000, could not be verified because vouchers not available.

Pay of laborers signed irregularly by persons other than the laborer.

Pay of as many as 25 persons signed by one person.

Many signatures on paylist appear in same handwriting.

In one case signatures of 29 laborers did not appear an paylist.

Irregularities in paylists revealed that some of the men did not receive amounts for which they signed.

In some cases wages and travelling expenses paid twice to supervisors.

These are but a few of the instances taken by Mr. King from the Auditor-General's report, which in turn touches only the surface of the scandal. Enough has already been disclosed in official documents to prove that the federal Government baled out the federal Treasury with the utmost recklessness, although impressively warned in 1930 that it should follow its own money to its destination and control the flow of it, in the absence of any federal relief program. As Mr. King points out, there has been no national policy of any kind with respect to relief—no national recovery plan. There has been nothing but huge expenditure, and the vast waste which is now admitted, too late to repair the injury. And even yet the Dominion Government offers nothing but a continuance of the dole in its worst form.

Man And His Environment

There is a controversy between those who would better the condition of the human race by reforming the individual, and those who would achieve that end by reforming laws and institutions. The truth when stated is so self-evident as to seem like a truism or a platitude. The two approaches are not contradictory but complementary. Both kinds of reform are needed. The better the environment, the better the individual. The better the individual, the more earnestly he will strive to improve the environment. The greed or stupidity of the individual is to blame for slums. The slum wrongs suffered by a large part of the human race, but burned with indigation and zeal for reform.

That mood still prevails, and it is well for the human race that it does. It may carry eager-hearted reformers too far, and may produce unworkable proposals. But it is better than stagnation and smug satisfaction. The present depression and unemployment have given rise to a ferment of thought on political and economic institutions. It has helped to bring about communism, fascism, and nazism in continental Europe. In British countries and in the United States, the manifestations have been less violent, but even there men and women are restless and perplexed. Their comparative moderation is due partly to racial and other elements of character, and partly to free institutions which give scope to originality and desire for physical violence. On the other hand the violent manifestations in Russia, Italy and Germany are due partly to racial characteristics and partly to inability to work free institutions. The people there rush to extremes. The new environment will radically influence individual character. The war declared against thought and freedom in Germany for instance, will profoundly affect the individual, whether he confirms or resists.

It is sometimes said that international war is the inevitable tendency of the human race because "man is a fighting animal." But institutions also play their part. Laws and institutions have ended private war in civilized countries—not wholly, as the gang fights in the United States prove—but as to the general, normal relations of citizens. The League of Nations represents an effort to substitute law for chaos and barbarism. Its methods may not have been of the best, and may be capable of improvement, but its aim is right, and offers the only alternative to the destruction of civilization. Here again it is said that the individual must be reformed in order to insure international peace. That is part of the truth. There must be good-will to drive the machinery of the League of Nations or any organization having the same purpose. There must be steady education to remove international prejudice. But there must also be institutional changes. Ill-will toward other nations is not the sole cause, often not the main cause of war. The war-makers sometimes find it necessary to breed ill-will as part of the munitions of war. The manufacture of hatred is as systematically and skilfully carried on as the manufacture of guns, explosives and gases—sometimes by the same persons. For these reasons the League of Nations ought to be supported, while, of course, it is open to criticism and suggestions for improvement.

"Whither Canada?"

A warning and alarming article appears in this week's Maclean's, entitled "Whither Canada?" in which the writer, G. R. Stevens, a Canadian trade commissioner, implores his countrymen to awaken before it is too late to the dangers which threaten their export trade. He points to the self-evident truth that 10,000,000 Canadians can produce much more than they need in this bountiful land, and depend upon overseas customers to yield them an income from their great surplus of primary products in their treated and untreated state.

Mr. Stevens says he sees in Canadian newspapers very little interest in the very serious development in Great Britain—the inauguration of a new policy, directed by the dynamic Walter Elliott, of supplying Britain's table from her own soil. That is because many Canadian newspapers are reluctant to admit that the Ottawa Conference, which they lauded to the skies, has failed to settle anything. Mr. Stevens is certain that in 1935 Mr. Elliott will propose tariffs, with a measure of preference retained, on Empire supplies which are now admitted duty-free. He will begin with pig products; thence to dairy produce, to mutton and lamb, and on through beef to cereals, fruits, vegetables and fish. Mr. Stevens suggests that "we may be witnessing a turn in the tide of our affairs which foreshadows tragedy and disaster." His conclusion is that every British Dominion should make a supreme endeavor to preserve at any reasonable cost the British market in its present magnitude.

The Dominion delegates at the Ottawa Conference in 1932 thought they had the whip hand and they tried to lash the British delegates into surrender. Mr. Bennett in particular bullied and scolded Chamberlain, Baldwin, Runciman and Hailsham, and once he actually wept, a secret guarded by correspondents until A. J. Cummings of the London News-Chronicle revealed it the other day. The British plenipotentiaries went home enraged, but they are now turning the tables by steadily crowding the Dominions out of the British market. Canada offered them nothing substantial and still maintains her high barriers against British goods despite promises to lower them two years ago. Britain has joined the mad rush for national self-sufficiency, and is using against Canada already—e. g., the restrictions on exports of Canadian cattle and oats—the weapon which Canada employs against British exporters.

Note and Comment

Mr. Sutherland is the high tariff candidate in South Oxford, and he cannot rub out that label, much as the electors dislike it.

It is a paradox that Quebec has the most economical provincial government in Canada, and demanded "red-blooded" action in raising it. The Dr. Manions in nearly all trading countries had their way, and see what happened!

A Cabinet Minister goes to South Oxford on the eve of the by-election to announce that Mr. Bennett will bring about a reduction of mortgage interest rates. An elector who would be influenced by a last-minute promise of this kind is much below the average intelligence in the constituency. He should first read the list of unfulfilled promises made by Mr. Bennett in 1930.

Lloyd George has completed 44 years of unbroken service in the British House of Commons. For 30 years he has been its most vivid personality. For a long period he was its most influential figure as well. The contrast between his former position and his present one, in which he has only two or three followers, is almost tragic. Even today, when he is almost powerless in Parliament, he can make a better speech and can attract more listeners than any other member.

Trebitch Lincoln has arrived in Victoria, B. C., and will cross Canada on his way to establish a Buddhist monastery in Europe. He has a retinue of four Buddhist monks and six Buddhist nuns in this, his latest stunt. His career could hardly be matched in the modern world. He went to England before the war, a foreigner and a stranger—his nationality is still a mystery—and he actually won a seat in the British House of Commons. In the war he acted as a German spy and underwent imprisonment. After wandering to and fro on the face of the earth he is next heard from in mid-Asia as a Buddhist priest or novitiate. Now he will reappear on the European scene in a role that will win him publicity if nothing else.

The Once-Over

A scientist has discovered that all boneless animals are color blind. This does not excuse the driver who ignores the traffic lights. He has plenty of bone, mostly in his head.

* * *

"SOLDIER DIES IN CHILE BLAST."—Headline. Had the poor fellow no greatcoat?

* * *

A New York youth was killed while shooting craps. Apparently one shot went wild.

* * *

They Don't All Like Bananas

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 11.—Marcel Bourguin, French Consul, meditated in a hospital here today on the ingratitude of elephants. At a circus last night he gave one of the elephants some bananas. Suddenly the elephant knocked Bourguin down with his trunk, stepped on him, breaking his leg, and then seized him with his trunk and threw him four yards.

* * *

"SAMUEL INSULL SMILES AS SURGEONS REMOVE ABSCESS FROM THUMB."—Headline. You can say what you like, but it takes a good man to do that.

* * *

Frenchmen are too poor to eat lobster these days, says a news item. Even lobsters, it seems, sometimes get a break.

* * *

They'd Rather Play Baseball

An expert finds that the reason for the intellectual superiority of girls over boys is that so many boys are indifferent about education.

* * *

An American revue troupe is in a sad predicament in Tokio. They have been ordered by the Japanese authorities to leave Japan by Sunday, and there is no boat of any kind sailing until the following Wednesday.

* * *

Off on Long Voyage

New York, April 11.—Three men told Patrolman Edward Clarke, on traffic duty on Manhattan Bridge yesterday, that they had seen a man take off his clothes about 11 a. m. on the bridge promenade, about 100 feet west of the Brooklyn tower, and jump into the river. He came to the surface of the water, they said, swam to a floating log, and he and the log departed in the direction of the African coast.

* * *

Doug Fairbanks is reported to have called Mary Pickford several times on the telephone from Spain, where possibly he is building a castle.

* * *

Again History Repeats

In Philadelphia the armed guard of an armoured truck held up the driver and robbed him of $39,000, the incident recalling the sad case of the young lady of Niger who went out for a ride on a tiger.

* * *

Here's a rug. Beat it!

E. J. P.

Current Opinion

THE EARTH'S BIGGEST JOB
(Vancouver Sun)

Statesmen and economists may build up the economic machine that will govern the material lives of our children.

But it is the teachers who will share and mold the human material that must go through that machine.

Teaching is the biggest job on earth today because we are emerging into an age of psychology—an age wherein the processes of mind and the perfection of understanding are the all-important factors.

Life has become too complex and too difficult to turn the child loose with a mechanized smattering of knowledge and no real understanding of himself or of the world he lives in.

Education is no longer a mere feat of memory nor a painting on of superficial culture. It is the development in our young people of the ability to meet, understand and conquer life in all its changing phases.

TO BE DIRECTOR

New Course In Dancing Under Mrs. Schofield Also Announced

The inauguration of a special course in vocal music for the University of Western Ontario Summer School, to begin during the forthcoming semester and which will be under the honorary direction of Edward Johnson, noted Canadian-born tenor, is announced today by Dr. Sherwood Fox, president of the university. Mr. Johnson will attend the opening ceremonies for the inauguration of the course which are scheduled for July 9. The course will continue until August 18. A new course in dancing instruction is also announced.

Direction of the special music class will be taken over by Edgar Schofield, of New York, a distinguished vocal teacher and popular bass baritone, also well known to Canadian audiences. Mr. Schofield has sung in London on several occasions, and is the personal choice of Mr. Johnson for the position of professor of the new department at Western's summer shcool.

Favors Class Method

For many years Mr. Johnson has endeavored to introduce into Canada the class method of instruction in vocal music that has proved to be so great a success in great universities like California, Michigan, Rochester, and Syracuse," Dr. Fox said, in making his announcement. "Not until the present time, however, has it seemed feasible to undertake the project.

"Under Mr. Schofield the summer school offers classes of three kinds: for beginners, for singers, for teachers. The tuition fees for these classes are so reasonable that they offer a unique opportunity for people of very limited resources to obtain instruction under an acknowledged master teacher. This type of music instruction is known under the general heading of master classes. The university is gratified that through the generous co-operation and enthusiastic effort of Mr. Johnson, it is in a position to introduce into Canada an educational innovation in music that is bound to be a great stimulus to music among our people."

Dancing Courses

The university administration also announces that during the same summer session it is offering under the department of physical education special courses in dancing. These courses are of the type that are said to be of value to teachers in schools who are in charge of departments of physical education and also to young women of high school and university age who seek some sound form of physical development. The courses will be under the direction of Mrs. Edgar Schofield, the former Miss Alice Marvin of Berkeley, California, and of New York City. Mrs. Schofield was a pupil of Fokine and Mordkin and other well known artists in Europe and America, and has had wide experience as a teacher and artist. Three courses will be offered: a beginner's course which is designed to give bodily fredom, rhythm, plastique and a few simple dance routines; an advanced class in which special attention will be paid to dance repetoires (Spanish ballet, character, etc.); a course in tap and musical comedy.

These courses will run concurrently with the regular courses of the summer school from July 9 to August 18. Three lessons per week in each course will be given. An intensive course for teachers will also be given if registration warrants it.

Limited To Women

Mr. Johnson strongly advocates students of vocal music taking some courses of the above type for the purpose of developing poise and rhythmic movement of the body. The courses in dancing are limited to women. The tuition fees are on the same reasonable scale as those for the vocal music.

The university is making provision that students who desire private lessons with Mr. and Mrs. Schofield may arrange for such lessons through the registrar.

Authorities of the university expect that in a week or two all details in connection with these courses will be compiled in such a form that they may be available in the form of literature for all who are interested.

"It is gratifying that these new departments of summer school work, like all the departments already established, carry themselves financially without being a charge on the university," the president said.

One Boy Benefits By Pay Increase

Not Much Rejoicing Around Brantford Post Office

Associated Press Cable

Brantford, April 11—There wasn't much rejoicing around the postoffice today over the announcement that all employees receiving under $1,000 would get back that ten per cent pay cut. Only one is affected—the boy who delivers special delivery letters.

His pay will be raised from nine cents a letter to ten cents, and he is the only one who will benefit by it.

POLICE COMM'N MEET; "NOTHING TO REPORT"

An informal meeting of the police commission was held yesterday afternoon but members of the commission stated "nothing for publication" when communicated with later in the day. Mayor George Wenige told The Advertiser that a regular meeting of the commission will likely be held this afternoon.

It is expected that at the meeting today Mayor Wenige will lay before the commission the results of his Toronto visit when he asked the attorney-general to give the commission power to conduct an investigation into complaints of open gambling and book-making in this city.

Canadian Press Despatch

Drumheller, Alta., April 11.—Experience pays, so a self-confessed "fire bug" found while in jail at Drumheller.

While awaiting sentence, the man worked around the jail, he told counsel.

"Fixing fires," was the answer.

"You don't mean the police have been turning you loose to burn down more buildings?"

"No, I've been stoking the furnace. "I'm pretty good at it."

NO CONCRETE SCHEME FOR AIR SERVICE YET

Trans-Atlantic Service To Canada Not Under Discussion British Commons Told

Canadian Press Cable

London, April 11—No concrete scheme for a Trans-Atlantic air service to and from Canada has yet been put forth, Sir Philip Sassoon, under secretary for air, declared this afternoon in the House of Commons when questioned as regards the development of Empire aviation.

"As regards services to and across Canada," Sir Philip said, "no concrete scheme for Trans-Atlantic air service is at present under discussion. At the same time I understand that considerable progress has been made in the establishment of a chain of landing grounds across the Dominion.

"I am not in a position to give any more detailed information at this stage."

Round Trip Bargain Fares
SATURDAY, APRIL 14
From **LONDON** To
Windsor $2.25 **Detroit $2.40**
Going April 14th Return up to April 16th
Low Fares also quoted from all stations on L.& P.S. Ry.—Via London.
Tickets and train information from Agents T36
CANADIAN NATIONAL

April 7, 12



To Ladies Who Travel

FOR ladies—at the Shelby—full length mirrors and a dozen other features, equally practical. The Shelby is near Detroit's smartest shops—the theatres—and transportation depots. Any of its three popular priced restaurants will please you. All of its 900 rooms and suites are equipped with private bath—circulating ice water—box-mattressed beds, and tip-eliminating servidors. Radio. Beauty Parlor. Garage. Rooms $2 to $10. Suites $6 to $25.



HOTEL Fort Shelby
MAYNARD D. SMITH, President
DETROIT
"AGLOW WITH FRIENDLINESS"

BIG TRUCKS MIRED ON COCKSHUTT ROAD

Brantford, April 11—Service trucks of this city were at a premium this afternoon, with their attentions needed on the Cockshutt road, south of the city. Between the city and the road leading to the Six Nations' Indian reserve, half a dozen big trucks were mired or ditched, the worst spot being the new cutoff constructed in connection with the new Cockshutt bridge.

Traffic is warned to stay off this road for some time.

JUDGMENT IS RESERVED IN CLAIM FOLLOWING FALL

After hearing argument, County Judge Joseph Wearing reserved judgment in the county court claim of Mrs. Margaret Patterson, city, against Premier Trust Company for $500 damages for injuries allegedly suffered in a fall in the company's Richmond street office building. Jared Vining, K. C., acted for the defence; N. F. Newton for Mrs. Patterson.

Who admits being an accomplice of Arthur Smith, in the breaking and entering of Ezra Fahner's office at the village of Port Stanley, was sentenced this afternoon to a year in the Reformatory with an additional year indeterminate.

His Worship informed Chapman, that although he was only a look-out for Smith, he was there to assist in the robbery and knew what was going on.

Smith is serving two years in Portsmouth Penitentiary for the same offence. There was this difference between the two cases, Smith had entered the premises three different times, a week apart, and Chapman had only been with him once. H. C. Cameron, K.C., pleaded for Chapman.

was the slogan of the campaign of 1930.

Has the promise been kept?

A report submitted to the House of Commons on March 22nd last contains this statement:

	Heads of families receiving relief
Jan. 1933	258,298
Feb. 1933	276,468

One year later the record stood:

Jan. 1934	260,159
Feb. 1934	267,853

There are over 1,250,000 on all classes receiving relief.

Despite the fact that world conditions, according to the League of Nations have improved, the change in Canada has been scarcely noticeable.

The index number of employment in manufacturing stood at 113.8 in July, 1930, the date of the election—it fell to 84.9 the following July—stood at only 82.6 in July of the next year and for the year averaged only 81.4— 32.4 points lower than the average of 1930. And yet the government of Canada is spending millions to provide employment.

"Blasting"

The government promised markets for the farmers and total exports of agricultural products fell from $368,700,000 in 1930 to $202,900,000 in 1933.

Prices have fallen—fallen sharply. The index number of farm prices at 100 in 1926 dropped to 53.3 in December last—prices were almost cut in two.

But the price of manufactured products did not fall by an equivalent amount — manufactured products dropped only 28.1% while prices of farm products fell 46.3%. [illegible] wonder the purchasing power of the farmer fell.

Debts

Debt of Canada Under Two Governments

Debt Reduction Under Liberals

Fiscal Year	
1928	$50,900,000
1929	71,300,000
1930	47,700,000

Debt Increased Under Conservatives

1931	$ 83,800,000
1932	114,200,000
1933	223,200,000

In three years a debt increase of $421, 200,000 under the Conservatives.

A debt decrease of $169,900,000 in three years under the Liberals.

Tax Burdens

This means heavier tax burdens imposed on an already over-taxed people.

The situation demands a new deal for the people of South Oxford—for the people of Canada.

Trade has been strangled by the Conservative policy — Trade will be liberated by the Liberals.

Export of Canadian products fell from $1,209,000,000 in 1929 to $537,000,000 in 1933 (Calendar years in both cases).

Freedom is needed to expand trade—trade can be and will be expanded under the Liberals.

A vote for A. S. Rennie is a vote for a new deal for the farmers and increased prosperity in the towns.

Vote for A. S. RENNIE

Facts published as an advertisement by the Liberal Committee of South Oxford in support of A. S. Rennie, Liberal Candidate for the Federal Constituency of South Oxford.

2 of/de 2

30105

Drawbridge Included In Construction Program For Port Stanley

L. & P. S. PLANS BIG IMPROVEMENT

Include Construction Of $100,000 Drawbridge And A New Dock

CONFERENCE HELD

Commission Also Discusses With Village Council Adequate Protection Of Bathers

Ambitious plans which suggest the construction of a new $100,000 draw bridge, the building of a new dock, and the further establishment of coal interests at Port Stanley, were tentatively discussed and mapped last night at the port, at a joint meeting of the L. & P. S. commission and the Port Stanley Village Council.

Building of a lift bridge to replace the present stationary structure spanning Kettle Creek near the railway station, was stressed as the key project for which the commission and council would strive. Instead of repairs to the structure now standing, for which the provincial government has already signified its willingness to share in the cost, attention will now be directed towards obtaining an entirely new bridge.

Will Help Western Ontario

Should the plan succeed, Mayor George A. Wenige stated last night he believed the project would have a direct bearing on Western Ontario. Construction of the bridge, the mayor believed, would be followed by the building of a new dock; greater facilities for lake vessels would be created, and further inducement held out for oil and coal concerns to use the port as their base and shipping centre.

To Protect Bathers

Apart from building plans advanced with a view to placing Port Stanley "on the map" as a live lake port, the joint meeting decided upon measures of protection for swimmers this summer. Authorization was given the proposal to place life preservers at every 300 feet along the lake front. Additional plans for the employment this summer of life guards and the placing of lifeboats at strategic points along the waterfront were also mooted and held over for further consideration.

Get-Together Meeting

The London commissioners were banquetted at the Orion Hotel last night by the village council. From that "get-together" meeting is expected to arise shortly a general conference of the councils of London, St. Thomas, and Port Stanley, and the Elgin County council. It is proposed to have the meeting in London. At it will be definitely shaped, the course to be followed in connection with the plans discussed last night.

Government to Share Cost

Speaking of the bridge project, the mayor said, "The government has already promised to share in the cost of repairing the Kettle Creek bridge to the extent of $35,000. "We all might as well spend a little more and get a new structure. Repairs alone won't do."

Supplying of lifeguard and boat protection to swimmers, regarded as a certainty, arises, the mayor said, from concern evidenced following last year's triple drowning tragedy. He believed proper facilities for providing the bather with protection would encourage swimming at the port.

Hip Dislocated In Auto Crash

Miss Elsie Edmiston, Woodstocks, Removed To Hospital

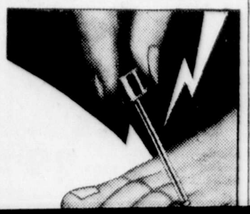
Special to The Advertiser.

Woodstock, April 11—Miss Elsie Edmiston of Woodstock was taken to the general hospital suffering from a dislocated hip and severe cuts on the face as a result of a collision at the inter-section of Wilson and Hounsfield Streets this afternoon between a car driven by Wilbur Argent, in which she was a passenger and another driven by James Masson.

It is likely that both drivers will appear in police coudt.

INTER. PRODUCTS LOSS

New York, April 11. — International Products—and subsidiaries report for 1933, as certified by independent auditors, net loss of $318,188, after depreciation, depletion, etc., and including $24,507 profit on foreign exchange. This compares with net loss of $672,351 in 1932.



Federal Liberal Leader Speaks At Two Meetings

Continued from Page Three.

Liberal practice had been to bring on by-elections as soon as possible. Mr. Bennett had brought on three recently but left South Oxford out.

"Mr. Bennett knew that his government did not possess the confidence of the people. He hoped to carry one of the three by-elections which were called but he left out the one that will beat him the worst," he said. "Your vote won't put Mr. Bennett out but it will decide definitely if we will have a general election in the fall or if we are to have another year of Bennett rule."

Series of Defeats

Mr. King said that the Liberal party welcomed the South Oxford by-election as another opportunity to show the government that it has lost the people's confidence. Under the British parliamentary system it is an established practice for a government to go to the country when it loses a series of by-elections. The Bennett government could not hope to avoid this appeal if on top of Restigouche-Madawaska, Yamaska, Mackenzie and South Huron it loses South Oxford as well.

"All parts of Canada are striking in at this administration and telling it to get out. If on top of all this the people of South Oxford tell Mr. Bennett to get out of the way, it seems to me that he will be obliged to go to the country this fall. A big opportunity is yours," he said.

The political and economic problems facing Canada are the most important in her history, said the Liberal leader. He recalled that in the general election of 1930 he had told the people that the world was facing a great depression and that Liberal policies had been fashioned in this belief. The depression was partly because of the war and partly because of the orgy of speculation, but, said Mr. King, he believed that the Liberal policies had prevented Canada from feeling the full impact of the world depression.

Set Example To World

"The Liberal party brought Canada out of a depression in 1921. It was not a mere accident but the result of certain policies moving toward definite ends. Other nations went in for economic isolation but we resolved to extend our markets. We thought that we at least in the British Empire need not go in for the policy of economic nationalism but rather felt we should set an example to the rest of the world. The Dunning budget was directed to the lowering of tariffs in the British Empire. Our policy was met with Mr. Bennett's 'Canada first' and protectionist interests were told that tariff we would be put up all over. If things had been left there, there might have been a different story in that election. But Mr. Bennett said he would provide work for all men. There would be no doles. His two great promises were 'Everyone will work and everyone will have markets.' He included the whole people and the people took him at his word."

The Liberal leader asked how many had work today compared with four years ago. How many have the markets they had four years ago? Those are questions for South Oxford to answer.

Mr. King declared an expansion of trade to be the only solution to this unemployment problem. Work cannot be supplied from taxes indefinitely. It must come from the wealth of the soil, forest, mine and sea.

"We must use the wealth which God has given us and until we exchange these things we cant' have things running very well," he said.

Assailed for Peace Work

The League of Nations had been founded to promote the mutual interests of the nations and to prevent war, said Mr. King. Canada was a member of the League and had done her best. Yet in 1930 the Liberal party was assailed by Mr. Bennett because it had had the courage to lower tariffs in an effort to solve economic problems, problems directly related to those of peace and war. "But you ask the Conservative candidate where trade was then and where it is now," urged Mr. King.

The problem facing the world, economic isolation for the different nations or a policy of international cooperation in trade and everything else with a view to ending economic nationalism and to building a greater brotherhood of mankind is well stated in the difference between Liberal and Conservative policies in Canada today, said Mr. King.

Social Revolution Here

Leaving the trade problem Mr. King said that the times demand a change in the social order. Men, women and children demand more social justice, more to be done for the common good and greater opportunity for all. Those things which have shattered forms of government to Europe and brought the 'New Deal' to the United States are touching Canada.

"To day we are in the middle of a social revolution, a world social revolution, and the problem is where it is going to end as far as the people are concerned. Humanity is on the march. Some say we should have a planned economy. But that means a dictatorship, force and power. Others put their faith in principles and say that these have guided men and women for centuries, and that is the Liberal policy. There are principles for work, peace, and progress and the people who fashion their laws in accord with them will enjoy peace," he said.

nationalism because the tariff was to be raised against all other nations."

British Market Endangered

Mr. King said that in the House of Commons he had stated that the agreements reached at the 1932 conference would endanger the British market for Canadian producers and today the British agriculturist is demanding protection against his Canadian competitors in cattle and dairy products.

"Remember where this policy started and if you approve of it vote for the Bennett candidate," he said.

Even worse than economic nationalism is economic imperialism, continued Mr. King. Every thinking man stands aghast when he thinks of an empire seeking to stand out as a unit against the rest of the world.

"Unless this sort of thing ends, economic war will give way to actual war," he predicted. "Unless some country comes along to set an example the world will face a worse situation than ever."

Parliament Being Shelved

Mr. King declared that the Bennett policy for Canada is to get rid of parliament altogether and to let the executive do what it pleases. He referred to the "Peace, order and good government" clause now before the Commons which gives the government unlimited powers. It can guarantee corporation loans, lend millions to the provinces. "The government, under one clause of that bill, is getting even the authority to prevent a general election. It might be used in the event of a European crisis. That was what was done in Cromwell's day. We cannot afford now to turn over all government to the governor in council," declared Mr. King, asserting that the Liberal party would keep up the battle to guard parliament's rights.

Vast Sums Squandered

Moneys paid out for relief under the "Peace, order and good government" clause had been improperly spent, said Mr. King. Money was wasted on the worst scale in Canada's history. To the provinces had been loaned $52,000,000 and it is doubtful if the Federal treasury will ever see it again. Bank guarantees of more than $100,000,000 have been given, including the $60,000,000 C. P. R. guarantee.

"What is worse is that the provinces are now following Mr. Bennett's example and transferring power to the cabinets from the people's representatives," the speaker continued. The British Columbia premier has taken powers like those that Mr. Bennett has. A bill to this end is under way in Alberta. Already it is in effect in Saskatchewan in respect to some things, while the same is true of Manitoba."

Bennett Set Example

"Do you think these premiers would have thought of it if Mr. Bennett had not set the example?" asked Mr. King.

The Liberal leader noted that the other day Mr. Bennett told the Commons that he needed the powers he asked so he could combat British Columbia. "It is a matter of competitive arming for legislative and executive power. How long would it be in this province until Mr. Henry took those powers if he were re-elected?"

"We have a spirit of warfare abroad, the spirit which has bedevilled European nations. Our dictators say they must have new powers. I say to you that economic war and competitive arming in whatever form it comes sooner or later results in actual war. Let it come to Europe and how long will it be until we feel it? One country needs to stand up for democratic institutions and international good will. It is this larger policy which the Liberal party is working out."

Hall Is Packed

Crowds began gathering around the hall long before the time set for the meeting. Although it was snowing, many stood in the streets and in doorways to listen-in as sound apparatus carried the music and speeches to those outside. Every available inch of space inside was taken, with the balconies packed, and spectators standing in the aisles and even in the wings of the platform.

Mr. King and the other speakers were given a rousing reception. John McKee of Norwich acted as chairman and those on the platform included M. F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader; Hon. J. C. Elliott, M. P., former minister of public works; Reeve John Armour of Norwich; Rev. James Skene, Norwich; R. A. McDougall, Dominion president, and Donald Begg, provincial president of the Twentieth Century Club; P. M. Dean, provincial Liberal candidate for Oxford, and the Liberal candidate in this by-election, A. S. Rennie.

Children's Hero

To the children of the town, Mr. King came as a popular hero. Because of his visit they were given a half holiday from school and many of them were in the audience. The platform was decorated with flowers and in places of honor were flag-draped pictures of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, William Lyon Mackenzie and other Liberal leaders.

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Abbey To Echo With Re-union

London, April 11.—Methodsit, Congregational and Presbyterian clergymen are among those announced to give a series of lectures in Westminster Abbey during April and May. The series has been arranged by the Friends of Reunion. The Dean and Chapter of the Abbey have given their permission for the lectures. The subject of the course will be "The Road to Reunion."

The lecturers will e the Right Rev. N. S. Talbot, a former Bishop of Pretoria; the Rev. H. Maldwyn Hughes of Welley Lodge, Cambridge; the Rev. Nathanial Micklem, principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; the Rev. James Reid of Eastbourne; the Rev. H. N. Bate, Dean of York and the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, Dean of Exeter.

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"It is about time the Pension Act is properly administered," the speaker declared, in touching on veterans' legislation. Under the present government the act was being unfairly administered, he said.

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'KIDNAPPING' HOAX CLARKSON ADMITS

Toronto Youth Found At Byron Not Abducted Father Tells Police

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 11.—Police tonight abandoned their investigation of a story by Curzon, Trinity College student, that he had been kidnapped and taken to London, after the youth's father, F. C. Clarkson, told them the story was a hoax.

Police said Mr. Clarkson told them his son was suffering from overwrought nerves, induced by worry over examinations and that he believed he had invented the story after driving to London himself and realizing he must explain his absense from home.

Young Clarkson, 18, appeared about two o'clock this morning at Byron Sanatorium, eight miles northwest of London, and told authorities there he had been kidnapped. He was wet and cold. Police started to investigate his story that he had been seized as he sat in his car in Toronto.

They found the car in a gully about half a mile from the Sanatorium.

BISHOP'S WIFE WARNS AGAINST PUTTING CHILD BEFORE THE HUSBAND

Taunton, England, April (CP). — Man should be master of his home, declared Lady Florence Cecil, wife of the Bishop of Exeter, who, at a Mothers' Union Festival at Taunton, warned mothers against putting children before husbands in the home, and added:

"I am early Victorian, and believe in the headship of the husband in the home."

Among temptations that beset women Lady Florence Cecil included temper, nagging, jealousy, untidiness, vanity, conceit and pride.

A. D. BRAITHWAITE DEAD

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L.&P.S. TO INAUGURATE REDUCED FARES TO PORT

To Make Rate 35 Cents Round Trip Two Days In Week

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Three Local Military Bands Are To Furnish The Music

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"Why not bring in an outside band? It would not cost any more," asked Commissioner McNaughton.

Must Employ Local Bands

"We must employ local bands if any," replied Mayor Wenige, chairman of the commission.

The Mayor was of the opinion that the band concerts would materially increase the revenue from the incline railway which has fallen off badly from previous years. The revenue from this source was $2,000 last year Manager Richards informed the commission.

"We can easily double that," said said the Mayor. The Mayor was authorized to draft a tentative agreement with the Shell Oil Company regarding an oil truck to be operated by the L. and P. S. Some doubt was expressed whether the bridges at Port Stanley would take as heavy a load as the proposed truck will carry.

The Mayor, Manager Richards, Commissioners Wright and McNaughton were appointed a committee to carry out plans for billboard advertising. The Mayor will conduct a series of 10 minute radio talks on Port Stanley and the L. and P. S. during April and May.

Actor Dead



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English actor, who died in London yesterday, aged 61.

WINGHAM DANCE AND EUCHRE

Wingham, April 11.—A very successful euchre and dance was held in the council chamber on Tuesday evening, by the Hospital Auxiliary. Mrs. F. Sell was awarded the prize for the highest number of points, Mrs. Harry Brown Jr., for lone hands; for men, Harry Diamond for points, and Clayton Fryfogle for lone hands. Following the card playing refreshments were served, after which, two hours dancing was enjoyed, with Arthurs Radio orchestra furnishing the music.

Pioneer Feminist Is 80 Years Old

Took Up Public Life After Family Of Seven Grew Up

Canadian Press Despatch

Montreal, April 11.—Mrs. John Scott, pioneer feminist and the "grand little old Lady of Quebec" has entered upon her 80th year and is still going strong. Just a week before her recent birthday she addressed two meetings in one day. In her up-to-date apartment she lives as indepently and capably as a modern bachelor girl. She has not forgotten the art of cooking either, for her Scotch scones and marmalade are a treat.

The name of Isabella Scott will go down in history as one of the leaders who began the women's suffrage movement in the province of Quebec. During election campaigns she was a popular speaker.

Mrs. Scott delights in recalling the tory of her Scottish father and mother and 12 brothers and sisters, of whom she was the oldest, travelling from Glasgow in 1874 and settling in Scotstown, Quebec. In this country she met a young Scotsman who strangely enough had been born within four miles of Glasgow, and eventually married him. Seven little Canadians were born to them and in those days "I had no time then for questions of suffrage," said Mrs. Scott with a twinkle in her eye as she unfolded her story to an interviewer.

"My husband was Mayor of Scotstown, chairman of the school board, ruling elder in the church, telegraph operating station agent and the keeper of a general store, and in our spare time we attended the weekly prayer meeting and the meeting of the Christian Endeavor."

Mrs. Scott and her family came to Montreal in 1905 and as time went on and her children became less dependent on her she gradually became interested in public life.

FLEISCHMANN'S SWEPT BY DISASTROUS BLAZE

Kingston, N.Y., April 11—Seven buildings in the heart of the business section of Fleischmann's, a Delaware county village 50 miles northwest of here, were burned to the ground and several other structures were damaged early today by a fire which caused an estimated loss of $150,000.

NO EXPERIMENTS in the New Ford V-8

THERE are no experiments in the New Ford V-8 for 1934. No little things blown up big to make sales. No fancy coined names. Just solid substantial value.

That is why we say you buy Proved Performance when you buy a Ford V-8. The reliability and dependability of its V-8 engine, clutch, transmission, torque-tube drive, rear axle, frame, spring suspension and every other vital part have been proved by millions of miles of use by hundreds of thousands of owners.

Keep those points in mind when you are deciding which car to buy in 1934. You're always more sure of 100% satisfaction when you buy a car that has proved its worth and withstood the test of time.

The Most Economical Ford Ever Built

You get proved economy as well as proved performance when you buy a New Ford V-8. It gives exceptional gasoline and oil mileage and saves you many dollars because of its reliability and freedom from repairs. *Scientific dynamometer tests show that the Ford V-8 engine delivers more horsepower per gallon of fuel than any Ford engine ever built.*

TUNE IN FRED WARING AND HIS PENNSYLVANIANS. *A half-hour of glorious music. (Columbia Broadcasting System.) Every Sunday night at 8:30, and every Thursday night at 9:30 (E.S.T.). And in the meantime—"Watch The Fords Go By."*



1 of/de

A New Dock

CONFERENCE HELD

Commission Also Discusses With Village Council Adequate Protection Of Bathers

Ambitious plans which suggest the construction of a new $100,000 draw bridge, the building of a new dock, and the further establishment of coal interests at Port Stanley, were tentatively discussed and mapped last night at the port, at a joint meeting of the L. & P. S. commission and the Port Stanley Village Council.

Building of a lift bridge to replace the present stationary structure spanning Kettle Creek near the railway station, was stressed as the key protect for which the commission and council would strive. Instead of repairs to the structure now standing, for which the provincial government has already signified its willingness to share in the cost, attention will now be directed towards obtaining an entirely new bridge.

Will Help Western Ontario

Should the plan succeed, Mayor George A. Wenige stated last night he believed the project would have a direct bearing on Western Ontario. Construction of the bridge, the mayor believed, would be followed by the building of a new dock; greater facilities for lake vessels would be created, and further inducement held out for oil and coal concerns to use the port as their base and shipping centre.

To Protect Bathers

Apart from building plans advanced with a view to placing Port Stanley "on the map" as a live lake port, the joint meeting decided upon measures of protection for swimmers this summer. Authorization was given the proposal to place life preservers at every 300 feet along the lake front. Additional plans for the employment this summer of life guards and the placing of lifeboats at strategic points along the waterfront were also mooted and held over for further consideration.

Get-Together Meeting

The London commissioners were banquetted at the Orion Hotel last night by the village council. From that "get-together" meeting is expected to arise shortly a general conference of the councils of London, St. Thomas, and Port Stanley, and the Elgin County council. It is proposed to have the meeting in London. At it will be definitely shaped, the course to be followed in connection with the plans discussed last night.

Government to Share Cost

Speaking of the bridge project, the mayor said, "The government has already promised to share in the cost of repairing the Kettle Creek bridge to the extent of $25,000. "We all might as well spend a little more and get a new structure. Repairs alone won't do."

Supplying of lifeguard and boat protection to swimmers, regarded as a certainty, arises, the mayor said, from concern evidenced following last year's triple drowning tragedy. He believed proper facilities for providing the bather with protection would encourage swimming at the port.

Hip Dislocated In Auto Crash

Miss Elsie Edmiston, Woodstocks, Removed To Hospital

Special to The Advertiser.

Woodstock, April 11—Miss Elsie Edmiston of Woodstock was taken to the general hospital suffering from a dislocated hip and severe cuts on the face as a result of a collision at the inter-section of Wilson and Hounsfield Streets this afternoon between a car driven by Wilbur Argent, in which she was a passenger and another driven by James Masson.

It is likely that both drivers will appear in police coudt.

INTER. PRODUCTS LOSS

New York, April 11. — International Products—and subsidiaries report for 1933, as certified by independent auditors, net loss of $318,188, after depreciation, depletion, etc., and including $24,507 profit on foreign exchange. This compares with net loss of $672,351 in 1932.



Corns

Lift Off—No Pain

Hard corns, soft corns, corns between the toes, and calluses lift right off! You'll laugh—it is so easy and doesn't hurt a bit!

Just drop FREEZONE on any tender, touchy corn. Instantly it stops aching; then shortly you just lift that old bothersome corn right off with your fingers. It works like a charm, every time. Seems like magic!

A bottle of FREEZONE costs a few cents at any drug store. Try it!

FREEZONE

"Mr. Bennett knew that his government did not possess the confidence of the people. He hoped to carry one of the three by-elections which were called but he left out the one that will beat him the worst," he said. "Your vote won't put Mr. Bennett out but it will decide definitely if we will have a general election in the fall or if we are to have another year of Bennett rule."

Series of Defeats

Mr. King said that the Liberal party welcomed the South Oxford by-election as another opportunity to show the government that it has lost the people's confidence. Under the British parliamentary system it is an established practice for a government to go to the country when it loses a series of by-elections. The Bennett government could not hope to avoid this appeal if on top of Restigouche-Madawaska, Yamaska, Mackenzie and South Huron it loses South Oxford as well.

"All parts of Canada are striking in at this administration and telling it to get out. If on top of all this the people of South Oxford tell Mr. Bennett to get out of the way, it seems to me that he will be obliged to go to the country this fall. A big opportunity is yours," he said.

The political and economic problems facing Canada are the most important in her history, said the Liberal leader. He recalled that in the general election of 1930 he had told the people that the world was facing a great depression and that Liberal policies had been fashioned in this belief. The depression was partly because of the war and partly because of the orgy of speculation, but, said Mr. King, he believed that the Liberal policies had prevented Canada from feeling the full impact of the world depression.

Set Example To World

"The Liberal party brought Canada out of a depression in 1921. It was not a mere accident but the result of certain policies moving toward definite ends. Other nations went in for economic isolation but we resolved to extend our markets. We thought that we at least in the British Empire need not go in for the policy of economic nationalism but rather felt we should set an example to the rest of the world. The Dunning budget was directed to the lowering of tariffs in the British Empire. Our policy was met with Mr. Bennett's 'Canada first' and protectionist interests were told that tariff walls would be put up all over. If things had been left there, there might have been a different story in that election. But Mr. Bennett said he would provide work for all men. There would be no doles. His two great promises were 'Everyone will work and everyone will have markets.' He included the whole people and the people took him at his word."

The Liberal leader asked how many had work today compared with four years ago. How many have the markets they had four years ago? Those are questions for South Oxford to answer.

Mr. King declared an expansion of trade to be the only solution to this unemployment problem. Work cannot be supplied from taxes indefinitely. It must come from the wealth of the soil, forest, mine and sea.

"We must use the wealth which God has given us and until we exchange these things we can't have things running very well," he said.

Assailed for Peace Work

The League of Nations had been founded to promote the mutual interests of the nations and to prevent war, said Mr. King. Canada was a member of the League and had done her best. Yet in 1930 the Liberal party was assailed by Mr. Bennett because it had had the courage to lower tariffs in an effort to solve economic problems, problems directly related to those of peace and war. "But you ask the Conservative candidate where trade was then and where it is now," urged Mr. King.

The problem facing the world, economic isolation for the different nations or a policy of international cooperation in trade and everything else with a view to ending economic nationalism and to building a greater brotherhood of mankind is well stated in the difference between Liberal and Conservative policies in Canada today, said Mr. King.

Social Revolution Here

Leaving the trade problem Mr. King said that the times demand a change in the social order. Men, women and children demand more social justice, more to be done for the common good and greater opportunity for all. Those things which have shattered forms of government to Europe and brought the 'New Deal' to the United States are touching Canada.

"To day we are in the middle of a social revolution, a world social revolution, and the problem is where it is going to end as far as the people are concerned. Humanity is on the march. Some say we should have a planned economy. But that means a dictatorship, force and power. Others put their faith in principles and say that these have guided men and women for centuries, and that is the Liberal policy. There are principles for work, peace, and progress and the people who fashion their laws in accord with them will enjoy peace," he said.

Danger of Dictatorship

There is a danger right now of a dictatorship in Canada, Mr. King said, and it is up to the people of South Oxford to say that this country must be controlled by the parliamentary system. In Italy, Germany, Russia, Austria and other places, representative institutions have disappeared. In the United States larger powers than ever have been invested in the executive. But under the British system the executive is responsible to the people's representatives and must get his power from them.

"But Mr. Bennett started out four years ago on the theory of an emergency and demanded emergency powers. He called parliament to deal with unemployment and then raised the tariffs," said Mr. King, reviewing the factors which led to the breakdown of the 1930 session of the Imperiol economic conference. "Mr. Bennett's offer to Britain of a preferential tariff really meant a step further along the road of economic exports had gone up only 7.6 per cent.

"It is about time the Pension Act is properly administered," the speaker declared, in touching on veterans' legislation. Under the present government the act was being unfairly administered, he said.

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Policies Poles Apart

"The policies of Mr. King and Mr. Bennett are as far apart as the poles," the candidate declared. Liberal policies, he said, will bring a return of prosperity to the farmer, while a continuation of Conservative rule meant the addition of restrictions to trade and even worse conditions than those that exist today.

Referring to statements made in the riding by Hon. R. J. Manion, Mr. Rennie declared that the Conservative speaker was wrong when he informed the people that Canada stood fifth in trade in the world. He quoted from a report of Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce, showing that it had dropped from fifth to ninth place since 1930. Conservative speakers were also misleading in statements that Canada's export trade had greatly increased, Mr. Rennie declared, giving a comparison with other countries which showed that while exports in Australia increased 35 per cent, in Sweden and Switzerland 29.1 per cent, Canada's

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Keep those points in mind when you are deciding which car to buy in 1934. You're always more sure of 100% satisfaction when you buy a car that has proved its worth and withstood the test of time.

The Most Economical Ford Ever Built

You get proved economy as well as proved performance when you buy a New Ford V·8. It gives exceptional gasoline and oil mileage and saves you many dollars because of its reliability and freedom from repairs. *Scientific dynamometer tests show that the Ford* V·8 *engine delivers more horsepower per gallon of fuel than any Ford engine ever built.*

TUNE IN FRED WARING AND HIS PENNSYLVANIANS. *A half-hour of glorious music. (Columbia Broadcasting System.) Every Sunday night at* 8:30, *and every Thursday night at* 9:30 *(E.S.T.). And in the meantime—"Watch The Fords Go By."*



FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

2 of/de 2

D 30106

Women's Activities in London and District

THE HOUSEWIFE

By MARY HASTINGS

A STRIP OF BLUE

I DO not own an inch of land,
But all I see is mine—
The orchard and the mowing fields,
The lawns and gardens fine.
The winds, my tax-collectors are,
They bring me tithes divine—
Wild scents—and subtle essences,
A tribute rare and free;
And more magnificent than all
My window keeps for me
A glimpse of blue immensity—
A little strip of sea.

—Lucy Larcon.

LOST PLANTS

Dear Mary:— We are here and alive after all the cold weather and oh my oh my! It was 33 below one morning. Sure I lost all my house plants, but the rest of us came through fine. We didn't have so many colds this winter, and I believe it was because we had a more even temperature all winter. Our oldest boy is selling seeds from a firm in Toronto, and they are selling fast. He made over three dollars in two afternoons after school.

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My "column" baby, as I call our Shirley Anne, is doing famously and says thank you to the column folks for helping her to laugh at the cold weather this winter. She weighs 18 lbs. Isn't that dandy? I'm strutty!

Stirlingshire Lass you didn't have very nice weather, did you? But a mighty nice Christmas present for yourself. I hope you both are well.

Mary, you seem to have a lot of folk from Wandsworth, I am too. Let's have a picnic and go to Wimbledon Common. I remember going when I was about four, and just before we used to start for home, my two brothers and my sister who were then in their early teens used to scamper off to some spot and in a few minutes return with arms full of bluebells. I remember getting awfully angry, because they wouldn't take me, but found out later that these bluebells were cultivated by a florist who had acres and acres of them and had them all fenced in. Being an "infant" and not being versed in the ways of fences, I would have been more a hindrance than help. My oldest brother's best friend had a house in Chippendale or at least Earnie's people did, and of course the two families visited back and forth. My greatest delight was to go in primrose time. They had four husky boys, a lot older than I, but did they spoil me! They had a strawberry patch, about the size of a good sized farm kitchen, all covered with netting to keep out the birds. It seems funny to think of that, and the acres of them here.

87 Years Young, you now have a companion in your puzzle compartment. I am into one up to my eyebrows. I had no intentions of it at first, but started it out of curiosity, and now I have gone the whole way. There sure is fun and fascination in it. Suppose I could find something better to do with my time, but one has to have a certain amount of recreation of some sort. That is mine for the present.

Please excuse my collection of stationery, Mary, but seemed I was all out.

—"ZOE."

Nice to hear from you, Zoe, and such a decidedly cheerful letter is especially welcome. I have sent the seeds.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Dear Mary Hastings and Housewife friends:

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Hope you received the seeds safely, Kathryn.

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Tansy Patch.

Quite all right, Tansy Patch.

THE RECIPE BOX

Graham Cracker Pudding: 8 apples made into sweet apple sauce; 24 Graham crackers rolled fine. Put a layer of apple sauce, then a layer of crumbs until all is used. Dot with butter. Bake till brown. Sauce: 2 cups water, ¾ cup sugar, 1 tablsp. butter, 1 teasp. cinnamon, 1 teasp. vanilla, 2 tablsp. cornstarch.

Mary Hastings.

MR. AND MRS. TAYLOR MARRIED 55 YEARS

Life-Long Liberal And Wife Are Honored

Belmont, April 11—Mr. and Mrs. Angus Taylor, Talbot Road, Elgin County, former residents of South Dorchester township were banqueted at the home of their granddaughter, Mrs. Angus Cameron and Mr. Cameron, West Elgin, yesterday. Guests numbering 30 were served with a chicken dinner at 1 o'clock. Florence Shackleton and Angus Taylor were married at Mount Salem, April 9th, 1879.

Mr. Taylor is a pioneer stockman of the County and has been a lifelong Liberal in politics. Both are enjoying comparatively good health at the ages of 82 and 72 respectively. They have one son, Frank, at home, two daughters, Cora, R.N. of Hamilton; Mrs. Mary Malone of Dutton; two grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Many beautiful gifts were received by the couple from the guests in attendance, those from Belmont including, Mr. and Mrs. Archie A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Taylor and family. During the afternoon, Rev. and Mrs. Brown of Dutton called, when photos were taken of the family gathering and of the bride and groom of fifty-five years ago.

Hungarians Wed In Lovely Double Service

Grooms Are Brothers—Leamington Church Scene Of Ceremony

A double wedding of interest to a host of friends in two countries was solemnized on Sunday in the Leamington United Church, when Miss Margaret Irene Bonyal of Leamington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Bonyal, formerly of Hungary, became the bride of John Kuli, and Miss Mary Sepejak of Harrow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aleck Sepejak, also of Hungary, became the bride of Mr. Steve Bernie Kuli. John and Steve Berni Kuli are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kuli of Hungary. Rev. T. W. Hazlewood officiated at the double ceremony before the church altar.

The youthful brides were charming in the latest of Canadian bridal attire, with some added touches from the home land, and the wedding service was carried out according to Canadian custom. The official witnesses of the ceremonies were Betrik Dobsi, Gabor Petrik, Joseph Kuli and Mike Yianek, while a number of friends of the bridal parties along with their new friends of this land were present. The bridal couples, after the honeymoon, will reside in Leamington.

CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA

OVER 300 ATTEND UNITED GATHERING

Peace Is Topic On 17th Anniversary Of Vimy Ridge Battle

Kincardine, April 11. — The last of a series of inter-church young people's meetigs was held in Knox Presbyterian Church, with over three hundred present from the local Anglican, United and Presbyterian Churches and from Knox Church, Tiverton. Orville Taylor presided over the meeting, a feature of which was three excellent papers by members of the Anglican society, who with the United group provided the program.

The gathering was welcomed by Angus MacLeod of Knox Church, and Harold Peterson of the Anglican group conducted devotional exercises. Mrs. E. Rowe taking the topic spoke on the subject of peace, stressing the need for it. The topic was timely as it was the 17th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy ridge.

Requirements of a good Canadian were outlined by Miss Mabel Stringer in an interesting paper. She listed knowledge of the country, respect of the flag, energy in good causes and tolerance to others as the outstanding needs.

Floyd Weick gave a paper on hockey, dealing with the game from its earliest history up to the present and pointed out that Canada had never been bested in this sport.

Addresses were given by Rev. A. McIvor and John McFayden, Tiverton; Rev. W. H. Hartley and Rev. W. B. Craw. Other numbers included violin selections by C. V. Henry, Mrs. Henry accompanist; piano duet, Doris Ellenton, Dorothy Peterson; guitar duet, Jessie Bowers, Marjorie Leask, reading, Mrs. A. Wright; piano solos, Mrs. Ted Johnston; skit by United ycung people, games by Harold Barrager and refreshments served by the Knox group.

AYLMER CLUB

Aylmer, April 11—The regular monthly meeting of the Aylmer School and Home Club was held in the Kindergarten room at the Public School last night and was well attended. Mrs. J. D. Leeson, the president, presided. The speaker for the evening was Dr. J. B. Clark who gave a most interesting address on "The Health and Care of the Teeth During the Public School age. Community singing was also enjoyed. The president, Mrs. Leeson, will give a report of the O. E. A. held in Toronto last week, and to which she was a delegate, at the meeting next month.

Entre Nous

By M. L. S.

SOMEONE tells us in great glee that their crocuses are out. Of course we hate to be the "that's nothing" type, but our own were showing their golden heads as long ago as last Saturday. We've seen very few others however, so we feel quite smart.

• • •

In the window of quite a fashionable establishment in town the other evening, was a gorgeous green chapeau. It was just the sort Milady could wear with the very smartest of costumes. It was trimmed with wide wing spread ornament across the front. But save us. . . . closer examination, so we are told, revealed that the 'ornament' was nothing else but a real live BAT. Yes indeed!

• • •

A certain boy in town we are told beats everything for consistency. He goes around as a rule with a girl named Jean (not really of course) but 'Jean' is as good a name as any other for this purpose. If this young woman is previously engaged, he looks up his little black book and calls Jean No 2, and as we're alive it's perfectly true that his third choice also has 'Jean' for a first name. He certainly won't be caught calling one girl by another's name at any rate. The height of wisdom, we call it.

Branch Arranges Summer Meeting

Courtright And Moore Centre Groups To Join For May 10

Mooretown, April 11. — The April meeting of the Moore Centre Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Johnston with an attendance of 18 members and 21 visitors. Miss Jennie Finlayson, presided assisted by Miss Tena Long, Secretary.

The Moore Centre Branch will meet with the Courtright Branch on May 10th at Courtright when the summer departmental speaker will address the meeting.

Money was advanced to the relief committee for work and chairs are cing purchased for the Township Hall.

BABY SEAFARER VOYAGES ALONE



Patrick Bartholomew Kellenhen, eighteen months old, of New York, pictured aboard the S. S. Washington a few days ago after visiting his grandparents in Ireland. He was cared for by a stewardess.

NILESTOWN Y. P. S. STAGES POPULAR PLAY

A three act comedy, "Silas Smidge From Turnip Ridge," was presented in Glanworth I. O. O. F. Hall by the Nilestown Young People recently. The cast consisted of Misses Kae Rose, Gertrude Hume, Doris Wright, Edna Rawlings, Edith Webster and Margaret Jackson, Mrs. J. H. Fishback, and Messrs. Max McFarlan, George Wright, Joe Kernohan, Joe Webster, Earl Knott and Harley Roulston.

By popular demand the play is being repeated in Nilestown Masonic Hall on Friday evening, April 13th, and will be followed by a dance.

Novel Program Held At Lambeth

Lambeth, April 11.—An Old Boys' and Girls' reunion held in the form of a day at school, constituted the program of the Lambeth Y. P. S. held in the schoolroom last evening, with Henry Edgar as the schoolmaster in charge.

Opening devotional exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Smale who read the story of "Christ and the Rich Young Ruler" and gave a talk on "Seeking Life". Lessons for the morning session consisted of hygiene and spelling which were conducted by Annie Sadler in a novel manner. Recess and noon periods were occupied with games under the direction of Miss Sadler. A history period was conducted by Henry Edgar who called for recitations in ancient, mediaeval and modern history. Those responding were former presidents in the society, John Currie, Aaron Sadler, Mrs. W.L. Pack, Mrs. B. Holtby, Miss F. Mickleborough and the present president Miss Annie Swiston. Mrs. H. Thornicroft wearing a pirate costume sang "The Spanish Main" and Mrs. W. L. Pack also sang a solo. Accompanists were Miss Bessie Dunbar and Miss F. Mickleborough. A round of games and refreshments brought the evening to a close.

NEEDS OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN DISCUSSED

Seaforth, April 11—An interesting meeting of the Home and School Association was held, in connection with the Ontario Crippled Children's Week, in the Seaforth Collegiate Institute. Mrs. F. J. Bechely presided. A special feature of the evening was an address by Dr. F. J. Burrows, president of the Seaforth Lion's Club, which has been doing a splendid work among crippled children in this district. Dr. F. J. Bechely, chairman of the Lion's crippled children's activities reviewed the work done by the Seaforth club. Miss Marion Bell, of the Seaforth Collegiate Staff, also gave a delightful

OBSERVATION HOME RECEIVES DONATIONS

Rectory Home And School Club Supports Work With Gift

Support of the Observation Home to the extent of $5 and also a donation of fresh eggs was made at this week's meeting of the Rectory street Home and School club. Mrs. E. Skeates presided.

It was announced that 23 and a half dozen eggs were collected at Easter and distributed to the Observation Home, Childrens' Shelter and to the needy in the district. It was also decided to donate a ten-pound pail of jam to the Protestant Orphans Home and the Shelter.

C. E. Markham of the Technical school gave an interesting address on "Choosing a Vocation."

The social part of the meeting was in charge of Mrs. E. Dean and Mrs. C. Cunningham.

Lambton Finals In Drama Contest To Be April 18

New Trophies Are Presented And League Schedule Is Adopted

The finals in the religious drama contest for Lambton Presbytery Young People's Union are being held in the Watford Lyceum on Wednesday evening, April 18. Winners in the contest will compete in the Conference drama festival to be held in London early in May.

Groups competing in Watford include Forest Y.P.S. presenting "And He Came to His Father"; London Road Y.P.S., "For He Had Great Possessions" and Sarnia Central Y.P.S., "Release".

Alex Gilroy of Oil Springs is literary convener for Lambton presbytery Y.P. Union. Ruth Hicks is president of the Union.

BIRR W. M. S.

The March meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church, Birr, was held at the home of Mrs. S. Stevenson with a good attendance. The president, Miss Jean Coleman, presided. The study book, "Living Issues in China" was taken by Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Cohoon, Mrs. C. McComb and Mrs. Wright. Miss Jean Wright read the devotional leaflet on "Jesus in Rural Life." Mrs.

MRS. FRANK SILLS NEW PRESIDENT

C. W. L. At Seaforth Hears Year's Reports At Annual

Seaforth, April 11—The annual meeting of the Catholic Women's League was held on April 8th in the parish hall of St. Jame's Catholic church in Seaforth with a large attendance. Mrs. James Devereaux presided.

The following officers were elected: Chaplain-Rev. Father T. P. Hussey, past president; Mrs. James Devereaux; president, Mrs. Frank Sills; 1st vice-president, Mrs. John Reiger; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Frank Devereaux; 3rd vice-president, Miss D. Shannon; recording secretary, Miss Alice Daly; corresponding secretary, Miss Loretta Faudkner; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Stewart.

A resume of the years activities was read by the secretary, Miss M. Dorsey. Encouraging reports from the conveners of the membership, social service, education, magazine and financial commitees were presented, which showed that the past year had been a successful one.

PLAYS SCHEDULED FOR EARLY MAY

Half-Way House Doing "Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire"—Drama League "Sun Up"

The first week or May will see the presentations of the final offerings of the season both of the Drama League and Half-Way House Theatre, it has been announced. The Drama League will be seen in Lulu Vollmer's "Sun-Up" while Half-Way House has chosen a play of a very different nature. "Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire," by Sir James M. Barrie.

Mrs. R. T. Smith is again directing the Half-Way House players who will be seen in Convocation Hall. Lillian Adams will play the lead and opposite her will be Major G. R. Bradbrooke. Others in the cast will be Clara Shaw, Phyllis Walker, Heloise Bradbrook, Marjorie Lee, Wm. Hitchins and John Symons.

Miss Ruth White will be seen in the lead of Sun-Up which the Drama League will present in the Masonic on May 7 and 8.

Miss Margaret Glass is directing the drama which is set in the North Carolina Mountains. The cast also includes, Ena Thirsk, playing the second feminine part; Marvin Kenyon, Wilfrid Pope, William Hoga, Agur Treleaven, Warren Treleaven and Dixon Acres.

"Rumpelstitzkin" Appears In Cathedral Marionette Show

Beloved Grimms Fairy Tale Dramatized By Junior Club

AT CRONYN HALL

Woman's Association Sponsors First Showing Of Latest Play

"Rumpelstitzkin," one of the best loved stories of childhood and one of the fantastic creations of Grimm, was presented for the first time yesterday afternoon by the Junior Club Marionettes before the admiring eyes of a large number of children and adults in Cronyn Hall. The "show" was given under the auspices of the Woman's Association of St. Paul's Cathedral of which Mrs. John A. Ross is president.

The story was dramatized by the Junior Club members into three fascinating acts under the direction of Miss Margaret Glass whose dramatic abilities are well-known to Londoners. Miss Kay Givins, convener of marionettes for the Junior Club, was in charge of the general arrangements for the production.

Besides the writing of the play from several versions of the old story by Miss Glass and Miss Kathleen Wilson the players, their costumes and scenery were made by the other members of the club.

Tower Room

The first act was set in the tower room where the miller's beautiful daughter had been placed by her captor to spin straw into gold. Rumpelstitzkin, the grotesque little dwarf, appeared and in return for a very ambiguous promise, assisted her, by magic, to accomplish the task which made her queen. In the second act the royal christening took place and Rumpelstitzkin appeared to demand his reward, the royal baby. However he agreed to waive the promise if the queen could discover his name. The final act was in two scenes, the first in the wood where Feste, the queen's messenger, found out Rumpelstitzkin's secret and the second, in the queen's boudoir.

The part of the king was played by Mrs. Lloyd Sipherd; the maiden and queen, Mrs. Harold Smith; Rumpelstitzkin, Miss Betty Evans; the court jester, Feste, Miss K. Givins.

Clowns Perform

Following the play Mrs. Sipherd's clowns did some clever stunts, with the assistance of Miss Evans and Miss Givins and the story, "The Fairy and the Doll" was also presented by Mrs. Sipherd and Mrs. Smith.

Miss Margaret Glass made Feste; Miss K. Givins, the queen; Miss Kitty Gillespie, the miller's daughter; Miss Kathleen Wilson, the king and Miss Ruth Wilson, "Rumpelstitzkin".

Between acts Miss Audrey Braden favored with piano numbers.

Before the "show" the Woman's Association served tea and held a sale of "white elephants" and home-cooking. Mrs. Beatrice Boucher, Mrs. Charles Hunt, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. Arthur Gleason, Mrs. A. R. Douglas and Miss Macbeth were in charge of the tea-room. The tea-table was centred with spring flowers in a silver bowl and lighted with variegated candles. Those pouring included Mrs. J. D. Isaacs, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. McCracken, Miss Macbeth and Mrs. C. A. Seager.

The treasurers at the doors were Mrs. T. H. Carling, Miss Emily Knott and Mrs. McClary Moore. The "white elephant" sale was conducted by Mrs. W. J. Brown, Mrs. A. B. Greer, Mrs. W. R. Sproule and Mrs. George Leishman was convened by Mrs. F. W. Farmbridge. The table of home-cooking combe, Mrs. Lionel Eliot and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

LAURIER CLUB DANCE AT TILLBURY A SUCCESS

Tilbury, April 11.—The newly organized Laurier Club launched its activities Monday evening with a highly successful dance in the Mulcahy Block, attracting an attendance of nearly 200. An appreciable number were visitors from outside points, who were affiliated with other Laurier Clubs and Twentieth Century Clubs. Among the distinguished guests was Miss Odette Lapointe of Quebec, president of the Women's Twentieth Century Club, who was introduced to the gathering by E. G. Odette of this town.

MRS. J. J. MCWILLIAM SPEAKS AT DORCHESTER

The Easter Thankoffering meeting of the Dorchester United Church was held in the Church Parlours on Tuesday afternoon the President Mrs. R. W. Craw in charge. Mrs. Dr. James read the devotional leaflet and an Easter reading was given by Mrs. Vivian Woods. Miss Nellie Perinegar favoured with a vocal solo. Mrs. Craw introduced the guest speaker Mrs. J. J. McWilliam, Presbyterial President of the W.M.S. of London who gave a very inspirational Easter message. The meeting closed with praying after which Mrs. Bowlby and her group served refreshments.

CARROLL'S

English Floor Wax Poliflor 1-lb. tin 45c

Health Soap Lifebuoy 2 cakes 13c

HOUSE CLEANING Specials

Here comes the spring!—with her soft breath, blue skies, bluebirds and HOUSE CLEANING. Let's throw the doors open, roll up our sleeves, roll up the rugs and get this big spring cleaning business done. Today we list many things that make light work—famous cleaning agents at humble Carroll prices—prices that urge you to buy now at Carroll's.

Special—Carroll's Own Cleanser 3 tins 14c

Special—Royal Oak Floor Wax 1-lb. tin 23c

Special—Hawes' Lemon Oil Furniture Polish 12-oz. btl. 22c

SPECIAL - Gold or P & G SOAP 8 bars 25c

SPECIAL - Real Quality BROOMS 29c

SPECIAL - 21c Large Pkg. OXYDOL 18c

Special—H.O. Powdered Ammonia 2 pkgs. 11c

Special—Scrubbing Brushes 2 for 25c

Special—Washing SODA 4 pkgs. 23c

Clover Leaf SALMON Medium Red 1-lb. tin 22c

Special— SALADA Brown Label Tea ½-lb. pkg. 28c

Eagle Brand BLUEBERRIES For Perfect Pies No. 2 tin 10c

Soap Flakes PRINCESS Cleans Clothes Carefully 2 pkgs. 29c

Biscuits Royal Cream Sandwiches 2 lbs. 25c

Sweet Corn Frankford Brand 3 tins 25c

Large Fancy Santa Clara PRUNES 2 lbs. 25c

Fancy Quality Dried APRICOTS lb. 23c

Corn At Its Best DEL MAIZ

Wax Beans Lachine Golden No. 2 tins 2 tins 21c

Peaches Burford—Canadian 2 tins 29c

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A STRIP OF BLUE

I DO not own an inch of land,
But all I see is mine—
The orchard and the mowing fields,
The lawns and gardens fine.
The winds, my tax-collectors are,
They bring me tithes divine—
Wild scents—and subtle essences,
A tribute rare and free;
And more magnificent than all
My window keeps for me
A glimpse of blue immensity—
A little strip of sea.

—Lucy Larcon.

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As it will soon be house cleaning and garden time, wonder could I make some exchanges? I have lots of shrubs and know where clothing is needed and everyone will soon be going through closets to houseclean I must close or Mary will say, "Never come again." I will use as a pen-name what one sister-in-law used to call me when I had taken her favorite brother away from home. We lived just across the road. She would come running in and call "Mary Sunshine." Now she is living almost across the continent from me.

Mary Sushine.

Exchanges

Shrubs of Japonica, Syringa, white and purple lilacs, also some others whose name I do not know — for clothes. Particulars on request.

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Quite all right, Tansy Patch.

THE RECIPE BOX

Graham Cracker Pudding: 8 apples made into sweet apple sauce; 24 Graham crackers rolled fine. Put a layer of apple sauce, then a layer of crumbs until all is used. Dot with butter. Bake till brown. Sauce: 2 cups water, ¾ cup sugar, 1 tablsp. butter, 1 teasp. cinnamon, 1 teasp. vanilla, 2 tablsp. cornstarch.

Mary Hastings.

MR. AND MRS. TAYLOR MARRIED 55 YEARS

Life-Long Liberal And Wife Are Honored

Belmont, April 11—Mr. and Mrs. Angus Taylor, Talbot Road, Elgin County, former residents of South Dorchester township were banqueted at the home of their granddaughter, Mrs. Angus Cameron and Mr. Cameron, West Elgin, yesterday. Guests numbering 30 were served with a chicken dinner at 1 o'clock. Florence Shackleton and Angus Taylor were married at Mount Salem, April 9th, 1879.

Mr. Taylor is a pioneer stockman of the County and has been a lifelong Liberal in politics. Both are enjoying comparatively good health at the ages of 82 and 72 respectively. They have one son, Frank, at home, two daughters, Cora, R.N. of Hamilton; Mrs. Mary Malone of Dutton; two grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Many beautiful gifts were received by the couple from the guests in attendance, those from Belmont including, Mr. and Mrs. Archie A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Taylor and family. During the afternoon, Rev. and Mrs. Brown of Dutton called, when photos were taken of the family gathering and of the bride and groom of Fifty-five years ago.

Hungarians Wed In Lovely Double Service

Grooms Are Brothers—Leamington Church Scene Of Ceremony

A double wedding of interest to a host of friends in two countries was solemnized on Sunday in the Leamington United Church, when Miss Margaret Irene Bonyai of Leamington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Bonyai, formerly of Hungary, became the bride of John Kuli; and Miss Mary Sepejak of Harrow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aleck Sepejak, also of Hungary, became the bride of Mr. Steve Bernie Kuli. John and Steve Berni Kuli are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kuli of Hungary. Rev. T. W. Hazlewood officiated at the double ceremony before the church altar.

The youthful brides were charming in the latest of Canadian bridal attire, with some added touches from the home land, and the wedding service was carried out according to Canadian custom. The official witnesses of the ceremonies were Betrik Dobsi, Gabor Petrik, Joseph Kuli and Mike Yianek, while a number of friends of the bridal parties along with their new friends of this land were present. The bridal couples, after the honeymoon, will reside in Leamington.

CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA HEARD IN CONCERT

The choir and orchestra of Elmwood avenue Presbyterian church were heard last night and Tuesday evening in an interesting concert program given under the direction of Luther Jackson, A.T.C.M., the organist.

Miss Hazel Taylor and Clifford Hall, readers assisted and the program also included a harp solo by Leonard Allen.

Choir and orchestra numbers included King Cotton March, Sousa, Garibaldi March by Costa; two old English chorales and the Gloria from Mozart's 12th Mass Schubert's serenade and many others.

LUTHERAN L. A.

Hanover, April 11.—Mrs. Theodore Weichman very cordially greeted members of the Brant Lutheran Ladies' Aid for their April meeting. Mrs. H. Wedow presided ,with scripture and prayer conducted by Mrs. Ed. Hasse and Rev. E. Howald. Readings were presented by Mrs. F. Zimmerman and Mrs. A. Hasse. "What Would I Do If I Were a Millionaire" proved a stirring contest subject.

niversary Of Vimy Ridge Battle

Kincardine, April 11. — The last of a series of inter-church young people's meetigs was held in Knox Presbyterian Church, with over three hundred present from the local Anglican, United and Presbyterian Churches and from Knox Church, Tiverton. Orville Taylor presided over the meeting, a feature of which was three excellent papers by members of the Anglican society, who with the United group provided the program.

The gathering was welcomed by Angus MacLeod of Knox Church, and Harold Peterson of the Anglican group conducted devotional exercises. Mrs. E. Rowe taking the topic spoke on the subject of peace, stressing the need for it. The topic was timely as it was the 17th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

Requirements of a good Canadian were outlined by Miss Mabel Stringer in an interesting paper. She listed knowledge of the country, respect of the flag, energy in good causes and tolerance to others as the outstanding needs.

Floyd Weick gave a paper on hockey, dealing with the game from its earliest history up to the present and pointed out that Canada had never been bested in this sport.

Addresses were given by Rev. A. McIvor and John McFayden, Tiverton; Rev. W. H. Hartley and Rev. W. B. Craw. Other numbers included violin selections by C. V. Henry, Mrs. Henry accompanist; piano duet, Doris Ellenton, Dorothy Peterson; guitar duet, Jessie Bowers, Marjorie Leask, reading, Mrs. A. Wright; piano solos, Mrs. Ted Johnston; skit by United ycung people, games by Harold Barranger and refreshments served by the Knox group.

AYLMER CLUB

Aylmer, April 11—The regular monthly meeting of the Aylmer School and Home Club was held in the Kindergarten room at the Public School last night and was well attended. Mrs. J. D. Leeson, the president, presided. The speaker for the evening was Dr. J. B. Clark who gave a most interesting address on "The Health and Care of the Teeth During the Public School age. Community singing was also enjoyed. The president, Mrs. Leeson, will give a report of the O. E. A. held in Toronto last week, and to which she was a delegate, at the meeting next month.

Entre Nous

By M. L. S.

SOMEONE tells us in great glee that their crocuses are out. Of course we hate to be the "that's nothing" type, but our own were showing their golden heads as long ago as last Saturday. We've seen very few others however, so we feel quite smart.

* * *

In the window of quite a fashionable establishment in town the other evening, was a gorgeous green chapeau. It was just the sort Milady could wear with the very smartest of costumes. It was trimmed with wide wing spread ornament across the front. But save us. . . . closer examination, so we are told, revealed that the 'ornament' was nothing else but a real live BAT. Yes indeed!

* * *

A certain boy in town we are told beats everything for consistency. He goes around as a rule with a girl named Jean (not really of course) but 'Jean' is as good a name as any other for this purpose, if this young woman is previously engaged, he looks up his little black book and calls Jean No 2, and as we're alive it's perfectly true that his third choice also has 'Jean' for a first name. He certainly won't be caught calling one girl by another's name at any rate. The height of wisdom, we call it.

Branch Arranges Summer Meeting

Courtright And Moore Centre Groups To Join For May 10

Mooretown, April 11. — The April meeting of the Moore Centre Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Johnston with an attendance of 18 members and 21 visitors. Miss Jennie Finlayson, presided assisted by Miss Tena Long, Secretary.

The Moore Centre Branch will meet with the Courtright Branch on May 10th at Courtright when the summer departmental speaker will address the meeting.

Money was advanced to the relief committee for work and chairs are eing purchased for the Township Hall, where the Institute hold occasional meetings and entertainments. The allocation of 10c per member was voted for the Federation fund.

Miss Marie Gray read a splendid paper prepared by Mrs. Ed. Curran on "Institute work in the north". Small Branches not only keep up the work in their locality but assist materially in other places by donations to Churches for relief work.

Misses Mabel Boothe and Geraldine Arnold sang several selections, accompanied with their violin music. Mrs. Garbutt told amusing stories and community singing was enjoyed. At the close of the meeting tea was served. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. Green, when the election of officers will be held.

HARRIET NEWKIRK I.O.D.E.

Lambeth, April 11:—Chocolate bars and candy composed the articles of a shower held by the Harriet Newkirk Chapter I.O.D.E. last evening for the Northern School car. The event was held at the home of Miss Alice Colwell and supper was served by the hostess assisted by Mrs. E. Hicks.



Patrick Bartholomew Kellenhen, eighteen months old, of New York, pictured aboard the S. S. Washington a few days ago after visiting his grandparents in Ireland. He was cared for by a stewardess.

NILESTOWN Y. P. S. STAGES POPULAR PLAY

A three act comedy, "Silas Smidge From Turnip Ridge," was presented in Glanworth I. O. O. F. Hall by the Nilestown Young People recently. The cast consisted of Misses Kae Rose, Gertrude Hume, Doris Wright, Edna Rawlings, Edith Webster and Margaret Jackson, Mrs. J. H. Fishback, and Messrs. Max McFarlan, George Wright, Joe Kernohan, Joe Webster, Earl Knott and Harley Roulston.

By popular demand the play is being repeated in Nilestown Masonic Hall on Friday evening, April 13th, and will be followed by a dance.

Novel Program Held At Lambeth

Lambeth, April 11.—An Old Boys' and Girls' reunion held in the form of a day at school, constituted the program of the Lambeth Y. P. S. held in the schoolroom last evening, with Henry Edgar as the schoolmaster in charge.

Opening devotional exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Smale who read the story of "Christ and the Rich Young Ruler" and gave a talk on "Seeking Life". Lessons for the morning session consisted of hygiene and spelling which were conducted by Annie Sadler in a novel manner. Recess and noon periods were occupied with games under the direction of Miss Sadler. A history period was conducted by Henry Edgar who called for recitations in ancient, mediaeval and modern history. Those responding were former presidents in the society, John Currie, Aaron Sadler, Mrs. W.L. Pack, Mrs. B. Holtby, Miss F. Mickleborough and the present president Miss Annie Swiston. Mrs. H. Thornicroft wearing a pirate costume sang "The Spanish Main" and Mrs. W. L. Pack also sang a solo. Accompanists were Miss Bessie Dunbar and Miss F. Mickleborough. A round of games and refreshments brought the evening to a close.

NEEDS OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN DISCUSSED

Seaforth, April 11—An interesting meeting of the Home and School Association was held, in connection with the Ontario Crippled Children's Week, in the Seaforth Collegiate Institute. Mrs. F. J. Bechely presided. A special feature of the evening was an address by Dr. F. J. Burrows, president of the Seaforth Lion's Club, which has been doing a splendid work among crippled children in this district. Dr. F. J. Bechely, chairman of the Lion's crippled children's activities reviewed the work done by the Seaforth club. Miss Marion Bell, of the Seaforth Collegiate Staff, also gave a delightful talk on the Cathedrals of England and Miss Roy Anderson favored with a piano solo.

OBSERVATION HOME RECEIVES DONATIONS

Rectory Home And School Club Supports Work With Gift

Support of the Observation Home to the extent of $5 and also a donation of fresh eggs was made at this week's meeting of the Rectory street Home and School club. Mrs. E. Skeates presided.

It was announced that 23 and a half dozen eggs were collected at Easter and distributed to the Observation Home, Childrens' Shelter and to the needy in the district. It was also decided to donate a ten-pound pail of jam to the Protestant Orphans Home and the Shelter.

C. E. Markham of the Technical school gave an interesting address on "Choosing a Vocation."

The social part of the meeting was in charge of Mrs. E. Dean and Mrs. C. Cunningham.

Lambton Finals In Drama Contest To Be April 18

New Trophies Are Presented And League Schedule Is Adopted

The finals in the religious drama contest for Lambton Presbytery Young People's Union are being held in the Watford Lyceum on Wednesday evening, April 18. Winners in the contest will compete in the Conference drama festival to be held in London early in May.

Groups competing in Watford include Forest Y.P.S. presenting "And He Came to His Father"; London Road Y.P.S., "For He Had Great Possessions" and Sarnia Central Y.P.S., "Release".

Alex Gilroy of Oil Springs is literary convener for Lambton presbytery Y.P. Union. Ruth Hicks is president of the Union.

BIRR W. M. S.

The March meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church, Birr, was held at the home of Mrs. S. Stevenson with a good attendance. The president, Miss Jean Coleman, presided. The study book, "Living Issues in China" was taken by Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Cohoon, Mrs. C. McComb and Mrs. Wright, Miss Jean Wright read the devotional leaflet on "Jesus in Rural Life." Mrs. C. Haskett gave a reading on "Temperance," and Dorothy Cohoon gave a reading on "The Family Budget."



Quaker Corn Flakes

C. W. L. At Seaforth Hears Year's Reports At Annual

Seaforth, April 11—The annual meeting of the Catholic Women's League was held on April 8th in the parish hall of St. Jame's Catholic church in Seaforth with a large attendance. Mrs. James Devereaux presided.

The following officers were elected: Chaplain-Rev. Father T. P. Hussey, past president; Mrs. James Devereaux; president, Mrs. Frank Sills; 1st vice-president, Mrs. John Reiger; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Frank Devereaux; 3rd vice-president, Miss D. Shannon; recording secretary, Miss Alice Daly; corresponding secretary, Miss Loretta Faudkner; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Stewart.

A resume of the years activities was read by the secretary, Miss M. Dorsey. Encouraging reports from the conveners of the membership, social service, education, magazine and financial commitees were presented, which showed that the past year had been a successful one.

PLAYS SCHEDULED FOR EARLY MAY

Half-Way House Doing "Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire"—Drama League "Sun Up"

The first week of May will see the presentations of the final offerings of the season both of the Drama League and Half-Way House Theatre, it has been announced. The Drama League will be seen in Lulu Vollmer's "Sun-Up" while Half-Way House has chosen a play of a very different nature, "Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire," by Sir James M. Barrie.

Mrs. R. T. Smith is again directing the Half-Way House players who will be seen in Convocation Hall. Lillian Adams will play the lead and opposite her will be Major G. R. Bradbrooke. Others in the cast will be Clara Shaw, Phyllis Walker, Heloise Bradbrook, Marjorie Lee, Wm. Hitchins and John Symons.

Miss Ruth White will be seen in the lead of Sun-Up which the Drama League will present in the Masonic on May 7 and 8.

Miss Margaret Glass is directing the drama which is set in the North Carolina Mountains. The cast also includes, Ena Thirsk, playing the second feminine part; Marvin Kenyon, Wilfrid Pope, William Hogg, Agur Treleaven, Warren Treleaven and Dixon Acres.

Dramatized By Junior Club

AT CRONYN HALL

Woman's Association Sponsors First Showing Of Latest Play

"Rumpelstitzkin," one of the best loved stories of childhood and one of the fantastic creations of Grimm, was presented for the first time yesterday afternoon by the Junior Club Marionettes before the admiring eyes of a large number of children and adults in Cronyn Hall. The "show" was given under the auspices of the Woman's Association of St. Paul's Cathedral of which Mrs. John A. Ross is president.

The story was dramatized by the Junior Club members into three fascinating acts under the direction of Miss Margaret Glass whose dramatic abilities are well-known to Londoners. Miss Kay Givins, convener of marionettes for the Junior Club, was in charge of the general arrangements for the production.

Besides the writing of the play from several versions of the old story by Miss Glass and Miss Kathleen Wilson the players, their costumes and scenery were made by the other members of the club.

Tower Room

The first act was set in the tower room where the miller's beautiful daughter had been placed by her captor to spin straw into gold. Rumpelstitzkin, the grotesque little dwarf, appeared and in return for a very ambiguous promise, assisted her, by magic, to accomplish the task which made her queen. In the second act the royal christening took place and Rumpelstitzkin appeared to demand his reward, the royal baby. However he agreed to waive the promise if the queen could discover his name. The final act was in two scenes, the first in the wood where Feste, the queen's messenger, found out Rumpelstitzkin's secret and the second, in the queen's boudoir.

The part of the king was played by Mrs. Lloyd Sipherd; the maiden and queen, Mrs. Harold Smith; Rumpelstitzkin, Miss Betty Evans; the court jester, Feste, Miss K. Givins.

Clowns Perform

Following the play Mrs. Sipherd's clowns did some clever stunts, with the assistance of Miss Evans and Miss Givins and the story, "The Fairy and the Doll" was also presented by Mrs. Sipherd and Mrs. Smith.

LAURIER CLUB DANCE AT TILLBURY A SUCCESS

Tilbury, April 11.—The newly organized Laurier Club launched its activities Monday evening with a highly successful dance in the Mulcahy Block, attracting an attendance of nearly 200. An appreciable number were visitors from outside points, who were affiliated with other Laurier Clubs and Twentieth Century Clubs. Among the distinguished guests was Miss Odette Lapointe of Quebec, president of the Women's Twentieth Century Club, who was introduced to the gathering by E. G. Odette of this town.

Miss Margaret Glass made Feste; Miss K. Givins, the queen; Miss Kitty Gillespie, the miller's daughter; Miss Kathleen Wilson, the king and Miss Ruth Wilson, "Rumpelstitzkin".

Between acts Miss Audrey Braden favored with piano numbers.

Before the "show" the Woman's Association served tea and held a sale of "white elephants" and home-cooking. Mrs. Beatrice Boucher, Mrs. Charles Hunt, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. Arthur Gleason, Mrs. A. R. Douglas and Miss Macbeth were in charge of the tea-room. The tea-table was centred with spring flowers in a silver bowl and lighted with variegated candles. Those pouring included Mrs. J. D. Isaacs, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. McCracken, Miss Macbeth and Mrs. C. A. Seager.

The treasurers at the doors were Mrs. T. H. Carling, Miss Emily Knott and Mrs. McClary Moore. The "white elephant" sale was conducted by Mrs. W. J. Brown, Mrs. A. B. Greer, Mrs. W. R. Sproule and Mrs. George Leithwas convened by Mrs. F. W. Farnbridge. The table of home-cooking combe, Mrs. Lionel Eliot and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

MRS. J. J. MCWILLIAM SPEAKS AT DORCHESTER

The Easter Thankoffering meeting of the Dorchester United Church was held in the Church Parlours on Tuesday afternoon the President Mrs. R. W. Craw in charge. Mrs. Dr. James read the devotional leaflet and an Easter reading was given by Mrs. Vivian Woods. Miss Nellie Perinegar favoured with a vocal solo. Mrs. Craw introduced the guest speaker Mrs. J. J. McWilliam, Presbyterial President of the W.M.S. of London who gave a very inspirational Easter message. The meeting closed with praying after which Mrs. Bowlby and her group served refreshments.

CARROLL'S

English Floor Wax Poliflor 1-lb. tin 45c

Health Soap Lifebuoy 2 cakes 13c

HOUSE CLEANING Specials

Here comes the spring!—with her soft breath, blue skies, bluebirds and HOUSE CLEANING. Let's throw the doors open, roll up our sleeves, roll up the rugs and get this big spring cleaning business done. Today we list many things that make light work—famous cleaning agents at humble Carroll prices—prices that urge you to buy now at Carroll's.

Special—Carroll's Own Cleanser 3 tins 14c

Special—Royal Oak Floor Wax 1-lb. tin 23c

Special—Hawes' Lemon Oil Furniture Polish 12-oz. btl. 22c

SPECIAL - Gold or P & G SOAP 8 bars 25c

SPECIAL - Real Quality BROOMS 29c

SPECIAL - 21c Large Pkg. OXYDOL 18c

Special—H.O. Powdered Ammonia 2 pkgs. 11c

Special—Scrubbing Brushes 2 for 25c

Special—Washing SODA 4 pkgs. 23c

Clover Leaf SALMON Medium Red 1-lb. tin 22c

Special—SALADA Brown Label Tea ½-lb. pkg. 28c

Eagle Brand BLUEBERRIES For Perfect Pies No. 2 tin 10c

Soap Flakes PRINCESS Cleans Clothes Carefully 2 pkgs. 29c

Biscuits Royal Cream Sandwiches 2 lbs. 25c

Sweet Corn Frankford Brand No. 2 tins 3 tins 25c

Tomatoes Big No. 2½ Tins of Aylmer 2 tins 21c

Large Fancy Santa Clara PRUNES 2 lbs. 25c

Fancy Quality Dried APRICOTS lb. 23c

Corn At Its Best DEL MAIZ No. 2 tin 15c

Jumbo Sweet Fancy Peas No. 2 tin 15c

Wax Beans Lachine Golden No. 2 tins 2 tins 21c

Peaches Burford—Canadian Fruit No. 2 tins 2 tins 29c

Cut Beets Smart's Choice Quality No. 2 tins 2 tins 21c

Choice CARROTS 3 bunches 17c

FREE DELIVERY 123 Dundas St. Phone Met. 115; 721 Richmond St. Phone Met. 3581; 754 Dundas St. Phone Fair. 3126; 429 Hamilton Rd. Phone Fair. 1780

New Choice CABBAGE 2 pounds for 7c

BROCK'S BIRD SEED 1-lb. pkg. 18c

Old Colony Pure MAPLE SYRUP 16-oz. btl. 24c

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Del Monte Fancy SPINACH No. 2 tin 15c

CARROLL'S LIMITED

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THE WEATHER
CLOUDY; SHOWERS
TEMPERATURE UNCHANGED

London Morning Advertiser

MAJOR HOOPLE'S DOINGS
IN "OUR BOARDING-HOUSE,"
READ IT IN THE ADVERTISER.

71ST YEAR, NO. 26562 LONDON, ONTARIO, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934 THREE CENTS

LIBERAL RALLIES WIND UP CAMPAIGN

Overflowing Meetings Of S. Oxford Electors Hear Lapointe and King

Go To Polls Today To Elect Member Of House Of Commons

GOVERNMENT RECORD IS ISSUE, LIBERALS STRESS

All Signs Point To Imminent General Election, Mr. King Declares

Two great Liberal rallies, featured by overflow meetings when the largest halls in the riding failed to accommodate those who wanted to hear the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former minister of justice, closed the South Oxford federal by-election campaign on Saturday night. Mr. King spoke at Ingersoll and Mr. Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., at Tillsonburg, scene of the main meetings. Another meeting was also held at Norwich.

Today the electors of South Oxford will elect either Alon Secord Rennie, Tillsonburg, Liberal, or the Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative, to fill the unexpired term of the late Thomas Cayley, Liberal M.P., who died in May, 1933. When the present parliament is dissolved, either this year or in 1935, South Oxford as a constituency will disappear and be merged with North Oxford.

King's Presence Big Feature

The visits of Mr. King on Wednesday and Saturday were the outstanding features of the campaign. At Norwich and Tillsonburg on Wednesday, many hundreds more than could be accommodated sought to hear the Liberal leader. The same was true Saturday night at Ingersoll. Long before eight o'clock, the hour set for meeting, the town hall and its entrance-ways were crowded. Mr. King was scheduled to speak at nine o'clock, the hour the radio broadcast started, but was delayed a few minutes when he spoke briefly to three overflow meetings in advance of the big one. These meetings were held in the council chamber, the Liberal committee rooms and the market building. Altogether well over a thousand people were in Ingersoll to hear Mr. King. Loud-speakers were installed at the overflow meetings to carry Mr. King's main address to them.

Long a Liberal Riding

The Conservatives had no meetings on Saturday night, their last big gun being fired on Friday at Ingersoll when the Hon. Harry Stevens spoke.

In the 1930 election Mr. Cayley won by 55 votes, the figures being, Cayley, 5,711, Hon. Donald Sutherland, 5,656.

From 1867 until 1911 South Oxford was Liberal. In the reciprocity campaign Mr. Sutherland won it and retained it until 1926, when Mr. Cayley defeated him by 700.

MR. KING'S SPEECH

Special to The Advertiser
(By a Staff Reporter)

Ingersoll, April 14—"From one end of Canada to the other people are

Continued on Page 3

Hit By Bicycle, Badly Injured

Special to The Advertiser

Prospect Hill, April 15 — Struck by a 15-year-old boy cyclist Saturday afternoon, John Ferris, of Prospect Hill, a pedestrian, suffered serious injuries which necessitated his removal to Victoria Hospital in London. Mr. Ferris suffered two broken ribs, a possible cheek bone fracture, and facial cuts. Tonight his condition was only "fair." Mr. Ferris was bowled over on the townline by Lorne Bugg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bugg, also of the village. The boy escaped practically unhurt in the mishap.

PROMISES LIBERAL BEER POLICY SOON

Hepburn Speaks As S. Wellington Liberals Name D. Paul Munro As Candidate

TORIES ALSO MEET

Choose R .B. Robson, Many Times Mayor Of Guelph, To Oppose Munro

Special to The Advertiser

Guelph, Ont., April 14—Liberal policy on the liquor question will be definitely issued within the course of next week or so, Mitchell F. Hepburn, Provincial Liberal leader, declared in the course of an address at a Liberal meeting here which named D. Paul Munro, K.C., M.L.A., Liberal candidate in South Wellington in the next provincial election.

"If the Conservatives' beer bill is good why don't they put in force?" Mr. Hepburn demanded. "But, no, they dangle it before your eyes and say that if you vote for them like good boys and girls, you'll get it," he stated.

The meeting, held this afternoon, was largely attended and was marked by great enthusiasm. Hon. H. C. Nixon, Dr. L. J. Simpson, M.L.A., and Mr. Munro, expounded the Liberal cause along with Mr. Hepburn.

Alleges Whitewashing

Mr. Hepburn reviewed some of the various investigations made into alleged irregularities which concerned public utilities, and pointed out that there was too much "Whitewashing." He referred to the liquor question and said it had been claimed that there was a "toll gate" system in effect whereby British distillers have to have a friend in the Ontario Conservative party to get their goods purchased. "That needs investigation, too," he declared. "The present administration is reeking of graft and corporation and mal-administration, charged Mr. Hepurn.

"The Ontario debt has gone up steadily during the present administration," he said, and he predicted that if the present rate was continued the debt at the end of 1934 would likely be $650,000,000. "The people of Ontario are ready for a change and will get

Continued on Page 3

The Weather

FORECASTS

Lower Lake Region: Moderate winds; cloudy with occasional showers; not much change in temperature.

Georgian Bay: Moderate winds; mostly cloudy with much the same temperature; probably light scattered showers.

Toronto, April 15:

TEMPERATURES

Dawson	36	52	London	28	48
Aklavik	68	2	Toronto	30	46

Lost Is Found



JIGS COMES BACK

"Jigs," a cairn terrier belonging to the Prince of Wales, came home wagging his tail and unworried by the fact his royal master had been looking all over for him.

PRESIDENT ASKS SPEEDIER WORK BY U. S. HOUSES

Will Submit This Week General Relief Bill Calling For $1,500,000,000

RUSH BUSINESS

Action On Silver Forecast—Thomas Bank Deposit Bill Opposed

Associated Press Despatch

Washington, April 15.—President Roosevelt asked House Democratic leaders tonight to clear their program for the earliest possible adjournment date and informed them he would submit this week a general relief bill calling for about $1,500,000,000.

Speaker Henry Rainey and Representative Joseph Byrns of Tennessee, the floor leader, assured Mr. Roosevelt at the three-hour White House conference that the House would be ready to quit by the middle of May.

Silver?

Rainey indicated the President was inclined to favor some kind of silver action, but there was no sign that any legislation of this kind was agreed upon tonight.

"We discussed all policies and general legislative plans," the Speaker told reporters, "and did nothing in the way of decisions."

The $1,500,000,000 relief measure comes within the budget as submitted by the President at the opening of the session. At least $500,000,000 of this fund is to be earmarked for public works to stimulate employment. The Reconstruction Corporation will get another piece.

McLeod Bill Not Discussed

It was said the MyLeod bill, providing for payments to depositors in closed banks was not discussed. The party leaders were uncertain what would happen in a vote of this measure.

Taking hold of the reins of the legislative branch—which had been kicking over the traces—the President emphasized in another series of White House conferences that the stock market regulation bill, reciprocal tariff bill, the municipal bankruptcy

Continued on Page 3

NO IRISH ELECTIONS BEFORE SENATE GOES

Dublin, Irish Free State, April 15—Hope of opposition politicians that the government might call a general election over its bill to abolish the senate, were dampened today when President Eamon De Valera, speaking at Clonmel, Tipperary, told an audience that the administration would remain in power for its full term.

Two Brothers Die In Death Compact

Suicide Of Notorious Speculator Quickly Followed By That Of Brother

Paris, April 15 — The sensational courtroom suicide of Henri Rochette, notorious French speculator, was matched today with news that his brother, Gaston, had also killed himself, apparently in compliance with a fraternal death compact.

Henri's death yesterday ended one of the most famous financial scandals in the country's history. His activities before the war caused as much furore as the Stavisky case this year. He ended his life with a razor as judges sentenced him to three years in prison for fraud.

The body of his brother was found with a bullet in his temple at Lieusaint, near Paris, on Friday. It was some time before identification was established.

Ontario C.C.F. in Stormy Conclave

OPENING MARKETS LIBERALS' POLICY RENNIE ASSERTS

Candidate Points To Record Of Two Parties In Fostering Trade

'BLASTING' FAILS

A. S. Rennie Makes Telling Speech To Electors Of South Oxford

Special to The Advertiser

Tillsonburg, April 14—The Liberals are not opposed to the British preference—they are opposed to shadow preferences, fake preferences which give nothing and get nothing and give more promise of losing than gaining markets, said A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford federal by-election, at the rally here Saturday night at which Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn were the chief speakers.

Open Markets

"Once in office, Liberals will open markets, not close them, expand British trade, not restrict it. Opening markets is the natural function of Liberalism, closing them is the natural task of Toryism," said Mr. Rennie.

The text of Mr. Rennie's address follows:

"Rt. Hon. R. B Bennett in his radio talk to South Oxford electors challenged the Liberals to say where they propose to get wider markets. Here are his exact words: 'The Liberals talk of wider markets. Where are they going to get them?'

"Every Tory since the dawn of time has made that argument. How could a Conservative see a market! The Tories promised a market in 1878. Our exports in that year totalled $79,100,000. In 1896, eighteen years later, the total was $116,300,000 an increase of only $37,200,000 in 18 years.

Long On Promises

"Then the Liberals came in and remained in office 15 years with an increase of $174,000,000 in that time—six times the yearly increase of the previous Tory Government. In 1911 the Tories came back. This time they promised to give us a favorable balance of trade. In 1910 we had an unfavorable balance of $71,300,000 and in 1913 the unfavorable balance was $294,000,000.

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Associated Press Despatch

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The guardsmen were directed to arrest and confine "as a military prisoner" the county treasurer or any officer who interferes, or any person of any pretended authority who interferes with this order, stopping the sale as aforesaid."

An officer and three enlisted men were placed on duty in each of the 11 counties — Stephens, Garfield, Blaine, Cotton, Bryan, Choctaw, Washington, McCurtain, Craig, Beaver and Major.

Sweeping Reductions In Pay and Living Cost Decreed By Mussolini

Rent, Clothing, Food And Services Slashed In General "Deflation"

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So broad was the offensive that the tax on bachelors, for whom officials have no love, was doubled, and certain importations, too, came under close scrutiny.

Lower Price Level

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Photographs of women missing from Winnipeg and vicinity are expected from Winnipeg and Ginrovich will be shown them when they arrive. He was brought here yesterday afternoon, made his visit to the sand hill last night and was returned to the asylum this afternoon.

HITLER CARICATURES WITHDRAWN

Praha, April 14.—Several sketches at the International Salon of Caricatures here, considered offensive to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, have been withdrawn at the request of Dr. Walter Koch, German minister to Czechoslovakia.

SIX DIE AS TRUCK AND BUS COLLIDE

15 Others Injured Near Elyria, Ohio—Bus Was Passing Parked Truck

Elyria, O., April 15—Six persons were injured fatally, a seventh critically hurt, and 14 others received less serious injuries when a Chicago-bound passenger bus and an east-bound truck crashed head-on early today near here.

The bus was en route from Pittsburgh to Chicago. Sheriff Clarence Dick of Lorain County said preliminary examination indicated that the driver of the bus, William Daniels, 32, of Pittsburgh, had turned out to pass a truck parked on the right side of the road when the crash occurred.

CONSTITUTION OUSTS "LEFT" LABOR GROUP

James Simpson Felled And Pummelled In Fistic Encounter Outside Convention Hall

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL TO HANDLE DISCIPLINE

Membership Must Be Obtained Through Political Groups Only

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 15.—The Ontario branch of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation was reorganized and launched on a new career after a stormy 15-hour conference here. The new constitution places discipline in the hands of the provincial council and provides that membership must be obtained through political groups whose members are willing to adhere strictly to the party's program.

While verbal battles occupied the hall, the corridors outside saw physical combat. Controller James Simpson of Toronto was knocked to the floor and pummelled when he reportedly interceded as a "peacemaker" in a group argument. He re-entered the meeting room as if nothing had happened. He was not seriously hurt.

Labor Conference "Excluded"

The labor conference leftist group declared it considered itself "excluded" under the new constitution, following the lengthy conference. Proposals of this group met defeat as the new constitution was approved clause by clause.

E. J. Garland, United Farmers of Alberta member in the House of Commons for Bow River, appealed to those who did not approve of the new constitution to withdraw from the convention. It was the only honorable thing to do, Mr. Garland said. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member in the House of Commons for Winnipeg North Centre and national president of the C.C.F., supported Mr. Garland as the delegates broke into applause.

Songs Booed Down

The leftist group then broke into song. They sang the "Red Flag" and the "Internationale." Finally they were drowned by boos.

Alderman John Mitchell of Hamilton was elected president of the new On-

Continued on Page 3

DOLLFUSS TARGET FOR ROTTEN EGGS

Splash Uniforms Of Paraders But Miss Little Chancellor Himself

Associated Press Cable

Graz, Austria, April 15.—Rotten eggs were hurled at Chancellor Dollfuss and a harmless bomb exploded within 300 feet of him when he appeared here today to address a mass meeting.

The bomb was a smoke and noise variety, containing no dangerous explosives.

Spoiled eggs splashed the clothes and uniforms of Dollfuss paraders but missed the little Chancellor himself.

Paint Highway Red

Socialists had painted the whole highway red from the airport where Dollfuss landed to the city limits of Graz. Pavements were splashed with such slogans as "Down with Fascism!" and "Down with Dollfuss!"

The mass meeting proper was quiet but attempts to broadcast the Chancellor's speech were mysteriously sabotaged and only portions of it reached listeners.

French Government Employees,

1 of/de

Overflowing Meetings Of S. Oxford Electors Hear Lapointe and King

Hit By Bicycle, Badly Injured

Special to The Advertiser

Prospect Hill, April 15 — Struck by a 15-year-old boy cyclist Saturday afternoon, John Ferris, of Prospect Hill, a pedestrian, suffered serious injuries which necessitated his removal to Victoria Hospital in London. Mr. Ferris suffered two broken ribs, a possible cheek bone fracture, and facial cuts. Tonight his condition was only "fair." Mr. Ferris was bowled over on the townline by Lorne Bugg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bugg, also of the village. The boy escaped practically unhurt in the mishap.

PROMISES LIBERAL BEER POLICY SOON

Hepburn Speaks As S. Wellington Liberals Name D. Paul Munro As Candidate

TORIES ALSO MEET

Choose R .B. Robson, Many Times Mayor Of Guelph, To Oppose Munro

Special to The Advertiser

Guelph, Ont., April 14—Liberal policy on the liquor question will be definitely issued within the course of next week or so, Mitchell F. Hepburn, Provincial Liberal leader, declared in the course of an address at a Liberal meeting here which named D. Paul Munro, K.C., M.L.A., Liberal candidate in South Wellington in the next provincial election.

"If the Conservatives' beer bill is good why don't they put in force?" Mr. Hepburn demanded. "But, no, they dangle it before your eyes and say that if you vote for them like good boys and girls, you'll get it," he stated.

The meeting, held this afternoon, was largely attended and was marked by great enthusiasm. Hon. H. C. Nixon, Dr. L. J. Simpson, M.L.A., and Mr. Munro, expounded the Liberal cause along with Mr. Hepburn.

Alleges Whitewashing

Mr. Hepburn reviewed some of the various investigations made into alleged irregularities which concerned public utilities, and pointed out that there was too much "Whitewashing." He referred to the liquor question and said it had been claimed that there was a "toll gate" system in effect whereby British distillers have to have a friend in the Ontario Conservative party to get their goods purchased. "That needs investigation, too," he declared. "The present administration is reeking of graft and corporation and mal-administration, charged Mr. Hepurn.

"The Ontario debt has gone up steadily during the present administration," he said, and he predicted that if the present rate was continued the debt at the end of 1934 would likely be $650,000,000. "The people of Ontario are ready for a change and will get

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The Weather

FORECASTS

Lower Lake Region: Moderate winds; cloudy with occasional showers; not much change in temperature.

Georgian Bay: Moderate winds; mostly cloudy with much the same temperature; probably light scattered showers.

Toronto, April 15:

TEMPERATURES

Dawson	36	52	London	28	48
Aklavik	6*	2	Toronto	30	46
Vancouver	46	58	Montreal	34	48
Calgary	22	50	St. John	28	56
Regina	13	33	Halifax	34	54
Winnipeg	22	30	Charlott'n.	30	38

*Below zero.

Synopsis: Pressure continues low over a large portion of the continent, with high pressure in the northwest territories and off the Atlantic Coast. Light showers have occurred in some parts of Ontario and local snowflurries in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but elsewhere east of British Columbia the weather has been fair. Below normal temperature prevails in most districts of the dominion.

Northern Ontario: Southerly winds; partly cloudy with not much change in temperature.

Manitoba: Fresh west and northwest winds: partly cloudy and continuing cool with some light local snow.

Saskatchewan: Fresh northwest winds; partly cloudy and cool with local snowflurries.

Alberta: Fair with stationary or slightly higher temperature.

Sun rises 5.41 a.m.; sets 7.11 p.m.

Go To Polls Today To Elect Member Of House Of Commons

GOVERNMENT RECORD IS ISSUE, LIBERALS STRESS

All Signs Point To Imminent General Election, Mr. King Declares

Two great Liberal rallies, featured by overflow meetings when the largest halls in the riding failed to accommodate those who wanted to hear the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former minister of justice, closed the South Oxford federal by-election campaign on Saturday night. Mr. King spoke at Ingersoll and Mr. Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., at Tillsonburg, scene of the main meetings. Another meeting was also held at Norwich.

Today the electors of South Oxford will elect either Alon Secord Rennie, Tillsonburg, Liberal, or the Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative, to fill the unexpired term of the late Thomas Cayley, Liberal M.P., who died in May, 1933. When the present parliament is dissolved, either this year or in 1935, South Oxford as a constituency will disappear and be merged with North Oxford.

King's Presence Big Feature

The visits of Mr. King on Wednesday and Saturday were the outstanding features of the campaign. At Norwich and Tillsonburg on Wednesday, many hundreds more than could be accommodated sought to hear the Liberal leader. The same was true Saturday night at Ingersoll. Long before eight o'clock, the hour set for meeting, the town hall and its entrance-ways were crowded. Mr. King was scheduled to speak at nine o'clock, the hour the radio broadcast started, but was delayed a few minutes when he spoke briefly to three overflow meetings in advance of the big one. These meetings were held in the council chamber, the Liberal committee rooms and the market building. Altogether well over a thousand people were in Ingersoll to hear Mr. King. Loud-speakers were installed at the overflow meetings to carry Mr. King's main address to them.

Long a Liberal Riding

The Conservatives had no meetings on Saturday night, their last big gun being fired on Friday at Ingersoll when the Hon. Harry Stevens spoke.

In the 1930 election Mr. Cayley won by 55 votes, the figures being, Cayley, 5,711, Hon. Donald Sutherland, 5,656.

From 1867 until 1911 South Oxford was Liberal. In the reciprocity campaign Mr. Sutherland won it and retained it until 1926, when Mr. Cayley defeated him by 700.

MR. KING'S SPEECH

Special to The Advertiser
(By a Staff Reporter)

Ingersoll, April 14—"From one end of Canada to the other people are

Continued on Page 3

Two Brothers Die In Death Compact

Suicide Of Notorious Speculator Quickly Followed By That Of Brother

Paris, April 15 — The sensational courtroom suicide of Henri Rochette, notorious French speculator, was matched today with news that his brother, Gaston, had also killed himself, apparently in compliance with a fraternal death compact.

Henri's death yesterday ended one of the most famous financial scandals in the country's history. His activities before the war caused as much furore as the Stavisky case this year. He ended his life with a razor as judges sentenced him to three years in prison for fraud.

The body of his brother was found with a bullet in his temple at Lieusaint, near Paris, on Friday. It was some time before identification was established.

Lost Is Found



JIGS COMES BACK

"Jigs," a cairn terrier belonging to the Prince of Wales, came home wagging his tail and unworried by the fact his royal master had been looking all over for him.

PRESIDENT ASKS SPEEDIER WORK BY U. S. HOUSES

Will Submit This Week General Relief Bill Calling For $1,500,000,000

RUSH BUSINESS

Action On Silver Forecast—Thomas Bank Deposit Bill Opposed

Associated Press Despatch

Washington, April 15.—President Roosevelt asked House Democratic leaders tonight to clear their program for the earliest possible adjournment date and informed them he would submit this week a general relief bill calling for about $1,500,000,000.

Speaker Henry Rainey and Representative Joseph Byrns of Tennessee, the floor leader, assured Mr. Roosevelt at the three-hour White House conference that the House would be ready to quit by the middle of May.

Silver?

Rainey indicated the President was inclined to favor some kind of silver action, but there was no sign that any legislation of this kind was agreed upon tonight.

"We discussed all policies and general legislative plans," the Speaker told reporters, "and did nothing in the way of decisions."

The $1,500,000,000 relief measure comes within the budget as submitted by the President at the opening of the session. At least $500,000,000 of this fund is to be earmarked for public works to stimulate employment. The Reconstruction Corporation will get another piece.

McLeod Bill Not Discussed

It was said the MvLeod bill, providing for payments to depositors in closed banks was not discussed. The party leaders were uncertain what would happen in a vote of this measure.

Taking hold of the reins of the legislative branch—which had been kicking over the traces—the President emphasized in another series of White House conferences that the stock market regulation bill, reciprocal tariff bill, the municipal bankruptcy

Continued on Page 3

NO IRISH ELECTIONS BEFORE SENATE GOES

Dublin, Irish Free State, April 15—Hope of opposition politicians that the government might call a general election over its bill to abolish the senate, were dampened today when President Eamon De Valera, speaking at Clonmel, Tipperary, told an audience that the administration would remain in power for its full term.

Raid on Mysterious French Villa Reveals Trotzky Living in Dread Of Vengeance of White Russians

Canadian Press Cable

Barbizon, France, April 15.—Leon Trotzky, exiled Russian leader and "man without a country," was found today in a police raid on a mysterious villa here, living in utmost secrecy and fearing vengeance of White Russians.

Seated at his desk with two revolvers in front of him, the former power behind the formation of the Soviet state confronted the police who burst into his room.

"I am Monsieur Sodroff," he declared.

The magistrate conducting the search looked into the lined and careworn features of the famous exile, recognized the well-known goatee, and said: "You are Trotzky."

Whereupon Trotzky replied: "Yes, it is I."

Police made the raid when the mayor and citizens of Barbizon became thoroughly mystified by the curious goings-on at the Villa Kermontique, in a secluded spot near this quiet town. Belief that it might be linked with the Stavisky riots, or a secret arming place, led the authorities to watch the house for two days before entering it.

Trotzky told them that he was authorized by the Minister of the Interior to enter France and live at Barbizon with his wife, since threats of assassination and fear of vengeance from White Russians had kept him wandering from place to place since he left Russia, after his clash with Stalin.

Ontario C.C.F. in Stormy Conclave

OPENING MARKETS LIBERALS' POLICY RENNIE ASSERTS

Candidate Points To Record Of Two Parties In Fostering Trade

'BLASTING' FAILS

A. S. Rennie Makes Telling Speech To Electors Of South Oxford

Special to The Advertiser

Tillsonburg, April 14—The Liberals are not opposed to the British preference—they are opposed to shadow preferences, fake preferences which give nothing and get nothing and give more promise of losing than gaining markets, said A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford federal by-election, at the rally here Saturday night at which Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn were the chief speakers.

Open Markets

"Once in office, Liberals will open markets, not close them, expand British trade, not restrict it. Opening markets is the natural function of Liberalism, closing them is the natural task of Toryism," said Mr. Rennie.

The text of Mr. Rennie's address follows:

"Rt. Hon. R. B Bennett in his radio talk to South Oxford electors challenged the Liberals to say where they propose to get wider markets. Here are his exact words: 'The Liberals talk of wider markets. Where are they going to get them?'

"Every Tory since the dawn of time has made that argument. How could a Conservative see a market. The Tories promised a market in 1878. Our exports in that year totalled $79,100,000. In 1896, eighteen years later, the total was $116,300,000 an increase of only $37,200,000 in 18 years.

Long On Promises

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Three Candidates To Speak Friday

Liberal Provincial Nominees For London And Middlesex At Hyman Hall Rally

With the three provincial candidates in London and Middlesex scheduled to speak, Friday night will be "Liberal-Progressive night" at Hyman Hall here. It will be the occasion of a big Liberal and Progressive rally to which the general public is invited. In addition to the three candidates, Hon. Peter Heenan, former minister of labor, will also address the gathering.

The three candidates are Dr. Archie S. Duncan for London; J. W. Freeborn, Ex-M.L.A., Progressive-Liberal candidate for North Middlesex, and Charles Macfie, Liberal-Progressive candidate for South Middlesex.

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GERMANY ISSUES TRADE WARNING

Will Buy Imports Only From Countries taking Her Export Goods

Associated Press Cable

Hamburg, Germany, April 15.—The unequivocal warning that Germany will henceforth as far as possible buy imports only from countries to which she can export goods was before the world today.

Baron Konstantin Von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, in a speech last night declared: "We must plan our importations of commodities hereafter more carefully," adding that Germany had abandoned the policy of economic self-sufficiency.

"The monetary policy of closing trade doors by many countries simply forces us by careful planning to switch our necessary imports over to such countries as are ready to accept similar values from Germany.

He expressed the opinion that such a policy could be carried out successfull only if Germany's foreign trade policy is conducted in a unified way. In other words, he hinted, by a foreign trade monopoly.

Liberal Choice



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Accompanied by Jurors

Granting a request expressed by Ginrovich, while he was being brought here from Hamilton Saturday, police had eight men, a Protestant minister and a Catholic priest, accompany Ginrovich to the burial ground. Had the visit turned out as police expected it would, the eight men would have served as jurymen at an inquest into the death of the girl.

Photographs of women missing from Winnipeg and vicinity are expected from Winnipeg and Ginrovich will be shown them when they arrive. He was brought here yesterday afternoon, made his visit to the sand hill last night and was returned to the asylum this afternoon.

HITLER CARICATURES WITHDRAWN

Praha, April 14.—Several sketches at the International Salon of Caricatures here, considered offensive to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, have been withdrawn at the request of Dr. Walter Koch, German minister to Czechoslovakia.

SIX DIE AS TRUCK AND BUS COLLIDE

15 Others Injured Near Elyria, Ohio—Bus Was Passing Parked Truck

Elyria, O., April 15—Six persons were injured fatally, a seventh critically hurt, and 14 others received less serious injuries when a Chicago-bound passenger bus and an east-bound truck crashed head-on early today near here.

The bus was en route from Pittsburgh to Chicago. Sheriff Clarence Dick of Lorain County said preliminary examination indicated that the driver of the bus, William Daniels, 32, of Pittsburgh, had turned out to pass a truck parked on the right side of the road when the crash occurred.

At the same moment another truck cruised into view, and Daniels was unable to retreat to his own lane in time to avoid the collision.

Karl Dane Dead By His Own Hand

Associated Press Despatch

Hollywood, April 15.—The body of Karl Dane, one of the silent screen's outstanding comedians, who found refuge from bitter disappointment in suicide, lay in the county morgue today, unclaimed.

The actor, who skyrocketed to fame in "The Big Parade," and later was starred, shot himself to death in a modest apartment last night. He was penniless at his death, and had been living off the bounty of friends although his salary at one time was reported to have been $1,500 weekly.

The coroner, announcing no inquest would be held, said the body would be released to a private undertaker as soon as anyone came forward to claim it.

CONSTITUTION OUSTS "LEFT" LABOR GROUP

James Simpson Felled And Pummelled In Fistic Encounter Outside Convention Hall

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL TO HANDLE DISCIPLINE

Membership Must Be Obtained Through Political Groups Only

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 15.—The Ontario branch of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation was reorganized and launched on a new career after a stormy 15-hour conference here. The new constitution places discipline in the hands of the provincial council and provides that membership must be obtained through political groups whose members are willing to adhere strictly to the party's program.

While verbal battles occupied the hall, the corridors outside saw physical combat. Controller James Simpson of Toronto was knocked to the floor and pummelled when he reportedly interceded as a "peacemaker" in a group argument. He re-entered the meeting room as if nothing had happened. He was not seriously hurt.

Labor Conference "Excluded"

The labor conference leftist group declared it considered itself "excluded" under the new constitution, following the lengthy conference. Proposals of this group met defeat as the new constitution was approved clause by clause.

E. J. Garland, United Farmers of Alberta member in the House of Commons for Bow River, appealed to those who did not approve of the new constitution to withdraw from the convention. It was the only honorable thing to do, Mr. Garland said. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member in the House of Commons for Winnipeg North Centre and national president of the C.C.F., supported Mr. Garland as the delegates broke into applause.

Songs Booed Down

The leftist group then broke into song. They sang the "Red Flag" and the "Internationale." Finally they were drowned by boos.

Alderman John Mitchell of Hamilton was elected president of the new On-

Continued on Page 3

DOLLFUSS TARGET FOR ROTTEN EGGS

Splash Uniforms Of Paraders But Miss Little Chancellor Himself

Associated Press Cable

Graz, Austria, April 15.—Rotten eggs were hurled at Chancellor Dollfuss and a harmless bomb exploded within 300 feet of him when he appeared here today to address a mass meeting.

The bomb was a smoke and noise variety, containing no dangerous explosives.

Spoiled eggs splashed the clothes and uniforms of Dollfuss paraders but missed the little Chancellor himself.

Paint Highway Red

Socialists had painted the whole highway red from the airport where Dollfuss landed to the city limits of Graz. Pavements were splashed with such slogans as "Down with Fascism!" and "Down with Dollfuss!"

The mass meeting proper was quiet but attempts to broadcast the Chancellor's speech were mysteriously sabotaged and only portions of it reached listeners.

French Government Employees, Begin Two Days of Nation-Wide Strikes and Protests Over Cuts

Associated Press Cable

Paris, April 15—Tens of thousands of government employees, parading under red flags throughout the provinces, today began two days of nation-wide strikes and demonstrations against pay cuts.

The chant of the Internationale was heard in more than 100 cities and towns as the marchers flaunted banners inscribed with "down with the government," "down with the decree law," and "down with ruinous deflation."

But the Red Sunday passed under a warm spring sun without bloodshed.

General Strike Threats

Veiled threats of general strikes were contained in resolutions adopted at mass meetings, to which paraders carried written protestations against the government.

It was the day of provincial functionaries. Those in Paris are awaiting "National Protest Day," Monday, when public service employees plan to demonstrate at their places of work during the hour of the strike.

Manifestations of discontent are expected to be widespread, despite the government's quick punishment of leaders of a Communist strike Friday.

Employees Dismissed

Twenty-nine employees, including two women, were dismissed from the Central Telegraphic Bureau of Paris, where daily demonstrations caused an uproar last week.

The threat to the government of Premier Gaston Doumergue was caused by a cut of 10 percent on all government salaries and the dismissal of 80,000 of the 800,000 functionaries.

Doumergue took the step under decree powers granted him by parliament, contending it was necessary to save the franc from devaluation and to balance the budget.

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18TH BATTALION VETERANS MEET

Canon C. E. Jeakins Chosen As Chaplain By Comrades At Reunion

LARGE GATHERING

Major Canon C. E. Jeakins was chosen chaplain of the 18th Battalion at the reunion in the armories here on Saturday night. Nineteen years ago yesterday the battalion left for France.

It was a large and enthusiastic gathering of old comrades which voted unanimously for their new chaplain. Representatives were present from Toronto, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Chatham, Windsor, Stratford, Strathroy, Wingham, Harriston, St. Thomas and Mitchell.

The program opened with a two minute silence in tribute to the comrades who had died. A toast was recited by Sergt.-Major M. Lee.

President S. Gunn welcomed the visitors among whom were Col. L. E. Jones, Col. H. Milligan, and Major G. Ingram.

Col. Jones commented favorably upon the battalion organization and hoped for a closer relationship between the various units of it.

Cheer Col. Wigle

Fred Young said that "an overzealous" writer had reported that the 18th battalion had "turned against" Col. Wigle. He read a letter from Col. Wigle in which the Colonel explained that certain unreasonable demands had been made upon him but that local organizations in Windsor had supported him. Three cheers were given for Col. Wigle.

E. Shuttleworth introduced the speaker of the evening, Major Canon C. E. Jeakins. Canon Jeakins said that the same characteristics which were called forth to make a man a good soldier were needed now to make him a good peacetime citizen. He recalled some of the impressions he retained of the front lines, and remarked upon the vast patience exhibited by the fighting men. He pointed out that this quality was needed now.

"There is a good day before us, but it will not come without hard work on the part of everyone," said Canon Jeakins. Faith in a great cause was present at the front, and it was needed here now.

Col. Milligan congratulated the battalion and credited Col. Wigle with much of its fine background. Major Ingram expressed pleasure at the expansion of the organization. Major D. Ripman, D.S.O., brought greetings and invited the London membership to future meetings in Chatham.

Officers of the London branch are: President, S. Gunn; vice-president, W. Grey; sec-treas., P. L. Reed; executive committee, M. Noble, C. Halsal, J. Herring, G. Leach, B. Tuxford; sick committee, G. Leach, J. Matthews; and auditors, E. Shuttleworth and R. L. Stephenson.

ADVISES ENDING MONTHLY LEASES

Committee Recommends Daily Rent System—Leave Some Open As Fire Precaution

A recommendation for the elimination of monthly rentals for stalls and spaces on the London market is to be made to City Council by a special committee. Where rentable stalls are not leased for yearly terms, the committee recommends that 25 cents a day be charged for stalls for which the annual rental is $15 and less and 50 cents a day for stalls for which the annual rental is more than $15. Stalls in the truckers' row will be $2 a day where they are not rented by the year.

Following charges of discrimination in that vendors were allowed the free use of unrented stalls, City Council appointed a special committee consisting of Ald. J. A. Johnston, chairman, Ald. John McLeod and Ald. Allen Towe. This committee met Friday. Also present were Market Clerk Rose, City Treasurer Bell, City Engineer Veitch, Deputy Treasurer Saunders and City Clerk Crawford.

The committee's report will not be ready for Monday's council meeting. It has however already reached certain decisions including the elimination of monthly rentals.

The committee is also recommending that no one be allowed to use any rentable stall unless the rent for the day has been paid.

Want Map Prepared

City Engineer Veitch and Market Clerk Rose have been instructed to work out a plan whereby a map of the market, showing the spaces available for daily rental can be posted on the market. They will also draft a receipt form for the daily rentals.

The committee is also recommending that stalls 1 to 9 in D section and stalls 1 to 14 in F section be left unoccupied at all times. These are on the north side of the market square, immediately east of Talbot street. The fire chief has complained that in the event of a fire in the buildings fronting the market he would have

MORBID MOB DISRUPTS FUNERAL OF LITTLE GIRL

Chicago, April 13—Through a screaming, clawing mob of 10,000 curiosity seekers, the body of 2½ year-old Dorette Zietlow, victim of a 12 year-old abductor, was carried from a flower filled chapel today, placed in a white hearse and driven away to be buried in Concordia Cemetery.

The simple last rites were disrupted by the frenzied mobs of morbid spectators.

When word was sent out that no more would be admitted to view the body, the line which extended eight abreast in orderly fashion for two blocks stormed the chapel.

The mob, mostly women and children, defied the efforts of police to maintain order. An additional 25 policemen finally cleared a path from the chapel to the hearse and Boy Scout pallbearers carried out their tiny burden.

Climbed to Roofs

While the services were in progress hundreds of persons climbed to the roof of the chapel. Thousands mounted nearby housetops and automobiles.

Legionaires who financed the funeral, attempted to transfer floral wreaths to the hearse, were caught in the jam and many wreaths were torn to pieces.

Women fought, scratched and pulled hair attempting to reach the entrance. Friends and neighbors of the dead baby's family were shoved to the rear.

Windows of automobiles were broken. Three chimneys were pushed from the chapel roof. Laughing and fighting boys rushed about the roof.

15 Governments To Act On Scheme For Raising World Price of Wheat

Canada Included In Group—Action Asked Before Committee Meets On May 4

CALLS FOR FIXING OF MINIMUM PRICE

Price To Be Based On Monthly Relation Of Export Supplies To Demands

By George Hambleton
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Rome, April 14—It is up to the Canadian and 14 other represented governments to act upon the weighty scheme for raising the world price of wheat produced by the world wheat conference which has been sitting here for more than a week.

The plan which calls for fixing of a minimum price based on the relation of export supplies to the demand from month to month, tonight was being forwarded to the interested governments, who were invited to take action before the wheat committee meets again in London on May 4.

The wheat conference hopes the governments can formulate their stand in order that the London meeting can prepare the way for the institution of the scheme in June or thereabouts.

Text Kept Confidential

Meanwhile the text of the plan is being kept confidential. An official communique Saturday night explained it was supplementary to the international wheat export agreement reached at London last year and was emphatic that the spirit and letter of the export pact must continue to be observed.

The situation, as explained to The Canadian Press by John A. MacMurray of the United States, chairman of the wheat advisory commission, is that the report "is in the form of a recommendation to the governments as to the course we think should be adopted. As such we could not very well publish it before the governments have been given an opportunity to study it."

Went Through Quickly

The minimum price plan, achieved by the subcommittee after much labor, went through the main conference today with unexpected speed, an apparently stubborn Argentine resistance vanishing when, as the chief Argentine delegatee informed the Canadian Press today, the Argentines took the viewpoint that the minimum price plan covered the Argentine's claim for increased export quotas.

Dr. Thomas A. le Breton, head of the Argentine delegation, said that acceptance of the minimum price scheme linked up with the Argentine demand for a bigger wheat export quota. "In our view," said Dr. le Breton, "they are all one question."

Does Not Fix Price

It was emphasied the scheme in itself does not fix a minimum price; it merely outlines a method by which a minimum price may be maintained once it is established. It makes provision for the necessary machinery and for scaling differentials in the price for respective countries.

It did suggest, however, that the first schedule to be drawn up by the proposed London control committee should be an increase of 5 to 10 per cent. of the present price of Manitoba No. 2 wheat, standard of wheat the world over.

Agreement by the conference on the price scheme marked conclusion of many months of work. It is now up to the 15 governments represented in the conference to ratify the plan and put it into operation.

Questions Of Detail

The conference will continue this afternoon with questions of detail and will then take up the question of restrictions on flour milling along with the question of denaturing wheat to make quantities of it fit only for livestock feed.

But in reaching agreement on the plan the conference had achieved its main objective—devising a scheme for

$12,374,319 SPENT ON TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

Ottawa, April 14: Progress made in the construction of the Trans-Canada highway was outlined in the House of Commons by Premier R. B. Bennett. The amount expended so far was $12,374,319 and 1357 miles had been constructed.

The mileage was divided, Nova Scotia 59, New Brunswick 65, Quebec 35, Ontario 320, Manitoba 45½, Saskatchewan 171½, Alberta 145, British Columbia 160. The figures were given at the request of I. D. Macdougall, Conservative for Inverness.

STEEL CO. ASKS BOARD FOR RULING ON TARIFF

Ottawa, April 14.—An appear of particular interest to steel plants has been forwarded to the tariff board by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, minister of finance to the request of the Stanley Steel Co. Ltd., of Hamilton, with reference to importation of "skelp."

The company wishes to have the words "cold rolled" removed from tariff item 394 which fixes the rate on "skelp of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, etc" at free under the preferential tariff, and five per cent. intermediate and general. It is claimed that there is no such commodity as 'cold rolled' skelp and that cold rolled steel in coils is being imported under that item whereas it should come under item 382 (C) which applies a rate of 7½ er cent, preferential and 20 per cent, intermediate and general.

KENT BEEKEEPERS ELECT

Chatham, April 15.—Clarence Stien of Becher was elected president and Rev. A. V. Walden of Raleigh township was re-elected secretary-treasurer at the annual meeting of the Kent Beekeepers Association held here. Professor Dyce, of Guelph O. A. C., gave an instructive address on the treatment of package bees from the south. During discussion, many members expressed the opinion that export of honey from Soviet Russia to Great Britain had hindered Canadian export.

NURSE DANGEROUSLY ILL FROM AN INFECTED HAND

With poison from an infected hand imperilling her life, Miss Mary L. Turnbull, a graduate nurse of St. Joseph's Hospital, lies dangerously ill in the institution. Miss Turnbull, whose home is just outside of London, was listed as a patient at the hospital on March 22. Since that time she has been constantly treated by several doctors but the pernicious infection continues to spread.

recommended the new system go into effect June 1.

How It May Be Done

Pending official disclosure of the minimum wheat price scheme adopted by the world wheat conference today, here's an outline of how it appears the goal will be achieved:

1. All big wheat exporters remain under strict export quota regulation.

2. A small committee in London will watch the movement of exports in relation to demand and establish a fixed price. It is suggested this be 5 or 10 percent higher on Manitoba No. 2 than at present. Minimum prices will be determined for wheat at the export point.

3. Indirect regulation of exports will be the basis on which the price will be maintained. In other words the conference drops the idea of rigid control of exports to establisn a price, instead using the direct price system.

Will Be Maintained

4. The price will be maintained by fluctuating fixed prices for the wheat of respective exporters. If for instance Canada in a certain period sends more wheat than would be normal under her quota, the Canadian price would be increased with the idea of bringing

Had Backache For 20 Years



Now Well Again Thanks to Dodd's

"I have been troubled with Backache and Rheumatism for twenty years," writes Mr. Ernest Gould, 142 McRoberts Ave., Toronto, "and have spent quite a sum, trying different kinds of medicines, but could never move the Backache and Rheumatism. I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and before the box was half empty I had wonderful results. My Rheumatism and Backache do not bother me any more." 60

Dodd's Kidney Pills

CONSTITUTION OUSTS "LEFT"

Continued From Page 1

tario branch and Graham Spry of Ottawa was named vice-president. Two ballots were required to select Mr. Spry as the first ballot showed there were more ballots than delegates.

The executive council will include: Dr. Lorna Cotton, Toronto; Tom Cruden, Toronto; Ben Levert, Sandwich; Jack O'Hanley, Hamilton; Arthur Williams, East York; J. F. McKevitt, Schreiber; Rev. J. Sutherland, Peterborough; Harold Crane, Windsor; John Walter, Kitchener; D. M. LeBourdais, Mimico; Dr. Luke Teskey, Forest Hill; W. O. Hill, North Cobalt; Sam Innis, Otterville.

Ruling Easily Sustained

During debate on the constitution, Mrs. E. Morton, secretary of the labor conference, moved an amendment to the membership clause which would permit trade unions to join the C. C. F. Chairman Angus MacInnis ruled the amendment out of order as in direct opposition to the motion.

The chairman's ruling was challenged and was sustained by a large vote. During some hectic discussion Mr. MacInnis declared the "C. C. F. program is for those who agree with it, not for those who oppose it." Finally the motion to confine membership to "political" groups was carried and then the convention decided to have an appointed secretary treasurer.

Must Be Disciplined

When a delegate asked the C. C. F.'s action in the case of a membership group celebrating May Day, chairman MacInnis replied, "If you demonstrate with groups opposed to the C. C. F., then you must be disciplined."

Mr. Woodsworth declared if there had been "prompter discipline in Toronto and Ontario We wouldn't be in this mess." He believed discipline was one of the methods of the Communist party "and I believe the C. C. F. has to discipline its members if it is going to amount to anything in the Dominion of Canada."

"GUS" CHATTERLEY DEAD OF WOUNDS

Well-Known Veteran Of "Mad Fourth" To Be Buried Tuesday

War wounds suffered while serving overseas with the "Mad Fourth" aBattalion, first brigade, proved fatal early Sunday morning to William A. "Gus" Chatterley, resident of R. R. 7, Hyde Park. Semi-military funeral honors will be accorded the veteran at his funeral Tuesdy .a

From 1918 until a year ago, Mr. Chatterley was employed as janitor at the London Life Building. He was taken ill last year and entered Westminster Hospital where ha has since been a patient. Mr. Chatterley was particularly well known among exservicemen here. He was a member of the London branch of the Fourth Battalion Veterans' Association of Ontarioa nd was one of the most active workers in the organization. He was twice married. His first wife died about 18 months ago.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Annie Chaterley, two sons, Fred, aged 16, Ted, aged 12, one daughter, Joyce, aged 9, four sisters, Mrs. George Dowell, (Christina) 10 Oxford street, Mrs. Carl Basbala,(Elsie) 31 King street, Mrs. James Daunt, (Frances) of Detroit, Mich; his parents and one sister in England.

Col. R. R. Ross, and R. R. Whitehead, president of the local Fourth Battalion Association, arem aking arrangements for a semi-military funeralT uesdayaf ternoon.T hese rvices will be in the A. L. Oatman funeral chapel at 2 o'clock. Interment will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MESSENGER BOY INJURED

Leo Lamphier, Canadian National Telegraph messenger, had several ligamenis of his arm torn Saturday afternon when he rode his bicycle against an open auto door. The mishap occurred at Dundas and Richmand streets. As he attempted to pass a car the door swung open suddenly and he allegedly crashed into it. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital for treatment. He was later released.

Current Shows

CLEVER COMEDY AT THE CAPITOL

Jack Hulbert, Noted British Comedian Is Excellent In "Jack Ahoy"

Jack Hulbert certainly puts comedy on a high plane in his latest starring talking picture, "Jack Ahoy" which opened at the Capitol Theatre for a three-day run last Saturday. It seems that Hulbert, who is one of the aces in the Gaumont British Company's acting staff, can get more comedy out of a mediocre situation than any other comedian in pictures and he does this to perfection in "Jack Ahoy." He is ably supported by Alfred Drayton, Nancy O'Neil and Henry Peterson.

The story is quite a simple one of the exploits of a tar in the British Navy, whose ambition is to marry the daughter of the admiral. A British submarine is captured by Chinese bandits and Hulbert after endangering his and everyone else's life, manages to capture the pirates and also retrieve the submarine.

There are some catchy musical selections in the picture, and Hulbert gives the right atmosphere in singing them. Of course, he is also a dancer par excellence and he shows some of his newest steps, particularly a modernized version of the Sailor's Hornpipe.

The rest of the show is good in its own way. A Betty Boop Cartoon and a splendid comedy, with the usual newsreels complete the bill.

TWO ARE INJURED IN AUTO CRASHES

D. H. McRae, Glecoe, Hurt As Car Leaves Road—Mrs. Reid, Toronto, In Collision

A Glencoe man and a Toronto woman suffered minor injuries in two separate motor accidents over the weekend. D. H. McRae of Glencoe, received a cut over one eye and was shaken up when his car left the road east of London early Sunday morning and crashed into a tree. Mrs. Phyllis Reid of Toronto, suffered a sprained ankle when a motor car crashed with a transport truck west of the city late Saturday night.

The latter accident occurred on an "S" curve between Melbourne and Strathburn when a Direct Transport driven by Lloyd Leifso of 712 Weston road, Toronto, collided with the passenger car of Herbert Reid, 655 Manning ave., Toronto, Mrs. Reid was the only one hurt. Traffic Officer George Law investigated.

Mr. McRae was driving his coupe west on No. 2 highway in Pottersburg when it left the pavement and went out of control on the soft shoulder, hitting a tree. The machine was damaged and McRae taken to Victoria Hospital. He was released after treatment by Dr. C. C. Ross. Traffic Officer Howard Jackman was assigned by Traffic Inspector T. G. F. Lucas to the investigation.

No charges were laid immediately in connection with either accident.

Overseas Mails

Schedule of sailings for the week commencing April 15.

Duchess of Bedford from St. John—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 18 at 6 p.m. Parcel mail at 12 noon.

Georgic, from Halifax—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. Direct parcel mail for Irish Free State. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m.

Mauretania, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 19 at 4 a.m.

Bremen, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 20 at 6 p.m.

Gripsholm, from Halifax—Full mail for Sweden. Letters, paper mail and parcel post, via Sweden, for Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Norway. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m. Parcel mail, April 20 at 12 noon.

West Indies And South American Mails

Primo, from Halifax—Full mail for Antgua, Dominica, Grenada, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 4 p.m. Parcel mail, April 16 at 12 noon.

Colborne, from Halifax—Full mail for Barbados, Bermuda, British Gui-

AMUSEMENT

DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY!

Uninvited Guest Asks Wine, Women and Song for Entertainment



Hinting that he has only three days in which to taste the pleasures of human emotion for the first time, a mysterious Prince Sirki has joined the guests of Duke Lambert at the Villa del Contento. With his arrival, death throughout the world has ceased miraculously! Women guests are excited by the Prince's strange, ardent attentions, but the men are said to be in terror of him!

PALACE TODAY TUESDAY
Featre at 1.40, 3.20, 7.50, 9.50
A British Screen Treat
A Night of Mystery Enroute To the Port of Romance!
MATHESON LANG Constance CUMMINGS and Edmund GWENN
CHANNEL CROSSING
— ADDED TREATS —
Comedy - Snapshots - News

EXHIBITION WRESTLING
TONIGHT, 8:30 SHARP
2—MAIN BOUTS—2
JOE MALCEWICZ "Famous Utica Panther"
PAUL BOESCH
"Jewish Sensation"
LITTLE BEAVER "Riotous Redskin"
GEO. HAGEN
"U.S. Marine Champion"
1 Hour Extended Time To Settle Grudge
Alex Kasaboski-Frankie Hart will open this All-Star Show with Jack Forbes Refereeing
WINTER GARDENS
Ladies 25c — Gentlemen 55c
Ring Sides Reserved, $1.00
Met. 3900 — London
Read Your Sport Page D13v

LOEW'S TOMORROW WED. & THURS.
LISTEN . . . MUSIC! LOOK . . . GIRLS! WATCH OUT—STARS ARE COMING . . . BET ON A SURE THING!
Now on the screen after 52 weeks on Broadway! Year's Biggest Musical Comedy!
"TAKE A CHANCE"
with
★ JAMES DUNN
★ JUNE KNIGHT
★ LILLIAN ROTH
★ CLIFF EDWARDS
★ LILIAN BOND
★ DOROTHY LEE
★ LONA ANDRE
★ CHAS. (Buddy) ROGERS
A Paramount Release
Produced by Laurance Schwab in association with William Rowland and Monte Brice
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
STERLING HOLLOWAY in "MEETING MAZIE" | SCREEN ODDITY "STRANGE AS IT SEEMS" | METROTONE NEWS EVENTS
TODAY LAST TIMES "SORRELL and SON" WITH H. B. WARNER

IMAGINE Jack as a Hero . . Fighting Pirates in China Seas . . and making Love to the Admiral's daughter.
JACK HULBERT in "JACK AHOY!"
England's Invincible Comedian
Hear Him Sing "MY HAT'S ON THE SIDE OF MY HEAD"
TODAY, Tuesday
CAPITOL
Comedy "PETTING PREFERRED" BETTY BOOP CARTOON Sportlight "Horsepower"

LILIAN HARVEY "The ONLY GIRL"
GAUMONT BRITISH PICTURE
Saucy, Winsome Delightful . . . this delightful and charming little court hairdresser upsets Empress Eugenie's regal household.
PATRICIA
TODAY
Tuesday, Wednesday
And, too, there's Blondes & Redheads in "BRIDAL BAIL"
March of the Years
Hula Honeymoon

Today - The Last Day
— To Join —
THE LONDON COMMUNITY CONCERT ASSOCIATION
HEAR THE OUTSTANDING ARTISTS OF THE DAY
Admission to concerts is by membership only.
Membership—$5.50 (Tax Included)
Student (Junior) Membership—$2.20 (Tax Included)
TO SECURE YOUR MEMBERSHIP CALL THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PHONE MET. 1172
Membership Lists For Next Season Close Tonight

PASTOR PRAISES MAYOR OF LONDON

Commends Wenige For Demanding Local Gambling Probe

FLAYS LOTTERIES

"Gambling is not far from thieving," said Rev. G. V. Crofoot in his sermon to the congregation at Adelaide Street Baptist Church last night during which he criticised social organizations who "stooped" to forms of gambling in aid of various causes which might be worthy.

Mr. Crofoot strongly commended the Mayor of London for his stand in demanding an investigation of gambling conditions in the city.

He described gambling as little removed from thieving because in essentials the winners took something for which no adequate value had been given.

This principle the speaker condemned when encouraged by social organizations in various forms of

out that often delays gave a chance for offenders to cover up their misdemeanors.

WORSHIP IN INDIA

something better.

"I have seen consignments of these idols that were manufactured in Manchester, England, arrive at the dock for the purpose of idolatry, and I really don't know which is worst

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the regimen in the armories here on Saturday night. Nineteen years ago yesterday the battalion left for France.

It was a large and enthusiastic gathering of old comrades which voted unanimously for their new chaplain. Representatives were present from Toronto, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Chatham, Windsor, Stratford, Strathroy, Wingham, Harriston, St. Thomas and Mitchell.

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"There is a good day before us, but it will not come without hard work on the part of everyone," said Canon Jeakins. Faith in a great cause was present at the front, and it was needed here now.

Col. Milligan congratulated the battalion and credited Col. Wigle with much of its fine background. Major Ingram expressed pleasure at the expansion of the organization. Major D. Rispman, D.S.O., brought greetings and invited the London membership to future meetings in Chatham.

Officers of the London branch are: President, S. Gunn; vice-president, W. Grey; sec-treas., P. L. Reed; executive committee, M. Noble, C. Halsal, J. Herring, G. Leach, B. Tuxford; sick committee, G. Leach, J. Matthews; and auditors, E. Shuttleworth and R. L. Stephenson.

ADVISES ENDING MONTHLY LEASES

Committee Recommends Daily Rent System—Leave Some Open As Fire Precaution

A recommendation for the elimination of monthly rentals for stalls and spaces on the London market is to be made to City Council by a special committee. Where rentable stalls are not leased for yearly terms, the committee recommends that 25 cents a day be charged for stalls for which the annual rental is $15 and less and 50 cents a day for stalls for which the annual rental is more than $15. Stalls in the truckers' row will be $2 a day where they are not rented by the year.

Following charges of discrimination in that vendors were allowed the free use of unrented stalls, City Council appointed a special committee consisting of Ald. J. A. Johnston, chairman, Ald. John McLeod and Ald. Allen Towe. This committee met Friday. Also present were Market Clerk Rose, City Treasurer Bell, City Engineer Veitch, Deputy Treasurer Saunders and City Clerk Crawford.

The committee's report will not be ready for Monday's council meeting. It has however already reached certain decisions including the elimination of monthly rentals.

The committee is also recommending that no one be allowed to use any rentable stall unless the rent for the day has been paid.

Want Map Prepared

City Engineer Veitch and Market Clerk Rose have been instructed to work out a plan whereby a map of the market, showing the spaces available for daily rental can be posted on the market. They will also draft a receipt form for the daily rentals.

The committee is also recommending that stalls 1 to 9 in D section and stalls 1 to 14 in F section be left unoccupied at all times. These are on the north side of the market square, immediately east of Talbot street. The fire chief has complained that in the event of a fire in the buildings fronting the market he would have a hard job to get trucks on the market. By leaving these spaces clear the way will be open.

Market Clerk Rose reported receiving complaints that a man who was paying his rent would have as his competitor in the next stand, one who paid no rent yet managed to be in the same space all the time.

MRS. CHARLES FREEMANTLE

Stricken with a heart attack Saturday morning, Mrs. Sarah Jane Freemantle, wife of Charles Freemantle, 537 Dorinda street, died a few hours later. Mrs. Freemantle was in her 70th year. She came from Palmerston 15 years ago to take up residence here.

Surviving her are her husband, four sons, Macknowles, David, Clarence and Brock, all of this city, three daughters, Mrs. W. C. Oliver of Hamilton, Mrs. Fred Ashelford of England, and Mrs. A. Eaton.

Rev. Dr. Harris of Chalmers Presbyterian Church will officiate at the funeral service to be conducted Monday evening at the residence at 8 o'clock. Services will also be conducted at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in Palmerston, with interment following in Palmerston cemetery.

When word was sent out that no more would be admitted to view the body, the line which extended eight abreast in orderly fashion for two blocks stormed the chapel.

The mob, mostly women and children, defied the efforts of police to maintain order. An additional 25 policemen finally cleared a path from the chapel to the hearse and Boy to pieces.

Women fought, scratched and pulled hair attempting to reach the entrance. Friends and neighbors of the dead baby's family were shoved to the rear.

Windows of automobiles were broken. Three chimneys were pushed from the chapel roof. Laughing and fighting boys rushed about the roof.

15 Governments To Act On Scheme For Raising World Price of Wheat

Canada Included In Group—Action Asked Before Committee Meets On May 4

CALLS FOR FIXING OF MINIMUM PRICE

Price To Be Based On Monthly Relation Of Export Supplies To Demands

By George Hambleton
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Rome, April 14—It is up to the Canadian and 14 other represented governments to act upon the weighty scheme for raising the world price of wheat produced by the world wheat conference which has been sitting here for more than a week.

The plan which calls for fixing of a minimum price based on the relation of export supplies to the demand from month to month, tonight was being forwarded to the interested governments, who were invited to take action before the wheat committee meets again in London on May 4.

The wheat conference hopes the governments can formulate their stand in order that the London meeting can prepare the way for the institution of the scheme in June or thereabouts.

Text Kept Confidential

Meanwhile the text of the plan is being kept confidential. An official communique Saturday night explained it was supplementary to the international wheat export agreement reached at London last year and was emphatic that the spirit and letter of the export pact must continue to be observed.

The situation, as explained to The Canadian Press by John A. MacMurray of the United States, chairman of the wheat advisory commission, is that the report "is in the form of a recommendation to the governments as to the course we think should be adopted. As such we could not very well publish it before the governments have been given an opportunity to study it."

Went Through Quickly

The minimum price plan, achieved by the subcommittee after much labor, went through the main conference today with unexpected speed, an apparently stubborn Argentine resistance vanishing when, as the chief Argentine delegatee informed the Canadian Press today, the Argentines took the viewpoint that the minimum price plan covered the Argentine's claim for increased export quotas.

Dr. Thomas A. le Breton, head of the Aregentine delegation, said that acceptance of the minimum price scheme linked up with the Argentine demand for a bigger wheat export quota. "In our view," said Dr. le Breton, "they are all one question."

Does Not Fix Price

It was emphasied the scheme in itself does not fix a minimum price; it merely outlines a method by which a minimum price may be maintained once it is established. It makes provision for the necessary machinery and for scaling differentials in the price for respective countries.

It did suggest, however, that the first schedule to be drawn up by the proposed London control committee should be an increase of 5 to 10 per cent. of the present price of Manitoba No. 2 wheat, standard of wheat the world over.

Agreement by the conference on the price scheme marked conclusion of many months of work. It is now up to the 15 governments represented in the conference to ratify the plan and put it into operation.

Questions Of Detail

The conference will continue this afternoon with questions of detail and will then take up the question of restrictions on flour milling along with the question of denaturing wheat to make quantities of it fit only for livestock feed.

But in reaching agreement on the plan the conference had achieved its main objective—devising a scheme for raising the world price of wheat. Today the details of the scheme were still undivulged, but it was learned the kernel of the plan was establishment of a committee of four to sit in London to supervise wheat movements of the signatory exporters and thereby maintain the minimum price which itself has yet to be established.

Further, it said the adjustments made in London must be so fixed as to keep the supply strictly in accord with demand and thus not interfere with the minimum price system.

Interesting Feature

The most interesting feature of the sub-committee's report is the proposal for creation of a price committee of four experts to sit in London and meet at least once a month to study the wheat export movement in relation to quotas and to raise or lower minimum prices of individual exporting countries should they be selling too much or too little wheat in relation to their quotas.

This is held up as a method of controlling quotas through prices.

The sub-committee also recommended that exporting countries whose domestic wheat price is lower than the export minimum to be agreed upon raise that price to a new level partly through reducing their stocks. It was recommended the new system go into effect June 1.

How it May Be Done

Pending official disclosure of the minimum wheat price scheme adopted by the world wheat conference today, here's an outline of how it appears the goal will be achieved:

1. All big wheat exporters remain under strict export quota regulation.

2. A small committee in London will watch the movement of exports in relation to demand and establish a fixed price. It is suggested this be 5 or 10 percent higher on Manitoba No. 2 than at present. Minimum prices will be determined for wheat at the export point.

3. Indirect regulation of exports will be the basis on which the price will be maintained. In other words the conference drops the idea of rigid control of exports to establisn a price, instead using the direct price system.

Will Be Maintained

4. The price will be maintained by fluctuating fixed prices for the wheat of respective exporters. If for instance Canada in a certain period sends more wheat than would be normal under her quota, the Canadian price would be increased with the idea of bringing the export down.

Aiding in establishment of the scheme the conference recommends chopping up the present yearly export quotas into shorter periods, three-months being one suggestion. These figures are being prepared. Price fixing is suggested on a basis of monthly exports.

Refrain From Barter

6. Also backing up the scheme, governments will be asked to refrain from barter dealings or other governmental transactions that would hurt the minimum price system. Flour prices will be fixed at definite percentages to corresponding wheat grades. Wheat products, such as semolina will be restricted along with wheat.

7. Wheat exporting governments further will be asked to make sure their internal prices are at least as high as the minimum export price. This is an essential safeguard against export of flour at lower than minimum wheat figures. Withdrawal of quantities by denaturing is one method.

8. It is suggested the export committee meet in London, May 4, along with the wheat conference heads to work out final details in order the scheme may go into effect about June 1.

$12,374,319 SPENT ON TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

Ottawa, April 14: Progress made in the construction of the Trans-Canada highway was outlined in the House of Commons by Premier R. B. Bennett. The amount expended so far was $12,374,319 and 1357 miles had been constructed.

The mileage was divided, Nova Scotia 59, New Brunswick 65, Quebec 35, Ontario 320, Manitoba 45½, Saskatchewan 175, Alberta 145, British Columbia 160. The figures were given at the request of I. D. Macdougall, Conservative for Inverness.

STEEL CO. ASKS BOARD FOR RULING ON TARIFF

Ottawa, April 14.—An appear of particular interest to steel plants has been forwarded to the tariff board by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, minister of finance to the request of the Stanley Steel Co. Ltd., of Hamilton, with reference to importation of "skelp."

The company wishes to have the words "cold rolled" removed from tariff item 294 which fixes the rate on "skelp of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, etc" at free under the preferential tariff, and five per cent. intermediate and general. It is claimed that there is no such commodity as 'cold rolled" skelp and that cold rolled steel in coils is being imported under that item whereas it should come under item 382 (C) which applies a rate of 7½ er cent, preferential and 20 per cent, intermediate and general.

KENT BEEKEEPERS ELECT

Chatham, April 15.—Clarence Stien of Becher was elected president and Rev. A. V. Walden of Raleigh township was re-elected secretary-treasurer at the annual meeting of the Kent Beekeepers Association held here. Professor Dyce, of Guelph O. A. C., gave an instructive address on the treatment of package bees from the south. During discussion, many members expressed the opinion that export of honey from Soviet Russia to Great Britain had hindered Canadian export.

NURSE DANGEROUSLY ILL FROM AN INFECTED HAND

With poison from an infected hand imperilling her life, Miss Mary L. Turnbull, a graduate nurse of St. Joseph's Hospital, lies dangerously ill in the institution. Miss Turnbull, whose home is just outside of London, was listed as a patient at the hospital on March 22. Since that time she has been constantly treated by several doctors but the pernicious infection continues to spread.

Backache and Rheumatism. I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and before the box was half empty I had wonderful results. My Rheumatism and Backache do not bother me any more." 40

Dodd's Kidney Pills

CONSTITUTION OUSTS "LEFT"

Continued From Page 1

tario branch and Graham Spry of Ottawa was named vice-president. Two ballots were required to select Mr. Spry as the first ballot showed there were more ballots than delegates.

The executive council will include: Dr. Lorna Cotton, Toronto; Tom Cruden, Toronto; Ben Levert, Sandwich; Jack O'Hanley, Hamilton; Arthur Williams, East York; J. F. McKevitt, Schreiber; Rev. J. Sutherland, Peterborough; Harold Crane, Windsor; John Walter, Kitchener; D. M. LeBourdais, Mimico; Dr. Luke Teskey, Forest Hill; W. O. Hill, North Cobalt; Sam Innis, Otterville.

Ruling Easily Sustained

During debate on the constitution, Mrs. E. Morton, secretary of the labor conference, moved an amendment to the membership clause which would permit trade unions to join the C. C. F. Chairman Angus MacInnis ruled the amendment out of order as in direct opposition to the motion.

The chairman's ruling was challenged and was sustained by a large vote. During some hectic discussion Mr. MacInnis declared the "C. C. F. program is for those who agree with it, not for those who oppose it." Finally the motion to confine membership to "political" groups was carried and then the convention decided to have an appointed secretary treasurer.

Must Be Disciplined

When a delegate asked the C. C. F.'s action in the case of a membership group celebrating May Day, chairman MacInnis replied, "If you demonstrate with groups opposed to the C. C. F., then you must be disciplined."

Mr. Woodsworth declared if there had been "prompter discipline in Toronto and Ontario we wouldn't be in this mess." He believed discipline was one of the methods of the Communist party "and I believe the C. C. F. has to discipline its members if it is going to amount to anything in the Dominion of Canada."

"GUS" CHATTERLEY DEAD OF WOUNDS

Well-Known Veteran Of "Mad Fourth" To Be Buried Tuesday

War wounds suffered while serving overseas with the "Mad Fourth" aBttalion, first brigade, proved fatal early Sunday morning to William A. "Gus" Chatterley, resident of R. R. 7, Hyde Park. Semi-military funeral honors will be accorded the veteran at his funeral Tuesdy .e

From 1918 until a year ago, Mr. Chatterley was employed as janitor at the London Life Building. He was taken ill last year and entered Westminster Hospital where ha has since been a patient. Mr. Chatterley was particularly well known among exservicemen here. He was a member of the London branch of the Fourth Battalion Veterans' Association of Ontarion nd was one of the most active workers in the organization. He was twice married. His first wife died about 18 months ago.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Annie Chaterley, two sons, Fred, aged 16, Ted, aged 12, one daughter, Joyce, aged 9, four sisters, Mrs. George Dowell, (Christina) 10 Oxford street, Mrs. Carl Basbala,(Elsie) 31 King street, Mrs. James Daunt, (Frances) of Detroit, Mich; his parents and one sister in England.

Col. R. B. Ross, and R. R. Whitehead, president of the local Fourth Battalion Association, arem aking arrangements for a semi-military funeral tuesdayaf ternoon.T hese rvices will be in the A. L. Oatman funeral chapel at 2 o'clock, Interment will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MESSENGER BOY INJURED

Leo Lamphier, Canadian National Telegraph messenger, had several ligaments of his arm torn Saturday afternon when he rode his bicycle against an open auto door. The mishap occurred at Dundas and Richmand streets. As he attempted to pass a car the door swung open suddenly and he allegedly crashed into it. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital for treatment. He was later released.

U. S. RADIO COMM. SEEKS WIDER POWER TO CENSOR

Washington, April 14.—A recommendation that the United States radio commission "be clothed with enough authority to warn stations that certain classes of programs are undesirable and may lead to embarrassment if not actual punishment if they are put on the air" was made today in a statement by James H. Hanley, one of the commissioners.

Minute Mystery Solution
Problem on Page 9

Fordney knew it was MURDER because there were no holes, or any marks, on the SOLES of the SILK stockings. Had Miss King WALKED the HUNDRED YARDS, along the gravel path, there would have been. The murderer had carried her to the well.

THERE IS AS MUCH EXPRESSION IN THE FEET AS IN THE HANDS....—Chamfort.

AT THE CAPITOL

Jack Hulbert, Noted British Comedian Is Excellent In "Jack Ahoy"

Jack Hulbert certainly puts comedy on a high plane in his latest starring talking picture, "Jack Ahoy" which opened at the Capitol Theatre for a three-day run last Saturday. It seems that Hulbert, who is one of the aces in the Gaumont British Company's acting staff, can get more comedy out of a mediocre situation than any other comedian in pictures and he does this to perfection in "Jack Ahoy." He is ably supported by Alfred Drayton, Nancy O'Neil and Henry Peterson.

The story is quite a simple one of the exploits of a tar in the British Navy, whose ambition is to marry the daughter of the admiral. A British submarine is captured by Chinese bandits and Hulbert after endangering his and everyone else's life, manages to capture the pirates and also retrieve the submarine.

There are some catchy musical selections in the picture, and Hulbert gives the right atmosphere in singing them. Of course, he is also a dancer par excellence and he shows some of his newest steps, particularly a modernized version of the Sailor's Hornpipe.

The rest of the show is good in its own way. A Betty Boop Cartoon and a splendid comedy, with the usual newsreels complete the bill.

TWO ARE INJURED IN AUTO CRASHES

D. H. McRae, Glecoe, Hurt As Car Leaves Road—Mrs. Reid, Toronto, In Collision

A Glencoe man and a Toronto woman suffered minor injuries in two separate motor accidents over the weekend. D. H. McRae of Glencoe, received a cut over one eye and was shaken up when his car left the road east of London early Sunday morning and crashed into a tree. Mrs. Phyllis Reid of Toronto, suffered a sprained ankle when a motor car crashed with a transport truck west of the city late Saturday night.

The latter accident occurred on an "S" curve between Melbourne and Strathburn when a Direct Transport driven by Lloyd Leifso of 712 Weston road, Toronto, collided with the passenger car of Herbert Reid, 685 Manning ave., Toronto. Mrs. Reid was the only one hurt. Traffic Officer George Law investigated.

Mr. McRae was driving his coupe west on No. 2 highway in Pottersburg when it left the pavement and went out of control on the soft shoulder, hitting a tree. The machine was damaged and McRae taken to Victoria Hospital. He was released after treatment by Dr. C. C. Ross. Traffic Officer Howard Jackman was assigned by Traffic Inspector T. G. P. Lucas to the investigation.

No charges were laid immediately in connection with either accident.

Overseas Mails

Schedule of sailings for the week commencing April 15.

Duchess of Bedford from St. John—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 18 at 6 p.m. Parcel mail at 12 noon.

Georgic, from Halifax—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. Direct parcel mail for Irish Free State. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m.

Mauretania, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 19 at 4 a.m.

Bremen, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 20 at 6 p.m.

Gripsholm, from Halifax—Full mail for Sweden. Letters, paper mail and parcel post, via Sweden, for Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Norway. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m. Parcel mail, April 20 at 12 noon.

West Indies And South American Mails

Primo, from Halifax—Full mail for Antgua, Dominica, Grenada, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 4 p.m. Parcel mail, April 16 at 12 noon.

Colborne, from Halifax—Full mail for Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Trinidad, and Venezuela. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 19 at 4 a.m. Parcel mail—April 18 at 12 noon.

Lady Rodney, from Halifax—Full mail for Bahamas and Bermuda. Parcel mail and specially addressed letters and papers for British Honduras, Colombia and Jamaica. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 16 at 6 p.m. Parcel mail at 12 noon.

Trans-Pacific Mails

Empress of Russia, from Vancouver—Full mail for China, Japan, Philpine Islands and offices served via these countries. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 3.30 p.m.

Tyndareus, from Vancouver—Full mail for Japan and countries via Japan. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 3.30 p.m.

Niagara, from Vancouver—Full mail for Australia, Fiji, Hawaii Is. and New Zealand. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 20, at 3.30 p.m.

TORONTO NEWSPAPERMAN DIES

Toronto, April 14.—William Lewis Edmonds, veteran Toronto newspaperman, died in hospital here today at the age of 75.

TAKE A HOLIDAY!

Uninvited Guest Asks Wine, Women and Song for Entertainment



Hinting that he has only three days in which to taste the pleasures of human emotion for the first time, a mysterious Prince Sirki has joined the guests of Duke Lambert at the Villa del Contento. With his arrival, death throughout the world has ceased miraculously! Women guests are excited by the Prince's strange, ardent attentions, but the men are said to be in terror of him!

PALACE TODAY TUESDAY
Feature at 1.40, 3.20, 7.50, 9.50
A British Screen Treat
A Night of Mystery Enroute To the Port of Romance!
MATHESON LANG Constance CUMMINGS and Edmund GWENN
CHANNEL CROSSING
— ADDED TREATS —
Comedy - Snapshots - News

EXHIBITION WRESTLING
TONIGHT, 8:30 SHARP
2—MAIN BOUTS—2
JOE MALCEWICZ "Famous Utica Panther"
PAUL BOESCH "Jewish Sensation"
LITTLE BEAVER "Riotous Redskin"
GEO. HAGEN "U.S. Marine Champion"
1 Hour Extended Time To Settle Grudge
Alex Kassaboski-Frankie Hart will open this All-Star Show with Jack Forbes Refereeing
WINTER GARDENS
Ladies 25c — Gentlemen 55c
Ring Sides Reserved, $1.00
Met. 3900 — London
Read Your Sport Page
D13v

"TAKE A CHANCE" with JAMES DUNN, JUNE KNIGHT, LILLIAN ROTH, CLIFF EDWARDS, LILIAN BOND, DOROTHY LEE, LONA ANDRE, CHAS. "Buddy" ROGERS
Musical Comedy!
A Paramount Release
Produced by Laurence Schwab in association with William Rowland and Monte Brice
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
STERLING HOLLOWAY in "MEETING MAZIE" | SCREEN ODDITY "STRANGE AS IT SEEMS" | METROTONE NEWS EVENTS
TODAY LAST TIMES "SORRELL and SON" WITH H. B. WARNER

IMAGINE Jack as a Hero . . Fighting Pirates in China Seas . . and making Love to the Admiral's daughter.

JACK HULBERT IN "JACK AHOY!"
England's Invincible Comedian
Hear Him Sing "MY HAT'S ON THE SIDE OF MY HEAD"
TODAY, Tuesday
CAPITOL
Comedy "PETTING PREFERRED" BETTY BOOP CARTOON Sportlight "Horsepower"

LILIAN HARVEY "The ONLY GIRL" GAUMONT BRITISH PICTURE
Saucy, Winsome Delightful
. . . this delightful and charming little court hairdresser upsets Empress Eugenie's regal household.
PATRICIA
TODAY Tuesday, Wednesday
And, too, there's Blondes & Redheads in "BRIDAL BAIL"
March of the Years
Hula Honeymoon

Today - The Last Day
— To Join —
THE LONDON COMMUNITY CONCERT ASSOCIATION
HEAR THE OUTSTANDING ARTISTS OF THE DAY
Admission to concerts is by membership only.
Membership—$5.50 (Tax Included)
Student (Junior) Membership—$2.20 (Tax Included)
TO SECURE YOUR MEMBERSHIP CALL THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PHONE MET. 1172
Membership Lists For Next Season Close Tonight

PASTOR PRAISES MAYOR OF LONDON

Commends Wenige For Demanding Local Gambling Probe

FLAYS LOTTERIES

"Gambling is not far from thieving," said Rev. G. V. Crofoot in his sermon to the congregation at Adelaide Street Baptist Church last night during which he rcitiicised social organizations who "stooped" to forms of gambling in aid of various causes which might be worthy.

Mr. Crofoot strongly commended the Mayor of London for his stand in demanding an investigation of gambling conditions in the city.

He described gambling as little removed from thieving because in essentials the winners took something for which no adequate value had been given.

This principle the speaker condemned when encouraged by social organizations in various forms of lotteries and gambling. He went on to point out that often a large part of the funds taken out of the pocket of the public went into the expenses of the gambling organization and anly a small percentage reached the charitable work for which it was ostensibly directed.

What's the Difference?

"Supposing you won a car on a ticket," said Mr. Crofoot, "I don't suppose many of you would give it back, or the money it representes. What is the difference between that and putting money on a horse?"

In speaking of the recent action of Mayor Wenige in demanding a clean-up of gambling in London Mr. Crofoot said he believed there were times when the pulpit ought to support those who are breaking down the social evils.

"It is seldom a public man will come out flat-foted against social evils," said the speaker. "More power to you Mr. Mayor, and may all loyal citizens support you."

Mr. Crofoot went on to say he had no intention of desire of becoming involved in a controversy between civic officials.

"I don't think there should be any delay in carrying out the Mayor's wishes," said Mr. Crofoot and pointed out that often delays gave a chance for offenders to cover up their misdemeanors.

WORSHIP IN INDIA IS SERMON TOPIC

Natives Bow Before Idols Manufactured In Manchester Says Wesley Church Speaker

That the natives of India are seeking God in the face of Jesus Christ but that they are going about it in a "blind, groping and ignorant" manner, was the belief expressed by Rev. Donald G. Cock, guest speaker Sunday morning at Wesley United Church. Rev. Mr. Cock for many years has been engaged in missionary work among the Asiatic peoples and is in London for the world missionary conference and exhibit.

"I sometimes think," he added, "that we misunderstand the non-Christian people simply because they bow down and worship idols and images. Deep down in their hearts they are searching and longing for something better.

"I have seen consignments of these idols that were manufactured in Manchester, England, arrive at the dock for the purpose of idolatry, and I really don't know which is worst the worship of these idols or the manufacture of them.

DUTY VALUATIONS

Ottawa, April 14.—The value of duty of rose bushes, excepting dwarf polyanthas and rose stocks for budding and grafting, has been fixed at 15 cents, it is announced by the Department of National Revenue, instead of 20, for importations on and after April 15.

The value for duty of asparagus and lettuce has been fixed at an advance on the true invoice value in Canadian funds. Asparagus will be valued for duty purposes at an advance of 5 ½ cents a pound from April 22 to June 20; lettuce one cent a pound between April 20 and October 31.

MARK WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Embro, April 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Masters celebrated their 20th wedding anniversary Friday. A number of friends spent the evening with them, playing cards, and other games. The rest of evening was spent in dancing. Music was furnished by J. W. Innes, Miss Marjorie Innis, Mrs. R. Matheson, and Mrs. Goddall. Refreshments were served. The couple received some very pretty and useful gifts.

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Overflowing Meetings Of S. Oxford Electors

Continued from Page One.

saying 'I wish we could have a general election to express our feelings in respect to federal policies at the present time'," declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, in his address in the town hall here Saturday night. Bute said Mr. King, it is just this fear of a general election on the part of private Conservative members which has enabled Mr. Bennett to hold his parliamentary majority in line.

"Would Mr. Bennett have been able to hold his followers on the titles question unless he had said to his supporters "Unless I get support there'll be a dissolution'," said Mr. King.

General Election Looms

However, the speaker continued, all signs point to a general election. The central bank, the marketing measure, amendments to the election act all would indicate that Mr. Bennett is preparing for an appeal to the country.

"If South Oxford on Monday speaks loudly there is a chance of the modification of some of these policies in a way better to serve the people, coupled with the chance that the government will give the people a chance at a general election." While in general elections the policies advanced by the parties appealing for favor might make the issue, in a by-election the only issue is the government's record, Mr. King pointed out. It is Mr. Benett's record which the electors of South Oxford will approve or condemn on Monday.

Sanderson And Taylor Speak

Dr. J. M. Rogers was chairman of the town hall meeting. Fred G. Sanderson, M.P., Ontario Liberal whip, and William Taylor, M.P., for Norfolk-Elgin, spoke before Mr. King.

Miss E. A. Seldon, president of the Ingersoll and District Women's Liberal Association, presented an address of welcome to Mr. King, while little Miss Margaret Copeland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Copeland, and a niece of Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., presented Mr. King with a nicely-bound package of Ingersoll's famous cream cheese.

Mr. Sanderson read to the audience a statement from the Borden Milk Co. which showed that in 1929 the lowest summer price of milk at Ingersoll was $1.74 a cwt. and the highest winter price, $2.17. In 1933 the lowest summer price was 70 cents and the highest winter price 95 cents.

"Now which party has the best policy for the dairy industry in Oxford?" asked Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. King jocularly remarked, opening his speech, that he and Mr. Bennett differed on almost everything but "I am told if we were married we'd probably learn how to make up. I hope Mr. Bennett will be fortunate enough to achieve that end, while I haven't despaired of it myself."

Tobacco Report

Mr. King discussed the failure of the Bennett government to present the report of the Hon. Donald Sutherland on his investigation into tobacco-buying practices to parliament until last week.

"If in the Sutherland report there was ground for believing that there is a combine against the public interest, that is all the more reason the report should have been made public a year ago instead of a week ago. It is not Mr. Sutherland but the government which is on trial in this election. Yet now Mr. Stevens, a minister of the crown, comes into the riding and says he wants Mr. Sutherland returned to help in the fight of the tobacco growers. I tell you it is not one person but the policies of the government which will settle the fate of the tobacco growers. If one wants to be critical one can say that Mr. Stevens' plea was a threat of no battle for the tobacco growers unless Mr. Sutherland is returned. On the other hand it might be a bribe. I am not saying Mr. Stevens intended it as either. He shouldn't have made the statement at all. Under parliamentary institutions it doesn't matter who the man is, whether he be Liberal, Conservative, Farmer or Labor, every man stands for the interests of the constituency from which he is sent."

Dr. Manion's Prediction

Mr. King made reference to the speech of the Hon. Dr. Manion in the constituency in which Dr. Manion said that he had every reason to believe the government would lower interest rates on loans and mortgages. Mr. Bennett was asked in the House concerning this and answered that the predictions of any member of the government were based on his knowledge of what the government intends to do. No direct answer was given.

"Why did Mr. Manion need to bring up the question at all unless he was trying to leave in your mind the impression that he was stating something the government was going to do? Mr. Bennett told the House of Commons a few weeks ago that this couldn't be done. Mr. Bennett will take action at the time he thinks it should be taken, and any predictions his ministers make mean nothing," said Mr. King.

The Liberal leader declared that if parliament exists for any purpose at all, it is that the people's representatives might have control of the public treasury which is filled by taxation. Yet under the blank cheque clause of the relief bill the cabinet is taking this power away from parliament and a supine Tory majority says nothing. The dangers in such a policy have been exposed by the auditor-general's report on irregularities in the spending of funds under the blank cheque clause, said Mr. King.

Disastrous Trade Policies

The economic nationalism which has featured the Bennett trade policies cannot but in the end prove disastrous to Canada, Mr. King declared. Canada's export trade must come from the markets of the world," he said.

Menace Of Dictatorship

Mr. King said that the Liberal policy did not favor free trade but did stand for the keeping of those restrictions necessary to retain the standards of living in this country. But the Bennett policy has gone far beyond this and has, in fact, had an adverse effect on living standards.

In conclusion Mr. King pointed out that in many European countries parliamentary institutions have been done away with and dictatorship of individuals or groups substituted. In the steady sapping of parliament's powers in Canada the same trend is apparent. "There is the same trend today to do away with the great guardians of the people's liberties, the House of Commons," he declared.

MR. LAPOINTE'S SPEECH

Special to The Advertiser

Tillsonburg, Ont., April 14—Declaring that the Bennett Government was bound to disappear in the near future and that we must see that it does not destroy Canada in its spasms of agony, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice in the King Government, closed an eloquent speech here this evening in the interests of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate, on the eve of Monday's election. Duplicating the meeting of the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, scores had to be turned away and this notable son of Quebec was given a great ovation as he was introduced by R. A. Baxter, M.L.A., for South Oxford.

Mr. Lapointe was critical of the Bennett regime but abstained from personalities. He stated he believed the Canadian people have been deceived in the last few years and that the mouths of the farmers and laboring men could not be sweetened by simply yelling money.

The Benett Government has intensified the depression by false promises in 1930 and by the policies they have followed the past four years. Confidence is the mainspring of life for any government and the Canadian people in the last few months have shown the present government that they have lost the confidence of the country. All the wild statements and promises of the government made in 1930 are now coming home to roost.

"It is not production that is at fault but distribution, and the trade of Canada has been strangled since the Liberals were defeated in 1930. The past four years in parliament have been jazz or whoopee politics played to the tune of blank cheques at the expense of the people and parliament has been treated with contempt by the present administration, the speaker asserted.

"If anyone desires a title he should apply at once as the crop is low and there will not be another crop. It is freely rumored that the prime minister is to receive a peerage and I would suggest that the seven lean cows of the Scriptures be put on the coat of arms," Mr. Lapointe declared amid laughter.

"The people of Canada will judge the Bennett Government on its record and not on its prospectus and the return of the Liberal party will remove the shackles that have been forged for Canadian trade the past few years."

The Liberal candidate, A. S. Rennie, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., also spoke briefly and urged a large Liberal majority on Monday.

PROMISES LIBERAL BEER POLICY SOON

Continued from Page One.

rid of this wasteful government," he phophesied.

Promises Housecleaning

"If we get into power," promised Mr. Hepburn, "there's going to be a great housecleaning of Hydro and our first act will be to get rid of Engineer Gaby—not because he is Mr. Gaby, but because he has been getting $35,600 per year and allowing things to go on that should not occur."

Mr. Hepburn promised that other leading Hydro officials would go out with Engineer Gaby if the Liberals are elected. "We are going to take some of the superannuaries off the backs of the burdened taxpayers, if we do nothing else. We are going to improve social conditions; have a minimum wage for men and women.

"W. G. Martin is another supernumerary, said Mr. Hepburn, "and he should go too.

Will be Hard Campaign

"This will be a hard campaign. There will be lots of campaign funds for the Conservatibes and it will be a hard fight. Watch out for the Government using trick methods," warned the speaker, and went on. "The Government are in a desperate position and they know it. They are casting about for help, blowing hot and blowing cold. Mr. Henry is headed for a fall."

Dr. L. J. Simpson, Liberal financial critic, in a vigorous speech criticized the economic policy of the Government." The Conservatives will eventually land Ontario in bankruptcy," he charged, and in substantiation pointed to the fact that interest charges on the Provincial debt at present amounted to one-third of the annual revenue. Ontario's liabilities are very rapidly catching un to its assets, he declared. He charged that when the Ontario Government announced a surplus of $450,000 it was poor bookkeeping and not facts. Dr. Simpson stated that while the Conservatives were trying to make out that the Liberal party difficulty beating out Mr. Munro at Queen's Park," said Attorney-General Price, declaring that the Liberal members at the morning service in King St. United.

OPENING MARKETS LIBERALS' POLICY,

Continued from Page One.

Tories came in is a bit of a novelty. In 1929 Canadian production of manufactured products totalled $4,000,000,000—in 1933 it was down to $2,000,000,000. Now the men who brought about this condition ask us to vote for them if they hand out an order for $22,000 worth of shoes.

A Matter of Exchange

"And here is something else: In 1929 we had Tory policies in effect—Canadian exports were $754,000,000; then came a change of policy with the election of the Liberals—by 1930 we had exports of $1,144,960,000, an increase of $390,000,000. Yet our friends the Tories ask us where we can get markets. We can get them where we got them before. There are more goods to b sold in the world than ever before. We can exchange the things we need for the tings other people need. The world has not changed—men are men with human instincts—not asses as Donald Sutherland asserts.

"Let me read you a paragraph from my very distinguished and gentlemanly opponent. He bears the title "honorable." He was a cabinet minister for a few days. He has had parliamentary experience. Note his language in a recent speech:

"'Mr. Rennie cannot be as complete an ass as he appears to be'.

"Well, I found the other day this note upon the ass: 'An ass is used to bear people and burdens and in dangerous passages—that even an old war horse dare not venture.'

"Does my honorable friend assume that his failure to answer arguments can be met by calling names ? He ought to tell us if he hopes to 'blast' a way into foreign markets by that process.

Losing Markets

"We are now blasting our way out of markets. The gravest danger confronts the farmers of South Oxford today as a result. The arrangements of Great Britain regarding importation of meats end in June and Great Britain is likely to insist that Canadian tariffs are an impossible barrier and that Britain, because she cannot sell in Canada, must raise her barriers against Canada. We are likely to lose our dairy markets and our tobacco markets in the same way. Here is an extract from a recent government booklet published under authority of Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture.

"'The large and increasing volume of butter and cheese imported into the United Kingdom has caused the British Government to enter into discussion with New Zealand and Australia with a view to the voluntary restriction of exports of these products to the United Kingdom. If any such agreements are concluded between the United Kingdom and New Zealand and Australia, Canada may be asked to take similar action,

"'The possibility of restrictions on imports of dairy products into the United Kingdom would suggest that it would be advisable for Canadian producers to develop home consumption as much as possible.'

"What do you think will happen to us if we lose our foreign markets—our Empire markets? It will indeed be a sad day for the farmers of South Oxford.

Vital Issues

"These issues are vital—far too vital to escape immediate attention. Our friends say the election of the Liberals means the repeal of the British preference. This is nonsense of the crudest kind. We are not opposed to the preference—we are opposed to shadow preferences, fake preferences, which give nothing and get nothing and give more promise of losing than gaining markets. Once in office, Liberals will open markets, not close them—expand British trade—not restrict it. Opening markets is the natural function of Liberliasm—closing them is the natural task of Toryism.

"We near the end of the campaign. This is the final appeal. There is before you the record of the two parties. They have both explained their viewpoints. South Oxford faces an election such as it never faced before. The conflict is between repression and freedom—between restriction of markets and liberation of trade. It matters little to me what happens in this campaign but it is vital to you. Time which sifts the wheat from the chaff and tests the ultimate measure of truth in every issue will vindicate the position we have taken in South Oxford throughout the campaign and the importance of the issue we have presented tonight."

N. WATERLOO LIBERALS NOMINATE APRIL 28

Kitchener, April 15.—The North Waterloo Liberals will choose their candidate for the forthcoming Provincial campaign at Waterloo on Saturday, April 28. This was decided at a meeting of the executive held in Waterloo Saturday afternoon, the second gathering of that body within a month.

FLAMING TANKER ADRIFT IN HARBOR

Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 15.—The Trinidad leasehold tanker Pyramid and her 11,000-gallon cargo of gasoline were destroyed by fire here today. The only man on her when flames broke out leaped overboard and swam to safety, after which the ship drifted about the harbor and menaced shipping. The fire finally burned itself out.



A scene in Pahiatua Wairarapa, where heaviest damage occurred during a recent earthquake. Heavy rain, following, added to the misery of the homeless. The town will have to be rebuilt.

VIVIDLY PICTURE MISSION WORK

Continued From Page 1

needed was personal evangelism. "The gift of Canadian people to the Newcomers can be the Christ of Service," she added.

Following a selection by the choir of the Indian residential school at Muncey with Mrs. Jamieson as pianist, Ross Jung, a third-year Chinese medical student from Toronto, spoke. He explained that he had been born in British Columbia and that he hoped to go to China as a medical missionary. "Christianity broadened my outlook", he said as he told of his work among Chinese boys to foster good felowship and friendship among the youths.'

Pays Tribute To Londoner

Dr. S. Y. Chao of Fowchow, China, an outstanding figure in hospital work for the Chinese church referred to his association with Dr. Wallace Crawford, who is the special medical missionary sent out by Metropolitan Church and paid tribute to the work of the former Londoner. Dr. Chao declared, "if we Christians really did as Christ taught us there would be no more fighting." The remark was made as he told of his friendship with Rev. N. Shirozu of Japan. Later in the afternoon Mr. Shirozu spoke briefly and mentioned the bond of friendship between them. Both men are in residence at Toronto taking special courses. Rev. R. S. Longley, of West China, another outstanding missionary, spoke briefly.

Dr. E. E. Armstrong, secretary Foreign Missions, introduced Rev. A. Broadfoot of South China; Dr. J. S. MacKay of Central India; Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Anderson, also of Central India; Dr. Walter Strangway, Angola, West Africa; Rev. Herbert T. Owens of Korea and two Alma College Oriental students, Miss Sada Niwase of Japan and Miss Pyugh Yong Rhu of Korea who also spoke briefly.

Speaks Optimistically of West

At the first mass rally held in Metropolitan Church on Saturday evening, Rev. Dr. George Dorey, superintendent of missions in Saskatchewan, in charge of relief work there, spoke optimistically of the conditions in the Western province where drouth and crop failures have imposed a terrific burden on the church people of the stricken area.

Dr. Dorey declared that the church has invariably flourished in the face of difficulty and told that in spite of the curtailment of funds the United Church is keeping the churches and Sunday schools open.

"The church in the West is replacing despair with hope, cynicism with faith and panic with courage," said Dr. Dorey and declared that this is being made possible by the generosity and loyalty of the people both in the East and the West.

"You pay your dues to your lodges to keep in good standing but the contributions to the missionary and maintenance are given through a love for the Church," said the speaker.

Thanks Donors of Supplies

Dr. Dorey told of the great number of cars of food and supplies which had reached the West from this part of Ontario and thanked the donors.

Following Dr. Dorey, Dr. W. E. Strangway presented an illustrated lecture on the medical and missionary work in Africa. Rev. W. A. Walden, Empress Avenue Church, was chairman of the rally.

Rev. Dr. A. E. Armstrong, secretary of the foreign mission board, was the guest preacher at First United Church in the morning. A missionary for more than 27 years, he drew on his wide experience to place before the congregation something of the spirit required in missionary work. As an example he told of the Moravian Church, which has its headquarters in Herrnhut, Germany, and which with only 60,000 members supports 290 missionaries. He pointed out that the United Church could support 3,000 missionaries instead of 500 if they had the same zealous Christian spirit.

Work In Saskatchewan

At St. Andrews Church the work in Northern Saskatchewan was explained by Rev. John Nichol, mission superintendent in that district. He stated

PRESIDENT ASKS SPEEDIER WORK

Continued from Page One.

and gaurantee bank deposit proposals should be placed on the statute books.

Opposed

It also was indicated the administration was opposed to action on the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing-inflation bill.

The President is ready to veto the general revenue bill because of the proposed tax of three cents a pound on Phillipine Oils and Senator Pat Harrison (D., Miss.), chairman of the finance committee, planned to ask the Senate tomorrow to reconsider the bill, passed Friday. It has not yet reached the House, where opposition was voiced yesterday to many of the Senate provisions increasing the total from $258,000,000 to $480,000,000.

Against Thomas Bill

Aministration disapproval of legislation to release millions of dollars in closed banks was officially disclosed tonight in a letter written by Secretary Henry Morgenthau of the Treasury to Chairman Duncan Fletcher (D., Fla.) of the Senate banking committee.

Mentioning specifically the bill by Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.), Morgenthau said that under the legislation "nearly half of the money to be distributed would be received by about four per centum of the depositantee of bank deposits "past, pressors"; that it would represent a guarent and future," and that it would cost the taxpayers from "$1,250,000,000 to $2,500,000,000."

SIR FREDERICK WALL TO GET $50,000 GIFT

London, April 14.—A sum of $50,000 will be presented to Sir Frederick Wall who is retiring in July as secretary of the English Football Association, which he has served for 40 years.

The council of the F. A., deciding on the gift to-day said it would be in recognition of the "untiring energy and valuable service to British football" of Sir Frederick.

TWO CHILDREN PERISH IN BURNING HOME

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 14.—Two children were burned to death today when the frame cabin of Mr. and Mrs. Riddel, settlers near Hearst, was razed by flames.

VANCOUVER CAGERS WIN

Lethbridge, Alta., April 15.—Vancouver Provinces tonight held a 48-41 victory over Lethbridge Young Liberals as they moved eastward to Winnipeg to meet Robertson Memorials in the Western Canada men's senior basketball final.

The British Columbia champions

TWO SHARING TRIPLE STRATFORD CROWNS

Jack Chowen And Mrs. J. F. Adamson In Three Badminton Finals Each

Stratford, April 15.—Jack Chowen and Mrs. J. F. Adamson won triple victories in the finals of the City Badminton Tournament played here on Saturday night before a good sized gallery at the Stratford Badminton Club. In the men's singles, Chowen defeated George Burton in two straight games, 15-0, 15-9, to cop the title, while Mrs. Adamson was disposing of Miss Dorothy Mason in the ladies singles by scores of 5-11, 11-3, 11-3. In the men's doubles Chowen and Herbert Hason disposed of Nichols and Nethercott to the tune of 15-10, 15-3, while Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason teamed up in the ladies doubles to defeat Mrs. L. J. Salter and Miss Ross, 15-1, 15-11. To round out their triple victories Mrs. Adamson and Chowen paired up to defeat Miss Mary Doherty and Jack Binning by scores of 15-6, 12-15, 15-8.

Results of the semi final and final matches on Saturday were:

Men's Singles

Semi finals, Burton defeated Nichols, 17-14, 6-15, 15-13; Chowen defeated Grice, 18-13, 15-4; Finals, Chowen defeated Burton, 15-10, 15-9.

Ladies Singles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson defeated Mrs. R. A. Reid, 11-0, 11-5; Miss Dorothy Mason defeated Mrs. Harry Kastner, 11-2, 11-9; Finals, Mrs. Adamson defeated Miss Mason 5-11, 11-5, 11-3.

Mixed Doubles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson and Chowen defeated Miss Humber and Boyles, 15-5, 15-5; Miss Doherty and Binning defeated Miss Mason and H. Mason, 18-15, 18-13. Finals, Mrs. Adamson and Chowen defeated Miss Doherty and Binning, 15-6, 12-15, 15-8.

Men's Doubles

Semi finals, Chowen and Mason defeated Grice and McKinnon, 15-8,15-10; Nichols and Nethercott defeated Forster and Burton 15-10, 15-9. Finals, Chowen and Mason defeated Nichols and Nethercott, 15-6, 15-3.

Ladies Doubles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason defeated Mrs. Kastner and Mrs. Reid, 15-5, 15-5; Mrs. Salter and Miss Ross defeated Mrs. Nethercott and Miss Easson, 15-15, 15-4, 15-8. Finals, Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason defeated Mrs. Salter and Miss Ross, 15-1, 15-11.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

Saturday's Scores

At Cincinnati

Detroit (A) ..	443	000	130	7	11	2
Cincinnati (N)	010	010	040	6	9	4

Marberry, Sorrell, Auker and Cochrane, Si Johnson, Vance, Benton, Shaute, Stout and O'Farrell.

At Chicago

Chicago (A) ..	000	100	000	1	7	2
Chicago (N) ..	110	000	00X	2	6	3

Jones, Wyatt, Earnshaw and Shea, Ruel; Malone, Tietje and Harnett.

At Boston

Boston (N) ..	000	101	000	2	6	1
Boston (A) ..	000	005	03X	8	13	1

Cantwell, Mangum and Spohrer; Walberg and Hinkle.

At Philadelphia

Philadelphia (N)	000	000	001	1	5	2
Philadelphia (A)	010	100	10X	3	8	0

Moore, Elliott, Davis and Wilson, Todd; Marcum, Cain, Mahaffey and Berry.

PRO TO ALSO MANAGE

Galt, April 15.—The House Committee of the Waterloo County Golf and Country Club has handed to Joe Noble, the pro, the general management of the Club this year. In full charge of all departments, the club will open about April 20.

NO PARDON FOR KID McCOY

Sacramento, Calif., April 14.—Norman Selby, once known to fistic fans as "Kid McCoy," must remain on parole from San Quentin prison.

The state advisory pardon board notified the Governor's office it had declined to recommend a pardon for McCoy, which would have returned him full citizenship. It gave no reason.

Buy GOOD TEA



HAMILTON TRUNDLERS SWEEP C.B.A. ALLEYS

Bust Toronto Domination—London Orange Crush 6th In Team Contest

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 15.—Hamilton Bowlers tonight had completed the most smashing rout of Toronto Trundlers in the history of Canadian Bowling Association Tournaments. Mountain City entrants captured the doubles and singles events but were edged out of the team title by four points. W. Wright of Hamilton Olympia No. 2 who counted a sensational 947 in the team competition had a blow on the 10th frame to see his squad place second to Toronto Olympia No. 1 who had 3,698 against Hamilton's 3,694.

H. C. McKellar of Hamilton a past-president of the C.B.A., winning the singles with 911. The Hamilton pair of V. Colville and A. Wagner scored 1,664 to take the doubles crown; J. Walsh of Toronto counted 2,477 to take the grand aggregate.

Toronto players had monopolized the victories in the previous seven tournaments and this was the first year premier prizes had left the city. A new record was made in entrants, 1,836 players participating the tourney which began last Monday.

W. Wright had the highest single game and three game scores 402 and 947 respectively, but he obtained these in the team competition.

Winipeg with 3,631 finished fifth in the team event after suffering many bad breaks.

Toronto Olympia No. 2 with 3,666 and Toronto Rangers with 3,643 were third and fourth respectively in the team contest. London Orange Crush had 3,618 for sixth.

In the doubles R. Duncan and A. Barrett of Toronto were second with 1,597. In the singles W. Adams of Toronto was second with 894. F. Melling also of Toronto third with 876 and C. Bradley of Ottawa fourth with 857.

In the team event, Waterloo Kuntz were 12th; Oshawa 17th; Montreal C.N.R.F.A. 28th; Windsor Heintzman 31st; London Maple Leaf 33rd; Ottawa Karry's 34th.

In the singles T. Huggett of Stratford was sixth; G. Udouhart of Winnipeg, eighth; and T. Martin of London, 10th.

PACIFIC COAST BALL

Sunday's Scores

At Los Angeles, first game.

Los Angeles	11	16	0
Hollywood	5	11	3

Meola and Campbell; Shellenback, Hile Quinn and Bassler.

Second game (six innings)

Los Angeles	5	8	2
Hollywood	5	10	1

Garland and Lipanovic; Herbert and Hershberger.

At Sacramento, first game.

Portland	3	9	1
Sacramento	6	9	1

Peterson, Kallo and Fox; Horne, Vinci and Wirts.

Second game (13 innings).

Portland	6	17	1
Sacramento	5	13	3

Turpin and Cox; Saivo, Hartwig, Koupal and Meyer, Wirts.

At San Francisco first game:

San Francisco	11	16	1
Missions	3	11	2

Mails, Barnes, Ballou and Woodall; Thurston, Leiber, Barich and Duggan.

Second game (7 innings):

San Francisco	3	6	0
Missions	1	12	1

Zinn, Douglas, Ballou and Woodhall; Mitchell and Fitzpatrick.

At Oakland, first game;

Seattle	3	5	0
Oakland	5	9	2

Caster, Evans, Ulrich and Bottarini; Gillick, Salinsen and Raimondi.

Second game (7 innings):

Seattle	1	3	1
Oakland	6	8	1

Zahniser, Fitterer and Doerr; Haid and Raimondi.

Saturday's Scores

At Los Angeles:

Los Angeles	11	16	0
Hollywood	4	11	0

Henshaw, and G. Campbell; Shultz, Densmore, and Susce.

At Oakland

Seattle	3	10	0
Oakland	9	7	2

H. Pillette and Bottarini; Rego and Raimondi.

At San Francisco:

San Francisco	4	7	5
Missions	5	13	0

Ballou, Sheehan, and Woodall; Dagila, Osborne and Fitzpatrick.

At Sacramento;

Portland	1	8	1
Sacramento	3	12	3

Kallio, Ragland, Jaborski, Henderson and Cox; Flynn and Mayer.

SUPREME COURT TAKES BOXER'S PURSE AWAY

Canadian Press Despatch

Halifax, April 14.—Roy Mitchell, Halifax colored scrapper, lost a decision today, but not in the squared circle. His end of the gate in a fight with Tiger Warrington last year was declared forfeited by Mr. Justice R. H. Graham in Supreme Court.

His Lordship found the Halifax fight was "not an honest exhibition of boxing" and Mitchell "did not perform his contract." The negro fighter had been accused by Promoter J. M. Harris of "stalling," and the promoter withheld his share of the receipts.

Mitchell won the verdict in County Court, but His Lordship's decision today exempted Harris from payment.



IF you knew *today* that *tomorrow* your family would be bereft of your guidance and support, what would you do?

If you knew that at age 60 your earning days would be over, what would you do?

There is only one answer—carry suf-

1 of/de

said Mr. King, it is just this fear of a general election on the part of private Conservative members which has enabled Mr. Bennett to hold his parliamentary majority in line.

"Would Mr. Bennett have been able to hold his followers on the titles question unless he had said to his supporters "Unless I get support there'll be a dissolution'," said Mr. King.

General Election Looms

However, the speaker continued, all signs point to a general election. The central bank, the marketing measure, amendments to the election act all would indicate that Mr. Bennett is preparing for an appeal to the country.

"If South Oxford on Monday speaks loudly there is a chance of the modification of some of these policies in a way better to serve the people, coupled with the chance that the government will give the people a chance at a general election." While in general elections the policies advanced by the parties appealing for favor might make the issue, in a by-election the only issue is the government's record, Mr. King pointed out. It is Mr. Benett's record which the electors of South Oxford will approve or condemn on Monday.

Sanderson And Taylor Speak

Dr. J. M. Rogers was chairman of the town hall meeting. Fred G. Sanderson, M.P., Ontario Liberal whip, and William Taylor, M.P., for Norfolk-Elgin, spoke before Mr. King.

Miss E. A. Seldon, president of the Ingersoll and District Women's Liberal Association, presented an address of welcome to Mr. King, while little Miss Margaret Copeland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Copeland, and a niece of Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., presented Mr. King with a nicely-bound package of Ingersoll's famous cream cheese.

Mr. Sanderson read to the audience a statement from the Borden Milk Co. which showed that in 1929 the lowest summer price of milk at Ingersoll was $1.74 a cwt. and the highest winter price, $2.17. In 1933 the lowest summer price was 70 cents and the highest winter price 95 cents.

"Now which party has the best policy for the dairy industry in Oxford?" asked Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. King jocularly remarked, opening his speech, that he and Mr. Bennett differed on almost everything but "I am told if we were married we'd probably learn how to make up. I hope Mr. Bennett will be fortunate enough to achieve that end, while I haven't despaired of it myself."

Tobacco Report

Mr. King discussed the failure of the Bennett government to present the report of the Hon. Donald Sutherland on his investigation into tobacco-buying practices to parliament until last week.

"If in the Sutherland report there was ground for believing that there is a combine against the public interest, that is all the more reason the report should have been made public a year ago instead of a week ago. It is not Mr. Sutherland but the government which is on trial in this election. Yet now Mr. Stevens, a minister of the crown, comes into the riding and says he wants Mr. Sutherland returned to help in the fight of the tobacco growers. I tell you it is not one person but the policies of the government which will settle the fate of the tobacco growers. If one wants to be critical one can say that Mr. Stevens' plea was a threat of no battle for the tobacco growers unless Mr. Sutherland is returned. On the other hand it might be a bribe. I am not saying Mr. Stevens intended it as either. He shouldn't have made the statement at all. Under parliamentary institutions it doesn't matter who the man is, whether he be Liberal, Conservative, Farmer or Labor, every man stands for the interests of the constituency from which he is sent."

Dr. Manion's Prediction

Mr. King made reference to the speech of the Hon. Dr. Manion in the constituency in which Dr. Manion said that he had every reason to believe the government would lower interest rates on loans and mortgages. Mr. Bennett was asked in the House concerning this and answered that the predictions of any member of the government were based on his knowledge of what the government intends to do. No direct answer was given.

"Why did Mr. Manion need to bring up the question at all unless he was trying to leave in your mind the impression that he was stating something the government was going to do? Mr. Bennett told the House of Commons a few weeks ago that this couldn't be done. Mr. Bennett will take action at the time he thinks it should be taken, and any predictions his ministers make mean nothing," said Mr. King.

The Liberal leader declared that if parliament exists for any purpose at all, it is that the people's representatives might have control of the public treasury which is filled by taxation. Yet under the blank cheque clause of the relief bill the cabinet is taking this power away from parliament and a supine Tory majority says nothing. The dangers in such a policy have been exposed by the auditor-general's report on irregularities in the spending of funds under the blank cheque clause, said Mr. King.

Disastrous Trade Policies

The economic nationalism which has featured the Bennett trade policies cannot but in the end prove disastrous to Canadian agriculture and the other basic industries, he went on to say. Negotiation of trade treaties with countries outside the empire has been made more difficult by the Imperial Economic Conference trade agreements but today the Canadian farmer faces the loss of his markets in Britain through the demand of British farmers for protection. It is not to be expected, said Mr. King that Great Britain should adopt a protectionist policy in regard to some industries and not in the end apply it to agriculture.

"Where I think the Conservative party is wrong—perhaps I shouldn't use that expression because I don't think the majority of the party agree with Mr. Bennett but rather think he has gone too far in economic nationalism and the raising of tariffs—is in the misconception of the home market as a place and not as a purchasing power. As long as our basic industries produce as they do, it follows that a great share of the purchasing power in the home markets [illegible] far beyond this and has, in fact, had an adverse effect on living standards.

In conclusion Mr. King pointed out that in many European countries parliamentary institutions have been done away with and dictatorship of individuals or groups substituted. In the steady sapping of parliament's powers in Canada the same trend is apparent. "There is the same trend today to do away with the great guardians of the people's liberties, the House of Commons," he declared.

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Mr. Lapointe was critical of the Bennett regime but abstained from personalities. He stated he believed the Canadian people have been deceived the last few years and that the mouths of the farmers and laboring men could not be sweetened by simply yelling money.

"The Bennett Government has intensified the depression by false promises in 1930 and by the policies they have followed the past four years. Confidence is the mainspring of life for any government and the Canadian people in the last few months have shown the present government that they have lost the confidence of the country. All the wild statements and promises of the government made in 1930 are now coming home to roost.

"It is not production that is at fault but distribution, and the trade of Canada has been strangled since the Liberals were defeated in 1930. The [illegible] four years in parliament has been jazz or whoopee politics played to the tune of blank cheques at the expense of the people and parliament has been treated with contempt by the present administration, the speaker asserted.

"If anyone desires a title he should apply at once as the crop is low and there will not be another crop. It is freely rumored that the prime minister is to receive a peerage and I would suggest that the seven lean cows of the Scriptures be put on the coat of arms," Mr. Lapointe declared amid laughter.

"The people of Canada will judge the Bennett Government on its record and not on its prospectus and the return of the Liberal party will remove the shackles that have been forged for Canadian trade the past few years."

The Liberal candidate, A. S. Rennie, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., also spoke briefly and urged a large Liberal majority on Monday.

PROMISES LIBERAL BEER POLICY SOON

Continued from Page One.

rid of this wasteful government," he phophesied.

Promises Housecleaning

"If we get into power," promised Mr. Hepburn, "there's going to be a great housecleaning of Hydro and our first act will be to get rid of Engineer Gaby—not because he is Mr. Gaby, but because he has been getting $35,000 per year and allowing things to go on that should not occur."

Mr. Hepburn promised that other leading Hydro officials would go out with Engineer Gaby if the Liberals are elected. "We are going to take some of the supernumeraries off the backs of the burdened taxpayers, if we do nothing else. We are going to improve social conditions; have a minimum wage for men and women.

"W. G. Martin is another supernumerary, said Mr. Hepburn, "and he should go too.

Will be Hard Campaign

"This will be a hard campaign. There will be lots of campaign funds for the Conservatibes and it will be a hard fight. Watch out for the Government using trick methods," warned the speaker, and went on. "The Government are in a desperate position and they know it. They are casting about for help, blowing hot and blowing cold. Mr. Henry is headed for a fall."

Dr. L. J. Simpson, Liberal financial critic, in a vigorous speech criticized the economic policy of the Government. "The Conservatives will eventually land Ontario in bankruptcy," he charged, and in substantiation pointed to the fact that interest charges on the Provincial debt at present amounted to one-third of the annual revenue. Ontario's liabilities are very rapidly catching up to its assets, he declared. He charged that when the Ontario Government announced a surplus of $450,000 it was poor bookkeeping and not facts. Dr. Simpson stated that while the Conservatives were trying to make out that the Liberal party was an enemy of Hydro, this was not so. The Liberals he pointed out, are in favor of operating Hydro as it was done in the time of the late Sir Adam Beck.

ROBSON CHOSEN

Canadian Press Despatch

Guelph, April 14—Winning enthusiastic acclaim from a crowd which packed the city hall auditorium to the rafters, R. Beverly Robson, eight years mayor of Guelph, this afternoon was unanimously chosen Conservative candidate for South Wellington to oppose D. Paul Munro in the impending provincial election.

The choice was warmly approved by Hon. W. H. Price, attorney-general who defended the government's action in bringing in beer and wine legislation and criticised Opposition speakers as having no platform on any issue to offer the people. Mr. Robson's nomination was moved by W. P. Gamble, defeated Conservative candidate in the 1931 by-election.

"Mayor Robson won't have much difficulty beating out Mr. Munro at Queen's Park," said Attorney-General Price, declaring that the Liberal member was hardly in the House during 1932 and 1933. He made light of Mr. Munro's "highway funds misappropriation" charges and declaring that the Liberals had always "dodged the liquor issue" charged that Mr. Hepburn today has no definite policy on the question.

He spoke of the Liberal leader's "remote control" and charged that he was "driving tandem" with Dr. McQuibban and Mr. Nixon. He praised the splendid results which have been achieved by the Liquor Control Act and declared that the new beer legislation was only brought down after the most serious consideration. Canada has pulled ahead remarkably in the last six months, the attorney general went on, outlining the work which the government has done in relief measures.

The greatest anomaly in the world today, he charged was the statement of Mr. King that Mr. Bennett is a dictator, since in British Columbia Mr. Patullo a Liberal, has assumed virtual [illegible] he said, in conclusion.

A Matter of Exchange

"And here is something else: In 1929 we had Tory policies in effect—Canadian exports were $754,000,000; then came a change of policy with the election of the Liberals—by 1930 we had exports of $1,144,900,000, an increase of $390,000,000. Yet our friends the Tories ask us where we can get markets. We can get them where we got them before. There are more goods to b sold in the world than ever before. We can exchange the things we need for the tings other people need. The world has not changed—men are men with human instincts—not asses as Donald Sutherland asserts.

"Let me read you a paragraph from my very distinguished and gentlemanly opponent. He bears the title "honorable." He was a cabinet minister for a few days. He has had parliamentary experience. Note his language in a recent speech:

" 'Mr. Rennie cannot be as complete an ass as he appears to be'.

"Well, I found the other day this note upon the ass: 'An ass is used to bear people and burdens over the dangerous passages—that even an old war horse dare not venture.'

"Does my honorable friend assume that his failure to answer arguments can be met by calling names ? He ought to tell us if he hopes to 'blast' a way into foreign markets by that process.

Losing Markets

"We are now blasting our way out of markets. The gravest danger confronts the farmers of South Oxford today as a result. The arrangements of Great Britain regarding importation of meats end in June and Great Britain is likely to insist that Canadian tariffs are an impossible barrier and that Britain, because she cannot sell in Canada, must raise her barriers against Canada. We are likely to lose our dairy markets and our tobacco markets in the same way. Here is an extract from a recent government booklet published under authority of Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture.

" 'The large and increasing volume of butter and cheese imported into the United Kingdom has caused the British Government to enter into discussion with New Zealand and Australia with a view to the voluntary restriction of exports of these products to the United Kingdom. If any such agreements are concluded between the United Kingdom and New Zealand and Australia, Canada may be asked to take similar action.

" 'The possibility of restrictions on imports of dairy products into the United Kingdom would suggest that it would be advisable for Canadian producers to develop home consumption as much as possible.'

"What do you think will happen to us if we lose our foreign markets—our Empire markets? It will indeed be a sad day for the farmers of South Oxford.

Vital Issues

"These issues are vital—far too vital to escape immediate attention. Our friends say the election of the Liberals means the repeal of the British preference. This is nonsense of the crudest kind. We are not opposed to the preference—we are opposed to shadow preferences, fake preferences, which give nothing and get nothing and give more promise of losing than gaining markets. Once in office, Liberals will open markets, not close them—expand British trade—not restrict it. Opening markets is the natural function of Liberlism—closing them is the natural task of Toryism.

"We near the end of the campaign. This is the final appeal. There is before you the record of the two parties. They have both explained their viewpoints. South Oxford faces an election such as it never faced before. The conflict is between repression and freedom—between restriction of markets and liberation of trade. It matters little to me what happens in this campaign but it is vital to you. Time which sifts the wheat from the chaff and tests the ultimate measure of truth in every issue will vindicate the position we have taken in South Oxford throughout the campaign and the importance of the issue we have presented tonight."

N. WATERLOO LIBERALS NOMINATE APRIL 28

Kitchener, April 15.—The North Waterloo Liberals will choose their candidate for the forthcoming Provincial campaign at Waterloo on Saturday, April 28. This was decided at a meeting of the executive held in Waterloo Saturday afternoon, the second gathering of that body within a month.

FLAMING TANKER ADRIFT IN HARBOR

Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 15.—The Trinidad leasehold tanker Pyramid and her 11,000-gallon cargo of gasoline were destroyed by fire here today. The only man on her when flames broke out leaped overboard and swam to safety, after which the ship drifted about the harbor and menaced shipping. The fire finally burned itself out.



A scene in Pahiatua Wairarapa, where heaviest damage occurred during a recent earthquake. Heavy rain, following, added to the misery of the homeless. The town will have to be rebuilt.

VIVIDLY PICTURE MISSION WORK

Continued From Page 1

needed was personal evangelism. "The gift of Canadian people to the Newcomers can be the Christ of Service," she added.

Following a selection by the choir of the Indian residential school at Muncey with Mrs. Jamieson as pianist, Ross Jung, a third-year Chinese medical student from Toronto, spoke. He explained that he had been born in British Columbia and that he hoped to go to China as a medical missionary. "Christianity broadened my outlook", he said as he told of his work among Chinese boys to foster good felowship and friendship among the youths.

Pays Tribute To Londoner

Dr. S. Y. Chao of Fowchow, China, an outstanding figure in hospital work for the Chinese church referred to his association with Dr. Wallace Crawford, who is the special medical missionary sent out by Metropolitan Church and paid tribute to the work of the former Londoner. Dr. Chao declared, "if we Christians really did as Christ taught us there would be no more fighting." The remark was made as he told of his friendship with Rev. N. Shirozu of Japan. Later in the afternoon Mr. Shirozu spoke briefly and mentioned the bond of friendship between them. Both men are in residence at Toronto taking special courses. Rev. R. S. Longley, of West China, another outstanding missionary, spoke briefly.

Dr. A. E. Armstrong, secretary Foreign Missions, introduced Rev. A. Broadfoot of South China; Dr. J. S. MacKay of Central India; Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Anderson, also of Central India; Dr. Walter Strangway, Angola, West Africa; Rev. Herbert T. Owens of Korea and two Alma College Oriental students, Miss Sada Niwase of Japan and Miss Pyugh Yong Rhu of Korea who also spoke briefly.

Speaks Optimistically of West

At the first mass rally held in Metropolitan Church on Saturday evening, Rev. Dr. George Dorey, superintendent of missions in Saskatchewan, in charge of relief work there, spoke optimistically of the conditions in the Western province where drouth and crop failures have imposed a terrific burden on the church people of the stricken area.

Dr. Dorey declared that the church has invariably flourished in the face of difficulty and told that in spite of the curtailment of funds the United Church is keeping the churches and Sunday schools open.

"The church in the West is replacing despair with hope, cynicism with faith and panic with courage," said Dr. Dorey and declared that this is being made possible by the generosity and loyalty of the people both in the East and the West.

"You pay your dues to your lodges to keep in good standing but the contributions to the missionary and maintenance are given through a love for the Church," said the speaker.

Thanks Donors of Supplies

Dr. Dorey told of the great number of cars of food and supplies which had reached the West from this part of Ontario and thanked the donors.

Following Dr. Dorey, Dr. W. E. Strangway presented an illustrated lecture on the medical and missionary work in Africa. Rev. W. A. Walden, Empress Avenue Church, was chairman of the rally.

Rev. Dr. A. E. Armstrong, secretary of the foreign mission board, was the guest preacher at First United Church in the morning. A missionary for more than 27 years, he drew on his wide experience to place before the congregation something of the spirit required in missionary work. As an example he told of the Moravian Church, which has its headquarters in Herrnhut, Germany, and which with only 60,000 members supports 290 missionaries. He pointed out that the United Church could support 3,000 missionaries instead of 500 if they had the same zealous Christian spirit.

Work In Saskatchewan

At St. Andrews Church the work in Northern Saskatchewan was explained by Rev. John Nichol, mission superintendent in that district. He stated that conditions are no better financially than they have been for the past few years and said that the troubles in the West are teaching both people of theEast and West the real values of life.

Messages along similar lines were presented by the missionaries in other city United Churches. Rev. G. A. Williams was the speaker at Colborne Street Church. Rev. F. A. Anderson of India and Rev. Manson Doyle, Toronto, were the guest speakers at Calvary United service. At Dundas Centre Rev. R. B. Layton, Western Canada and Rev. D. G. Cock of India spoke at the morning and evening services respectively.

Work of the foreign missions was outlined to the congregations at Centennial Church by Rev. Dr. J. S. McKay, India, and Rev. K. J. Beaton, Toronto. Rev. Mr. Beaton and Rev. Dr. Armstrong were the guests at Hyatt Avenue church and Rev. Dr. MacKay spoke at Knox Church evening service.

Rev. Manson Doyle was the [illegible] er at the morning service in King St. United.

Program For Today

The program of the mission conference for today is as follows:

10.00-12.00 a.m.—Round Table Conference for Ministers and Lay Workers. Theme: "Home Missions," conducted by Home Missions Superintendents.

12.00-1.00 p.m.—Staff luncheon and Round Table.

2.00-4.00 p.m.—Address: "Prayer and Missions," by Rev. D. G. Cock, D.D., followed by discussion groups on missions, Home and Foreign, led by missionaries and others. Special group for Young People's Society workers.

4.00-5.30 p.m.—Exhibit open to the public.

6.00-8.00 p.m.—Supper for Young People's Executives and Sunday School workers. Address by Rev. Manson Doyle, B.A. Round Table led by Dr. F. C. Stephenson.

8.00-9.30 p.m.—Missionary Pageant. "By Touch of Human Hand." By London Young People.

PRESIDENT ASKS SPEEDIER WORK

Continued from Page One.

and gaurantee bank deposit proposals should be placed on the statute books.

Opposed

It also was indicated the administration was opposed to action on the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing-inflation bill.

The President is ready to veto the general revenue bill because of the proposed tax of three cents a pound on Phillipine Oils and Senator Pat Harrison (D., Miss.), chairman of the finance committee, planned to ask the Senate tomorrow to reconsider the bill, passed Friday. It has not yet reached the House, where opposition was voiced yesterday to many of the Senate provisions increasing the total from $258,000,000 to $480,000,000.

Against Thomas Bill

Aministration disapproval of legislation to release millions of dollars in closed banks was officially disclosed tonight in a letter written by Secretary Henry Morgenthau of the Treasury to Chairman Duncan Fletcher (D., Fla.) of the Senate banking committee.

Mentioning specifically the bill by Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.), Morgenthau said that under the legislation "nearly half of the money to be distributed would be received by about four per centum of the depositantee of bank deposits "past, presors"; that it would represent a guarent and future," and that it would cost the taxpayers from "$1,250,000,000 to $2,500,000,000."

SIR FREDERICK WALL TO GET $50,000 GIFT

London, April 14.—A sum of $50,000 will be presented to Sir Frederick Wall who is retiring in July as secretary of the English Football Association, which he has served for 40 years.

The council of the F. A., deciding on the gift to-day said it would be in recognition of the "untiring energy and valuable service to British football" of Sir Frederick.

TWO CHILDREN PERISH IN BURNING HOME

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 14.—Two children were burned to death today when the frame cabin of Mr. and Mrs. Riddel, settlers near Hearst, was razed by flames.

VANCOUVER CAGERS WIN

Lethbridge, Alta., April 15.—Vancouver Provinces tonight held a 48-41 victory over Lethbridge Young Liberals as they moved eastward to Winnipeg to meet Robertson Memorials in the Western Canada men's senior basketball final.

The British Columbia champions downed the Alberta runners-up in an exhibition game here last night in a fast session. With the home team giving the visitors plenty of opposition, Young Liberals lost out to Raymond Union Jacks, who were eliminated in two straight games in the interprovincial playdowns by Province. The Winnipeg series opens Tuesday night.

NEWBURY WOMAN BURNED

Singeing a chicken with a piece of blazing paper Saturday afternoon almost cost the life of Mrs. Violet Dennis, aged 41, of Newbury. Mrs. Dennis accidentally dropped the paper, the flames ignited her clothing, and she suffered painful burns to her arms and back. She was brought to Victoria Hospital here.

WINDS HALT MIGRATING GEESE

Rosser, Man., April 14.—High winds interrupted the migratory flight of huge flocks of geese here today. Thousands of the birds, unable to make headway against the 30-mile-an-hour blow halted for the week-end in this locality, about 18 miles northeast of Winnipeg.

Club. In the men's singles, Chowen defeated George Burton in two straight games, 15-9, 15-9, to cop the title, while Mrs. Adamson was disposing of Miss Dorothy Mason in the ladies singles by scores of 5-11, 11-5, 11-3. In the men's doubles Chowen and Herbert Hason disposed of Nichols and Nethercott to the tune of 15-10, 15-3, while Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason teamed up in the ladies doubles to defeat Mrs. L. J. Salter and Miss Ross, 15-1, 15-11. To round out their triple victories Mrs. Adamson and Chowen paired up to defeat Miss Mary Doherty and Jack Binning by scores of 15-6, 12-15, 15-8.

Results of the semi final and final matches on Saturday were:

Men's Singles

Semi finals, Burton defeated Nichols, 17-14, 6-15, 15-13; Chowen defeated Grice, 18-13, 15-4; Finals, Chowen defeated Burton, 15-10, 15-9.

Ladies Singles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson defeated Mrs. R. A. Reid, 11-0, 11-5; Miss Dorothy Mason defeated Mrs. Harry Kastner, 11-2, 11-9; Finals, Mrs. Adamson defeated Miss Mason 5-11, 11-5, 11-3.

Mixed Doubles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson and Chowen defeated Miss Humber and Boyles, 15-5, 15-5; Miss Doherty and Binning defeated Miss Mason and H. Mason, 18-15, 18-13. Finals, Mrs. Adamson and Chowen defeated Miss Doherty and Binning, 15-6, 12-15, 15-8.

Men's Doubles

Semi finals, Chowen and Mason defeated Grice and McKinnon, 15-8,15-10; Nichols and Nethercott defeated Forster and Burton 15-10, 15-9. Finals, Chowen and Mason defeated Nichols and Nethercott, 15-0, 15-3.

Ladies Doubles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason defeated Mrs. Kastner and Mrs. Reid, 15-5, 15-5; Mrs. Salter and Miss Ross defeated Mrs. Nethercott and Miss Easson, 13-15, 15-4, 15-8. Finals, Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason defeated Mrs. Salter and Miss Ross, 15-1, 15-11.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

Saturday's Scores

At Cincinnati

Detroit (A) ..	443	000	130	—7	11	2
Cincinnati (N)	010	010	040	—6	9	4

Marberry, Sorrell, Auker and Cochrane, Sl Johnson, Vance, Benton, Shaute, Stout and O'Farrell.

At Chicago

Chicago (A) ..	000	100	000	—1	7	2
Chicago (N) ..	110	000	00X	—2	6	3

Jones, Wyatt, Earnshaw and Shea, Ruel; Malone, Tietje and Harnett.

At Boston

Boston (N) ..	000	101	000	—2	6	1
Boston (A) ..	000	005	03X	—8	13	1

Cantwell, Mangum and Spohrer; Walberg and Hinkle.

At Philadelphia

Philadelphia (N)	000	000	001	—1	5	2
Philadelphia (A)	010	100	10X	—3	8	0

Moore, Elliott, Davis and Wilson, Todd; Marcum, Cain, Mahaffey and Berry.

PRO TO ALSO MANAGE

Galt, April 15.—The House Committee of the Waterloo County Golf and Country Club has handed to Joe Noble, the pro, the general management of the Club this year. In full charge of all departments, the club will open about April 20.

HAMILTON TRUNDLERS SWEEP C.B.A. ALLEYS

Bust Toronto Domination—London Orange Crush 6th In Team Contest

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 15.—Hamilton Bowlers tonight had completed the most smashing rout of Toronto Trundlers in the history of Canadian Bowling Association Tournaments. Mountain City entrants captured the doubles and singles events but were edged out of the team title by four points.

W. Wright of Hamilton Olympia No. 2 who counted a sensational 947 in the team competition had a blow on the 10th frame to see his squad place second to Toronto Olympia No. 1 who had 3,698 against Hamilton's 3,694.

H. C. McKellar of Hamilton a past-president of the C.B.A., winning the singles with 911. The Hamilton pair of V. Colville and A. Wagner scored 1,664 to take the doubles crown. J. Walsh of Toronto counted 2,477 to take the grand aggregate.

Toronto players had monopolized the victories in the previous seven tournaments and this was the first year premier prizes had left the city. A new record was made in entrants, 1,836 players participating the tourney which began last Monday.

W. Wright had the highest single game and three games scores 402 and 947 respectively, but he obtained these in the team competition.

Winipeg with 3,631 finished fifth in the team event after suffering many bad breaks.

Toronto Olympia No. 2 with 3,666 and Toronto Rangers with 3,643 were third and fourth respectively in the team contest. London Orange Crush had 3,618 for sixth.

In the doubles R. Duncan and A. Barrett of Toronto were second with 1,597. In the singles W. Adams of Toronto was second with 894. F. Melling also of Toronto third with 876 and C. Bradley of Ottawa fourth with 857.

In the team event, Waterloo Kuntz were 12th; Oshawa 17th; Montreal C.N.R.E.A. 28th; Windsor Heintzman 31st; London Maple Leaf 33rd; Ottawa Karry's 34th.

In the singles T. Huggett of Stratford was sixth; G. Urquhart of Winnipeg, eighth; and T. Martin of London, 10th.

NO PARDON FOR KID McCOY

Sacramento, Calif., April 14.—Norman Selby, once known to fistic fans as "Kid McCoy," must remain on parole from San Quentin prison.

The state advisory pardon board notified the Governor's office it had declined to recommend a pardon for McCoy, which would have returned him full citizenship. It gave no reason.

PACIFIC COAST BALL

Sunday's Scores

At Los Angeles, first game.

Los Angeles	11	16	0
Hollywood	5	11	2

Meola and Campbell; Shellenback, Hile Quinn and Bassler.

Second game (six innings)

Los Angeles	3	8	2
Hollywood	5	10	1

Garland and Lipanovic; Herbert and Hershberger.

At Sacramento, first game.

Portland	3	9	1
Sacramento	6	9	1

Peterson, Kallo and Fox; Horne, Vinci and Wirts.

Second game (13 innings).

Portland	6	17	1
Sacramento	5	13	3

Turpin and Cox; Salvo, Hartwig, Koupal and Meyer, Wirts.

At San Francisco first game:

San Francisco	11	16	1
Missions	5	11	2

Mails, Barnes, Ballou and Woodall; Thurston, Leiber, Barich and Duggan.

Second game (7 innings):

San Francisco	3	6	0
Missions	4	12	1

Zinn, Douglas, Ballou and Woodhall; Mitchell and Fitzpatrick.

At Oakland, first game:

Seattle	3	5	0
Oakland	6	9	2

Castro, Evans, Ulrich and Bottarini; Gillick, Salinsen and Raimondi.

Second game (7 innings):

Seattle	1	3	1
Oakland	6	8	1

Zahniser, Fitterer and Doerr, Haid and Raimondi.

Saturday's Scores

At Los Angeles:

Los Angeles	11	16	0
Hollywood	4	11	0

Henshaw, and G. Campbell; Shultz, Densmore, and Susce.

At Oakland

Seattle	3	10	0
Oakland	9	7	2

H. Pillette and Bottarini; Rego and Raimondi.

At San Francisco:

San Francisco	4	7	5
Missions	5	13	0

Ballou, Sheehan, and Woodall; Dallia, Osborne and Fitzpatrick.

At Sacramento:

Portland	1	8	1
Sacramento	3	12	2

Kallio, Ragland, Jaborski, Henderson and Cox; Flynn and Mayer.

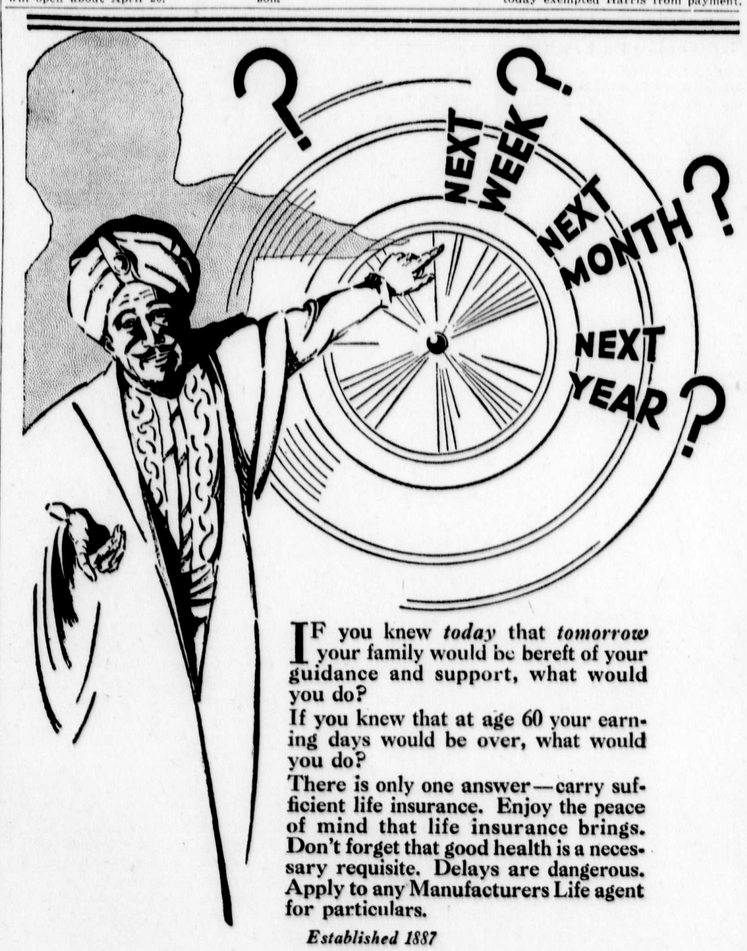
SUPREME COURT TAKES BOXER'S PURSE AWAY

Canadian Press Despatch

Halifax, April 14.—Roy Mitchell, Halifax colored scrapper, lost a decision today, but not in the squared circle. His end of the gate in a fight with Tiger Warrington last year was declared forfeited by Mr. Justice R. H. Graham in Supreme Court.

His Lordship found the Halifax fight was "not an honest exhibition of boxing" and Mitchell "did not perform his contract." The negro fighter had been accused by Promoter J. M. Harris of "stalling," and the promoter withheld his share of the receipts.

Mitchell won the verdict in County Court, but His Lordship's decision today exempted Harris from payment.



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MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934

Slighting South Oxford

South Oxford electors who go to the polls today may well ask why they were not permitted to exercise the right earlier.

The seat was vacated nearly a year ago by the death of Mr. Cayley. Three other seats were vacated about the same time or later for various reasons—Restigouche-Madawaska, N. B., Yamaska, Que., and Mackenzie, Saskatchewan. By-elections in these three constituencies were held last October, on the same day. Why was South Oxford excluded? Mr. King asked that question at Ingersoll Saturday night.

The fact is that the Government wished to disenfranchise South Oxford for the remainder of the present Parliament and would have succeeded but for the Liberal party. As time went on and the Government made no move to fill the seat the Liberals took matters into their own hands. Mr. King asked two Liberal members of Parliament to file the necessary papers, thus compelling the Government to fix the date of the by-election within six months. Even then the Government delayed it until the greater part of the present session of Parliament had passed. No thanks will be due the Government if South Oxford is represented for the remainder of the session. The constituency should resent the treatment it has received and today it probably will.

Might Have Been Foreseen

The London Times, discussing the conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, says that at the Imperial Economic Conference it was not foreseen that Great Britain would embark upon a serious effort to restore her own agricultural industries. If so, this is a remarkable illustration of ignoring the obvious. When protection was revived in Great Britain, it was inevitable that the farmers of that country should claim a share in its benefits as well as the manufacturer. The revival of British agriculture has been a stock subject of discussion in the United Kingdom for many years. Its advocates dwelt upon the fact that enormous quantities of food were imported which might just as well have been produced at home. Some pleaded for tariff protection. Others said that too much land available for agriculture was given up to hunting. As to tariff protection, it was obvious that there would be a conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and of the Dominions. This was disclosed in inquiries made during the discussion over the Chamberlain proposals more than thirty years ago. Farmers who liked the prospect of protection against foreigners were not enthusiastic about preferences in favor of the Dominions. The Dominion imports, just like the foreign imports, came into competition with their own.

This is precisely the same as the attitude of the advocates of protection for manufacturing industry in Canada. They wanted protection against foreigners, and also against the manufacturers of Great Britain. Mr. Bennett took this ground very strongly. The Times says that the British farmer has the same right to be protected against Dominion competition as Dominion manufacturers have to be protected against British. "A prosperous agricultural population is at least as necessary for Great Britain as a prosperous textile or iron and steel industry is for Canada or Australia." It proceeds to say:

> What our correspondent urges is that, in her efforts to revive the agricultural industries, Great Britain should avoid the excessive and indiscriminate protection adopted by the principal industrial countries on the continent to the impoverishment of the agricultural countries and the ruin of world trade; that the Government should determine what foodstuffs and what quantities of them can be produced at home without too great an economic sacrifice, and what margin should be left to be supplied from the Dominions and from foreign countries.

In other words, if there are to be protective tariffs not only against the foreigner but against producers within the British Commonwealth of Nations, they must be moderate if Empire trade is to be encouraged. This is exactly where the Bennett policy fails. No one

jurious to Canada. All we can do now is to keep our own tariffs moderate, so that we may fairly claim similar treatment from Great Britain.

Four Men to Control the World Wheat Market

A committee sitting in London has worked out a world marketing scheme on a basis naively described as one of "fluctuating fixed prices." Despatches call it complicated. A fluctuating fixture does suggest a certain degree of complexity. The plan, we are told, does not determine a minimum price but outlines a method by which minimum prices may be maintained. It is predicted that the committee will draw up a schedule which will provide for five to ten per cent. increase in the price of Manitoba No. 2 wheat, which is the world's standard. Other grades will be treated correspondingly. Regulation of wheat prices will involve control of the prices and production of flour. As the quantities of wheat for export and consumption must be restricted, a certain portion of the crop in several countries will be denatured—made unfit for human consumption—so as to reserve it for live stock. It will be feed, not food.

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The Once-Over

A new deal for the Canadian farmer is being planned by the Bennett government, the last one from the same source having been apparently a misdeal.

* * *

Preparedness Always Helps

Members of the Mullins Chowder Club marched to a Harvard student demonstration shouting "We want war." The resulting battle showed that the best way to get a battle is to go around asking for it.

* * *

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Lovers of Bermuda will applaud him. Bermuda is a paradise for thousands of people because it is "different," because its lanes winding charmingly are safe for hikers, because it is a delightful relief from monoxide gas, because its quietness is unbroken save for the caroling of birds and the dull roar of breakers on coral reefs; because it is "old fashioned."

When Bermuda is unable to offer these longed-for joys in a world distraught by commercialism at its worst, Bermuda will have lost its principal charm.

DIFFICULT TO CONDONE
(Regina Leader-Post)

The London, Ont., Adverstiser, a thoughtful newspaper, sees no value in arguments sometimes heard that war is a vitalizing thing, that we are apt to become a slothful race without it, that there is a needed excitement about the thing for humanity.

If any persons want war for purposes of excitement or for drilling a new vitality into the race, it might be suggested that the fighting be left solely to them. War furnishes excitement, it is true, for those who want that kind of excite-

200 AT MEETING OF I.O.O.F. HERE

District Encampment No. 8, Stages Rally—Visitors Exemplify Degrees

Nearly 200 members of the I. O. O. F. gathered in London on Saturday night for the rally of District Encampment No. 8 which was held in the I. O. O. F. lodgerooms, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. The visitors were present from Watford, Kerrwood, Mount Brydges, Kitchener Brantford and London. The rally was held by Harmony Encampment No. 3 of this city, and proved to be one of the best gatherings that has ever been staged by the Order in this district.

The degree teams from Kitchener and Brantford were present. The Kitchener team exemplified the Patriarchal and Royal Purple degrees while the Brantford team exemplified the Golden Rule Degree.

Following the business meeting Saturday night a banquet was held at which short addresses were delivered by several of the outstanding visitors.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of R. G. Legg, chairman; A. Chapman, J. Sugerman, W. T. Wheeler, Percy Pawley and W. A. McRoberts.

The gathering was one of the most interesting and instructive held by the local Encampment. The visiting degree teams complimented for their work.

Among the outstanding members present were Roy Sloat, G. J. W., of Brantford, a member of the Grand Encampment of Ontario; R. E. Waltham of Kerrwood, P. G. P. and a grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge; August Kutoba, of Kitchener, P. G. P., who took an active part in the degree work; W. Leonard, D. D. G. I. of District No. 18; Howard McLean, D. D. G. P. of Kerrwood, of District No. 8, and several others.

On the arrival of the visitors on Saturday afternoon, a luncheon was held in a downtown restaurant.

LIGHTER EXPLODES, SETS BED ON FIRE

Maple Street Man Unhurt In Unusual Mishap—Firemen Extinguish Cellar Blaze

When the cigarette lighter he was filling is said by firemen to have exploded Sunday afternoon, A. Jackson of 92 Maple street, escaped injury but a resulting fire did considerable damage to a mattress and some bed sheets. The blaze was extinguished by firemen from King street station before it gained headway to other parts of the house.

Firemen say that Mr. Jackson was sitting on the dege of the bed pouring fluid into his lighter when some overflowed. When he tried the lighter it ignited and a small explosion resulted. Mr. Jackson jumped to safety and in less than a minute the bed clothing was on fire.

On Saturday afternoon firemen had another run to Maple street where smoke was issuing from the basement of No. 146 Maple street. An examination revealed that some live coals had dropped from the grate to the ashpit clean-out below, and had ignited some cardboard. The small fire was extinguished before damage resulted.

Identify Bodies Found In Hotel

Murder And Suicide Suspected—Couple Friends For Seven Years

Associated Press Despatch

Philadelphia, April 14 — The man and woman found dead in a river front hotel today were identified as Paul Benson 36, of Camden, N.J., and Pauline Skiba 28, of Philadelphia.

Police said they learned the couple had been friends for seven years. Police also said they believe that Benson killed the woman and then shot himself.

Confronted by fictitious registration, police had difficulty in identifying the bodies, whose expensive clothing and jewelry afforded sharp contrast to the dingy hotel room in which they were found shot to death.

Letters to Editor

THE HISTORY HOWLERS

To the Editor of The Advertiser—Your story of howlers written by local collegiate institute students seems to call for comment. These lapses are often amusing but never creditable and the recurrent crops of them in history proves that there is serious blame somewhere.

Newspaper reports of the addresses at the recent O.E.A., meeting, supported by teachers who heard them, give the impression that the out-

FIRST MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR STUDENTS, GRADUATES OF UNIVERSITY OF W.O.

Faculty, Students And Administration Staff Participate In Impressive Ceremony

DR. SERWOOD FOX IS CHIEF SPEAKER

Tribute Paid To Memory Of 28 Formerly Connected With University

In respectful memory of 28 men and women who at some time before their death were connected with the University of Western Ontario, students, faculties and administration staff Sunday afternoon gathered in Convocation Hal to listen to a Memorial address given by President W. Sherwood Fox and to participate in the first annual service of this kind at Western.

As the light filtered through the stained-glass windows of Convocation Hall, the large congregation stood in silence while the strains of Chopin's Funeral March were played. With bowed heads present students thought of the reference made by Dr. Fox that it would be their duty to carry on the tasks which, taken up, had been removed from the hands of past students and graduates by the intervention of death.

Memory Honored

Those men and women whom Western, as a maternal guiding light, yesterday mourned, are as follows:

Elmer Armstrong, Arthur Barber, Dr. C. W. Brown, '06, Dr. B. F. Butler, Dr. J. A. Campbell, '12, Dr. R. M. Charlton, '06, H. J. Childs, Margaret Crawford, '26, Sir Arthur Currie, '24, Dr. L. H. Douglass, '5, Dr. W. S. Downham, '12, Dr. D. B. Fraser, '28, Archie D. Graham, Dr. R. M. Gubbins, '92, Rev. S. P. Irwin, '98, Dr. N T. Johnson, '02, Dr. K. M. Lindsay, '28, Dr. A. B. Macallum, Dr. J. E. Mason, '14, Georgina Munroe, Dr. W. J. Nesbitt, '12, Sarah Paterson, John Pringle, Frances Steer, '26, Jean Stewart, '33, Dr. W. J. Taylor, '10, Dr. C. E. Tran, '12, Rev. Geo. Vrooman, '19.

The lessons for the service were taken from Ecclesiastes, XLIV 1-15 and Hebrews XI, 13-16 and 32-40, and were read by Prof. J. A. Spenceley, of the Department of English, who also conducted the remaining service part of the program. Frank Stiles provided musical accompaniments.

Dr. Fox Main Speaker

Dr. Fox, as the main speaker, eulogised the various groups of students which death took from the various faculties and departments of the school. The list as given included those who died since January, 1933.

"Even in a small university, each year its noticeable toll from the academic circle of administration, faculties, alumni and students," Dr. Fox declared. "You will note that I include graduates in this group. As I have said on many occasions before, graduates—or, in the more affectionate Latin term, alumni—are, though living outside the college halls, just as much a part of the family circle as they were when they lived within those halls. By their Alma Mater they are always regarded as present, however great the distance that divides them from her physically. One of the penalties of the university's growth is that these grievous exactions of death become with the passing of time more numerous and hence increasingly striking and poignant. We who remain are indeed through the loss of our friends and colleagues, but we find some measure of consolation in our cherished memory of their noble characters and their unselfish lives. Our grief is assuaged when we pause to remind ourselves that the truly good in human life and thought and deed is never lost but continue for all time in some form. Indeed, it is the function of those of us who are left behind to help the good thus to continue. Our beloved friends began a task, and upon us falls the burden of carrying it on devotedly, until we in our turn are summoned to surrender it to our successors.

Represent Many Spheres

"In reviewing these names one cannot but remark the variety of spheres of activity that they represent. As a group they represent a typical cross section of our social life. Their fields of endeavor are emblematic of the contribution their university is making to the life of the nation. In them we can read in letters written large the real and vital mission of a university to any nation, for, contrary to an opinion that is all too common, a modern university touches not merely the academic phases of national life, but every phase. In a most mysterious and quiet way it permeates the whole fabric of our society.

Represent 3 Greatest Professions

"So many of those who have died belonged to three of the greatest professions—the Ministry, Teaching and Medicine. All of these are among the noblest of callings, and I know I shall not be understood as slighting the first two mentioned when for a moment I refer to the third, Medicine. I fear that this profession has not received from the world the measure of tribute that is its due. During the stress of the past five years the burden of care and duty that has been laid upon the physician and surgeon has been beyond human calculation. Always ready to give of their knowledge and skill, they have responded promptly to the countless calls that these trying times have made upon them. The vast majority have forgotten themselves in serving others and in so doing have in all too many instances concealed the fact that they themselves were in need of help and rest and comfort. Some in adhering to their vows to put service to their fellowmen above all else have brought themselves to the verge of poverty. Some have denied themselves the opportunity of further study rather than to seem to desert their home community in the time of great trouble. And I know that several of those to whose memories we pay homage today have passed from the host of the living because unselfishly they spent their health and strength before their time. It is the wish of every one of us that all due honor be paid to them. May their successors be animated by the same altruistic spirit. May their lives be spared, if God so wills, to long years of service amongst us."

PATIENTS IN PANIC AS BOILER EXPLODES

St. John's, Que., April 14—Explosion of the boiler of the heating system at the Grey Nun Hospital today threw patients into a panic. The boiler, in a building separate from the hospital building, threw bricks hundreds of yards when it exploded and broke windows for blocks around. The power house was destroyed with damages estimated at $10,000. No one was injured.

COURT SANCTIONS MONEY TRANSFER

Goderich Branch Of Bank Of Montreal To Pay Mrs. B. Jackson's Funds Into Court

Officially washing its hands of the case, Bank of Montreal sought and was granted permission in weekly high court here Saturday to pay into court the $3,425 which it holds in its Goderich branch to the credit of 21-year-old Betty Jackson. The application was made by Huron R. Davidson, acting for the bank, while Arthur LeBel, counsel for Mrs. Jackson; and S. G. Robertson, representing Miss Lucy Taylor, consented to the order. Costs of the bank, amounting to $45, are to be paid out of the money.

The money is held under an injunction granted by County Judge Joseph Wearing until trial of the $5,500 supreme court action for alleged theft brought by Miss Lucy B. Taylor against Mrs. Jackson.

Mrs. Jackson has admitted that the $3,425 in the Goderich branch is a part of $5,000 paid to her by Miss Taylor for use in attempting to secure a governor's pardon for George Taylor, serving a ten-year-term in Kansas State Prison.

At the same time, it is announced that Mrs. Jackson is carrying her fight for possession of the money to the appeal court at Osgoode Hall. Her counsel, Arthur LeBel, has filed notice that he is appealing the decision of Judge Wearing. He will again argue that the money should be released to Mrs. Jackson. Hearing of the appeal has been set for Wednesday, April 18, at Toronto.

ALLEGE LONDONER STRUCK CONSTABLE

Ridout Street Man Charged With Assault Following Police Raid

Charged with assaulting a police constable, a Ridout street man will appear in city police court this morning, following a police raid on his apartment on Saturday night. Police say the man, his wife and four others were arrested and taken to the King street police station at 10:40 o'clock Saturday night.

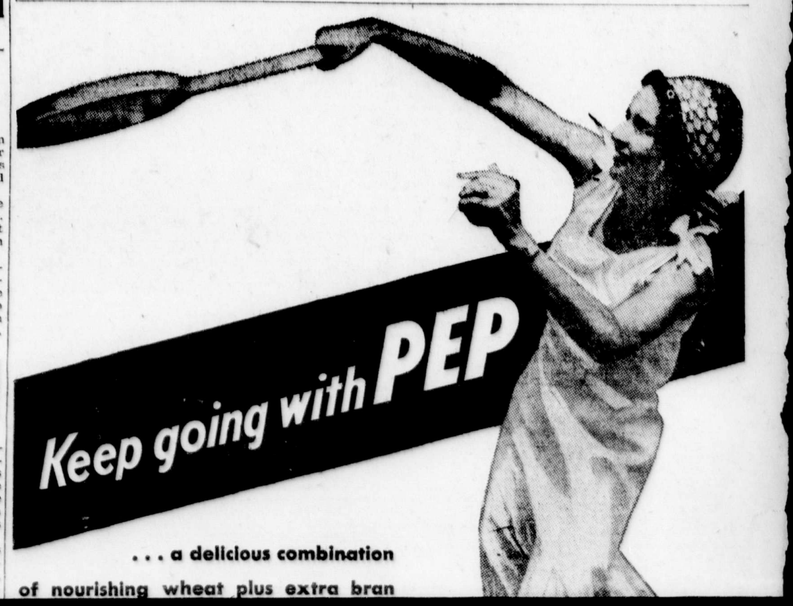
The local man is alleged to have assaulted P. C. Fred Fuller, who in company with Constable Joseph Miles and Sergt. William Middaugh raided his apartment.

While the officers were in the residence, the man is alleged to have kicked P. C. Fuller in the shins and to have inflicted scratches on his face and caused several body injuries. Constable Fuller just returned to duty a few days ago after being at his home on sick leave.

With the exception of the occupant of the house, the others are charged with being disorderly.

WIFE FAINTS IN COURT AS HUSBAND SENTENCED

Windsor, Ont., April 14. — Alex Schacht, 28, learned today that the law does not forget. He returned recently to Windsor after an absence of three years and was at once arrested on a warrant charging robbery with violence which had been issued before his departure. His young wife, attending the court hearing, fainted as her husband was sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary.



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Sports Editor.....Metcalf 2636
Western Ontario Editor.....Metcalf 3745
Composing Room.....Metcalf 1174
Mailing Room.....Metcalf 2697
Toronto Office: 74 King Street, E. Elgin 2095.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934

Slighting South Oxford

South Oxford electors who go to the polls today may well ask why they were not permitted to exercise the right earlier.

The seat was vacated nearly a year ago by the death of Mr. Cayley. Three other seats were vacated about the same time or later for various reasons—Restigouche-Madawaska, N. B., Yamaska, Que., and Mackenzie, Saskatchewan. By-elections in these three constituencies were held last October, on the same day. Why was South Oxford excluded? Mr. King asked that question at Ingersoll Saturday night.

The fact is that the Government wished to disenfranchise South Oxford for the remainder of the present Parliament and would have succeeded but for the Liberal party. As time went on and the Government made no move to fill the seat the Liberals took matters into their own hands. Mr. King asked two Liberal members of Parliament to file the necessary papers, thus compelling the Government to fix the date of the by-election within six months. Even then the Government delayed it until the greater part of the present session of Parliament had passed. No thanks will be due the Government if South Oxford is represented for the remainder of the session. The constituency should resent the treatment it has received and today it probably will.

Might Have Been Foreseen

The London Times, discussing the conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, says that at the Imperial Economic Conference it was not foreseen that Great Britain would embark upon a serious effort to restore her own agricultural industries. If so, this is a remarkable illustration of ignoring the obvious. When protection was revived in Great Britain, it was inevitable that the farmers of that country should claim a share in its benefits as well as the manufacturer. The revival of British agriculture has been a stock subject of discussion in the United Kingdom for many years. Its advocates dwelt upon the fact that enormous quantities of food were imported which might just as well have been produced at home. Some pleaded for tariff protection. Others said that too much land available for agriculture was given up to hunting. As to tariff protection, it was obvious that there would be a conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and of the Dominions. This was disclosed in inquiries made during the discussion over the Chamberlain proposals more than thirty years ago. Farmers who liked the prospect of protection against foreigners were not enthusiastic about preferences in favor of the Dominions. The Dominion imports, just like the foreign imports, came into competition with their own.

This is precisely the same as the attitude of the advocates of protection for manufacturing industry in Canada. They wanted protection against foreigners, and also against the manufacturers of Great Britain. Mr. Bennett took this ground very strongly. The Times says that the British farmer has the same right to be protected against Dominion competition as Dominion manufacturers have to be protected against British. "A prosperous agricultural population is at least as necessary for Great Britain as a prosperous textile or iron and steel industry is for Canada or Australia." It proceeds to say:

> What our correspondent urges is that, in her efforts to revive the agricultural industries, Great Britain should avoid the excessive and indiscriminate protection adopted by the principal industrial countries on the continent to the impoverishment of the agricultural countries and the ruin of world trade; that the Government should determine what foodstuffs and what quantities of them can be produced at home without too great an economic sacrifice, and what margin should be left to be supplied from the Dominions and from foreign countries.

In other words, if there are to be protective tariffs not only against the foreigner but against producers within the British Commonwealth of Nations, they must be moderate if Empire trade is to be encouraged. This is exactly where the Bennett policy fails. No one can claim with any semblance of reason that the Bennett tariffs against British imports are moderate. They have caused frequent complaints from manufacturers in Great Britain, and they have brought about a conflict between the Bennett Government and its own Tariff Board. The natural sequence is a demand from British farmers for more tariff protection against the Dominions, or modification of the quotas. If there is to be moderation it must be on both sides.

With the best that can be done, it is doubtful if the Canadian farmer will ever have as favorable a position in the British market as he had when Great Britain was under free trade. The best he can hope for is some advantage over the foreign producer, but in a smaller market. There was great rejoicing among extreme and fanatical protectionists in Canada when Great Britain abandoned free trade and they did all in their power to encourage the movement. Its influence on the whole is in-

[illegible] minimum price but outlines a method by which minimum prices may be maintained. It is predicted that the committee will draw up a schedule which will provide for five to ten per cent. increase in the price of Manitoba No. 2 wheat, which is the world's standard. Other grades will be treated correspondingly. Regulation of wheat prices will involve control of the prices and production of flour. As the quantities of wheat for export and consumption must be restricted, a certain portion of the crop in several countries will be denatured—made unfit for human consumption—so as to reserve it for live stock. It will be feed, not food.

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Hitlerites boast that unemployment has been reduced one-half under the present regime. It has been reduced only by putting two million men to work for the Government. In the meantime the export trade has fallen rapidly and a crisis in exchange has developed. Hatred in other countries of the cruelties of Hitler rule has vastly reduced the foreign demand for German goods.

Mussolini has decreed that every unmarried man in Italy must pay 50 per cent. of his income to the State. The law is a gross interference with personal liberty. A man who marries merely to escape taxation is not likely to be a good husband. Besides, the standard of living is falling so steadily Italy that many single men must have difficulty in keeping themselves. A new ukase has just slashed wages and salarie for the third time within two years. Prices and rents are also cut, but if there is to be any reduction in profits and dividends the despatches do not mention it.

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(Ottawa Journal)

Commercialists in Bermuda who annually ask the island legislature to permit automobiles, with the idea that there will be "money in it" for the islanders (meaning a few selfish persons) are warned against it by Sinclair Lewis, the novelist, in his usual piquant language. He pictures main streets "strewn with hot dog stands, empty cigarette cartons, and beer bottles" and "buses full of shrieking tourists waving beer bottles at you as they roar through the dust?"

Lovers of Bermuda will applaud him. Bermuda is a paradise for thousands of people because it is "different," because its lanes winding charmingly are safe for hikers, because it is a delightful relief from monoxide gas, because its quietness is unbroken save for the caroling of birds and the dull roar of breakers on coral reefs; because it is "old fashioned."

When Bermuda is unable to offer these longed-for joys in a world distraught by commercialism at its worst, Bermuda will have lost its principal charm.

DIFFICULT TO CONDONE
(Regina Leader-Post)

The London, Ont., Adverstiser, a thoughtful newspaper, sees no value in arguments sometimes heard that war is a vitalizing thing, that we are apt to become a slothful race without it, that there is a needed excitement about the thing for humanity.

If any persons want war for purposes of excitement or for drilling a new vitality into the race, it might be suggested that the fighting be left solely to them. War furnishes excitement, it is true, for those who want that kind of excitement, but there is no helpfulness of any sort in a situation that leave long lines of dead and broken bodies and of multitudes of widows and orphans.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LONDON LIFE CO.
(Niagara Falls Review)

Congratulations to the London Life Insurance Company which has rounded out sixty years of successful life in Canada, and celebrated it by a coast-to coast radio program, including Edward Johnson, the famous Canadian tenor, which was a high spot in air entertainment.

THE TIME MUDDLE
(Kitchener Record)

The daylight saving muddle is again on the threshold. If the powers that be took this thing in hand and passed a law to have fast time in vogue for the two midsummer months from coast to coast there wouldn't be the annual confusion.

As long as the setting of dates for daylight saving is left to individual municipalities, the time confusion with its consequent inconvenience will continue. Isn't it about time that we had some semblance of uniformity in this important question?

[illegible] O. F. lodgerooms, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. The visitors were present from Watford, Kerrwood, Mount Brydges, Kitchener Brantford and London. The rally was held by Harmony Encampment No. 3 of this city, and proved to be one of the best gatherings that has ever been staged by the Order in this district.

The degree teams from Kitchener and Brantford were present. The Kitchener team exemplified the Patriarchal and Royal Purple degrees while the Brantford team exemplified the Golden Rule Degree.

Following the business meeting Saturday night a banquet was held at which short addresses were delivered by several of the outstanding visitors.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of R. G. Legg, chairman; A. Chapman, J. Sugerman, W. T. Wheeler, Percy Pawley and W. A. McRoberts.

The gathering was one of the most interesting and instructive held by the local Encampment. The visiting degree teams complimented for their work.

Among the outstanding members present were Roy Sloat, G. J. W., of Brantford, a member of the Grand Encampment of Ontario; R. E. Waltham of Kerrwood, P. G. P. and a grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge; August Kutoba, of Kitchener, P. G. P., who took an active part in the degree work; W. Leonard, D. D. G. I. of District No. 18; Howard McLean, D. D. G. P. of Kerrwood, of District No. 8, and several others.

On the arrival of the visitors on Saturday afternoon, a luncheon was held in a downtown restaurant.

LIGHTER EXPLODES, SETS BED ON FIRE

Maple Street Man Unhurt In Unusual Mishap—Firemen Extinguish Cellar Blaze

When the cigarette lighter he was filling is said by firemen to have exploded Sunday afternoon, A. Jackson of 92 Maple street, escaped injury but a resulting fire did considerable damage to a mattress and some bed sheets. The blaze was extinguished by firemen from King street station before it gained headway to either parts of the house.

Firemen say that Mr. Jackson was sitting on the dege of the bed pouring fluid into his lighter when some overflowed. When he tried the lighter it ignited and a small explosion resulted, Mr. Jackson jumped to safety and in less than a minute the bed clothing was on fire.

On Saturday afternoon firemen had another run to Maple street where smoke was issuing from the basement of No. 146 Maple street. An examination revealed that some live coals had dropped from the grate to the ashpit clean-out below, and had ignited some cardboard. The small fire was extinguished before damage resulted.

Identify Bodies Found In Hotel

Murder And Suicide Suspected—Couple Friends For Seven Years

Associated Press Despatch

Philadelphia, April 14 — The man and woman found dead in a river front hotel today were identified as Paul Benson 36, of Camden, N.J., and Pauline Skiba 28, of Philadelphia.

Police said they learned the couple had been friends for seven years. Police also said they believe that Benson killed the woman and then shot himself.

Confronted by fictitious registration, police had difficulty in identifying the bodies, whose expensive clothing and jewelry afforded sharp contrast to the dingy hotel room in which they were found shot to death.

Letters to Editor

THE HISTORY HOWLERS

To the Editor of The Advertiser—Your story of howlers written by local collegiate institute students seems to call for comment. These lapses are often amusing but never creditable and the recurrent crops of them in history proves that there is serious blame somewhere.

Newspaper reports of the addresses at the recent O.E.A., meeting, supported by teachers who heard them, give the impression that the outstanding point of the President's address was his vigorous criticism of the Education Department's treatment of history. He quoted its prescription that the aims of the teacher of history should be to arouse interest in the subject, to give an intelligent grasp of civics, to create a love for high ideals of conduct and to teach the sequences of causes and effects. Then he read the last entrance examination paper on history set by the Education Department to show that instead of promoting these aims it actually defeated them in merely exacting memory cramming of very many barren facts.

The Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Education was on the platform and heard the applause of the criticism. In his own speech he defended his temporary holding of two or three portfolios and said that he intrusted the direction of educational affairs to what was practically a commission of three teachers. These facts will help the public to place the blame which must rest with the pupils, the teachers, the Minister, or the commission. The O.E.A. president evidently places a good deal of it at headquarters.

A HISTORY TEACHER.

IS CHIEF SPEAKER

Tribute Paid To Memory Of 28 Formerly Connected With University

In respectful memory of 28 men and women who at some time before their death were connected with the University of Western Ontario, students, faculties and administration staff Sunday afternoon gathered in Convocation Hal to listen to a Memorial address given by President W. Sherwood Fox and to participate in the first annual service of this kind at Western.

As the light filtered through the stained-glass windows of Convocation Hall, the large congregation stood in silence while the strains of Chopin's Funeral March were played. With bowed heads present students thought of the reference made by Dr. Fox that it would be their duty to carry on the tasks which, taken up, had been removed from the hands of past students and graduates by the intervention of death.

Memory Honored

Those men and women whom Western, as a maternal guiding light, yesterday mourned, are as follows:

Elmer Armstrong, Arthur Barber, Dr. C. W. Brown, '06, Dr. B. F. Butler, Dr. J. A. Campbell, '12, Dr. R. M. Charlton, '06, H. J. Childs, Margaret Crawford, '26, Sir Arthur Currie, '24, Dr. L. H. Douglass, '3, Dr. W. S. Downham, '12, Dr. D. B. Fraser, '28, Archie D. Graham, Dr. R. M. Gubbins, '92, Rev. S. P. Irwin, '98, Dr. N T. Johnson, '02, Dr. K. M. Lindsay, '28, Dr. A. B. Macallum, Dr. J. E. Mason, '14, Georgina Munroe, Dr. W. J. Nesbitt, '12, Sarah Paterson, John Pringle, Frances Steer, '26, Jean Stewart, '33, Dr. W. J. Taylor, '10, Dr. C. E. Tran, '12, Rev. Geo. Vrooman, '19.

The lessons for the service were taken from Ecclesiastes, XLIV 1-15 and Hebrews XI, 13-16 and 32-40, and were read by Prof. J. A. Spenceley, of the Department of English, who also conducted the remaining service part of the program. Frank Stiles provided musical accompaniments.

Dr. Fox Main Speaker

Dr. Fox, as the main speaker, eulogised the various groups of students which death took from the various faculties and departments of the school. The list as given included those who died since January, 1933.

"Even in a small university, each year its noticeable toll from the academic circle of administration, faculties, alumni and students," Dr. Fox declared. "You will note that I include graduates in this group. As I have said on many occasions before, graduates—or, in the more affectionate Latin term, alumni—are, though living outside the college halls, just as much a part of the family circle as they were when they lived within those halls. By their Alma Mater they are always regarded as present, however great the distance that divides them from her physically. One of the penalties of the university's growth is that these grievous exactions of death become with the passing of time more numerous and hence increasingly striking and poignant. We who remain are indeed through the loss of our friends and colleagues, but we find some measure of consolation in our cherished memory of their noble characters and their unselfish lives. Our grief is assuaged when we pause to remind ourselves that the truly good in human life and thought and deed is never lost but continue for all time in some form. Indeed, it is the function of those of us who are left behind to help the good thus to continue. Our beloved friends began a task, and upon us falls the burden of carrying it on devotedly, until we in our turn are summoned to surrender it to our successors.

Represent Many Spheres

"In reviewing these names one cannot but remark the variety of spheres of activity that they represent. As a group they represent a typical cross section of our social life. Their fields of endeavor are emblematic of the contribution their university is making to the life of the nation. In them we can read in letters written large the real and vital mission of a university to any nation, for, contrary to an opinion that is all too common, a modern university touches not merely the academic phases of national life, but every phase. In a most mysterious and quiet way it permeates the whole fabric of our society.

Represent 3 Greatest Professions

"So many of those who have died belonged to three of the greatest professions—the Ministry, Teaching and Medicine. All of these are among the noblest of callings, and I know I shall not be understood as slighting the first two mentioned when for a moment I refer to the third, Medicine. I fear that this profession has not received from the world the measure of tribute that is its due. During the stress of the past five years the burden of care and duty that has been laid upon the physician and surgeon has been beyond human calculation. Always ready to give of their knowledge and skill, they have responded promptly to the countless calls that these trying times have made upon them. The vast majority have forgotten themselves in serving others and in so doing have in all too many instances concealed the fact that they themselves were in need of help and rest and comfort. Some in adhering to their vows to put service to their fellowmen above all else have brought themselves to the verge of poverty. Some have denied themselves the opportunity of further study rather than to seem to desert their home community in the time of great trouble. And I know that several of those to whose memories we pay homage today have passed from the host of the living because unselfishly they spent their health and strength before their time. It is the wish of every one of us that all due honor be paid to them. May their successors be animated by the same altruistic spirit. May their lives be spared, if God so wills, to long years of service amongst us."

[illegible] threw patients into a panic. The boiler, in a building separate from the hospital building, threw bricks hundreds of yards when it exploded and broke windows for blocks around. The power house was destroyed with damages estimated at $10,000. No one was injured.

case, Bank of Montreal sought and was grnated permission in weekly high court here Saturday to pay into court the $3,425 which it holds in its Goderich branch to the credit of 21-year-old Betty Jackson. The application was made by Huron R. Davidson, acting for the bank, while Arthur LeBel, counsel for Mrs. Jackson; and S. G. Robertson, representing Miss Lucy Taylor, consented to the order. Costs of the bank, amounting to $45, are to be paid out of the money.

The money is held under an injunction granted by County Judge Joseph Wearing until trial of the $5,500 supreme court action for alleged theft brought by Miss Lucy B. Taylor against Mrs. Jackson.

Mrs. Jackson has admitted that the $3,425 in the Goderich branch is a part of $5,000 paid to her by Miss Taylor for use in attempting to secure a governor's pardon for George Taylor, serving a ten-year-term in Kansas State Prison.

At the same time, it is announced that Mrs. Jackson is carrying her fight for possession of the money to the appeal court at Osgoode Hall. Her counsel, Arthur LeBel, has filed notice that he is appealing the decision of Judge Wearing. He will again argue that the money should be released to Mrs. Jackson. Hearing of the appeal has been set for Wednesday, April 18, at Toronto.

ALLEGE LONDONER STRUCK CONSTABLE

Ridout Street Man Charged With Assault Following Police Raid

Charged with assaulting a police constable, a Ridout street man will appear in city police court this morning, following a police raid on his apartment on Saturday night. Police say the man, his wife and four others were arrested and taken to the King street police station at 10:40 o'clock Saturday night.

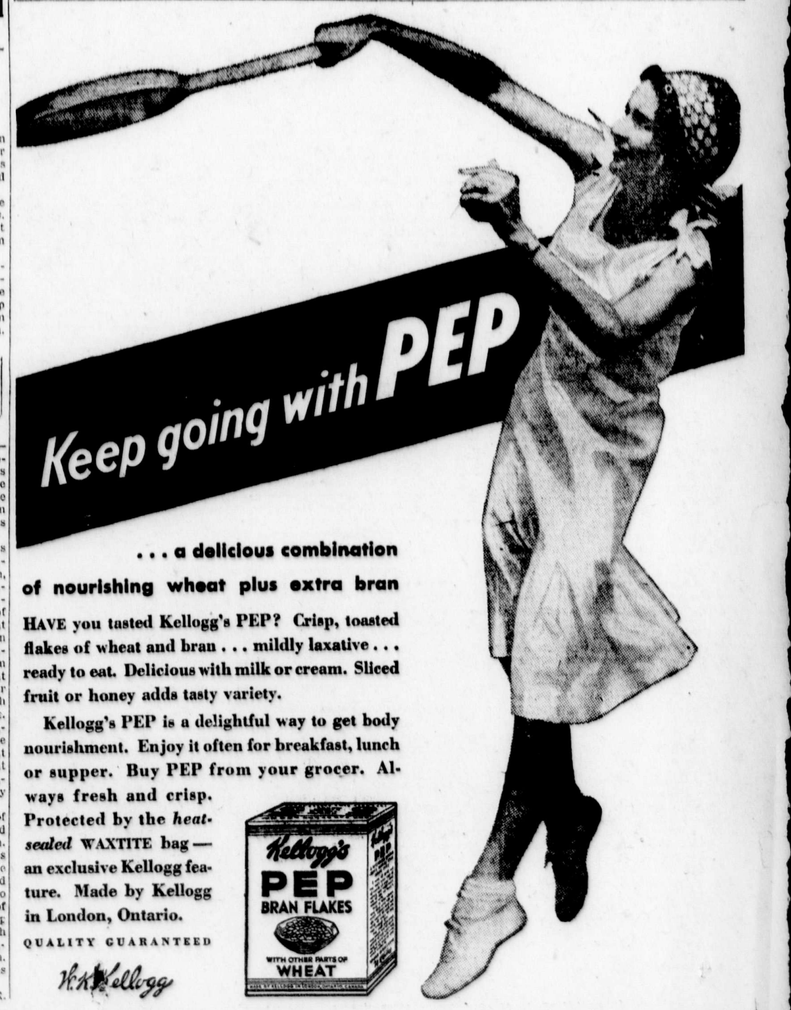
The local man is alleged to have assaulted P. C. Fred Fuller, who in company with Constable Joseph Miles and Sergt. William Middaugh raided his apartment.

While the officers were in the residence, the man is alleged to have kicked P. C. Fuller in the shins and to have inflicted scratches on his face and caused several body injuries. Constable Fuller just returned to duty a few days ago after being at his home on sick leave.

With the exception of the occupant of the house, the others are charged with being disorderly.

WIFE FAINTS IN COURT AS HUSBAND SENTENCED

Windsor, Ont., April 14. — Alex Schacht, 28, learned today that the law does not forget. He returned recently to Windsor after an absence of three years and was at once arrested on a warrant charging robbery with violence which had been issued before his departure. His young wife, attending the court hearing, fainted as her husband was sentenced to two years in Kingston penientiary.



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THE WEATHER
CLOUDY; SHOWERS
TEMPERATURE UNCHANGED

London Morning Advertiser

MAJOR HOOPLE'S DOINGS IN "OUR BOARDING-HOUSE," READ IT IN THE ADVERTISER.

71ST YEAR, NO. 26562 | LONDON, ONTARIO, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934 | THREE CENTS.

LIBERAL RALLIES WIND UP CAMPAIGN

Overflowing Meetings Of S. Oxford Electors Hear Lapointe and King

Go To Polls Today To Elect Member Of House Of Commons

GOVERNMENT RECORD IS ISSUE, LIBERALS STRESS

All Signs Point To Imminent General Election, Mr. King Declares

Two great Liberal rallies, featured by overflow meetings when the largest halls in the riding failed to accommodate those who wanted to hear the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former minister of justice, closed the South Oxford federal by-election campaign on Saturday night. Mr. King spoke at Ingersoll and Mr. Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., at Tillsonburg, scene of the main meetings. Another meeting was also held at Norwich.

Today the electors of South Oxford will elect either Alon Secord Rennie, Tillsonburg, Liberal, or the Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative, to fill the unexpired term of the late Thomas Cayley, Liberal M.P., who died in May, 1933. When the present parliament is dissolved, either this year or in 1935, South Oxford as a constituency will disappear and be merged with North Oxford.

King's Presence Big Feature

The visits of Mr. King on Wednesday and Saturday were the outstanding features of the campaign. At Norwich and Tillsonburg on Wednesday, many hundreds more than could be accommodated sought to hear the Liberal leader. The same was true Saturday night at Ingersoll. Long before eight o'clock, the hour set for meeting, the town hall and its entrance-ways were crowded. Mr. King was scheduled to speak at nine o'clock, the hour the radio broadcast started, but was delayed a few minutes when he spoke briefly to three overflow meetings in advance of the big one. These meetings were held in the council chamber, the Liberal committee rooms and the market building. Altogether well over a thousand people were in Ingersoll to hear Mr. King. Loud-speakers were installed at the overflow meetings to carry Mr. King's main address to them.

Long a Liberal Riding

The Conservatives had no meetings on Saturday night, their last big gun being fired on Friday at Ingersoll when the Hon. Harry Stevens spoke.

In the 1930 election Mr. Cayley won by 55 votes, the figures being, Cayley, 5,711, Hon. Donald Sutherland, 5,656.

From 1867 until 1911 South Oxford was Liberal. In the reciprocity campaign Mr. Sutherland won it and retained it until 1926, when Mr. Cayley defeated him by 700.

MR. KING'S SPEECH

Special to The Advertiser
(By a Staff Reporter)

Ingersoll, April 14—"From one end of Canada to the other people are

Continued on Page 3

Hit By Bicycle, Badly Injured

Special to The Advertiser

Prospect Hill, April 15 — Struck by a 15-year-old boy cyclist Saturday afternoon, John Ferris, of Prospect Hill, a pedestrian, suffered serious injuries which necessitated his removal to Victoria Hospital in London. Mr. Ferris suffered two broken ribs, a possible cheek bone fracture, and facial cuts. Tonight his condition was only "fair." Mr. Ferris was bowled over on the townline by Lorne Bugg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bugg, also of the village. The boy escaped practically unhurt in the mishap.

PROMISES LIBERAL BEER POLICY SOON

Hepburn Speaks As S. Wellington Liberals Name D. Paul Munro As Candidate

TORIES ALSO MEET

Choose R .B. Robson, Many Times Mayor Of Guelph, To Oppose Munro

Special to The Advertiser

Guelph, Ont., April 14—Liberal policy on the liquor question will be definitely issued within the course of next week or so, Mitchell F. Hepburn, Provincial Liberal leader, declared in the course of an address at a Liberal meeting here which named D. Paul Munro, K.C., M.L.A., Liberal candidate in South Wellington in the next provincial election.

"If the Conservatives' beer bill is good why don't they put in force?" Mr. Hepburn demanded. "But, no, they dangle it before your eyes and say that if you vote for them like good boys and girls, you'll get it," he stated.

The meeting, held this afternoon, was largely attended and was marked by great enthusiasm. Hon. H. C. Nixon, Dr. L. J. Simpson, M.L.A., and Mr. Munro, expounded the Liberal cause along with Mr. Hepburn.

Alleges Whitewashing

Mr. Hepburn reviewed some of the various investigations made into alleged irregularities which concerned public utilities, and pointed out that there was too much "Whitewashing." He referred to the liquor question and said it had been claimed that there was a "toll gate" system in effect whereby British distillers have to have a friend in the Ontario Conservative party to get their goods purchased. "That needs investigation, too," he declared. "The present administration is reeking of graft and corporation and mal-administration, charged Mr. Hepurn.

"The Ontario debt has gone up steadily during the present administration," he said, and he predicted that if the present rate was continued the debt at the end of 1934 would likely be $650,000,000. "The people of Ontario are ready for a change and will get

Continued on Page 3

The Weather

FORECASTS

Lower Lake Region: Moderate winds; cloudy with occasional showers; not much change in temperature.

Georgian Bay: Moderate winds; mostly cloudy with much the same temperature; probably light scattered showers.

Toronto, April 15:

TEMPERATURES

Dawson	36	52	London	28	48
Akl'avik	6*	2	Toronto	30	46

Lost Is Found



JIGS COMES BACK

"Jigs," a cairn terrier belonging to the Prince of Wales, came home wagging his tail and unworried by the fact his royal master had been looking all over for him.

PRESIDENT ASKS SPEEDIER WORK BY U. S. HOUSES

Will Submit This Week General Relief Bill Calling For $1,500,000,000

RUSH BUSINESS

Action On Silver Forecast—Thomas Bank Deposit Bill Opposed

Associated Press Despatch

Washington, April 15.—President Roosevelt asked House Democratic leaders tonight to clear their program for the earliest possible adjournment date and informed them he would submit this week a general relief bill calling for about $1,500,000,000.

Speaker Henry Rainey and Representative Joseph Byrns of Tennessee, the floor leader, assured Mr. Roosevelt at the three-hour White House conference that the House would be ready to quit by the middle of May.

Silver?

Rainey indicated the President was inclined to favor some kind of silver action, but there was no sign that any legislation of this kind was agreed upon tonight.

"We discussed all policies and general legislative plans," the Speaker told reporters, "and did nothing in the way of decisions."

The $1,500,000,000 relief measure comes within the budget as submitted by the President at the opening of the session. At least $500,000,000 of this fund is to be earmarked for public works to stimulate employment. The Reconstruction Corporation will get another piece.

McLeod Bill Not Discussed

It was said the MvLeod bill, providing for payments to depositors in closed banks was not discussed. The party leaders were uncertain what would happen in a vote of this measure.

Taking hold of the reins of the legislative branch—which had been kicking over the traces—the President emphasized in another series of White House conferences that the stock market regulation bill, reciprocal tariff bill, the municipal bankruptcy

Continued on Page 3

NO IRISH ELECTIONS BEFORE SENATE GOES

Dublin, Irish Free State, April 15—Hope of opposition politicians that the government might call a general election over its bill to abolish the senate, were dampened today when President Eamon De Valera, speaking at Clonmel, Tipperary, told an audience that the administration would remain in power for its full term.

Two Brothers Die In Death Compact

Suicide Of Notorious Speculator Quickly Followed By That Of Brother

Paris, April 15 — The sensational courtroom suicide of Henri Rochette, notorious French speculator, was matched today with news that his brother, Gaston, had also killed himself, apparently in compliance with a fraternal death compact.

Henri's death yesterday ended one of the most famous financial scandals in the country's history. His activities before the war caused as much furore as the Stavisky case this year. He ended his life with a razor as judges sentenced him to three years in prison for fraud.

The body of his brother was found with a bullet in his temple at Lieusaint, near Paris, on Friday. It was some time before identification was established.

Ontario C.C.F. in Stormy Conclave

OPENING MARKETS LIBERALS' POLICY RENNIE ASSERTS

Candidate Points To Record Of Two Parties In Fostering Trade

'BLASTING' FAILS

A. S. Rennie Makes Telling Speech To Electors Of South Oxford

Special to The Advertiser

Tillsonburg, April 14—The Liberals are not opposed to the British preference—they are opposed to shadow preferences, fake preferences which give nothing and get nothing and give more promise of losing than gaining markets, said A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford federal by-election, at the rally here Saturday night at which Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn were the chief speakers.

Open Markets

"Once in office, Liberals will open markets, not close them, expand British trade, not restrict it. Opening markets is the natural function of Liberalism, closing them is the natural task of Toryism," said Mr. Rennie.

The text of Mr. Rennie's address follows:

"Rt. Hon. R. B Bennett in his radio talk to South Oxford electors challenged the Liberals to say where they propose to get wider markets. Here are his exact words: 'The Liberals talk of wider markets. Where are they going to get them?'

"Every Tory since the dawn of time has made that argument. How could a Conservative see a market. The Tories promised a market in 1878. Our exports in that year totalled $79,100,000. In 1896, eighteen years later, the total was $116,300,000 an increase of only $37,200,000 in 18 years.

Long On Promises

"Then the Liberals came in and remained in office 15 years with an increase of $174,000,000 in that time—six times the yearly increase of the previous Tory Government. In 1911 the Tories came back. This time they promised to give us a favorable balance of trade. In 1910 we had an unfavorable balance of $71,500,000 and in 1913 the unfavorable balance was $294,000,000.

"These boys, are long on promises and short in performance. Today the story is going around that the Government is going to give an order to the shoe factory in Tillsonburg for shoes to the amount of $22,000—shoes probably for the poor cabinet ministers' What do the Tories think of the people of Tillsonburg? Judas sold out for 30 pieces of silver—we are asked to trade our birthright as British citizens and free men for an opportunity to make a pair of shoes. Why?

"Making a pair of shoes or making anything else in Canada since the

Continued on Page 3

GOVERNOR STOPS SALES FOR TAXES

"Alfalfa Bill" Murray Orders Oklahoma Guardsmen To Arrest Officials If Necessary

Associated Press Despatch

Oklahoma City, April 14 — National Guardsmen were ordered on duty by Gov. W. H. Murray today in 11 counties to prevent the sale of property for delinquent taxes, advertised for Monday.

The guardsmen were directed to arrest and confine "as a military prisoner" the county treasurer or any officer who interferes, or any person of any pretended authority who interferes with this order, stopping the sale as aforesaid."

An officer and three enlisted men were placed on duty in each of the 11 counties — Stephens, Garfield, Blaine, Cotton, Bryan, Choctaw, Washington, McCurtain, Craig, Beaver and Major.

Sweeping Reductions In Pay and Living Cost Decreed By Mussolini

Rent, Clothing, Food And Services Slashed In General "Deflation"

GOVERNMENT SALARIES CORRESPONDINGLY CUT

Stimulation Of Export Trade And Of Tourist Traffic Among Aims

Associated Press Cable

Rome, April 15—Every salary in Italy and every article of food, clothing, rent, meat, light and transportation was on the block today to the tune of a six to 20 percent cut in order to make the kingdom able to compete in world markets with countries having lower, manufacturing costs.

The Council of Ministers, over whom Premier Benito Mussolini himself presided, yesterday decreed the sweeping, all-inclusive action as a battle of a "deflationary" country against "inflationary" nations.

So broad was the offensive that the tax on bachelors, for whom officials have no love, was doubled, and certain importations, too, came under close scrutiny.

Lower Price Level

It also is a part of Il Duce's desire to bring Italy down to a lower price level in conformity with world prices so that—for example—wheat will not cost nearly three times as much here automobiles three or four times more, and so on.

The move left no stone unturned. Salaries of government employees were slashed six to 12 percent; the ministers decided to take a 20 percent reduction in their own salaries; the decision was reached that imports of oil-less seeds, copper, wool, and coffee would be regulated.

To make the tax cut both ways, all living costs, such as those of food, transportation, and utilities, were proportionately decreased. Rentals were cut 12 and 15 percent.

A similar nation-wide deflation was ordered in October, 1930.

Three Motives

The government has been considering drastic deflation for some months, especially since it became evident that Italy's foreign trade—because of the high cost of production—was suffering to an alarming extent.

The cabinet ministers said they had three motives in the general reductions:

1—To better exports.

2—To reduce currency in circulation.

3—To induce foreign tourists to come to Italy.

The important Giornale d'Italia said yesterday's provision was a move in the direction of balancing the budget since it will save the government about 1,000,000,000 lire.

Taxes also will fall. The cabinet ordered officials in provinces and municipalities to reduce taxes to equal the saving made possible in the reduction of employees' wages.

Champion Brazil Bigamist Dead

Associated Press Cable

Bello Horizonie, Brazil, April 15.—Mario Muller, Brazil's "champion bigamist," accused of having married some 50 times, died under an assumed name in a charity hospital four days after he had escaped from prison, where he was serving a sentence for bigamy. Injuries received in the jailbreak caused his death. Muller was accused of having contracted bigamous marriages in nearly all of Brazil's 21 states.

VIVIDLY PICTURE MISSION WORK IN MANY LANDS

Twenty-Six Distinguished Leaders Speak In London United Churches

SOME IN COSTUME

Part Of Program Of World Missionary Conference In Progress Here

The triumphs and difficulties of the wide-flung missionary endeavour of the United Church of Canada both at home and abroad were brought to the congregations of city churches yesterday as 26 distinguished leaders in missionary work dwelt on this important phase of church work in their sermons. These men are in the city attending the world missionary conference and exhibit which opened Saturday in Metropolitan Church and which will continue until Tuesday evening in a concentrated effort to awaken a deep interest in missionary work in this district and to acquaint the church members with the great work that is being accomplished.

Messages From Many Lands

Brief messages from nationals and others from many lands were given at the International Missionary Mass meeting yesterday afternoon in Metropolitan United Church before a large congregation of United Church members.

Several speakers were in costume representing Korea, Japan and the Polish people who have come to live in Canada. Rev. K. J. Beaton, associate secretary of the Home Mission Board, was chairman for the first half of the program. One of the speakers, Andrew Jamieson, an Indian, graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and who is at the reserve at Muncey, told of the 13 residential schools in Canada and deplored the fact that so many of the finest and best Indians were engaged in work elsewhere than on their own reserve. He also said that many of them migrated to the United States.

Makes Plea For Newcomers

Miss Louisa Mayowna, linguist from Poland who appeared in her native costume, asked for the sympathetic understanding of Canadians toward newcomers to the Dominion. "The people will understand if you approach them with good-will," she said as she explained that what the strangers

Continued on Page 3

GERMANY ISSUES TRADE WARNING

Liberal Choice



D. PAUL MUNRO, K. C., M. L. A. for South Wellington, who was again chosen Liberal candidate at the coming provincial elections by a Liberal convention in Guelph Saturday.

FAILS TO POINT TO GIRL'S GRAVE

Ginrovich Leads Kitchener Police To Vicinity But Not Exact Spot

CHIEF SUSPICIOUS

Special to the Advertiser

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French Government Employees,

1 of/de

Overflowing Meetings Of S. Oxford Electors Hear Lapointe and King

Hit By Bicycle, Badly Injured

Special to The Advertiser

Prospect Hill, April 15 — Struck by a 15-year-old boy cyclist Saturday afternoon, John Ferris, of Prospect Hill, a pedestrian, suffered serious injuries which necessitated his removal to Victoria Hospital in London. Mr. Ferris suffered two broken ribs, a possible cheek bone fracture, and facial cuts. Tonight his condition was only "fair." Mr. Ferris was bowled over on the townline by Lorne Bugg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bugg, also of the village. The boy escaped practically unhurt in the mishap.

PROMISES LIBERAL BEER POLICY SOON

Hepburn Speaks As S. Wellington Liberals Name D. Paul Munro As Candidate

TORIES ALSO MEET

Choose R .B. Robson, Many Times Mayor Of Guelph, To Oppose Munro

Special to The Advertiser

Guelph, Ont., April 14—Liberal policy on the liquor question will be definitely issued within the course of next week or so, Mitchell F. Hepburn, Provincial Liberal leader, declared in the course of an address at a Liberal meeting here which named D. Paul Munro, K.C., M.L.A., Liberal candidate in South Wellington in the next provincial election.

"If the Conservatives' beer bill is good why don't they put in force?" Mr. Hepburn demanded. "But, no, they dangle it before your eyes and say that if you vote for them like good boys and girls, you'll get it," he stated.

The meeting, held this afternoon, was largely attended and was marked by great enthusiasm. Hon. H. C. Nixon, Dr. L. J. Simpson, M.L.A., and Mr. Munro, expounded the Liberal cause along with Mr. Hepburn.

Alleges Whitewashing

Mr. Hepburn reviewed some of the various investigations made into alleged irregularities which concerned public utilities, and pointed out that there was too much "Whitewashing." He referred to the liquor question and said it had been claimed that there was a "toll gate' system in effect whereby British distillers have to have a friend in the Ontario Conservative party to get their goods purchased. "That needs investigation, too," he declared. "The present administration is reeking of graft and corporation and mal-administration, charged Mr. Hepurn.

"The Ontario debt has gone up steadily during the present administration," he said, and he predicted that if the present rate was continued the debt at the end of 1934 would likely be $650,000,000. "The people of Ontario are ready for a change and will get

Continued on Page 3

The Weather

FORECASTS

Lower Lake Region: Moderate winds; cloudy with occasional showers; not much change in temperature.

Georgian Bay: Moderate winds; mostly cloudy with much the same temperature; probably light scattered showers.

Toronto, April 15:

TEMPERATURES

Dawson ..	36	52	London ...	28	48
Aklavik ..	6*	2	Toronto ..	30	46
Vancouver	46	58	Montreal .	34	48
Calgary ..	22	50	St. John ..	28	56
Regina ...	13	33	Halifax ...	34	54
Winnipeg .	22	30	Charlott'n.	30	38

*Below zero.

Synopsis: Pressure continues low over a large portion of the continent, with high pressure in the northwest territories and off the Atlantic Coast. Light showers have occurred in some parts of Ontario and local snowflurries in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but elsewhere east of British Columbia the weather has been fair. Below normal temperature prevails in most districts of the dominion.

Northern Ontario: Southerly winds; partly cloudy with not much change in temperature.

Manitoba: Fresh west and northwest winds: partly cloudy and continuing cool with some light local snow.

Saskatchewan: Fresh northwest winds; partly cloudy and cool with local snowflurries.

Alberta: Fair with stationary or slightly higher temperature.

Sun rises 5.41 a.m.; sets 7.11 p.m.

Go To Polls Today To Elect Member Of House Of Commons

GOVERNMENT RECORD IS ISSUE, LIBERALS STRESS

All Signs Point To Imminent General Election, Mr. King Declares

Two great Liberal rallies, featured by overflow meetings when the largest halls in the riding failed to accommodate those who wanted to hear the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former minister of justice, closed the South Oxford federal by-election campaign on Saturday night. Mr. King spoke at Ingersoll and Mr. Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., at Tillsonburg, scene of the main meetings. Another meeting was also held at Norwich.

Today the electors of South Oxford will elect either Alon Secord Rennie, Tillsonburg, Liberal, or the Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative, to fill the unexpired term of the late Thomas Cayley, Liberal M.P., who died in May, 1933. When the present parliament is dissolved, either this year or in 1935, South Oxford as a constituency will disappear and be merged with North Oxford.

King's Presence Big Feature

The visits of Mr. King on Wednesday and Saturday were the outstanding features of the campaign. At Norwich and Tillsonburg on Wednesday, many hundreds more than could be accommodated sought to hear the Liberal leader. The same was true Saturday night at Ingersoll. Long before eight o'clock, the hour set for meeting, the town hall and its entrance-ways were crowded. Mr. King was scheduled to speak at nine o'clock, the hour the radio broadcast started, but was delayed a few minutes when he spoke briefly to three overflow meetings in advance of the big one. These meetings were held in the council chamber, the Liberal committee rooms and the market building. Altogether well over a thousand people were in Ingersoll to hear Mr. King. Loud-speakers were installed at the overflow meetings to carry Mr. King's main address to them.

Long a Liberal Riding

The Conservatives had no meetings on Saturday night, their last big gun being fired on Friday at Ingersoll when the Hon. Harry Stevens spoke.

In the 1930 election Mr. Cayley won by 55 votes, the figures being, Cayley, 5,711, Hon. Donald Sutherland, 5,656.

From 1867 until 1911 South Oxford was Liberal. In the reciprocity campaign Mr. Sutherland won it and retained it until 1926, when Mr. Cayley defeated him by 700.

MR. KING'S SPEECH

Special to The Advertiser
(By a Staff Reporter)

Ingersoll, April 14—"From one end of Canada to the other people are

Continued on Page 3

Two Brothers Die In Death Compact

Suicide Of Notorious Speculator Quickly Followed By That Of Brother

Paris, April 15 — The sensational courtroom suicide of Henri Rochette, notorious French speculator, was matched today with news that his brother, Gaston, had also killed himself, apparently in compliance with a fraternal death compact.

Henri's death yesterday ended one of the most famous financial scandals in the country's history. His activities before the war caused as much furore as the Stavisky case this year. He ended his life with a razor as judges sentenced him to three years in prison for fraud.

The body of his brother was found with a bullet in his temple at Lieusaint, near Paris, on Friday. It was some time before identification was established.

Lost Is Found



JIGS COMES BACK

"Jigs," a cairn terrier belonging to the Prince of Wales, came home wagging his tail and unworried by the fact his royal master had been looking all over for him.

PRESIDENT ASKS SPEEDIER WORK BY U. S. HOUSES

Will Submit This Week General Relief Bill Calling For $1,500,000,000

RUSH BUSINESS

Action On Silver Forecast—Thomas Bank Deposit Bill Opposed

Associated Press Despatch

Washington, April 15.—President Roosevelt asked House Democratic leaders tonight to clear their program for the earliest possible adjournment date and informed them he would submit this week a general relief bill calling for about $1,500,000,000.

Speaker Henry Rainey and Representative Joseph Byrns of Tennessee, the floor leader, assured Mr. Roosevelt at the three-hour White House conference that the House would be ready to quit by the middle of May.

Silver?

Rainey indicated the President was inclined to favor some kind of silver action, but there was no sign that any legislation of this kind was agreed upon tonight.

"We discussed all policies and general legislative plans," the Speaker told reporters, "and did nothing in the way of decisions."

The $1,500,000,000 relief measure comes within the budget as submitted by the President at the opening of the session. At least $500,000,000 of this fund is to be earmarked for public works to stimulate employment. The Reconstruction Corporation will get another piece.

McLeod Bill Not Discussed

It was said the McLeod bill, providing for payments to depositors in closed banks was not discussed. The party leaders were uncertain what would happen in a vote of this measure.

Taking hold of the reins of the legislative branch—which had been kicking over the traces—the President emphasized in another series of White House conferences that the stock market regulation bill, reciprocal tariff bill, the municipal bankruptcy

Continued on Page 3

NO IRISH ELECTIONS BEFORE SENATE GOES

Dublin, Irish Free State, April 15—Hope of opposition politicians that the government might call a general election over its bill to abolish the senate, were dampened today when President Eamon De Valera, speaking at Clonmel, Tipperary, told an audience that the administration would remain in power for its full term.

Raid on Mysterious French Villa Reveals Trotzky Living in Dread Of Vengeance of White Russians

Canadian Press Cable

Barbizon, France, April 15.—Leon Trotzky, exiled Russian leader and "man without a country," was found today in a police raid on a mysterious villa here, living in utmost secrecy and fearing vengeance of White Russians.

Seated at his desk with two revolvers in front of him, the former power behind the formation of the Soviet state confronted the police who burst into his room.

"I am Monsieur Sodroff," he declared.

The magistrate conducting the search looked into the lined and careworn features of the famous exile, recognized the well-known goatee, and said: "You are Trotzky."

Whereupon Trotzky replied: "Yes, it is I."

Police made the raid when the mayor and citizens of Barbizon became thoroughly mystified by the curious goings-on at the Villa Kermontique, in a secluded spot near this quiet town. Belief that it might be linked with the Stavisky riots, or a secret arming place, led the authorities to watch the house for two days before entering it.

Trotzky told them that he was authorized by the Minister of the Interior to enter France and live at Barbizon with his wife, since threats of assassination and fear of vengeance from White Russians had kept him wandering from place to place since he left Russia after his clash with Stalin.

Ontario C.C.F. in Stormy Conclave

OPENING MARKETS LIBERALS' POLICY RENNIE ASSERTS

Candidate Points To Record Of Two Parties In Fostering Trade

'BLASTING' FAILS

A. S. Rennie Makes Telling Speech To Electors Of South Oxford

Special to The Advertiser

Tillsonburg, April 14—The Liberals are not opposed to the British preference—they are opposed to shadow preferences, fake preferences which give nothing and get nothing and give more promise of losing than gaining markets, said A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford federal by-election, at the rally here Saturday night at which Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Mitchell F. Hepburn were the chief speakers.

Open Markets

"Once in office, Liberals will open markets, not close them, expand British trade, not restrict it. Opening markets is the natural function of Liberalism, closing them is the natural task of Toryism," said Mr. Rennie.

The text of Mr. Rennie's address follows:

"Rt. Hon. R. B Bennett in his radio talk to South Oxford electors challenged the Liberals to say where they propose to get wider markets. Here are his exact words: 'The Liberals talk of wider markets. Where are they going to get them?'

"Every Tory since the dawn of time has made that argument. How could a Conservative see a market. The Tories promised a market in 1878. Our exports in that year totalled $79,100,000. In 1896, eighteen years later, the total was $116,300,000 an increase of only $37,200,000 in 18 years.

Long On Promises

"Then the Liberals came in and remained in office 15 years with an increase of $171,000,000 in that time—six times the yearly increase of the previous Tory Government. In 1911 the Tories came back. This time they promised to give us a favorable balance of trade. In 1910 we had an unfavorable balance of $71,500,000 and in 1913 the unfavorable balance was $294,000,000.

"These boys, are long on promises and short in performance. Today the story is going around that the Government is going to give an order to the shoe factory in Tillsonburg for shoes to the amount of $22,000—shoes probably for the poor cabinet ministers" What do the Tories think of the people of Tillsonburg? Judas sold out for 30 pieces of silver—we are asked to trade our birthright as British citizens and free men for an opportunity to make a pair of shoes. Why?

"Making a pair of shoes or making anything else in Canada since the

Continued on Page 3

GOVERNOR STOPS SALES FOR TAXES

"Alfalfa Bill" Murray Orders Oklahoma Guardsmen To Arrest Officials If Necessary

Associated Press Despatch

Oklahoma City, April 14 — National Guardsmen were ordered on duty by Gov. W. H. Murray today in 11 counties to prevent the sale of property for delinquent taxes, advertised for Monday.

The guardsmen were directed to arrest and confine "as a military prisoner" the county treasurer or any officer who interferes, or any person of any pretended authority who interferes with this order, stopping the sale as aforesaid."

An officer and three enlisted men were placed on duty in each of the 11 counties — Stephens, Garfield, Blaine, Cotton, Bryan, Choctaw, Washington, McCurtain, Craig, Beaver and Major.

Three Candidates To Speak Friday

Liberal Provincial Nominees For London And Middlesex At Hyman Hall Rally

With the three provincial candidates in London and Middlesex scheduled to speak, Friday night will be "Liberal-Progressive night" at Hyman Hall here. It will be the occasion of a big Liberal and Progressive rally to which the general public is invited. In addition to the three candidates, Hon. Peter Heenan, former minister of labor, will also address the gathering.

The three candidates are Dr. Archie S. Duncan for London; J. W. Freeborn, Ex-M.L.A., Progressive-Liberal candidate for North Middlesex, and Charles Macfie, Liberal-Progressive candidate for South Middlesex.

Sweeping Reductions In Pay and Living Cost Decreed By Mussolini

Rent, Clothing, Food And Services Slashed In General "Deflation"

GOVERNMENT SALARIES CORRESPONDINGLY CUT

Stimulation Of Export Trade And Of Tourist Traffic Among Aims

Associated Press Cable

Rome, April 15—Every salary in Italy and every article of food, clothing, rent, meat, light and transportation was on the block today to the tune of a six to 20 percent cut in order to make the kingdom able to compete in world markets with countries having lower, manufacturing costs.

The Council of Ministers, over whom Premier Benito Mussolini himself presided, yesterday decreed the sweeping, all-inclusive action as a battle of a "deflationary" country against "inflationary" nations.

So broad was the offensive that the tax on bachelors, for whom officials have no love, was doubled, and certain importations, too, came under close scrutiny.

Lower Price Level

It also is a part of Il Duce's desire to bring Italy down to a lower price level in conformity with world prices so that—for example—wheat will not cost nearly three times as much here automobiles three or four times more, and so on.

The move left no stone unturned. Salaries of government employees were slashed six to 12 percent; the ministers decided to take a 20 percent reduction in their own salaries; the decision was reached that imports of oil-less seeds, copper, wool, and coffee would be regulated.

To make the tax cut both ways, all living costs, such as those of food, transportation, and utilities, were proportionately decreased. Rentals were cut 12 and 15 percent.

A similar nation-wide deflation was ordered in October, 1930.

Three Motives

The government has been considering drastic deflation for some months, especially since it became evident that Italy's foreign trade—because of the high cost of production—was suffering to an alarming extent.

The cabinet ministers said they had three motives in the general reductions:

1—To better exports.

2—To reduce currency in circulation.

3—To induce foreign tourists to come to Italy.

The important Giornale d'Italia said yesterday's provision was a move in the direction of balancing the budget since it will save the government about 1,000,000,000 lire.

Taxes also will fall. The cabinet ordered officials in provinces and municipalities to reduce taxes to equal the saving made possible in the reduction of employees' wages.

Champion Brazil Bigamist Dead

Associated Press Cable

Bello Horizonie, Brazil, April 15.—Mario Muller, Brazil's "champion bigamist," accused of having married some 50 times, died under an assumed name in a charity hospital four days after he had escaped from prison, where he was serving a sentence for bigamy. Injuries received in the jailbreak caused his death. Muller was accused of having contracted bigamous marriages in nearly all of Brazil's 21 states.

VIVIDLY PICTURE MISSION WORK IN MANY LANDS

Twenty-Six Distinguished Leaders Speak In London United Churches

SOME IN COSTUME

Part Of Program Of World Missionary Conference In Progress Here

The triumphs and difficulties of the wide-flung missionary endeavour of the United Church of Canada both at home and abroad were brought to the congregations of city churches yesterday as 26 distinguished leaders in missionary work dwelt on this important phase of church work in their sermons. These men are in the city attending the world missionary conference and exhibit which opened Saturday in Metropolitan Church and which will continue until Tuesday evening in a concentrated effort to awaken a deep interest in missionary work in this district and to acquaint the church members with the great work that is being accomplished.

Messages From Many Lands

Brief messages from nationals and others from many lands were given at the International Missionary Mass meeting yesterday afternoon in Metropolitan United Church before a large congregation of United Church members.

Several speakers were in costume representing Korea, Japan and the Polish people who have come to live in Canada. Rev. K. J. Beaton, associate secretary of the Home Mission Board, was chairman for the first half of the program. One of the speakers, Andrew Jamieson, an Indian, graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and who is at the reserve at Muncey, told of the 13 residential schools in Canada and deplored the fact that so many of the finest and best Indians were engaged in work elsewhere than on their own reserve. He also said that many of them migrated to the United States.

Makes Plea For Newcomers

Miss Louisa Mayowna, linguist from Poland who appeared in her native costume, asked for the sympathetic understanding of Canadians toward newcomers to the Dominion. "The people will understand if you approach them with good-will," she said as she explained that what the strangers

Continued on Page 3

GERMANY ISSUES TRADE WARNING

Will Buy Imports Only From Countries taking Her Export Goods

Associated Press Cable

Hamburg, Germany, April 15.—The unequivocal warning that Germany will henceforth as far as possible buy imports only from countries to which she can export goods was before the world today.

Baron Konstantin Von Neuräth, German Foreign Minister, in a speech last night declared: "We must plan our importations of commodities hereafter more carefully," adding that Germany had abandoned the policy of economic self-sufficiency.

"The monetary policy of closing trade doors by many countries simply forces us by careful planning to switch our necessary imports over to such countries as are ready to accept similar values from Germany.

He expressed the opinion that such a policy could be carried out successfull only if Germany's foreign trade policy is conducted in a unified way. In other words, he hinted, by a forcign trade monopoly.

Liberal Choice



D. PAUL MUNRO, K. C., M. L. A. for South Wellington, who was again chosen Liberal candidate at the coming provincial elections by a Liberal convention in Guelph Saturday.

FAILS TO POINT TO GIRL'S GRAVE

Ginrovich Leads Kitchener Police To Vicinity But Not Exact Spot

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At the same moment another truck cruised into view, and Daniels was unable to retreat to his own lane in time to avoid the collision.

Karl Dane Dead By His Own Hand

Associated Press Despatch

Hollywood, April 15.—The body of Karl Dane, one of the silent screen's outstanding comedians, who found refuge from bitter disappointment in suicide, lay in the county morgue today, unclaimed.

The actor, who skyrocketed to fame in "The Big Parade," and later was starred, shot himself to death in a modest apartment last night. He was penniless at his death, and had been living off the bounty of friends although his salary at one time was reported to have been $1,500 weekly.

The coroner, announcing no inquest would be held, said the body would be released to a private undertaker as soon as anyone came forward to claim it.

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The mass meeting proper was quiet but attempts to broadcast the Chancellor's speech were mysteriously sabotaged and only portions of it reached listeners.

French Government Employees, Begin Two Days of Nation-Wide Strikes and Protests Over Cuts

Associated Press Cable

Paris, April 15—Tens of thousands of government employees, paradins under red flags throughout the provinces, today began two days of nation-wide strikes and demonstrations against pay cuts.

The chant of the Internationale was heard in more than 100 cities and towns as the marchers flaunted banners inscribed with "down with the government," "down with the decree law," and "down with ruinous deflation."

But the Red Sunday passed under a warm spring sun without bloodshed.

General Strike Threats

Veiled threats of general strikes were contained in resolutions adopted at mass meetings, to which paraders carried written protestations against the government.

It was the day of provincial functionaries. Those in Paris are awaiting "National Protest Day," Monday, when public service employees plan to demonstrate at their places of work during the hour of the strike.

Manifestations of discontent are expected to be widespread, despite the government's quick punishment of leaders of a Communist strike Friday.

Employees Dismissed

Twenty-nine employees, including two women, were dismissed from the Central Telegraphic Bureau of Paris, where daily demonstrations caused an uproar last week.

The threat to the government of Premier Gaston Doumergue was caused by a cut of 10 percent on all government salaries and the dismissal of 80,000 of the 800,000 functionaries.

Doumergue took the step under decree powers granted him by parliament, contending it was necessary to save the franc from devaluation and to balance the budget.

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18TH BATTALION VETERANS MEET

Canon C. E. Jeakins Chosen As Chaplain By Comrades At Reunion

LARGE GATHERING

Major Canon C. E. Jeakins was chosen chaplain of the 18th Battalion at the reunion in the armories here on Saturday night. Nineteen years ago yesterday the battalion left for France.

It was a large and enthusiastic gathering of old comrades which voted unanimously for their new chaplain. Representatives were present from Toronto, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Chatham, Windsor, Stratford, Strathroy, Wingham, Harriston, St. Thomas and Mitchell.

The program opened with a two minute silence in tribute to the comrades who had died. A toast was recited by Sergt.-Major M. Lee.

President S. Gunn welcomed the visitors among whom were Col. L. G. Jones, Col. H. Milligan, and Major G. Ingram.

Col. Jones commented favorably upon the battalion organization and hoped for a closer relationship between the various units of it.

Cheer Col. Wigle

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"There is a good day before us, but it will not come without hard work on the part of everyone," said Canon Jeakins. Faith in a great cause was present at the front, and it was needed here now.

Col. Milligan congratulated the battalion and credited Col. Wigle with much of its fine background. Major Ingram expressed pleasure at the expansion of the organization. Major D. Rispman, D.S.O., brought greetings and invited the London membership to future meetings in Chatham.

Officers of the London branch are: President, S. Gunn; vice-president, W. Grey; sec-treas., P. L. Reed; executive committee, M. Noble, C. Halsal, J. Herring, G. Leach, B. Tuxford; sick committee, S. French, J. Matthews; and auditors, E. Shuttleworth and R. L. Stephenson.

ADVISES ENDING MONTHLY LEASES

Committee Recommends Daily Rent System—Leave Some Open As Fire Precaution

A recommendation for the elimination of monthly rentals for stalls and spaces on the London market is to be made to City Council by a special committee. Where rentable stalls are not leased for yearly terms, the committee recommends that 25 cents a day be charged for stalls for which the annual rental is $15 and less and 50 cents a day for stalls for which the annual rental is more than $15. Stalls in the truckers' row will be $2 a day where they are not rented by the year.

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MORBID MOB DISRUPTS FUNERAL OF LITTLE GIRL

Chicago, April 13—Through a screaming, clawing mob of 10,000 curiosity seekers, the body of 2½ year-old Dorette Zietlow, victim of a 13 year-old abductor, was carried from a flower filled chapel today, placed in a white hearse and driven away to be buried in Concordia Cemetery.

The simple last rites were disrupted by the frenzied mobs of morbid spectators.

When word was sent out that no more would be admitted to view the body, the line which extended eight abreast in orderly fashion for two blocks stormed the chapel.

The mob, mostly women and children, defied the efforts of police to maintain order. An additional 25 policemen finally cleared a path from the chapel to the hearse and Boy Scout pallbearers carried out their tiny burden.

Climbed to Roofs

While the services were in progress hundreds of persons climbed to the roof of the chapel. Thousands mounted nearby housetops and automobiles.

Legionaires who financed the funeral, attempted to transfer floral wreaths to the hearse, were caught in the jam and many wreaths were torn to pieces.

Women fought, scratched and pulled hair attempting to reach the entrance. Friends and neighbors of the dead baby's family were shoved to the rear.

Windows of automobiles were broken. Three chimneys were pushed from the chapel roof. Laughing and fighting boys rushed about the roof.

15 Governments To Act On Scheme For Raising World Price of Wheat

Canada Included In Group—Action Asked Before Committee Meets On May 4

CALLS FOR FIXING OF MINIMUM PRICE

Price To Be Based On Monthly Relation Of Export Supplies To Demands

By George Hambleton
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Rome, April 14—It is up to the Canadian and 14 other represented governments to act upon the weighty scheme for raising the world price of wheat produced by the world wheat conference which has been sitting here for more than a week.

The plan which calls for fixing of a minimum price based on the relation of export supplies to the demand from month to month, tonight was being forwarded to the interested governments, who were invited to take action before the wheat committee meets again in London on May 4.

The wheat conference hopes the governments can formulate their stand in order that the London meeting can prepare the way for the institution of the scheme in June or thereabouts.

Text Kept Confidential

Meanwhile the text of the plan is being kept confidential. An official communique Saturday night explained it was supplementary to the international wheat export agreement reached at London last year and was emphatic that the spirit and letter of the export pact must continue to be observed.

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Agreement by the conference on the price scheme marked conclusion of many months of work. It is now up to the 15 governments represented in the conference to ratify the plan and put it into operation.

Questions Of Detail

The conference will continue this afternoon with questions of detail and will then take up the question of restrictions on flour milling along with the question of denaturing wheat to make quantities of it fit only for livestock feed.

But in reaching agreement on the plan the conference had achieved its main objective—devising a scheme for raising the world price of wheat. To-

$12,374,319 SPENT ON TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

Ottawa, April 14: Progress made in the construction of the Trans-Canada highway was outlined in the House of Commons by Premier R. B. Bennett. The amount expended so far was $12,374,519 and 1357 miles had been constructed.

The mileage was divided, Nova Scotia 59, New Brunswick 65, Quebec 35, Ontario 830, Manitoba 45½, Saskatchewan 171½, Alberta 145, British Columbia 160. The figures were given at the request of I. D. MacGougall, Conservative for Inverness.

STEEL CO. ASKS BOARD FOR RULING ON TARIFF

Ottawa, April 14.—An appear of particular interest to steel plants has been forwarded to the tariff board by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, minister of finance to the request of the Stanley Steel Co. Ltd., of Hamilton, with reference to importation of "skelp."

The company wishes to have the words "cold rolled" removed from tariff item 391 which fixes the rate on "skelp of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, etc" at free under the preferential tariff, and five per cent. intermediate and general. It is claimed that there is no such commodity as "cold rolled" skelp and that cold rolled steel in coils is being imported under that item whereas it should come under item 382 (C) which applies a rate of 7½ er cent, preferential and 20 per cent, intermediate and general.

KENT BEEKEEPERS ELECT

Chatham, April 15.—Clarence Silen of Becher was elected president and Rev. A. V. Walden of Raleigh township was re-elected secretary-treasurer at the annual meeting of the Kent Beekeepers Association held here. Professor Dyce, of Guelph O. A. C., gave an instructive address on the treatment of package bees from the south. During discussion, many members expressed the opinion that export of honey from Soviet Russia to Great Britain had hindered Canadian export.

NURSE DANGEROUSLY ILL FROM AN INFECTED HAND

With poison from an infected hand imperilling her life, Miss Mary L. Turnbull, a graduate nurse of St. Joseph's Hospital, lies dangerously ill in the institution. Miss Turnbull, whose home is just outside of London, was listed as a patient at the hospital on March 22. Since that time she has been constantly treated by several doctors but the pernicious infection continues to spread.

recommended the new system go into effect June 1.

How It May Be Done

Pending official disclosure of the minimum wheat price scneme adopted by the world wheat conference today, here's an outline of how it appears the goal will be achieved:

1. All big wheat exporters remain under strict export quota regulation.

2. A small committee in London will watch the movement of exports in relation to demand and establish a fixed price. It is suggested this be 5 or 10 percent higher on Manitoba No. 2 than at present. Minimum prices will be determined for wheat at the export point.

3. Indirect regulation of exports will be the basis on which the price will be maintained. In other words the conference drops the idea of rigid control of exports to establisn a price, instead using the direct price system.

Will Be Maintained

4. The price will be maintained by fluctuating fixed prices for the wheat of respective exporters. If for instance Canada in a certain period sends more wheat than would be normal under her quota, the Canadian price would be increased with the idea of bringing the export down.

Had Backache For 20 Years



Now Well Again Thanks to Dodd's

"I have been troubled with Backache and Rheumatism for twenty years," writes Mr. Ernest Gould, 142 McRoberts Ave., Toronto, "and have spent quite a sum, trying different kinds of medicines, but could never move the Backache and Rheumatism. I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and before the box was half empty I had wonderful results. My Rheumatism and Backache do not bother me any more." 60

Dodd's Kidney Pills

CONSTITUTION OUSTS "LEFT"

Continued From Page 1

tario branch and Graham Spry of Ottawa was named vice-president. Two ballots were required to select Mr. Spry as the first ballot showed there were more ballots than delegates.

The executive council will include: Dr. Lorna Cotton, Toronto; Tom Cruden, Toronto; Ben Levert, Sandwich; Jack O'Hanley, Hamilton; Arthur Williams, East York; J. F. McKevitt, Schreiber; Rev. J. Sutherland, Peterborough; Harold Crane, Windsor; John Walter, Kitchener; D. M. LeBourdais, Mimico; Dr. Luke Teskey, Forest Hill; W. O. Hill, North Cobalt; Sam Innis, Otterville.

Ruling Easily Sustained

During debate on the constitution, Mrs. R. Morton, secretary of the labor conference, moved an amendment to the membership clause which would permit trade unions to join the C. C. F. Chairman Angus MacInnis ruled the amendment out of order as in direct opposition to the motion.

The chairman's ruling was challenged and was sustained by a large vote. During some hectic discussion Mr. MacInnis declared the "C. C. F. program is for those who agree with it, not for those who oppose it." Finally the motion to confine membership to "political" groups was carried and then the convention decided to have an appointed secretary treasurer.

Must Be Disciplined

When a delegate asked the C. C. F.'s action in the case of a membership group celebrating May Day, chairman MacInnis replied, "If you demonstrate with groups opposed to the C. C. F., then you must be disciplined."

Mr. Woodsworth declared if there had been "prompter discipline in Toronto and Ontario we wouldn't be in this mess." He believed discipline was one of the methods of the Communist party "and I believe the C. C. F. has to discipline its members if it is going to amount to anything in the Dominion of Canada."

"GUS" CHATTERLEY DEAD OF WOUNDS

Well-Known Veteran Of "Mad Fourth" To Be Buried Tuesday

War wounds suffered while serving overseas with the "Mad Fourth" aBttalion, first brigade, proved fatal early Sunday morning to William A. "Gus" Chatterley, resident of R. R. 7, Hyde Park. Semi-military funeral honors will be accorded the veteran at his funeral Tuesdy .a

From 1918 until a year ago, Mr. Chatterley was employed as janitor at the London Life Building. He was taken ill last year and entered Westminster Hospital where ha has since been a patient. Mr. Chatterley was particularly well known among exservicemen here. He was a member of the London branch of the Fourth Battalion Veterans' Association of Ontarioa nd was one of the most active workers in the organization. He was twice married. His first wife died about 18 months ago.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Annie Chaterley, two sons, Fred, aged 16, Ted, aged 12, one daughter, Joyce, aged 9, four sisters, Mrs. George Dowell, (Christina) 10 Oxford street; Mrs. Carl Basbala,(Elsie) 31 King street, Mrs. James Daunt, (Frances) of Detroit, Mich: his parents and one sister in England.

Col. R. B. Ross, and R. R. Whitehead, president of the local Fourth Battalion Association, arem aking arrangements for a semi-military funeralT uesdayaf ternoon.T hese rvices will be in the A. L. Oatman funeral chapel at 2 o'clock. Interment will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MESSENGER BOY INJURED

Leo Lamphier, Canadian National Telegraph messenger, had several lacerations of his arm torn Saturday afternon when he rode his bicycle against an open auto door. The mishap occurred at Dundas and Richmand streets. As he attempted to pass a car the door swung open suddenly and he allegedly crashed into it. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital for treatment. He was later released.

Current Shows

CLEVER COMEDY AT THE CAPITOL

Jack Hulbert, Noted British Comedian Is Excellent In "Jack Ahoy"

Jack Hulbert certainly puts comedy on a high plane in his latest starring talking picture, "Jack Ahoy" which opened at the Capitol Theatre for a three-day run last Saturday. It seems that Hulbert, who is one of the aces in the Gaumont British Company's acting staff, can get more comedy out of a mediocre situation than any other comedian in pictures and he does this to perfection in "Jack Ahoy." He is ably supported by Alfred Drayton, Nancy O'Neil and Henry Peterson.

The story is quite a simple one of the exploits of a tar in the British Navy, whose ambition is to marry the daughter of the admiral. A British submarine is captured by Chinese bandits and Hulbert after endangering his and everyone else's life, manages to capture the pirates and also retrieve the submarine.

There are some catchy musical selections in the picture, and Hulbert gives the right atmosphere in singing them. Of course, he is also a dancer par excellence and he shows some of his newest steps, particularly a modernized version of the Sailor's Hornpipe.

The rest of the show is good in its own way. A Betty Boon Cartoon and a splendid comedy, with the usual newsreels complete the bill.

TWO ARE INJURED IN AUTO CRASHES

D. H. McRae, Glecoe, Hurt As Car Leaves Road—Mrs. Reid, Toronto, In Collision

A Glencoe man and a Toronto woman suffered minor injuries in two separate motor accidents over the weekend. D. H. McRae of Glencoe, received a cut over one eye and was shaken up when his car left the road east of London early Sunday morning and crashed into a tree. Mrs. Phyllis Reid of Toronto, suffered a sprained ankle when a motor car crashed with a transport truck west of the city late Saturday night.

The latter accident occurred on an "S" curve between Melbourne and Strathburn when a Direct Transport driven by Lloyd Leifso of 712 Weston road, Toronto, collided with the passenger car of Herbert Reid, 685 Manning ave., Toronto. Mrs. Reid was the only one hurt. Traffic Officer George Law investigated.

Mr. McRae was driving his coupe west on No. 2 highway in Pottersburg when it left the pavement and went out of control on the soft shoulder, hitting a tree. The machine was damaged and McRae taken to Victoria Hospital. He was released after treatment by Dr. C. C. Ross. Traffic Officer Howard Jackman was assigned by Traffic Inspector T. G. P. Lucas to the investigation.

No charges were laid immediately in connection with either accident.

Overseas Mails

Schedule of sailings for the week commencing April 15.

Duchess of Bedford from St. John—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 18 at 6 p.m. Parcel mail at 12 noon.

Georgic, from Halifax—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. Direct parcel mail for Irish Free State. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m.

Mauretania, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 19 at 4 a.m.

Bremen, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 20 at 6 p.m.

Gripsholm, from Halifax—Full mail for Sweden. Letters, paper mail and parcel post, via Sweden, for Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Norway. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m. Parcel mail, April 20 at 12 noon.

West Indies And South American Mails

Primo, from Halifax—Full mail for Antgua, Dominica, Grenada, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 4 p.m. Parcel mail, April 16 at 12 noon.

Colborne, from Halifax—Full mail for Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Trinidad, and Venezuela. The

DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY!

Uninvited Guest Asks Wine, Women and Song for Entertainment



Hinting that he has only three days in which to taste the pleasures of human emotion for the first time, a mysterious Prince Sirki has joined the guests of Duke Lambert at the Villa del Contento. With his arrival, death throughout the world has ceased miraculously! Women guests are excited by the Prince's strange, ardent attentions, but the men are said to be in terror of him!

PALACE TODAY TUESDAY
Feature at 1.40, 3.20, 7.50, 9.50
A British Screen Treat
A Night of Mystery Enroute To the Port of Romance!
MATHESON LANG
Constance CUMMINGS and Edmund GWENN
CHANNEL CROSSING
— ADDED TREATS —
Comedy - Snapshots - News

EXHIBITION WRESTLING
TONIGHT, 8:30 SHARP
2—MAIN BOUTS—2
JOE MALCEWICZ
"Famous Utica Panther"
PAUL BOESCH
"Jewish Sensation"
LITTLE BEAVER
"Riotous Redskin"
GEO. HAGEN
"U.S. Marine Champion"
1 Hour Extended Time
To Settle Grudge
Alex Kasaboski-Frankie Hart will open this All-Star Show with Jack Forbes Refereeing
WINTER GARDENS
Ladies 25c — Gentlemen 55c
Ring Sides Reserved, $1.00
Met. 3900 — London
Read Your Sport Page
D13v

AMUSEMENT

LOEW'S TOMORROW WED. & THURS.
LISTEN . . . MUSIC! LOOK . . . GIRLS! WATCH OUT—STARS ARE COMING . . . BET ON A SURE THING!
Now on the screen after 52 weeks on Broadway! Year's Biggest Musical Comedy!
"TAKE A CHANCE"
with
★ JAMES DUNN
★ JUNE KNIGHT
★ LILLIAN ROTH
★ CLIFF EDWARDS
★ LILIAN BOND
★ DOROTHY LEE
★ LONA ANDRE
★ CHAS. "Buddy" ROGERS
A Paramount Release
Produced by Laurence Schwab in association with William Rowland and Monte Brice
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
STERLING HOLLOWAY in "MEETING MAZIE" | SCREEN ODDITY "STRANGE AS IT SEEMS" | METROTONE NEWS EVENTS
TODAY LAST TIMES "SORRELL and SON" WITH H. B. WARNER

IMAGINE Jack as a Hero . . Fighting Pirates in China Seas . . and making Love to the Admiral's daughter.
JACK HULBERT England's Invincible Comedian
Hear Him Sing "MY HAT'S ON THE SIDE OF MY HEAD"
IN "JACK AHOY!"
TODAY, Tuesday
CAPITOL
Comedy "PETTING PREFERRED" BETTY BOOP CARTOON Sportlight "Horsepower"

LILIAN HARVEY in "The ONLY GIRL"
GAUMONT BRITISH PICTURE
Saucy, Winsome Delightful
. . . this delightful and charming little court hairdresser upsets Empress Eugenie's regal household.
PATRICIA
TODAY
Tuesday, Wednesday
And, too, there's Blondes & Redheads in "BRIDAL BAIL"
March of the Years
Hula Honeymoon

Today - The Last Day
— To Join —
THE LONDON COMMUNITY CONCERT ASSOCIATION
HEAR THE OUTSTANDING ARTISTS OF THE DAY
Admission to concerts is by membership only.
Membership—$5.50 (Tax Included)
Student (Junior) Membership—$2.20 (Tax Included)
TO SECURE YOUR MEMBERSHIP CALL THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PHONE MET. 1172
Membership Lists For Next Season Close Tonight

PASTOR PRAISES MAYOR OF LONDON

Commends Wenige For Demanding Local Gambling Probe

FLAYS LOTTERIES

"Gambling is not far from thieving," said Rev. G. V. Crofoot in his sermon to the congregation at Adelaide Street Baptist Church last night during which he criticised social organizations who "stooped" to forms of gambling in aid of various causes which might be worthy.

Mr. Crofoot strongly commended the Mayor of London for his stand in demanding an investigation of gambling conditions in the city.

He described gambling as little removed from thieving because in essentials the winners took something for which no adequate value had been given.

This principle the speaker condemned when encouraged by social organizations in various forms of lotteries and gambling. He went on to point out that often a large part out that often delays gave a chance for offenders to cover up their misdemeanors.

WORSHIP IN INDIA

something better.

"I have seen consignments of these idols that were manufactured in Manchester, England, arrive at the dock for the purpose of idolatry, and I really don't know which is worst the worship of these idols or the

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Market Clerk Rose reported receiving complaints that a man who was paying his rent would have as his competitor in the next stand, one who paid no rent yet managed to be in the same space all the time.

MRS. CHARLES FREEMANTLE

Stricken with a heart attack Saturday morning, Mrs. Sarah Jane Freemantle, wife of Charles Freemantle, 537 Dorinda street, died a few hours later. Mrs. Freemantle was in her 70th year. She came from Palmerston 15 years ago to take up residence here.

Surviving her are her husband, four sons, Macknowles, David, Clarence and Brock, all of this city, three daughters, Mrs. W. C. Oliver of Hamilton, Mrs. Fred Ashelford of England, and Mrs. A. Eaton.

Rev. Dr. Harris of Chalmers Presbyterian Church will officiate at the funeral service to be conducted Monday evening at the residence at 8 o'clock. Services will also be conducted at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in Palmerston, with interment following in Palmerston cemetery.

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It did suggest, however, that the first schedule to be drawn up by the proposed London control committee should be an increase of 5 to 10 per cent. of the present price of Manitoba No. 2 wheat, standard of wheat the world over.

Agreement by the conference on the price scheme marked conclusion of many months of work. It is now up to the 15 governments represented in the conference to ratify the plan and put it into operation.

Questions Of Detail

The conference will continue this afternoon with questions of detail and will then take up the question of restrictions on flour milling along with the question of denaturing wheat to make quantities of it fit only for livestock feed.

But in reaching agreement on the plan the conference had achieved its main objective—devising a scheme for raising the world price of wheat. Today the details of the scheme were still undivulged, but it was learned the kernel of the plan was establishment of a committee of four to sit in London to supervise wheat movements of the signatory exporters and thereby maintain the minimum price which itself has yet to be established.

Further, it said the adjustments made in London must be so fixed as to keep the supply strictly in accord with demand and thus not interfere with the minimum price system.

Interesting Feature

The most interesting feature of the sub-committee's report is the proposal for creation of a price committee of four experts to sit in London and meet at least once a month to study the wheat export movement in relation to quotas and to raise or lower minimum prices of individual exporting countries should they be selling too much or too little wheat in relation to their quotas.

This is held up as a method of controlling quotas through prices.

The sub-committee also recommended that exporting countries whose domestic wheat prices are lower than the export minimum to be agreed upon raise that price to a new level partly through reducing their stocks. It was recommended the new system go into effect June 1.

How It May Be Done

Pending official disclosure of the minimum wheat price scheme adopted by the world wheat conference today, here's an outline of how it appears the goal will be achieved:

1. All big wheat exporters remain under strict export quota regulation.

2. A small committee in London will watch the movement of exports in relation to demand and establish a fixed price. It is suggested this be 5 or 10 percent higher on Manitoba No. 2 than at present. Minimum prices will be determined for wheat at the export point.

3. Indirect regulation of exports will be the basis on which the price will be maintained. In other words the conference drops the idea of rigid control of exports to establisn a price, instead using the direct price system.

Will Be Maintained

4. The price will be maintained by fluctuating fixed prices for the wheat of respective exporters. If for instance Canada in a certain period sends more wheat than would be normal under her quota, the Canadian price would be increased with the idea of bringing the export down.

5. Aiding in establishment of the scheme the conference recommends chopping up the present yearly export quotas into shorter periods, three-months being one suggestion. These figures are being prepared. Price fixing is suggested on a basis of monthly exports.

Refrain From Barter

6. Also backing up the scheme, governments will be asked to refrain from barter dealings or other governmental transactions that would hurt the minimum price system. Flour prices will be fixed at definite percentages to corresponding wheat grades. Wheat products, such as semolina will be restricted along with wheat.

7. Wheat exporting governments further will be asked to make sure their internal prices are at least as high as the minimum export price. This is an essential safeguard against export of flour at lower than minimum wheat figures. Withdrawal of quantities by denaturing is one method.

8. It is suggested the export committee meet in London, May 4, along with the wheat conference heads to work out final details in order the scheme may go into effect about June 1.

$12,374,319 SPENT ON TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

Ottawa, April 14: Progress made in the construction of the Trans-Canada highway was outlined in the House of Commons by Premier R. B. Bennett. The amount expended so far was $12,374,319 and 1357 miles had been constructed.

The mileage was divided, Nova Scotia 59, New Brunswick 65, Quebec 35, Ontario 830, Manitoba 45½, Saskatchewan 171½, Alberta 145, British Columbia 160. The figures were given at the request of I. D. Macdougall, Conservative for Inverness.

STEEL CO. ASKS BOARD FOR RULING ON TARIFF

Ottawa, April 14.—An appear of particular interest to steel plants has been forwarded to the tariff board by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, minister of finance to the request of the Stanley Steel Co. Ltd., of Hamilton, with reference to importation of "skelp."

The company wishes to have the words "cold rolled" removed from tariff item 394 which fixes the rate on "skelp of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, etc" at free under the preferential tariff, and five per cent. intermediate and general. It is claimed that there is no such commodity as 'cold rolled" skelp and that cold rolled steel in coils is being imported under that item whereas it should come under item 382 (C) which applies a rate of 7½ er cent, preferential and 20 per cent, intermediate and general.

KENT BEEKEEPERS ELECT

Chatham, April 15.—Clarence Stien of Becher was elected president and Rev. A. V. Walden of Raleigh township was re-elected secretary-treasurer at the annual meeting of the Kent Beekeepers Association held here. Professor Dyce, of Guelph O. A. C., gave an instructive address on the treatment of package bees from the south. During discussion, many members expressed the opinion that export of honey from Soviet Russia to Great Britain had hindered Canadian export.

NURSE DANGEROUSLY ILL FROM AN INFECTED HAND

With poison from an infected hand imperilling her life, Miss Mary L. Turnbull, a graduate nurse of St. Joseph's Hospital, lies dangerously ill in the institution. Miss Turnbull, whose home is just outside of London, was listed as a patient at the hospital on March 22. Since that time she has been constantly treated by several doctors but the pernicious infection continues to spread.

Dodd's Kidney Pills

quite a sum, trying different kinds of medicines, but could never move the Backache and Rheumatism. I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and before the box was half empty I had wonderful results. My Rheumatism and Backache do not bother me any more." 60

CONSTITUTION OUSTS "LEFT"

Continued From Page 1

tario branch and Graham Spry of Ottawa was named vice-president. Two ballots were required to select Mr. Spry as the first ballot showed there were more ballots than delegates.

The executive council will include: Dr. Lorna Cotton, Toronto; Tom Cruden, Toronto; Ben Levert, Sandwich; Jack O'Hanley, Hamilton; Arthur Williams, East York; J. F. McKevitt, Schreiber; Rev. J. Sutherland, Peterborough; Harold Crane, Windsor; John Walter, Kitchener; D. M. LeBourdais, Mimico; Dr. Luke Teskey, Forest Hill; W. O. Hill, North Cobalt; Sam Innis, Otterville.

Ruling Easily Sustained

During debate on the constitution, Mrs. E. Morton, secretary of the labor conference, moved an amendment to the membership clause which would permit trade unions to join the C. C. F. Chairman Angus MacInnis ruled the amendment out of order as in direct opposition to the motion.

The chairman's ruling was challenged and was sustained by a large vote. During some hectic discussion Mr. MacInnis declared the "C. C. F. program is for those who agree with it, not for those who oppose it." Finally the motion to confine membership to "political" groups was carried and then the convention decided to have an appointed secretary treasurer.

Must Be Disciplined

When a delegate asked the C. C. F.'s action in the case of a membership group celebrating May Day, chairman MacInnis replied, "If you demonstrate with groups opposed to the C. C. F., then you must be disciplined."

Mr. Woodsworth declared if there had been "prompter discipline in Toronto and Ontario we wouldn't be in this mess." He believed discipline was one of the methods of the Communist party "and I believe the C. C. F. has to discipline its members if it is going to amount to anything in the Dominion of Canada."

"GUS" CHATTERLEY DEAD OF WOUNDS

Well-Known Veteran Of "Mad Fourth" To Be Buried Tuesday

War wounds suffered while serving overseas with the "Mad Fourth" aBttalion, first brigade, proved fatal early Sunday morning to William A. "Gus" Chatterley, resident of R. R. 7, Hyde Park. Semi-military funeral honors will be accorded the veteran at his funeral Tuesday a

From 1918 until a year ago, Mr. Chatterley was employed as janitor at the London Life Building. He was taken ill last year and entered Westminster Hospital where ha has since been a patient. Mr. Chatterley was particularly well known among exservicemen here. He was a member of the London branch of the Fourth Battalion Veterans' Association of Ontario nd was one of the most active workers in the organization. He was twice married. His first wife died about 18 months ago.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Annie Chaterley, two sons, Fred, aged 16, Ted, aged 12, one daughter, Joyce, aged 9, four sisters, Mrs. George Dowell, (Christina) 10 Oxford street, Mrs. Carl Basbala,(Elsie) 31 King street, Mrs. James Daunt, (Frances) of Detroit, Mich; his parents and one sister in England.

Col. R. B. Ross, and R. R. Whitehead, president of the local Fourth Battalion Association, arem aking arrangements for a semi-military funeralT uesdayaf ternoon.T hese rvices will be in the A. L. Oatman funeral chapel at 2 o'clock, Interment will be in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MESSENGER BOY INJURED

Leo Lamphier, Canadian National Telegraph messenger, had several ligaments of his arm torn Saturday afternon when he rode his bicycle against an open auto door. The mishap occurred at Dundas and Richmond streets. As he attempted to pass a car the door swung open suddenly and he allegedly crashed into it. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital for treatment. He was later released.

U. S. RADIO COMM. SEEKS WIDER POWER TO CENSOR

Washington, April 14.—A recommendation that the United States radio commission "be clothed with enough authority to warn stations that certain classes of programs are undesirable and may lead to embarrassment if not actual punishment if they are put on the air" was made today in a statement by James H. Hanley, one of the commissioners.

Minute Mystery Solution
Problem on Page 9

Fordney knew it was MURDER because there were no holes, or any marks, on the SOLES of the SILK stockings. Had Miss King WALKED the HUNDRED YARDS, along the gravel path, there would have been. The murderer had carried her to the well.

THERE IS AS MUCH EXPRESSION IN THE FEET AS IN THE HANDS.....—Chamfort.

AT THE CAPITOL

Jack Hulbert, Noted British Comedian Is Excellent In "Jack Ahoy"

Jack Hulbert certainly puts comedy on a high plane in his latest starring talking picture, "Jack Ahoy" which opened at the Capitol Theatre for a three-day run last Saturday. It seems that Hulbert, who is one of the aces in the Gaumont British Company's acting staff, can get more comedy out of a mediocre situation than any other comedian in pictures and he does this to perfection in "Jack Ahoy." He is ably supported by Alfred Drayton, Nancy O'Neil and Henry Peterson.

The story is quite a simple one of the exploits of a tar in the British Navy, whose ambition is to marry the daughter of the admiral. A British submarine is captured by Chinese bandits and Hulbert after endangering his and everyone else's life, manages to capture the pirates and also retrieve the submarine.

There are some catchy musical selections in the picture, and Hulbert gives the right atmosphere in singing them. Of course, he is also a dancer par excellence and he shows some of his newest steps, particularly a modernized version of the Sailor's Hornpipe.

The rest of the show is good in its own way. A Betty Boon Cartoon and a splendid comedy, with the usual newsreels complete the bill.

TWO ARE INJURED IN AUTO CRASHES

D. H. McRae, Glecoe, Hurt As Car Leaves Road—Mrs. Reid, Toronto, In Collision

A Glencoe man and a Toronto woman suffered minor injuries in two separate motor accidents over the weekend. D. H. McRae of Glencoe, received a cut over one eye and was shaken up when his car left the road east of London early Sunday morning and crashed into a tree. Mrs. Phyllis Reid of Toronto, suffered a sprained ankle when a motor car crashed with a transport truck west of the city late Saturday night.

The latter accident occurred on an "S" curve between Melbourne and Strathburn when a Direct Transport driven by Lloyd Leifso of 712 Weston road, Toronto, collided with the passenger car of Herbert Reid, 685 Manning ave., Toronto. Mrs. Reid was the only one hurt. Traffic Officer George Law investigated.

Mr. McRae was driving his coupe west on No. 2 highway in Pottersburg when it left the pavement and went out of control on the soft shoulder, hitting a tree. The machine was damaged and McRae taken to Victoria Hospital. He was released after treatment by Dr. C. C. Ross. Traffic Officer Howard Jackman was assigned by Traffic Inspector T. G. P. Lucas to the investigation.

No charges were laid immediately in connection with either accident.

Overseas Mails

Schedule of sailings for the week commencing April 15.

Duchess of Bedford from St. John—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 18 at 6 p.m. Parcel mail at 12 noon.

Georgic, from Halifax—Full mail for Great Britain and countries via Great Britain. Direct parcel mail for Irish Free State. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m.

Mauretania, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 19 at 4 a.m.

Bremen, from New York—Letters addressed via the New York route. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 20 at 6 p.m.

Gripsholm, from Halifax—Full mail for Sweden. Letters, paper mail and parcel post, via Sweden, for Denmark, Estonia, Finland and Norway. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 21 at 4 a.m. Parcel mail, April 20 at 12 noon.

West Indies And South American Mails

Primo, from Halifax—Full mail for Antgua, Dominica, Grenada, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 4 p.m. Parcel mail, April 16 at 12 noon.

Colborne, from Halifax—Full mail for Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Trinidad, and Venezuela. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 19 at 4 a.m. Parcel mail—April 18 at 12 noon.

Lady Rodney, from Halifax—Full mail for Bahamas and Bermuda. Parcel mail and specially addressed letters and papers for British Honduras, Colombia and Jamaica The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 16 at 6 p.m. Parcel mail at 12 noon.

Trans-Pacific Mails

Empress of Russia, from Vancouver—Full mail for China, Japan, Philpine Islands and offices served via these countries. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 3.30 p.m.

Tyndareus, from Vancouver—Full mail for Japan and countries via Japan. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 17 at 3.30 p.m.

Niagara, from Vancouver—Full mail for Australia, Fiji, Hawaii Is. and New Zealand. The last despatch for this steamer will be on April 20, at 3.30 p.m.

TORONTO NEWSPAPERMAN DIES

Toronto, April 14.—William Lewis Edmonds, veteran Toronto newspaperman, died in hospital here today at the age of 75.

TAKES A HOLIDAY!

Uninvited Guest Asks Wine, Women and Song for Entertainment



Hinting that he has only three days in which to taste the pleasures of human emotion for the first time, a mysterious Prince Sirki has joined the guests of Duke Lambert at the Villa del Contento. With his arrival, death throughout the world has ceased miraculously! Women guests are excited by the Prince's strange, ardent attentions, but the men are said to be in terror of him!

PALACE TODAY TUESDAY
Feature at 1.40, 3.20, 7.50, 9.50
A British Screen Treat
A Night of Mystery Enroute To the Port of Romance!
MATHESON LANG Constance CUMMINGS and Edmund GWENN
CHANNEL CROSSING
— ADDED TREATS —
Comedy - Snapshots - News

EXHIBITION WRESTLING
TONIGHT, 8:30 SHARP
2—MAIN BOUTS—2
JOE MALGEWICZ
"Famous Utica Panther"
PAUL BOESCH
"Jewish Sensation"
LITTLE BEAVER
"Riotous Redskin"
GEO. HAGEN
"U.S. Marine Champion"
1 Hour Extended Time To Settle Grudge
Alex Kasaboski-Frankie Hart will open this All-Star Show with Jack Forbes Refereeing
WINTER GARDENS
Ladies 25c — Gentlemen 55c
Ring Sides Reserved, $1.00
Met. 3900 — London
Read Your Sport Page
D13v

"TAKE A CHANCE"
Musical Comedy!
with
★ JAMES DUNN
★ JUNE KNIGHT
★ LILLIAN ROTH
★ CLIFF EDWARDS
★ LILIAN BOND
★ DOROTHY LEE
★ LONA ANDRE
★ CHAS. "Buddy" ROGERS
A Paramount Release
Produced by Laurence Schwab in association with William Rowland and Monte Brice
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
STERLING HOLLOWAY in "MEETING MAZIE" | SCREEN ODDITY "STRANGE AS IT SEEMS" | METROTONE NEWS EVENTS
TODAY LAST TIMES "SORRELL and SON" WITH H. B. WARNER

IMAGINE Jack as a Hero . . Fighting Pirates in China Seas . . and making Love to the Admiral's daughter.
JACK HULBERT IN "JACK AHOY!"
England's Invincible Comedian
Hear Him Sing "MY HAT'S ON THE SIDE OF MY HEAD"
TODAY, Tuesday
CAPITOL
Comedy "PETTING PREFERRED" BETTY BOOP CARTOON Sportlight "Horsepower"

LILIAN HARVEY "The ONLY GIRL"
GAUMONT BRITISH PICTURE
Saucy, Winsome Delightful
. . . this delightful and charming little court hairdresser upsets Empress Eugenie's regal household.
PATRICIA
TODAY Tuesday, Wednesday
And, too, there's Blondes & Redheads in "BRIDAL BAIL"
March of the Years
Hula Honeymoon

Today - The Last Day
— To Join —
THE LONDON COMMUNITY CONCERT ASSOCIATION
HEAR THE OUTSTANDING ARTISTS OF THE DAY
Admission to concerts is by membership only.
Membership—$5.50 (Tax Included)
Student (Junior) Membership—$2.20 (Tax Included)
TO SECURE YOUR MEMBERSHIP CALL THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PHONE MET. 1172
Membership Lists For Next Season Close Tonight

PASTOR PRAISES MAYOR OF LONDON

Commends Wenige For Demanding Local Gambling Probe

FLAYS LOTTERIES

"Gambling is not far from thieving," said Rev. G. V. Crofoot in his sermon to the congregation at Adelaide Street Baptist Church last night during which he criticised social organizations who "stooped" to forms of gambling in aid of various causes which might be worthy.

Mr. Crofoot strongly commended the Mayor of London for his stand in demanding an investigation of gambling conditions in the city.

He described gambling as little removed from thieving because in essentials the winners took something for which no adequate value had been given.

This principle the speaker condemned when encouraged by social organizations in various forms of lotteries and gambling. He went on to point out that often a large part of the funds taken out of the pocket of the public went into the expenses of the gambling organization and anly a small percentage reached the charitable work for which it was ostensibly directed.

What's the Difference?

"Supposing you won a car on a ticket," said Mr. Crofoot, "I don't suppose many of you would give it back, or the money it representes. What is the difference between that and putting money on a horse?"

In speaking of the recent action of Mayor Wenige in demanding a clean-up of gambling in London Mr. Crofoot said he believed there were times when the pulpit ought to support those who are breaking down the social evils.

"It is seldom a public man will come out flat-foted against social evils," said the speaker. "More power to you Mr. Mayor, and may all loyal citizens support you."

Mr. Crofoot went on to say he had no intention or desire of becoming involved in a controversy between civic officials.

"I don't think there should be any delay in carrying out the Mayor's wishes," said Mr. Crofoot and pointed out that often delays gave a chance for offenders to cover up their misdemeanors.

WORSHIP IN INDIA IS SERMON TOPIC

Natives Bow Before Idols Manufactured In Manchester Says Wesley Church Speaker

That the natives of India are seeking God in the face of Jesus Christ but that they are going about it in a "blind, groping and ignorant" manner, was the belief expressed by Rev. Donald G. Cock, guest speaker Sunday morning at Wesley United Church. Rev. Mr. Cock for many years has been engaged in missionary work among the Asiatic peoples and is in London for the world missionary conference and exhibit.

"I sometimes think," he added, "that we misunderstand the non-Christian people simply because they how down and worship idols and images. Deep down in their hearts they are searching and longing for something better.

"I have seen consignments of these idols that were manufactured in Manchester, England, arrive at the dock for the purpose of idolatry, and I really don't know which is worst the worship of these idols or the manufacture of them.

DUTY VALUATIONS

Ottawa, April 14.—The value of duty of rose bushes, excepting dwarf polyanthas and rose stocks for budding and grafting, has been fixed at 15 cents, it is announced by the Department of National Revenue, instead of 20, for importations on and after April 12.

The value for duty of asparagus and lettuce has been fixed at an advance on the true invoice value in Canadian funds. Asparagus will be valued for duty purposes at an advance of 5 ½ cents a pound from April 22 to June 30; lettuce one cent a poind between April 20 and October 31.

MARK WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Embro, April 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Masters celebrated their 20th wedding anniversary Friday. A number of friends spent the evening with them, playing cards, and other games. The rest of evening was spent in dancing. Music was furnished by J. W. Innes, Miss Marjorie Innis, Mrs. R. Matheson, and Mrs. Goddall. Refreshments were served. The couple received some very pretty and useful gifts.

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Overflowing Meetings Of S. Oxford Electors

Continued from Page One.

saying 'I wish we could have a general election to express our feelings in respect to federal policies at the present time'," declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, in his address in the town hall here Saturday night. But he said Mr. King, it is just this fear of a general election on the part of private Conservative members which has enabled Mr. Bennett to hold his parliamentary majority in line.

"Would Mr. Bennett have been able to hold his followers on the titles question unless he had said to his supporters "Unless I get support there'll be a dissolution'," said Mr. King.

General Election Looms

However, the speaker continued, all signs point to a general election. The central bank, the marketing measure, amendments to the election act all would indicate that Mr. Bennett is preparing for an appeal to the country.

"If South Oxford on Monday speaks loudly there is a chance of the modification of some of these policies in a way better to serve the people, coupled with the chance that the government will give the people a chance at a general election." While in general elections the policies advanced by the parties appealing for favor might make the issue, in a by-election the only issue is the government's record, Mr. King pointed out. It is Mr. Bennett's record which the electors of South Oxford will approve or condemn on Monday.

Sanderson And Taylor Speak

Dr. J. M. Rogers was chairman of the town hall meeting. Fred G. Sanderson, M.P., Ontario Liberal whip, and William Taylor, M.P., for Norfolk-Elgin, spoke before Mr. King.

Miss E. A. Seldon, president of the Ingersoll and District Women's Liberal Association, presented an address of welcome to Mr. King, while little Miss Margaret Copeland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Copeland, and a niece of Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., presented Mr. King with a nicely-bound package of Ingersoll's famous cream cheese.

Mr. Sanderson read to the audience a statement from the Borden Mill Co. which showed that in 1929 the lowest summer price of milk at Ingersoll was $1.74 a cwt. and the highest winter price, $2.17. In 1933 the lowest summer price was 70 cents and the highest winter price 95 cents.

"Now which party has the best policy for the dairy industry in Oxford?" asked Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. King jocularly remarked, opening his speech, that he and Mr. Bennett differed on almost everything but "I am told if we were married we'd probably learn how to make up. I hope Mr. Bennett will be fortunate enough to achieve that end, while I haven't despaired of it myself."

Tobacco Report

Mr. King discussed the failure of the Bennett government to present the report of the Hon. Donald Sutherland on his investigation into tobacco-buying practices to parliament until last week.

"If in the Sutherland report there was ground for believing that there is a combine against the public interest, that is all the more reason the report should have been made public a year ago instead of a week ago. It is not Mr. Sutherland but the government which is on trial in this election. Yet now Mr. Stevens, a minister of the crown, comes into the riding and says he wants Mr. Sutherland returned to help in the fight of the tobacco growers. I tell you it is not one person but the policies of the government which will settle the fate of the tobacco growers. If one wants to be critical one can say that Mr. Stevens' plea was a threat of no battle for the tobacco growers unless Mr. Sutherland is returned. On the other hand it might be a bribe. I am not saying Mr. Stevens intended it as either. He shouldn't have made the statement at all. Under parliamentary institutions it doesn't matter who the man is, whether he be Liberal, Conservative, Farmer or Labor, every man stands for the interests of the constituency from which he is sent."

Dr. Manion's Prediction

Mr. King made reference to the speech of the Hon. Dr. Manion in the constituency in which Dr. Manion said that he had every reason to believe the government would lower interest rates on loans and mortgages. Mr. Bennett was asked in the House concerning this and answered that the predictions of any member of the government were based on his knowledge of what the government intends to do. No direct answer was given.

"Why did Mr. Manion need to bring up the question at all unless he was trying to leave in your mind the impression that he was stating something the government was going to do? Mr. Bennett told the House of Commons a few weeks ago that this couldn't be done. Mr. Bennett will take action at the time he thinks it should be taken, and any predictions his ministers make mean nothing," said Mr. King.

The Liberal leader declared that if parliament exists for any purpose at all, it is that the people's representatives might have control of the public treasury which is filled by taxation. Yet under the blank cheque clause of the relief bill the cabinet is taking this power away from parliament and a supine Tory majority says nothing. The dangers in such a policy have been exposed by the auditor-general's report on irregularities in the spending of funds under the blank cheque clause, said Mr. King.

Disastrous Trade Policies

The economic nationalism which has featured the Bennett trade policies must come from the markets of the world," he said.

Menace Of Dictatorship

Mr. King said that the Liberal policy did not favor free trade but did stand for the keeping of those restrictions necessary to retain the standards of living in this country. But the Bennett policy has gone far beyond this and has, in fact, had an adverse effect on living standards.

In conclusion Mr. King pointed out that in many European countries parliamentary institutions have been done away with and dictatorship of individuals or groups substituted. In the steady sapping of parliament's powers in Canada the same trend is apparent. "There is the same trend today to do away with the great guardians of the people's liberties, the House of Commons," he declared.

MR. LAPOINTE'S SPEECH

Special to The Advertiser

Tillsonburg, Ont., April 14—Declaring that the Bennett Government was bound to disappear in the near future and that we must see that it does not destroy Canada in its spasms of agony, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice in the King Government, closed an eloquent speech here this evening in the interests of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate, on the eve of Monday's election. Duplicating the meeting of the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, scores had to be turned away and this notable son of Quebec was given a great ovation as he was introduced by R. A. Baxter, M.L.A., for South Oxford.

Mr. Lapointe was critical of the Bennett regime but abstained from personalities. He stated he believed the Canadian people have been deceived the last few years and that the mouths of the farmers and laboring men could not be sweetened by simply yelling money.

The Benett Government has intensified the depression by false promises in 1930 and by the policies they have followed the past four years. Confidence is the mainspring of life for any government and the Canadian people in the last few months have shown the present government that they have lost the confidence of the country. All the wild statements and promises of the government made in 1930 are now coming home to roost.

It is not production that is at fault but distribution, and the trade of Canada has been strangled since the Liberals were defeated in 1930. The past four years in parliament has been jazz or whoopee politics played to the tune of blank cheques at the expense of the people and parliament has been treated with contempt by the present administration, the speaker asserted.

"If anyone desires a title he should apply at once as the crop is low and there will not be another crop. It is freely rumored that the prime minister is to receive a peerage and I would suggest that the seven lean cows of the Scriptures be put on the coat of arms," Mr. Lapointe declared amid laughter.

"The people of Canada will judge the Bennett Government on its record and not on its prospectus and the return of the Liberal party will remove the shackles that have been forged for Canadian trade the past few years."

The Liberal candidate, A. S. Rennie, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., also spoke briefly and urged a large Liberal majority on Menday.

PROMISES LIBERAL BEER POLICY SOON

Continued from Page One.

rid of this wasteful government," he phophesied.

Promises Housecleaning

"If we get into power," promised Mr. Hepburn, "there's going to be a great housecleaning of Hydro and our first act will be to get rid of Engineer Gaby—not because he is Mr. Gaby, but because he has been getting $35,000 per year and allowing things to go on that should not occur."

Mr. Hepburn promised that other leading Hydro officials would go out with Engineer Gaby if the Liberals are elected. "We are going to take some of the supernumeraries off the backs of the burdened taxpayers, if we do nothing else. We are going to improve social conditions; have a minimum wage for men and women.

"W. G. Martin is another supernumerary, said Mr. Hepburn, "and he should go too.

Will be Hard Campaign

"This will be a hard campaign. There will be lots of campaign funds for the Conservatives and it will be a hard fight. Watch out for the Government using trick methods," warned the speaker, and went on. "The Government are in a desperate position and they know it. They are casting about for help, blowing hot and blowing cold. Mr. Henry is headed for a fall."

Dr. L. J. Simpson, Liberal financial critic, in a vigorous speech criticized the economic policy of the Government." The Conservatives will eventually land Ontario in bankruptcy," he charged, and in substantiation pointed to the fact that interest charges on the Provincial debt at present amounted to one-third of the annual revenue. Ontario's liabilities are very rapidly catching up to its assets, he declared. He charged that when the Ontario Government announced a surplus of $450,000 it was poor bookkeeping and not facts. Dr. Simpson stated that while the Conservatives were trying out Mr. Munro at Queen's Park," said Attorney-General Price, declaring that the

OPENING MARKETS LIBERALS' POLICY,

Continued from Page One.

Tories came in is a bit of a novelty. In 1929 Canadian production of manufactured products totalled $4,000,000,000—in 1933 it was down to $2,000,000,000. Now the men who brought about this condition ask us to vote for them if they hand out an order for $22,000 worth of snoes.

A Matter of Exchange

"And here is something else: In 1929 we had Tory policies in effect—Canadian exports were $734,000,000; then came a change of policy with the election of the Liberals—by 1930 we had exports of $1,144,900,000, an increase of $390,000,000. Yet our friends the Tories ask us where we can get markets. We can get them where we got them before. There are more goods to b sold in the world than ever before. We can exchange the things we need for the tings other people need. The world has not changed—men are men with human instincts—not asses as Donald Sutherland asserts.

"Let me read you a paragraph from my very distinguished and gentlemanly opponent. He bears the title "honorable." He was a cabinet minister for a few days. He has had parliamentary experience. Note his language in a recent speech:

" 'Mr. Rennie cannot be as complete an ass as he appears to be'.

"Well, I found the other day this note upon the ass: 'An ass is used to bear people and burdens over the dangerous passages—that even an old war horse dare not venture.'

"Does my honorable friend assume that his failure to answer arguments can be met by calling names ? He ought to tell us if he hopes to 'blast' a way into foreign markets by that process.

Losing Markets

"We are now blasting our way out of markets. The gravest danger confronts the farmers of South Oxford today as a result. The arrangements of Great Britain regarding importation of meats end in June and Great Britain is likely to insist that Canadian tariffs are an impossible barrier and that Britain, because she cannot sell in Canada, must raise her barriers against Canada. We are likely to lose our dairy markets and our tobacco markets in the same way. Here is an extract from a recent government booklet published under authority of Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture.

" 'The large and increasing volume of butter and cheese imported into the United Kingdom has caused the British Government to enter into with New Zealand and Australia with a view to the voluntary restriction of exports of these products to the United Kingdom. If any such agreements are concluded between the United Kingdom and New Zealand and Australia, Canada may be asked to take similar action.

" 'The possibility of restrictions on imports of dairy products into the United Kingdom would suggest that it would be advisable for Canadian producers to develop home consumption as much as possible.'

"What do you think will happen to us if we lose our foreign markets—our Empire markets? It will indeed be a sad day for the farmers of South Oxford.

Vital Issues

"These issues are vital—far too vital to escape immediate attention. Our friends say the election of the Liberals means the repeal of the British preference. This is nonsense of the crudest kind. We are not opposed to the preference—we are opposed to shadow preferences, fake preferences, which give nothing and get nothing and give more promise of losing than gaining markets. Once in office, Liberals will open markets, not close them—expand British trade—not restrict it. Opening markets is the natural function of Liberlaism—closing them is the natural task of Toryism.

"We near the end of the campaign. This is the final appeal. There is before you the record of the two parties. They have both explained their viewpoints. South Oxford faces an election such as it never faced before. The conflict is between repression and freedom—between restriction of markets and liberation of trade. It matters little to me what happens in this campaign but it is vital to you. Time which sifts the wheat from the chaff and tests the ultimate measure of truth in every issue will vindicate the position we have taken in South Oxford throughout the campaign and the importance of the issue we have presented tonight."

N. WATERLOO LIBERALS NOMINATE APRIL 28

Kitchener, April 15.—The North Waterloo Liberals will choose their candidate for the forthcoming Provincial campaign at Waterloo on Saturday, April 28. This was decided at a meeting of the executive held in Waterloo Saturday afternoon, the second gathering of that body within a month.

FLAMING TANKER ADRIFT IN HARBOR

Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 15.—The Trinidad leasehold tanker Pyramid and her 11,000-gallon cargo of gasoline were destroyed by fire here today. The only man on her when flames broke out leaped overboard and swam to safety, after which the ship drifted about the harbor and menaced shipping. The fire finally burned itself out.



A scene in Pahiatua Wairarapa, where heaviest damage occurred during a recent earthquake. Heavy rain, following, added to the misery of the homeless. The town will have to be rebuilt.

VIVIDLY PICTURE MISSION WORK

Continued From Page 1

needed was personal evangelism. "The gift of Canadian people to the Newcomers can be the Christ of Service," she added.

Following a selection by the choir of the Indian residential school at Muncey with Mrs. Jamieson as pianist, Ross Jung, a third-year Chinese medical student from Toronto, spoke. He explained that he had been born in British Columbia and that he hoped to go to China as a medical missionary. "Christianity broadened my outlook", he said as he told of his work among Chinese boys to foster good fellowship and friendship among the youths.

Pays Tribute To Londoner

Dr. S. Y. Chao of Fowchow, China, an outstanding figure in hospital work for the Chinese church referred to his association with Dr. Wallace Crawford, who is the special medical missionary sent out by Metropolitan Church and paid tribute to the work of the former Londoner. Dr. Chao declared, "if we Christians really did as Christ taught us there would be no more fighting." The remark was made as he told of his friendship with Rev. N. Shirozu of Japan. Later in the afternoon Mr. Shirozu spoke briefly and mentioned the bond of friendship between them. Both men are in residence at Toronto taking special courses. Rev. R. S. Longley, of West China, another outstanding missionary, spoke briefly.

Dr. A. E. Armstrong, secretary of Foreign Missions, introduced Rev. T. A. Broadfoot of South China; Dr. J. S. MacKay of Central India; Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Anderson, also of Central India; Dr. Walter Strangway, Angola, West Africa; Rev. Herbert T. Owens of Korea and two Alma College Oriental students, Miss Sada Niwase of Japan and Miss Pyugh Yong Rhu of Korea who also spoke briefly.

Speaks Optimistically of West

At the first mass rally held in Metropolitan Church on Saturday evening, Rev. Dr. George Dorey, superintendent of missions in Saskatchewan, in charge of relief work there, spoke optimistically of the conditions in the Western province where drouth and crop failures have imposed a terrific burden on the church people of the stricken area.

Dr. Dorey declared that the church has invariably flourished in the face of difficulty and told that in spite of the curtailment of funds the United Church is keeping the churches and Sunday schools open.

"The church in the West is replacing despair with hope, cynicism with faith and panic with courage," said Dr. Dorey and declared that this is being made possible by the generosity and loyalty of the people both in the East and the West.

"You pay your dues to your lodges to keep in good standing but the contributions to the missionary and maintenance are given through a love for the Church," said the speaker.

Thanks Donors of Supplies

Dr. Dorey told of the great number of cars of food and supplies which had reached the West from this part of Ontario and thanked the donors.

Following Dr. Dorey, Dr. W. E. Strangway presented an illustrated lecture on the medical and missionary work in Africa. Rev. W. A. Walden, Empress Avenue Church, was chairman of the rally.

Rev. Dr. A. E. Armstrong, secretary of the foreign mission board, was the guest preacher at First United Church in the morning. A missionary for more than 27 years, he drew on his wide experience to place before the congregation something of the spirit required in missionary work. As an example he told of the Moravian Church, which has its headquarters in Herrnhut, Germany, and which with only 60,000 members supports 290 missionaries. He pointed out that the United Church could support 3,000 missionaries instead of 500 if they had the same zealous Christian spirit.

Work In Saskatchewan

At St. Andrews Church the work in Northern Saskatchewan was explained by Rev. John Nichol, mission superintendent at the morning service in King St. United.

Program For Today

The program of the mission conference for today is as follows:

10.00-12.00 a.m.—Round Table Conference for Ministers and Lay Workers. Theme: "Home Missions," conducted by Home Missions Superintendents.

12.00-1.00 p.m.—Staff luncheon and Round Table.

2.00-4.00 p.m.—Address: "Prayer and Missions," by Rev. D. G. Cock, D.D., followed by discussion groups on missions, Home and Foreign, led by missionaries and others. Special group for Young People's Society workers.

4.00-5.30 p.m.—Exhibit open to the public.

6.00-8.00 p.m.—Supper for Young People's Executives and Sunday School workers. Address by Rev. Manson Doyle, B.A. Round Table led by Dr. F. C. Stephenson.

8.00-9.30 p.m.—Missionary Pageant. "By Touch of Human Hand." By London Young People.

PRESIDENT ASKS SPEEDIER WORK

Continued from Page One.

and gaurantee bank deposit proposals should be placed on the statute books.

Opposed

It also was indicated the administration was opposed to action on the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing-Inflation bill.

The President is ready to veto the general revenue bill because of the proposed tax of three cents a pound on Phillipine Oils and Senator Pat Harrison (D., Miss.), chairman of the finance committee, planned to ask the Senate tomorrow to reconsider the bill, passed Friday. It has not yet reached the House, where opposition was voiced yesterday to many of the Senate provisions increasing the total from $258,000,000 to $480,000,000.

Against Thomas Bill

Aministration disapproval of legislation to release millions of dollars in closed banks was officially disclosed tonight in a letter written by Secretary Henry Morgenthau of the Treasury to Chairman Duncan Fletcher (D., Fla.) of the Senate banking committee.

Mentioning specifically the bill by Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.), Morgenthau said that under the legislation "nearly half" of the money to be distributed would be received by about four per centum of the depositantee of bank deposits "past, pressors"; that it would represent a guarent and future," and that it would cost the taxpayers from "$1,250,000,000 to $2,500,000,000."

SIR FREDERICK WALL TO GET $50,000 GIFT

London, April 14.—A sum of $50,000 will be presented to Sir Frederick Wall who is retiring in July as secretary of the English Football Association, which he has served for 40 years.

The council of the F. A., deciding on the gift to-day said it would be in recognition of the "untiring energy and valuable service to British football" of Sir Frederick.

TWO CHILDREN PERISH IN BURNING HOME

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 14.—Two children were burned to death today when the frame cabin of Mr. and Mrs. Riddel, settlers near Hearst, was razed by flames.

VANCOUVER CAGERS WIN

Lethbridge, Alta., April 15.—Vancouver Provinces tonight held a 48-44 victory over Lethbridge Young Liberals as they moved eastward to Winnipeg to meet Robertson Memorials in the Western Canada men's senior basketball final.

The British Columbia champions

TWO SHARING TRIPLE STRATFORD CROWNS

Jack Chowen And Mrs. J. F. Adamson In Three Badminton Finals Each

Stratford, April 15.—Jack Chowen and Mrs. J. F. Adamson won triple victories in the finals of the City Badminton Tournament played here on Saturday night before a good sized gallery at the Stratford Badminton Club. In the men's singles, Chowen defeated George Burton in two straight games, 15-9, 15-9, to cop the title, while Mrs. Adamson was disposing of Miss Dorothy Mason in the ladies singles by scores of 5-11, 11-5, 11-3. In the men's doubles Chowen and Herbert Hason disposed of Nichols and Nethercott to the tune of 15-10, 15-3, while Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason teamed up in the ladies doubles to defeat Mrs. L. J. Salter and Miss Ross, 15-1, 15-11. To round out their triple victories Mrs. Adamson and Chowen paired up to defeat Miss Mary Doherty and Jack Binning by scores of 15-6, 12-15, 15-8.

Results of the semi final and final matches on Saturday were:

Men's Singles

Semi finals, Burton defeated Nichols, 17-14, 6-15, 15-13; Chowen defeated Grice, 18-13, 15-4; Finals, Chowen defeated Burton, 15-10, 15-9.

Ladies Singles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson defeated Mrs. R. A. Reid, 11-0, 11-5; Miss Dorothy Mason defeated Mrs. Harry Kastner, 11-2, 11-9; Finals, Mrs. Adamson defeated Miss Mason 5-11, 11-5, 11-3.

Mixed Doubles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson and Chowen defeated Miss Humber and Boyle, 15-5, 15-6; Miss Doherty and Binning defeated Miss Mason and H. Mason, 18-15, 18-13. Finals, Mrs. Adamson and Chowen defeated Miss Doherty and Binning, 15-6, 12-15, 15-8.

Men's Doubles

Semi finals, Chowen and Mason defeated Grice and McKinnon, 15-8,15-10; Nichols and Nethercott defeated Forster and Burton 15-10, 15-9. Finals, Chowen and Mason defeated Nichols and Nethercott, 15-0, 15-3.

Ladies Doubles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason defeated Mrs. Kastner and Mrs. Reid, 15-5, 15-5; Mrs. Salter and Miss Ross defeated Mrs. Nethercott and Miss Easson, 13-15, 15-4, 15-8. Finals, Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason defeated Mrs. Salter and Miss Ross, 15-1, 15-11.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

Saturday's Scores

At Cincinnati

Detroit (A)	.. 443	000	120	—7	11 2.
Cincinnati (N)	010	010	040	—6	9 4.

Marberry, Sorrell, Auker and Cochrane, Si Johnson, Vance, Benton, Shaute, Stout and O'Farrell.

At Chicago

Chicago (A)	.. 000	100	000	—1	7 2.
Chicago (N)	.. 110	000	00X	—2	6 3.

Jones, Wyatt, Earnshaw and Shea, Ruel; Malone, Tietje and Harnett.

At Boston

Boston (N)	.. 000	101	000	—2	6 1.
Boston (A)	.. 000	005	03X	—8	13 1.

Cantwell, Mangum and Spohrer; Walberg and Hinkle.

At Philadelphia

Philadelphia (N)	000	000	001	—1	5 2.
Philadelphia (A)	010	100	10X	—3	8 0.

Moore, Elliott, Davis and Wilson, Todd; Marcum, Cain, Mahaffey and Berry.

PRO TO ALSO MANAGE

Galt, April 15.—The House Committee of the Waterloo County Golf and Country Club has handed to Joe Noble, the pro, the general management of the Club this year. In full charge of all departments, the club will open about April 20.

HAMILTON TRUNDLERS SWEEP C.B.A. ALLEYS

Bust Toronto Domination—London Orange Crush 6th In Team Contest

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 15.—Hamilton Bowlers tonight had completed the most smashing rout of Toronto Trundlers in the history of Canadian Bowling Association Tournaments. Mountain City entrants captured the doubles and singles events but were edged out of the team title by four points.

W. Wright of Hamilton Olympia No. 2 who counted a sensational 947 in the team competition had a blow on the 10th frame to see his squad place second to Toronto Olympia No. 1 who had 3,698 against Hamilton's 3,694.

H. C. McKellar of Hamilton a past-president of the C.B.A., winning the singles with 911. The Hamilton pair of V. Colville and A. Wagner scored 1,664 to take the doubles crown. J. Walsh of Toronto counted 2,477 to take the grand aggregate.

Toronto players had monopolized the victories in the previous seven tournaments and this was the first year premier prizes had left the city. A new record was made in 64 entrants, 1,836 players participating the tourney which began last Monday.

W. Wright had the highest single game and three games scores 402 and 947 respectively, but he obtained these in the team competition.

Winipeg with 3,631 finished fifth in the team event after suffering many bad breaks.

Toronto Olympia No. 2 with 3,666 and Toronto Rangers with 3,643 were third and fourth respectively in the team contest. London Orange Crush had 3,618 for sixth.

In the doubles R. Duncan and A. Barrett of Toronto were second with 1,597. In the singles W. Adams of Toronto was second with 894, F. Melling also of Toronto third with 876 and C. Bradley of Ottawa fourth with 857.

In the team event, Waterloo Kuntz were 15th; Oshawa 17th; Montreal (C.N.R.F.A. 28th; Windsor Heintzman 31st; London Maple Leaf 33rd; Ottawa Karry's 37th.

In the singles T. Huggett of Stratford was sixth; G. Udquhart of Winipeg, eighth; and T. Martin of London, 10th.

NO PARDON FOR KID McCOY

Sacramento, Calif., April 14.—Norman Selby, once known to fistic fans as "Kid McCoy," must remain on parole from San Quentin prison.

The state advisory pardon board notified the Governor's office it had declined to recommend a pardon for McCoy, which would have returned him full citizenship. It gave no reason.

Buy GOOD TEA



PACIFIC COAST BALL

Sunday's Scores

At Los Angeles, first game.

Los Angeles	11	16	0
Hollywood	5	11	3

Meola and Campbell; Shellenback, Hile Quinn and Bassler.

Second game (six innings)

Los Angeles	2	8	2
Hollywood	5	10	1

Garland and Lipanovic; Herbert and Hershberger.

At Sacramento, first game.

Portland	3	9	1
Sacramento	6	9	1

Peterson, Kallo and Fox; Horne, Vinci and Wirts.

Second game (13 innings).

Portland	6	17	2
Sacramento	5	13	3

Turpin and Cox; Salvo, Hartwig, Koupal and Meyer, Wirts.

At San Francisco first game:

San Francisco	11	16	1
Missions	5	11	3

Mails, Barnes, Ballou and Woodall; Thurston, Leiber, Barich and Duggan.

Second game (7 innings):

San Francisco	3	6	0
Missions	1	12	1

Zinn, Douglas, Ballou and Woodhall; Mitchell and Fitzpatrick.

At Oakland, first game:

Seattle	3	5	0
Oakland	6	9	2

Caster, Evans, Ulrich and Bottarini; Gillick, Salinsen and Raimondi.

Second game (7 innings):

Seattle	1	3	1
Oakland	6	8	1

Zahnizer, Fitterer and Doerr, Haid and Raimondi.

Saturday's Scores

At Los Angeles:

Los Angeles	11	16	0
Hollywood	4	11	0

Henshaw, affi d, Campbell; Shults, Dennemore, and Susce.

At Oakland

Seattle	3	10	0
Oakland	9	7	3

H. Pillette and Bottarini; Rego and Raimondi.

At San Francisco:

San Francisco	4	7	5
Missions	1	13	0

Ballou, Sheehan, and Woodall; Daglia, Osborne and Fitzpatrick.

At Sacramento:

Portland	1	8	1
Sacramento	5	12	3

Kallio, Ragland, Jaborski, Henderson and Cox; Flynn and Mayer.

SUPREME COURT TAKES BOXER'S PURSE AWAY

Canadian Press Despatch

Halifax, April 14.—Roy Mitchell, Halifax colored scrapper, lost a decision today, but not in the squared circle. His end of the gate in a fight with Tiger Warrington last year was declared forfeited by Mr. Justice R. H Graham in Supreme Court.

His Lordship found the Halifax fight was "not an honest exhibition of boxing" and Mitchell "did not perform his contract." The negro fighter had been accused by Promoter J. M. Harris of "stalling," and the promoter withheld his share of the receipts.

Mitchell won the verdict in County Court, but His Lordship's decision today exempted Harris from payment.



IF you knew *today* that *tomorrow* your family would be bereft of your guidance and support, what would you do?

If you knew that at age 60 your earning days would be over, what would you do?

There is only one answer—carry suf-

1 of/de

W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, in his address in the town hall here Saturday night. Bute said Mr. King, it is just this fear of a general election on the part of private Conservative members which has enabled Mr. Bennett to hold his parliamentary majority in line.

"Would Mr. Bennett have been able to hold his followers on the titles question unless he had said to his supporters "Unless I get support there'll be a dissolution'," said Mr. King.

General Election Looms

However, the speaker continued, all signs point to a general election. The central bank, the marketing measure, amendments to the election act all would indicate that Mr. Bennett is preparing for an appeal to the country.

"If South Oxford on Monday speaks loudly there is a chance of the modification of some of these policies in a way better to serve the people, coupled with the chance that the government will give the people a chance at a general election." While in general elections the policies advanced by the parties appealing for favor might make the issue, in a by-election the only issue is the government's record, Mr. King pointed out. It is Mr. Benett's record which the electors of South Oxford will approve or condemn on Monday.

Sanderson And Taylor Speak

Dr. J. M. Rogers was chairman of the town hall meeting. Fred G. Sanderson, M.P., Ontario Liberal whip, and William Taylor, M.P., for Norfolk-Elgin, spoke before Mr. King.

Miss E. A. Seldon, president of the Ingersoll and District Women's Liberal Association, presented an address of welcome to Mr. King, while little Miss Margaret Copeland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Copeland, and a niece of Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., presented Mr. King with a nicely-bound package of Ingersoll's famous cream cheese.

Mr. Sanderson read to the audience a statement from the Borden Milk Co. which showed that in 1929 the lowest summer price of milk at Ingersoll was $1.74 a cwt. and the highest winter price, $2.17. In 1933 the lowest summer price was 70 cents and the highest winter price 95 cents.

"Now which party has the best policy for the dairy industry in Oxford?" asked Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. King jocularly remarked, opening his speech, that he and Mr. Bennett differed on almost everything but "I am told if we were married we'd probably learn how to make up. I hope Mr. Bennett will be fortunate enough to achieve that end, while I haven't despaired of it myself."

Tobacco Report

Mr. King discussed the failure of the Bennett government to present the report of the Hon. Donald Sutherland on his investigation into tobacco-buying practices to parliament until last week.

"If in the Sutherland report there was ground for believing that there is a combine against the public interest, that is all the more reason the report should have been made public a year ago instead of a week ago. It is not Mr. Sutherland but the government which is on trial in this election. Yet now Mr. Stevens, a minister of the crown, comes into the riding and says he wants Mr. Sutherland returned to help in the fight of the tobacco growers. I tell you it is not one person but the policies of the government which will settle the fate of the tobacco growers. If one wants to be critical one can say that Mr. Stevens' plea was a threat of no battle for the tobacco growers unless Mr. Sutherland is returned. On the other hand it might be a bribe. I am not saying Mr. Stevens intended it as either. He shouldn't have made the statement at all. Under parliamentary institutions it doesn't matter who the man is, whether he be Liberal, Conservative, Farmer or Labor, every man stands for the interests of the constituency from which he is sent."

Dr. Manion's Prediction

Mr. King made reference to the speech of the Hon. Dr. Manion in the constituency in which Dr. Manion said that he had every reason to believe the government would lower interest rates on loans and mortgages. Mr. Bennett was asked in the House concerning this and answered that the predictions of any member of the government were based on his knowledge of what the government intends to do. No direct answer was given.

"Why did Mr. Manion need to bring up the question at all unless he was trying to leave in your mind the impression that he was stating something the government was going to do? Mr. Bennett told the House of Commons a few weeks ago that this couldn't be done. Mr. Bennett will take action at the time he thinks it should be taken, and any predictions his ministers make mean nothing," said Mr. King.

The Liberal leader declared that if parliament exists for any purpose at all, it is that the people's representatives might have control of the public treasury which is filled by taxation. Yet under the blank cheque clause of the relief bill the cabinet is taking this power away from parliament and a supine Tory majority says nothing. The dangers in such a policy have been exposed by the auditor-general's report on irregularities in the spending of funds under the blank cheque clause, said Mr. King.

Disastrous Trade Policies

The economic nationalism which has featured the Bennett trade policies cannot but in the end prove disastrous to Canadian agriculture and the other basic industries, he went on to say. Negotiation of trade treaties with countries outside the empire has been made more difficult by the Imperial Economic Conference trade agreements but today the Canadian farmer faces the loss of his markets in Britain through the demand of British farmers for protection. It is not to be expected, said Mr. King that Great Britain should adopt a protectionist policy in regard to some industries and not in the end apply it to agriculture.

"Where I think the Conservative party is wrong—perhaps I shouldn't use that expression because I don't think the majority of the party agree with Mr. Bennett but rather think he has gone too far in economic nationalism and the raising of tariffs—is in the misconception of the home market as a place and not as a purchasing power. As long as our basic industries produce as they do, it follows that a great share of the purchasing power in the home market

stand for the keeping of those restrictions necessary to retain the standards of living in this country. But the Bennett policy has gone far beyond this and has, in fact, had an adverse effect on living standards.

In conclusion Mr. King pointed out that in many European countries parliamentary institutions have been done away with and dictatorship of individuals or groups substituted. In the steady sapping of parliament's powers in Canada the same trend is apparent. "There is the same trend today to do away with the great guardians of the people's liberties, the House of Commons," he declared.

MR. LAPOINTE'S SPEECH

Special to The Advertiser

Tillsonburg, Ont., April 14—Declaring that the Bennett Government was bound to disappear in the near future and that we must see that it does not destroy Canada in its spasms of agony, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice in the King Government, closed an eloquent speech here this evening in the interests of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate, on the eve of Monday's election. Duplicating the meeting of the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, scores had to be turned away and this notable son of Quebec was given a great ovation as he was introduced by R. A. Baxter, M.L.A., for South Oxford.

Mr. Lapointe was critical of the Bennett regime but abstained from personalities. He stated he believed the Canadian people have been deceived the last few years and that the mouths of the farmers and laboring men could not be sweetened by simply yelling money.

The Benett Government has intensified the depression by false promises in 1930 and by the policies they have followed the past four years. Confidence is the mainspring of life for any government and the Canadian people in the last few months have shown the present government that they have lost the confidence of the country. All the wild statements and promises of the government made in 1930 are now coming home to roost.

It is not production that is at fault but distribution, and the trade of Canada has been strangled since the Liberals were defeated in 1930. The past four years in parliament has been jazz or whoopee politics played to the tune of blank cheques at the expense of the people and parliament has been treated with contempt by the present administration, the speaker asserted.

"If anyone desires a title he should apply at once as the crop is low and there will not be another crop. It is freely rumored that the prime minister is to receive a peerage and I would suggest that the seven lean cows of the Scriptures be put on the coat of arms," Mr. Lapointe declared amid laughter.

"The people of Canada will judge the Bennett Government on its record and not on its prospectus and the return of the Liberal party will remove the shackles that have been forged for Canadian trade the past few years."

The Liberal candidate, A. S. Rennie, and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P., also spoke briefly and urged a large Liberal majority on Monday.

PROMISES LIBERAL BEER POLICY SOON

Continued From Page One

rid of this wasteful government," he phophesied.

Promises Housecleaning

"If we get into power," promised Mr. Hepburn, "there's going to be a great housecleaning of Hydro and our first act will be to get rid of Engineer Gaby—not because he is Mr. Gaby, but because he has been getting $35,000 per year and allowing things to go on that should not occur."

Mr. Hepburn promised that other leading Hydro officials would go out with Engineer Gaby if the Liberals are elected. "We are going to take some of the supernumeraries off the backs of the burdened taxpayers, if we do nothing else. We are going to improve social conditions; have a minimum wage for men and women.

"W. G. Martin is another supernumerary, said Mr. Hepburn, "and he should go too.

Will be Hard Campaign

"This will be a hard campaign. There will be lots of campaign funds for the Conservatibes and it will be a hard fight. Watch out for the Government using trick methods," warned the speaker, and went on. "The Government are in a desperate position and they know it. They are casting about for help, blowing hot and blowing cold. Mr. Henry is headed for a fall."

Dr. L. J. Simpson, Liberal financial critic, in a vigorous speech criticized the economic policy of the Government." The Conservatives will eventually land Ontario in bankruptcy," he charged, and in substantiation pointed to the fact that interest charges on the Provincial debt at present amounted to one-third of the annual revenue. Ontario's liabilities are very rapidly catching up to its assets, he declared. He charged that when the Ontario Government announced a surplus of $450,000 it was poor bookkeeping and not facts. Dr. Simpson stated that while the Conservatives were trying to make out that the Liberal party was an enemy of Hydro, this was not so. The Liberals he pointed out, are in favor of operating Hydro as it was done in the time of the late Sir Adam Beck.

ROBSON CHOSEN

Canadian Press Despatch

Guelph, April 14—Winning enthusiastic acclaim from a crowd which packed the city hall auditorium to the rafters, R. Beverly Robson, eight years mayor of Guelph, this afternoon was unanimously chosen Conservative candidate for South Wellington to oppose D. Paul Munro in the impending provincial election.

The choice was warmly approved by Hon. W. H. Price, attorney-general who defended the government's action in bringing in beer and wine legislation and criticised Opposition speakers as having no platform on any issue to offer the people. Mr. Robson's nomination was moved by W. P. Gamble, defeated Conservative candidate in the 1931 by-election.

"Mayor Robson won't have much difficulty beating out Mr. Munro at Queen's Park," said Attorney-General Price, declaring that the Liberal member was hardly in the House during 1932 and 1933. He made light of Mr. Munro's "highway funds misappropriation" charges and declaring that the Liberals had always "dodged the liquor issue" charged that Mr. Hepburn today has no definite policy on the question.

He spoke of the Liberal leader's "remote control" and charged that he was "driving tandem" with Dr. McQuibban and Mr. Nixon. He praised the splendid results which have been achieved by the Liquor Control Act and declared that the new beer legislation was only brought down after the most serious consideration. Canada has pulled ahead remarkably in the last six months, the attorney general went on, outlining the work which the government has done in relief measures.

The greatest anomaly in the world today, he charged was the statement of Mr. King that Mr. Bennett is a dictator, since in British Columbia Mr. Patullo a Liberal, has assumed virtua[illegible], he said, in con-



A scene in Pahiatua Wairarapa, where heaviest damage occurred during a recent earthquake. Heavy rain, following, added to the misery of the homeless. The town will have to be rebuilt.

VIVIDLY PICTURE MISSION WORK

Continued From Page 1

needed was personal evangelism. "The gift of Canadian people to the Newcomers can be the Christ of Service," she added.

Following a selection by the choir of the Indian residential school at Muncey with Mrs. Jamieson as pianist, Ross Jung, a third-year Chinese medical student from Toronto, spoke. He explained that he had been born in British Columbia and that he hoped to go to China as a medical missionary. "Christianity broadened my outlook", he said as he told of his work among Chinese boys to foster good felowship and friendship among the youths.

Pays Tribute To Londoner

Dr. S. Y. Chao of Fowchow, China, an outstanding figure in hospital work for the Chinese church referred to his association with Dr. Wallace Crossford, who is the special medical missionary sent out by Metropolitan Church and paid tribute to the work of the former Londoner. Dr. Chao declared, "if we Christians really did as Christ taught us there would be no more fighting." The remark was made as he told of his friendship with Rev. N. Shirozu of Japan. Later in the afternoon Mr. Shirozu spoke briefly and mentioned the bond of friendship between them. Both men are in residence at Toronto taking special courses. Rev. R. S. Longley, of West China, another outstanding missionary, spoke briefly.

Dr. A. E. Armstrong, secretary of Foreign Missions, introduced Rev. T. A. Broadfoot of South China; Dr. J. S. MacKay of Central India; Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Anderson, also of Central India; Dr. Walter Strangway, Angola, West Africa; Rev. Herbert T. Owens of Korea and two Alma College Oriental students, Miss Sada Niwase of Japan and Miss Pyugh Yong Rhu of Korea who also spoke briefly.

Speaks Optimistically of West

At the first mass rally held in Metropolitan Church on Saturday evening, Rev. Dr. George Dorey, superintendent of missions in Saskatchewan, in charge of relief work there, spoke optimistically of the conditions in the Western province where drouth and crop failures have imposed a terrific burden on the church people of the stricken area.

Dr. Dorey declared that the church has invariably flourished in the face of difficulty and told that in spite of the curtailment of funds the United Church is keeping the churches and Sunday schools open.

"The church in the West is replacing despair with hope, cynicism with faith and panic with courage," said Dr. Dorey and declared that this is being made possible by the generosity and loyalty of the people both in the East and the West.

"You pay your dues to your lodges to keep in good standing but the contributions to the missionary and maintenance are given through a love for the Church," said the speaker.

Thanks Donors of Supplies

Dr. Dorey told of the great number of cars of food and supplies which had reached the West from this part of Ontario and thanked the donors.

Following Dr. Dorey, Dr. W. E. Strangway presented an illustrated lecture on the medical and missionary work in Africa. Rev. W. A. Walden, Empress Avenue Church, was chairman of the rally.

Rev. Dr. A. E. Armstrong, secretary of the foreign mission board, was the guest preacher at First United Church in the morning. A missionary for more than 27 years, he drew on his wide experience to place before the congregation something of the spirit required in missionary work. As an example he told of the Moravian Church, which has its headquarters in Herrnhut, Germany, and which with only 60,000 members supports 290 missionaries. He pointed out that the United Church could support 3,000 missionaries instead of 500 if they had the same zealous Christian spirit.

Work In Saskatchewan

At St. Andrews Church the work in Northern Saskatchewan was explained by Rev. John Nichol, mission superintendent in that district. He stated that conditions are no better financially than they have been for the past few years and said that the troubles in the West are teaching both people of theEast and West the real values of life.

Messages along similar lines were presented by the missionaries in other city United Churches. Rev. G. A. Williams was the speaker at Colborne Street Church. Rev. F. A. Anderson of India and Rev. Manson Doyle, Toronto, were the guest speakers at Calvary United service. At Dundas Centre Rev. R. B. Layton, Western Canada and Rev. D. G. Cock of India spoke at the morning and evening services respectively.

Work of the foreign missions was outlined to the congregations at Centennial Church by Rev. Dr. J. S. McKay, India, and Rev. K. J. Beaton, Toronto. Rev. Mr. Beaton and Rev. Dr. Armstrong were the guests at Hyatt Avenue church and Rev. Dr. MacKay spoke at Knox Church evening service.

Rev. Manson Doyle was the speaker at the morning service in King St. United.

Program For Today

The program of the mission conference for today is as follows:

10.00-12.00 a.m.—Round Table Conference for Ministers and Lay Workers. Theme: "Home Missions," conducted by Home Missions Superintendents.

12.00-1.00 p.m.—Staff luncheon and Round Table.

2.00-4.00 p.m.—Address: "Prayer and Missions," by Rev. D. G. Cock, D.D., followed by discussion groups on missions, Home and Foreign, led by missionaries and others. Special group for Young People's Society workers.

4.00-5.30 p.m.—Exhibit open to the public.

6.00-8.00 p.m.—Supper for Young People's Executives and Sunday School workers. Address by Rev. Manson Doyle, B.A. Round Table led by Dr. F. C. Stephenson.

8.00-9.30 p.m.—Missionary Pageant. "By Touch of Human Hand." By London Young People.

PRESIDENT ASKS SPEEDIER WORK

Continued from Page One.

and gaurantee bank deposit proposals should be placed on the statute books.

Opposed

It also was indicated the administration was opposed to action on the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing-inflation bill.

The President is ready to veto the general revenue bill because of the proposed tax of three cents a pound on Phillipine Oils and Senator Pat Harrison (D., Miss.), chairman of the finance committee, planned to ask the Senate tomorrow to reconsider the bill, passed Friday. It has not yet reached the House, where opposition was voiced yesterday to many of the Senate provisions increasing the total from $238,000,000 to $480,000,000.

Against Thomas Bill

Administration disapproval of legislation to release millions of dollars in closed banks was officially disclosed tonight in a letter written by Secretary Henry Morgenthau of the Treasury to Chairman Duncan Fletcher (D., Fla.) of the Senate banking committee.

Mentioning specifically the bill by Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.), Morgenthau said that under the legislation "nearly half of the money to be distributed would be received by about four per centum of the depositanee of bank deposits "past, presors"; that it would represent a guarent and future," and that it would cost the taxpayers from "$1,250,000,000 to $2,500,000,000."

SIR FREDERICK WALL TO GET $50,000 GIFT

London, April 14.—A sum of $50,000 will be presented to Sir Frederick Wall who is retiring in July as secretary of the English Football Association, which he has served for 40 years.

The council of the F. A., deciding on the gift to-day said it would be in recognition of the "untiring energy and valuable service to British football" of Sir Frederick.

TWO CHILDREN PERISH IN BURNING HOME

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 14.—Two children were burned to death today when the frame cabin of Mr. and Mrs. Riddel, settlers near Hearst, was razed by flames.

VANCOUVER CAGERS WIN

Lethbridge, Alta., April 15.—Vancouver Provinces tonight held a 48-44 victory over Lethbridge Young Liberals as they moved eastward to Winnipeg to meet Robertson Memorials in the Western Canada men's senior basketball final.

The British Columbia champions downed the Alberta runners-up in an exhibition game here last night in a fast session. With the home team giving the visitors plenty of opposition. Young Liberals lost out to Raymond Union Jacks, who were eliminated in two straight games in the interprovincial playdowns by Province. The Winnipeg series opens Tuesday night.

NEWBURY WOMAN BURNED

Singeing a chicken with a piece of blazing paper Saturday afternoon almost cost the life of Mrs. Violet Dennis, aged 41, of Newbury. Mrs. Dennis accidentally dropped the paper, the flames ignited her clothing, and she suffered painful burns to her arms and back. She was brought to Victoria Hospital here.

WINDS HALT MIGRATING GEESE

Rosser, Man., April 14.—High winds interrupted the migratory flight of huge flocks of geese here today. Thousands of the birds, unable to make headway against the 30-mile-an-hour blow halted for the week-end in this locality, about 18 miles northwest of Winnipeg.

N. WATERLOO LIBERALS NOMINATE APRIL 28

Kitchener, April 15.—The North Waterloo Liberals will choose their candidate for the forthcoming Provincial campaign at Waterloo on Saturday, April 28. This was decided at a meeting of the executive held in Waterloo Saturday afternoon, the second gathering of that body within a month.

FLAMING TANKER ADRIFT IN HARBOR

Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 15.—The Trinidad leasehold tanker Pyramid and her 11,000-gallon cargo of gasoline were destroyed by fire here today. The only man on her when flames broke out leaped overboard and swam to safety, after which the ship drifted about the harbor and menaced shipping. The fire finally burned itself out.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

Saturday's Scores

At Cincinnati

Detroit (A)	..	443	000	130	—7	11	2
Cincinnati (N)		010	010	040	—6	9	4

Marberry, Sorrell, Auker and Cochrane, Si Johnson, Vance, Benton, Shaute, Stout and O'Farrell.

At Chicago

Chicago (A)	..	000	100	000	—1	7	2
Chicago (N)	..	110	000	00X	—2	6	3

Jones, Wyatt, Earnshaw and Shea, Ruel; Malone, Tietje and Harnett.

At Boston

Boston (N)	..	000	101	000	—2	6	1
Boston (A)	..	000	005	03X	—8	13	1

Cantwell, Mangum and Spohrer; Walberg and Hinkle.

At Philadelphia

Philadelphia (N)	000	000	001	—1	5	2
Philadelphia (A)	010	100	10X	—3	8	0

Moore, Elliott, Davis and Wilson, Todd; Marcum, Cain, Mahaffey and Berry.

PRO TO ALSO MANAGE

Galt, April 15.—The House Committee of the Waterloo County Golf and Country Club has handed to Joe Noble, the pro, the general management of the Club this year. In full charge of all departments, the club will open about April 20.

Badminton tournament played on Saturday night before a good sized gallery at the Stratford Badminton Club. In the men's singles, Chowen defeated George Burton in two straight games, 15-0, 15-3, to cop the title, while Mrs. Adamson was disposing of Miss Dorothy Mason in the ladies singles by scores of 5-11, 11-5, 11-3. In the men's doubles Chowen and Herbert Hason disposed of Nichols and Nethercott to the tune of 15-10, 15-3, while Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason teamed up in the ladies doubles to defeat Mrs. L. J. Salter and Miss Ross, 15-1, 15-11. To round out their triple victories Mrs. Adamson and Chowen paired up to defeat Miss Mary Doherty and Jack Binning by scores of 15-6, 12-15, 15-8.

Results of the semi final and final matches on Saturday were:

Men's Singles

Semi finals, Burton defeated Nichols, 17-14, 6-15, 15-13; Chowen defeated Grice, 18-15, 15-4; Finals, Chowen defeated Burton, 15-10, 15-9.

Ladies Singles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson defeated Mrs. R. A. Reid, 11-0, 11-5; Miss Dorothy Mason defeated Mrs. Harry Kastner, 11-2, 11-9; Finals, Mrs. Adamson defeated Miss Mason 5-11, 11-5, 11-3.

Mixed Doubles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson and Chowen defeated Miss Humber and Boyles, 15-5, 15-5; Miss Doherty and Binning defeated Miss Mason and H. Mason, 18-15, 18-13. Finals, Mrs. Adamson and Chowen defeated Miss Doherty and Binning, 15-6, 12-15, 15-8.

Men's Doubles

Semi finals, Chowen and Mason defeated Grice and McKinnon, 15-8,15-10; Nichols and Nethercott defeated Forster and Burton 15-16, 15-9. Finals, Chowen and Mason defeated Nichols and Nethercott, 15-0, 15-3.

Ladies Doubles

Semi finals, Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason defeated Mrs. Kastner and Mrs. Reid, 15-5, 15-5; Mrs. Salter and Miss Ross defeated Mrs. Nethercott and Miss Easson, 13-15, 15-4, 15-8. Finals, Mrs. Adamson and Miss Mason defeated Mrs. Salter and Miss Ross, 15-1, 15-11.

SALADA TEA

HAMILTON TRUNDLERS SWEEP C.B.A. ALLEYS

Bust Toronto Domination—London Orange Crush 6th In Team Contest

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 15.—Hamilton Bowlers tonight had completed the most smashing rout of Toronto Trundlers in the history of Canadian Bowling Association Tournaments. Mountain City entrants captured the doubles and singles events but were edged out of the team title by four points.

W. Wright of Hamilton Olympia No. 2 who counted a sensational 947 in the team competition had a blow on the 10th frame to see his squad place second to Toronto Olympia No. 1 who had 3,698 against Hamilton's 3,694.

H. C. McKellar of Hamilton a past-president of the C.B.A., winning the singles with 911. The Hamilton pair of V. Colville and A. Wagner scored 1,664 to take the doubles crown. J. Walsh of Toronto counted 2,477 to take the grand aggregate.

Toronto players had monopolized the victories in the previous seven tournaments and this was the first year premier prizes had left the city. A new record was made in entrants, 1,836 players participating the tourney which began last Monday.

W. Wright had the highest single game and three games scores 402 and 947 respectively, but he obtained these in the team competition.

Winipeg with 3,631 finished fifth in the team event after suffering many bad breaks.

Toronto Olympia No. 2 with 3,666 and Toronto Rangers with 3,643 were third and fourth respectively in the team contest. London Orange Crush had 3,618 for sixth.

In the doubles R. Duncan and A. Barrett of Toronto were second with 1,557. In the singles W. Adams of Toronto was second with 894. F. Melling also of Toronto third with 876 and C. Bradley of Ottawa fourth with 857.

In the team event, Waterloo Kunts were 15th; Oshawa 17th; Montreal C.N.R.E.A. 28th; Windsor Heintzman 31st; London Maple Leaf 33rd; Ottawa Karry's 34th.

In the singles T. Huggett of Stratford was sixth; G. Urquhart of Winnipeg, eighth; and T. Martin of London, 10th.

NO PARDON FOR KID McCOY

Sacramento, Calif., April 14.—Norman Selby, once known to fistic fans as "Kid McCoy," must remain on parole from San Quentin prison.

The state advisory pardon board notified the Governor's office it had declined to recommend a pardon for McCoy, which would have returned him full citizenship. It gave no reason.

PACIFIC COAST BALL

Sunday's Scores

At Los Angeles, first game.

Los Angeles	11	16	0
Hollywood	5	11	2

Meola and Campbell; Shellenback, Hile Quinn and Bassler.

Second game (six innings)

Los Angeles	3	8	2
Hollywood	5	10	1

Garland and Lipanovic; Herbert and Hershberger.

At Sacramento, first game.

Portland	3	9	1
Sacramento	6	9	1

Peterson, Kallo and Fox; Horne, Vinci and Wirts.

Second game (13 innings).

Portland	6	17	2
Sacramento	5	13	3

Turpin and Cox; Salvo, Hartwig, Koupal and Meyer, Wirts.

At San Francisco first game:

San Francisco	11	16	1
Missions	5	11	2

Mails, Barnes, Ballou and Woodall; Thurston, Leiber, Barich and Duggan.

Second game (7 innings):

San Francisco	3	6	0
Missions	4	12	1

Zinn, Douglas, Ballou and Woodhall; Mitchell and Fitzpatrick.

At Oakland, first game:

Seattle	3	5	0
Oakland	6	9	2

Caster, Evans, Ulrich and Bottarini; Gillick, Salinsen and Raimondi.

Second game (7 innings):

Seattle	1	3	1
Oakland	6	8	1

Zahnizer, Fitterer and Doerr, Haid and Raimondi.

Saturday's Scores

At Los Angeles:

Los Angeles	11	16	0
Hollywood	4	11	0

Henshaw, and G. Campbell; Shultz, Densmore, and Susce.

At Oakland

Seattle	3	10	0
Oakland	9	7	2

H. Pillette and Bottarini; Rego and Raimondi.

At San Francisco:

San Francisco	4	7	5
Missions	5	12	0

Ballou, Sheehan, and Woodall; Daglia, Osborne and Fitzpatrick.

At Sacramento;

Portland	1	8	1
Sacramento	3	12	2

Kallio, Ragland, Jaborski, Henderson and Cox; Flynn and Mayer.

SUPREME COURT TAKES BOXER'S PURSE AWAY

Canadian Press Despatch

Halifax, April 14.—Roy Mitchell, Halifax colored scrapper, lost a decision today, but not in the squared circle. His end of the gate in a fight with Tiger Warrington last year was declared forfeited by Mr. Justice R. H. Graham in Supreme Court.

His Lordship found the Halifax fight was "not an honest exhibition of boxing" and Mitchell "did not perform his contract." The negro fighter had been accused by Promoter J. M. Harris of "stalling," and the promoter withheld his share of the receipts.

Mitchell won the verdict in County Court, but His Lordship's decision today exempted Harris from payment.



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MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934

Slighting South Oxford

South Oxford electors who go to the polls today may well ask why they were not permitted to exercise the right earlier.

The seat was vacated nearly a year ago by the death of Mr. Cayley. Three other seats were vacated about the same time or later for various reasons—Restigouche-Madawaska, N. B., Yamaska, Que., and Mackenzie, Saskatchewan. By-elections in these three constituencies were held last October, on the same day. Why was South Oxford excluded? Mr. King asked that question at Ingersoll Saturday night.

The fact is that the Government wished to disenfranchise South Oxford for the remainder of the present Parliament and would have succeeded but for the Liberal party. As time went on and the Government made no move to fill the seat the Liberals took matters into their own hands. Mr. King asked two Liberal members of Parliament to file the necessary papers, thus compelling the Government to fix the date of the by-election within six months. Even then the Government delayed it until the greater part of the present session of Parliament had passed. No thanks will be due the Government if South Oxford is represented for the remainder of the session. The constituency should resent the treatment it has received and today it probably will.

Might Have Been Foreseen

The London Times, discussing the conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, says that at the Imperial Economic Conference it was not foreseen that Great Britain would embark upon a serious effort to restore her own agricultural industries. If so, this is a remarkable illustration of ignoring the obvious. When protection was revived in Great Britain, it was inevitable that the farmers of that country should claim [illegible] its benefits as well as the manufacturer. The revival of British agriculture has been a stock subject of discussion in the United Kingdom for many years. Its advocates dwelt upon the fact that enormous quantities of food were imported which might just as well have been produced at home. Some pleaded for tariff protection. Others said that too much land available for agriculture was given up to hunting. As to tariff protection, it was obvious that there would be a conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and of the Dominions. This was disclosed in inquiries made during the discussion over the Chamberlain proposals more than thirty years ago. Farmers who liked the prospect of protection against foreigners were not enthusiastic about preferences in favor of the Dominions. The Dominion imports, just like the foreign imports, came into competition with their own.

This is precisely the same as the attitude of the advocates of protection for manufacturing industry in Canada. They wanted protection against foreigners, and also against the manufacturers of Great Britain. Mr. Bennett took this ground very strongly. The Times says that the British farmer has the same right to be protected against Dominion competition as Dominion manufacturers have to be protected against British. "A prosperous agricultural population is at least as necessary for Great Britain as a prosperous textile or iron and steel industry is for Canada or Australia." It proceeds to say:

> What our correspondent urges is that, in her efforts to revive the agricultural industries, Great Britain should avoid the excessive and indiscriminate protection adopted by the principal industrial countries on the continent to the impoverishment of the agricultural countries and the ruin of world trade; that the Government should determine what foodstuffs and what quantities of them can be produced at home without too great an economic sacrifice, and what margin should be left to be supplied from the Dominions and from foreign countries.

In other words, if there are to be protective tariffs not only against the foreigner but against producers within the British Commonwealth of Nations, they must be moderate if Empire trade is to be encouraged. This is exactly where the Bennett policy fails. No one can claim with any semblance of reason that [illegible] injurious to Canada. All we can do now is to keep our own tariffs moderate, so that we may fairly claim similar treatment from Great Britain.

Four Men to Control the World Wheat Market

A committee sitting in London has worked out a world marketing scheme on a basis naively described as one of "fluctuating fixed prices." Despatches call it complicated. A fluctuating fixture does suggest a certain degree of complexity. The plan, we are told, does not determine a minimum price but outlines a method by which minimum prices may be maintained. It is predicted that the committee will draw up a schedule which will provide for five to ten per cent. increase in the price of Manitoba No. 2 wheat, which is the world's standard. Other grades will be treated correspondingly. Regulation of wheat prices will involve control of the prices and production of flour. As the quantities of wheat for export and consumption must be restricted, a certain portion of the crop in several countries will be denatured—made unfit for human consumption—so as to reserve it for live stock. It will be feed, not food.

This is what the world has come to, through the attempt of nearly all countries to become self-sufficient and deny themselves the advantages of international co-operation. Canada as the greatest exporter of wheat must be the greatest sufferer. She is punished by almost world-wide application of an economic dogma which her own Government preaches and practices. It was summed up by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, when he said: "Our idea is that nothing shall be imported into Canada which can be grown or manufactured or otherwise produced in this country." Because many wheat-producing countries are acting on that idea and growing wheat at any cost, Canada is deprived of a large part of her export market, and is told that she must cut down her production of wheat, the crop which has created the prairie West and still sustains it. Even Great Britain has been infected by the self-containment craze, and is bonusing the growth of wheat by a fixed price of $1.30 a bushel. The Canadian Government is encouraging Britain to resort to her own soil for her own food by making it difficult for her to buy Canadian products. She can only buy these products by selling her own goods, against which Canada has erected high tariffs. The Ottawa Government is today actually fighting its own Tariff Board because the Board believes the Government is not keeping faith with Great Britain.

Canada produces the best wheat in all the world, and all the world has bought it through hundreds of agencies and channels. In future if the London agreement is sanctioned, four men will sit in London and decide where it will go and in what quantities and at what prices. They will replace the law of supply and demand. To this condition has Canada's basic industry been reduced by the international adoption of the economic creed to which the Canadian Government subscribes and which it has rivetted on this country, fettering it as never before.

Note and Comment

There is no longer any talk of blasting our way into the world markets. Canada has been hoist with her own petard.

President Roosevelt is said to be losing some of his authority over Congress. But there is no sign that he is losing his popularity in the country.

Prime Minister Bennett denouncing Premier Pattullo's usurpation of legislative powers is another case of the pot reproaching the kettle for its dark complexion.

At Ingersoll Mr. King pointed out that the South Oxford by-election would be held two days before budget day. He thought this was significant and it suggested that a stiffer dose of taxation is coming which would not be good campaign material.

The British steel industry has devised a five-year plan for complete re-organization, and will ask for a five-year extension. There is room for improvement. When Sir Henry Thornton was prepared to give large orders for steel, not made in Canada, he could find no one in this country representing British steel interests.

It is announced that the Canadian budget this week will make some revisions in the British-Canadian trade agreement. It should be revised out of all recognition, so as to save the fast-closing British market for Canadian farm products before it is too late. But that means that Canada must give Britain a square deal, which she is not getting now.

Hitlerites boast that unemployment has been reduced one-half under the present re-

The Once-Over

A new deal for the Canadian farmer is being planned by the Bennett government, the last one from the same source having been apparently a misdeal.

* * *

Preparedness Always Helps

Members of the Mullins Chowder Club marched to a Harvard student demonstration shouting "'We want war." The resulting battle showed that the best way to get a battle is to go around asking for it.

* * *

Possibly the Chowder Club members fail to realize that in wars more powder than chowder is dished out to the troops, who are often left in the soup.

* * *

What's the Use?

A cyclist in Melbourne, Australia, pedalled 43,993 miles in one year but is still in Melbourne.

* * *

A Guelph magistrate expressed regret that he could not order a spanking for a couple of youthful burglars. They weren't pants burglars either.

* * *

Re-union in Washington

President Roosevelt had a wonderful time while away from Washington on a holiday and both houses of Congress had a wonderful time while he was gone. Now that they are both together again the public, perhaps, will have a bit of fun.

* * *

The British Medical Journal reports the birth of a baby with a pig tail, which recalls the statement that every fifth child born into the world is Chinese.

* * *

Perfect Team-work

In Arkansas a farmer who was unable to purchase a mule hitched his two brothers to the plow and did the spring plowing. Apparently neither of them balked.

* * *

In Paris an 84-year-old veteran of three marriages and two wars married for the fourth time on Friday the thirteenth. It looks like an outstanding case of the triumph of hope over experience.

* * *

It Sounds Suspicious

Members of a treasure-hunting expedition report the discovery of $50,000,000 in buried gold. We hate to appear skeptical but it looks as though somebody should try the gold cure.

* * *

Prisoners in Joliet penitentiary are to be housed in tents this summer again showing that stone walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage.

* * *

They Generally Are

A pitchfork duel between two district farmhands turned out to be rather pointless when aired in corut.

* * *

The mysterious disappearance of a horse complicated a court case here. Possibly it was scratched.

* * *

They're off!

* * *

E. J. P.

Current Opinion

TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP
(Sherbrooke Record)

Bobby Jones, the greatest golfer of all time, showed his good sportsmanship when his Atlantan neighbors decided to hold the first big golf tournament of the spring season. All the golfers, pro and gentlemen, on their way up north from down South, were invited to join in a week's golf at Bobby's home town, where he presently practises law and often gets into the winner's column with persuasively soft, drawling accents of the true Georgian. Though Bobby Jones did not do so well, and the prizes went to lesser lights, the Atlantan was the life of the party. Here is a man who won every crown in the golfing world, preserved his amateurism to the end, then retired gracefully so that he might not stand in the way of the up and coming.

BERMUDA'S CHARM
(Ottawa Journal)

Commercialists in Bermuda who annually ask the island legislature to permit automobiles, with the idea that there will be "money in it" for the islanders (meaning a few selfish persons) are warned against it by Sinclair Lewis, the novelist, in his usual piquant language. He pictures main streets "strewn with hot dog stands, empty cigarette cartons, and beer bottles" and "buses full of shrieking tourists waving beer bottles at you as they roar through the dust?"

Lovers of Bermuda will applaud him. Bermuda is a paradise for thousands of people because it is "different," because its lanes winding charmingly are safe for hikers, because it is a delightful relief from monoxide gas, because its quietness is unbroken save for the caroling of birds and the dull roar of breakers on coral reefs; because it is "old fashioned."

When Bermuda is unable to offer these longed-for joys in a world distraught by commercialism at its worst, Bermuda will have lost its principal charm.

DIFFICULT TO CONDONE
(Regina Leader-Post)

The London, Ont., Adverstiser, a thoughtful newspaper, sees no value in arguments sometimes heard that war is a vitalizing thing, that we are apt to become a slothful race without it, that there is a needed excitement about the thing for humanity.

If any persons want war for purposes of excitement or for drilling a new vitality into the race, it might be suggested that the fighting be left solely to them. War furnishes excitement, it is true, for those who want that kind of excitement, but there is no helpfulness of any sort in a situation that leave long lines of dead and broken

200 AT MEETING OF I.O.O.F. HERE

District Encampment No. 8, Stages Rally—Visitors Exemplify Degrees

Nearly 200 members of the I. O. O. F. gathered in London on Saturday night for the rally of District Encampment No. 8 which was held in the I. O. O. F. lodgerooms, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. The visitors were present from Watford, Kerrwood, Mount Brydges, Kitchener Brantford and London. The rally was held by Harmony Encampment No. 3 of this city, and proved to be one of the best gatherings that has ever been staged by the Order in this district.

The degree teams from Kitchener and Brantford were present. The Kitchener team exemplified the Patriarchal and Royal Purple degrees while the Brantford team exemplified the Golden Rule Degree.

Following the business meeting Saturday night a banquet was held at which short addresses were delivered by several of the outstanding visitors.

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The lessons for the service were taken from Ecclesiastes, XLIV 1-15 and Hebrews XI, 13-16 and 32-40, and were read by Prof. J. A. Spenceley, of the Department of English, who also conducted the remaining service part of the program. Frank Stiles provided musical accompaniments.

Dr. Fox Main Speaker

Dr. Fox, as the main speaker, eulogised the various groups of students which death took from the various faculties and departments of the school. The list as given included those who died since January, 1933.

"Even in a small university, each year its noticeable toll from the academic circle of administration, faculties, alumni and students," Dr. Fox declared. "You will note that I include graduates in this group. As I have said on many occasions before, graduates—or, in the more affectionate Latin term, alumni—are, though living outside the college halls, just as much a part of the family circle as they were when they lived within those halls. By their Alma Mater they are always regarded as present, however great the distance that divides them from her physically. One of the penalties of the university's growth is that these grievous exactions of death become with the passing of time more numerous and hence increasingly striking and poignant. We who remain are indeed through the loss of our friends and colleagues, but we find some measure of consolation in our cherished memory of their noble characters and their unselfish lives. Our grief is assuaged when we pause to remind ourselves that the truly good in human life and thought and deed is never lost but continue for all time in some form. Indeed, it is the function of those of us who are left behind to help the good thus to continue. Our beloved friends began a task, and upon us falls the burden of carrying it on devotedly, until we in our turn are summoned to surrender it to our successors.

Represent Many Spheres

"In reviewing these names one cannot but remark the variety of spheres of activity that they represent. As a group they represent a typical cross section of our social life. Their fields of endeavor are emblematic of the contribution their university is making to the life of the nation. In them we can read in letters written large the real and vital mission of a university to any nation, for, contrary to an opinion that is all too common, a modern university touches not merely the academic phases of national life, but every phase. In a most mysterious and quiet way it permeates the whole fabric of our society.

Represent 3 Greatest Professions

"So many of those who have died belonged to three of the greatest professions—the Ministry, Teaching and Medicine. All of these are among the noblest of callings, and I know I shall not be understood as slighting the first two mentioned when for a moment I refer to the third, Medicine. I fear that this profession has not received from the world the measure of tribute that is its due. During the stress of the past five years the burden of care and duty that has been laid upon the physician and surgeon has been beyond human calculation. Always ready to give of their knowledge and skill, they have responded promptly to the countless calls that these trying times have made upon them. The vast majority have forgotten themselves in serving others and in so doing have in all too many instances concealed the fact that they themselves were in need of help and rest and comfort. Some in adhering to their vows to put service to their fellowmen above all else have brought themselves to the verge of poverty. Some have denied themselves the opportunity of further study rather than to seem to desert their home community in the time of great trouble.. And I know that several of those to whose memories we pay homage today have passed from the heat of the living because unselfishly they spent their health and strength before their time. It is the wish of every one of us that all due honor be paid to them. May their successors be animated by the same altruistic spirit. May their lives be spared, if God so wills, to long years of service amongst us."

PATIENTS IN PANIC AS BOILER EXPLODES

St. John's, Que., April 14—Explosion of the boiler of the heating system at the Grey Nun Hospital today threw patients into a panic. The boiler, in a building separate from the hospital building, threw bricks hundreds of yards when it exploded and broke windows for blocks around. The power house was destroyed with damages estimated at $10,000. No one was injured.

COURT SANCTIONS MONEY TRANSFER

Goderich Branch Of Bank Of Montreal To Pay Mrs. B. Jackson's Funds Into Court

Officially washing its hands of the case, Bank of Montreal sought and was grnated permission in weekly high court here Saturday to pay into court the $3,425 which it holds in its Goderich branch to the credit of 21-year-old Betty Jackson. The application was made by Huron R. Davidson, acting for the bank, while Arthur LeBel, counsel for Mrs. Jackson; and S. G. Robertson, representing Miss Lucy Taylor, consented to the order. Costs of the bank, amounting to $45, are to be paid out of the money.

The money is held under an injunction granted by County Judge Joseph Wearing until trial of the $5,500 supreme court action for alleged theft brought by Miss Lucy B. Taylor against Mrs. Jackson.

Mrs. Jackson has admitted that the $3,425 in the Goderich branch is a part of $5,000 paid to her by Miss Taylor for use in attempting to secure a governor's pardon for George Taylor, serving a ten-year-term in Kansas State Prison.

At the same time, it is announced that Mrs. Jackson is carrying her fight for possession of the money to the appeal court at Osgoode Hall. Her counsel, Arthur LeBel, has filed notice that he is appealing the decision of Judge Wearing. He will again argue that the money should be released to Mrs. Jackson. Hearing of the appeal has been set for Wednesday, April 18, at Toronto.

ALLEGE LONDONER STRUCK CONSTABLE

Ridout Street Man Charged With Assault Following Police Raid

Charged with assaulting a police constable, a Ridout street man will appear in city police court this morning, following a police raid on his apartment on Saturday night. Police say the man, his wife and four others were arrested and taken to the King street police station at 10:40 o'clock Saturday night.

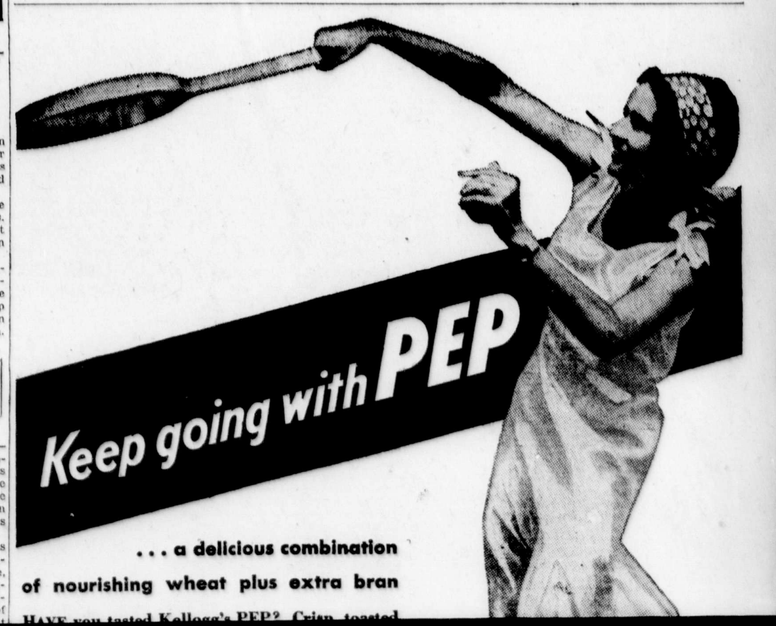
The local man is alleged to have assaulted P. C. Fred Fuller, who in company with Constable Joseph Miles and Sergt. William Middaugh raided his apartment.

While the officers were in the residence, the man is alleged to have kicked P. C. Fuller in the shins and to have inflicted scratches on his face and caused several body injuries. Constable Fuller just returned to duty a few days ago after being at his home on sick leave.

With the exception of the occupant of the house, the others are charged with being disorderly.

WIFE FAINTS IN COURT AS HUSBAND SENTENCED

Windsor, Ont., April 14. — Alex Schacht, 28, learned today that the law does not forget. He returned recently to Windsor after an absence of three years and was at once arrested on a warrant charging robbery with violence which had been issued before his departure. His young wife, attending the court hearing, fainted as her husband was sentenced to two years in Kingston penientiary.



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Western Ontario Editor.....Metcalf 3745
Composing Room.....Metcalf 1174
Mailing Room.....Metcalf 2697
Toronto Office: 74 King Street, E. Elgin 2095.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934

Slighting South Oxford

South Oxford electors who go to the polls today may well ask why they were not permitted to exercise the right earlier.

The seat was vacated nearly a year ago by the death of Mr. Cayley. Three other seats were vacated about the same time or later for various reasons—Restigouche-Madawaska, N. B., Yamaska, Que., and Mackenzie, Saskatchewan. By-elections in these three constituencies were held last October, on the same day. Why was South Oxford excluded? Mr. King asked that question at Ingersoll Saturday night.

The fact is that the Government wished to disenfranchise South Oxford for the remainder of the present Parliament and would have succeeded but for the Liberal party. As time went on and the Government made no move to fill the seat the Liberals took matters into their own hands. Mr. King asked two Liberal members of Parliament to file the necessary papers, thus compelling the Government to fix the date of the by-election within six months. Even then the Government delayed it until the greater part of the present session of Parliament had passed. No thanks will be due the Government if South Oxford is represented for the remainder of the session. The constituency should resent the treatment it has received and today it probably will.

Might Have Been Foreseen

The London Times, discussing the conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and in the Dominions, says that at the Imperial Economic Conference it was not foreseen that Great Britain would embark upon a serious effort to restore her own agricultural industries. If so, this is a remarkable illustration of ignoring the obvious. When protection was revived in Great Britain, it was inevitable that the farmers of that country should claim [illegible] its benefits as well as the manufacturer. The revival of British agriculture has been a stock subject of discussion in the United Kingdom for many years. Its advocates dwelt upon the fact that enormous quantities of food were imported which might just as well have been produced at home. Some pleaded for tariff protection. Others said that too much land available for agriculture was given up to hunting. As to tariff protection, it was obvious that there would be a conflict of interest between farmers in the United Kingdom and of the Dominions. This was disclosed in inquiries made during the discussion over the Chamberlain proposals more than thirty years ago. Farmers who liked the prospect of protection against foreigners were not enthusiastic about preferences in favor of the Dominions. The Dominion imports, just like the foreign imports, came into competition with their own.

This is precisely the same as the attitude of the advocates of protection for manufacturing industry in Canada. They wanted protection against foreigners, and also against the manufacturers of Great Britain. Mr. Bennett took this ground very strongly. The Times says that the British farmer has the same right to be protected against Dominion competition as Dominion manufacturers have to be protected against British. "A prosperous agricultural population is at least as necessary for Great Britain as a prosperous textile or iron and steel industry is for Canada or Australia." It proceeds to say:

> What our correspondent urges is that, in her efforts to revive the agricultural industries, Great Britain should avoid the excessive and indiscriminate protection adopted by the principal industrial countries on the continent to the impoverishment of the agricultural countries and the ruin of world trade; that the Government should determine what foodstuffs and what quantities of them can be produced at home without too great an economic sacrifice, and what margin should be left to be supplied from the Dominions and from foreign countries.

In other words, if there are to be protective tariffs not only against the foreigner but against producers within the British Commonwealth of Nations, they must be moderate if Empire trade is to be encouraged. This is exactly where the Bennett policy fails. No one can claim with any semblance of reason that the Bennett tariffs against British imports are moderate. They have caused frequent complaints from manufacturers in Great Britain, and they have brought about a conflict between the Bennett Government and its own Tariff Board. The natural sequence is a demand from British farmers for more tariff protection against the Dominions, or modification of the quotas. If there is to be moderation it must be on both sides.

With the best that can be done, it is doubtful if the Canadian farmer will ever have as favorable a position in the British market as he had when Great Britain was under free trade. The best he can hope for is some advantage over the foreign producer, but in a smaller market. There was great rejoicing among extreme and fanatical protectionists in Canada when Great Britain abandoned free trade and they did all in their power to encourage the movement. Its influence on the whole is indoes not determine a minimum price but outlines a method by which minimum prices may be maintained. It is predicted that the committee will draw up a schedule which will provide for five to ten per cent. increase in the price of Manitoba No. 2 wheat, which is the world's standard. Other grades will be treated correspondingly. Regulation of wheat prices will involve control of the prices and production of flour. As the quantities of wheat for export and consumption must be restricted, a certain portion of the crop in several countries will be denatured—made unfit for human consumption—so as to reserve it for live stock. It will be feed, not food.

This is what the world has come to, through the attempt of nearly all countries to become self-sufficient and deny themselves the advantages of international co-operation. Canada as the greatest exporter of wheat must be the greatest sufferer. She is punished by almost world-wide application of an economic dogma which her own Government preaches and practices. It was summed up by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, when he said: "Our idea is that nothing shall be imported into Canada which can be grown or manufactured or otherwise produced in this country." Because many wheat-producing countries are acting on that idea and growing wheat at any cost, Canada is deprived of a large part of her export market, and is told that she must cut down her production of wheat, the crop which has created the prairie West and still sustains it. Even Great Britain has been infected by the self-containment craze, and is bonusing the growth of wheat by a fixed price of $1.30 a bushel. The Canadian Government is encouraging Britain to resort to her own soil for her own food by making it difficult for her to buy Canadian products. She can only buy these products by selling her own goods, against which Canada has erected high tariffs. The Ottawa Government is today actually fighting its own Tariff Board because the Board believes the Government is not keeping faith with Great Britain.

Canada produces the best wheat in all the world, and all the world has bought it through hundreds of agencies and channels. In future if the London agreement is sanctioned, four men will sit in London and decide where it will go and in what quantities and at what prices. They will replace the law of supply and demand. To this condition has Canada's basic industry been reduced by the international adoption of the economic creed to which the Canadian Government subscribes and which it has rivetted on this country, fettering it as never before.

Note and Comment

There is no longer any talk of blasting our way into the world markets. Canada has been hoist with her own petard.

President Roosevelt is said to be losing some of his authority over Congress. But there is no sign that he is losing his popularity in the country.

Prime Minister Bennett denouncing Premier Pattullo's usurpation of legislative powers is another case of the pot reproaching the kettle for its dark complexion.

At Ingersoll Mr. King pointed out that the South Oxford by-election would be held two days before budget day. He thought this was significant and it suggested that a stiffer dose of taxation is coming which would not be good campaign material.

The British steel industry has devised a five-year plan for complete re-organization, and will ask for a five-year extension. There is room for improvement. When Sir Henry Thornton was prepared to give large orders for steel, not made in Canada, he could find no one in this country representing British steel interests.

It is announced that the Canadian budget this week will make some revisions in the British-Canadian trade agreement. It should be revised out of all recognition, so as to save the fast-closing British market for Canadian farm products before it is too late. But that means that Canada must give Britain a square deal, which she is not getting now.

Hitlerites boast that unemployment has been reduced one-half under the present regime. It has been reduced only by putting two million men to work for the Government. In the meantime the export trade has fallen rapidly and a crisis in exchange has developed. Hatred in other countries of the cruelties of Hitler rule has vastly reduced the foreign demand for German goods.

Mussolini has decreed that every unmarried man in Italy must pay 50 per cent. of his income to the State. The law is a gross interference with personal liberty. A man who marries merely to escape taxation is not likely to be a good husband. Besides, the standard of living is falling so steadily Italy that many single men must have difficulty in keeping themselves. A new ukase has just slashed wages and salarie for the third time within two years. Prices and rents are also cut, but if there is to be any reduction in profits and dividends the despatches do not mention it.

Possibly the Chowder Club members fail to realize that in wars more powder than chowder is dished out to the troops, who are often left in the soup.

* * *

What's the Use?

A cyclist in Melbourne, Australia, pedalled 43,993 miles in one year but is still in Melbourne.

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A Guelph magistrate expressed regret that he could not order a spanking for a couple of youthful burglars. They weren't pants burglars either.

* * *

Re-union in Washington

President Roosevelt had a wonderful time while away from Washington on a holiday and both houses of Congress had a wonderful time while he was gone. Now that they are both together again the public, perhaps, will have a bit of fun.

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The British Medical Journal reports the birth of a baby with a pig tail, which recalls the statement that every fifth child born into the world is Chinese.

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Perfect Team-work

In Arkansas a farmer who was unable to purchase a mule hitched his two brothers to the plow and did the spring plowing. Apparently neither of them balked.

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In Paris an 84-year-old veteran of three marriages and two wars married for the fourth time on Friday the thirteenth. It looks like an outstanding case of the triumph of hope over experience.

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It Sounds Suspicious

Members of a treasure-hunting expedition report the discovery of $50,000,000 in buried gold. We hate to appear skeptical but it looks as though somebody should try the gold cure.

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Prisoners in Joliet penitentiary are to be housed in tents this summer again showing that stone walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage.

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They Generally Are

A pitchfork duel between two district farmhands turned out to be rather pointless when aired in corut.

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The mysterious disappearance of a horse complicated a court case here. Possibly it was scratched.

* * *

They're off!

* * *

E. J. P.

Current Opinion

TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP
(Sherbrooke Record)

Bobby Jones, the greatest golfer of all time, showed his good sportsmanship when his Atlantan neighbors decided to hold the first big golf tournament of the spring season. All the golfers, pro and gentlemen, on their way up north from down South, were invited to join in a week's golf at Bobby's home town, where he presently practises law and often gets into the winner's column with persuasively soft, drawling accents of the true Georgian. Though Bobby Jones did not do so well, and the prizes went to lesser lights, the Atlantan was the life of the party. Here is a man who won every crown in the golfing world, preserved his amateurism to the end, then retired gracefully so that he might not stand in the way of the up and coming.

BERMUDA'S CHARM
(Ottawa Journal)

Commercialists in Bermuda who annually ask the island legislature to permit automobiles, with the idea that there will be "money in it" for the islanders (meaning a few selfish persons) are warned against it by Sinclair Lewis, the novelist, in his usual piquant language. He pictures main streets "strewn with hot dog stands, empty cigarette cartons, and beer bottles" and "buses full of shrieking tourists waving beer bottles at you as they roar through the dust?"

Lovers of Bermuda will applaud him. Bermuda is a paradise for thousands of people because it is "different," because its lanes winding charmingly are safe for hikers, because it is a delightful relief from monoxide gas, because its quietness is unbroken save for the caroling of birds and the dull roar of breakers on coral reefs; because it is "old fashioned."

When Bermuda is unable to offer these longed-for joys in a world distraught by commercialism at its worst, Bermuda will have lost its principal charm.

DIFFICULT TO CONDONE
(Regina Leader-Post)

The London, Ont., Adverstiser, a thoughtful newspaper, sees no value in arguments sometimes heard that war is a vitalizing thing, that we are apt to become a slothful race without it, that there is a needed excitement about the thing for humanity.

If any persons want war for purposes of excitement or for drilling a new vitality into the race, it might be suggested that the fighting be left solely to them. War furnishes excitement, it is true, for those who want that kind of excitement, but there is no helpfulness of any sort in a situation that leave long lines of dead and broken bodies and of multitudes of widows and orphans.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LONDON LIFE CO.
(Niagara Falls Review)

Congratulations to the London Life Insurance Company which has rounded out sixty years of successful life in Canada, and celebrated it by a coast-to coast radio program, including Edward Johnson, the famous Canadian tenor, which was a high spot in air entertainment.

THE TIME MUDDLE
(Kitchener Record)

The daylight saving muddle is again on the threshold. If the powers that be took this thing in hand and passed a law to have fast time in vogue for the two midsummer months from coast to coast there wouldn't be the annual confusion.

As long as the setting of dates for daylight saving is left to individual municipalities, the time confusion with its consequent inconvenience will continue. Isn't it about time that we had some semblance of uniformity in this important question?

ment No. 8 which was held in the I. O. O. F. lodgerooms, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. The visitors were present from Watford, Kerrwood, Mount Brydges, Kitchener Brantford and London. The rally was held by Harmony Encampment No. 3 of this city, and proved to be one of the best gatherings that has ever been staged by the Order in this district.

The degree teams from Kitchener and Brantford were present. The Kitchener team exemplified the Patriarchal and Royal Purple degrees while the Brantford team exemplified the Golden Rule Degree.

Following the business meeting Saturday night a banquet was held at which short addresses were delivered by several of the outstanding visitors.

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Identify Bodies Found In Hotel

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The Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Education was on the platform and heard the applause of the criticism. In his own speech he defended his temporary holding of two or three portfolios and said that he intrusted the direction of educational affairs to what was practically a commission of three teachers. These facts will help the public to place the blame which must rest with the pupils, the teachers, the Minister, or the commission. The O.E.A. president evidently places a good deal of it at headquarters.

A HISTORY TEACHER.

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Dr. Fox Main Speaker

Dr. Fox, as the main speaker, eulogised the various groups of students which death took from the various faculties and departments of the school. The list as given included those who died since January, 1933.

"Even in a small university, each year its noticeable toll from the academic circle of administration, faculties, alumni and students," Dr. Fox declared. "You will note that I include graduates in this group. As I have said on many occasions before, graduates—or, in the more affectionate Latin term, alumni—are, though living outside the college halls, just as much a part of the family circle as they were when they lived within those halls. By their Alma Mater they are always regarded as present, however great the distance that divides them from her physically. One of the penalties of the university's growth is that these grievous exactions of death become with the passing of time more numerous and hence increasingly striking and poignant. We who remain are indeed through the loss of our friends and colleagues, but we find some measure of consolation in our cherished memory of their noble characters and their unselfish lives. Our grief is assuaged when we pause to remind ourselves that the truly good in human life and thought and deed is never lost but continue for all time in some form. Indeed, it is the function of those of us who are left behind to help the good thus to continue. Our beloved friends began a task, and upon us falls the burden of carrying it on devotedly, until we in our turn are summoned to surrender it to our successors.

Represent Many Spheres

"In reviewing these names one cannot but remark the variety of spheres of activity that they represent. As a group they represent a typical cross section of our social life. Their fields of endeavor are emblematic of the contribution their university is making to the life of the nation. In them we can read in letters written large the real and vital mission of a university to any nation, for, contrary to an opinion that is all too common, a modern university touches not merely the academic phases of national life, but every phase. In a most mysterious and quiet way it permeates the whole fabric of our society.

Represent 3 Greatest Professions

"So many of those who have died belonged to three of the greatest professions—the Ministry, Teaching and Medicine. All of these are among the noblest of callings, and I know I shall not be understood as slighting the first two mentioned when for a moment I refer to the third, Medicine. I fear that this profession has not received from the world the measure of tribute that is its due. During the stress of the past five years the burden of care and duty that has been laid upon the physician and surgeon has been beyond human calculation. Always ready to give of their knowledge and skill, they have responded promptly to the countless calls that these trying times have made upon them. The vast majority have forgotten themselves in serving others and in so doing have in all too many instances concealed the fact that they themselves were in need of help and rest and comfort. Some in adhering to their vows to put service to their fellowmen above all else have brought themselves to the verge of poverty. Some have denied themselves the opportunity of further study rather than to seem to desert their home community in the time of great trouble. And I know that several of those to whose memories we pay homage today have passed from the host of the living because unselfishly they spent their health and strength before their time. It is the wish of every one of us that all due honor be paid to them. May their successors be animated by the same altruistic spirit. May their lives be spared, if God so wills, to long years of service amongst us."

fire at the Grey Nun Hospital today threw patients into a panic. The boiler, in a building separate from the hospital building, threw bricks hundreds of yards when it exploded and broke windows for blocks around. The power house was destroyed with damages estimated at $10,000. No one was injured.

The money is held under an injunction granted by County Judge Joseph Wearing until trial of the $5,500 supreme court action for alleged theft brought by Miss Lucy B. Taylor against Mrs. Jackson.

Mrs. Jackson has admitted that the $3,425 in the Goderich branch is a part of $5,000 paid to her by Miss Taylor for use in attempting to secure a governor's pardon for George Taylor, serving a ten-year-term in Kansas State Prison.

At the same time, it is announced that Mrs. Jackson is carrying her fight for possession of the money to the appeal court at Osgoode Hall. Her counsel, Arthur LeBel, has filed notice that he is appealing the decision of Judge Wearing. He will again argue that the money should be released to Mrs. Jackson. Hearing of the appeal has been set for Wednesday, April 18, at Toronto.

ALLEGE LONDONER STRUCK CONSTABLE

Ridout Street Man Charged With Assault Following Police Raid

Charged with assaulting a police constable, a Ridout street man will appear in city police court this morning, following a police raid on his apartment on Saturday night. Police say the man, his wife and four others were arrested and taken to the King street police station at 10:40 o'clock Saturday night.

The local man is alleged to have assaulted P. C. Fred Fuller, who in company with Constable Joseph Miles and Sergt. William Middaugh raided his apartment.

While the officers were in the residence, the man is alleged to have kicked P. C. Fuller in the shins and to have inflicted scratches on his face and caused several body injuries. Constable Fuller just returned to duty a few days ago after being at his home on sick leave.

With the exception of the occupant of the house, the others are charged with being disorderly.

WIFE FAINTS IN COURT AS HUSBAND SENTENCED

Windsor, Ont., April 14. — Alex Schacht, 28, learned today that the law does not forget. He returned recently to Windsor after an absence of three years and was at once arrested on a warrant charging robbery with violence which had been issued before his departure. His young wife, attending the court hearing, fainted as her husband was sentenced to two years in Kingston penientiary.

case, Bank of Montreal sought and was grnated permission in weekly high court here Saturday to pay into court the $3,425 which it holds in its Goderich branch to the credit of 21-year-old Betty Jackson. The application was made by Huron R. Davidson, acting for the bank, while Arthur LeBel, counsel for Mrs. Jackson; and S. G. Robertson, representing Miss Lucy Taylor, consented to the order. Costs of the bank, amounting to $45, are to be paid out of the money.



. . . a delicious combination of nourishing wheat plus extra bran

HAVE you tasted Kellogg's PEP? Crisp, toasted flakes of wheat and bran . . . mildly laxative . . . ready to eat. Delicious with milk or cream. Sliced fruit or honey adds tasty variety.

Kellogg's PEP is a delightful way to get body nourishment. Enjoy it often for breakfast, lunch or supper. Buy PEP from your grocer. Always fresh and crisp. Protected by the *heat-sealed* WAXTITE bag — an exclusive Kellogg feature. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

QUALITY GUARANTEED

W. K. Kellogg

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Mr. King Urges South Oxford To Defend Parliamentary Rights

Federal Liberal Leader Speaks To Crowded Election Meetings At Norwich and Tillsonburg

Says Cabinet Is Usurping Power At Expense Of Constitutional Liberties—Real Danger Of Dictatorship Menaces Canada—Gov't Should Go To Country This Fall If Defeated In S. Oxford

OTTAWA PACTS CLOSING MARKETS TO FARMERS; VAST SUMS SQUANDERED IN RELIEF EXPENDITURES

Wonders What Influence Kept Tobacco Report Unpublished So Long—Vigorous Speeches Made By M. F. Hepburn, M.P., Hon. J. C. Elliott, M.P., And A. S. Rennie, Liberal Candidate

The choice for Canada today is between dictatorship and democracy through Parliamentary Government, declared Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, in addresses before two large meetings yesterday in the interest of A. S. Rennie, Liberal candidate in the South Oxford federal by-election on Monday next. Already, said Mr. King, Parliament under the domination of a Tory majority has transferred most of its powers to the Governor-in-Council, which usually means the Cabinet but today means Mr. Bennett.

"I wonder if you realize to what extent your Parliamentary institutions have been shot to pieces in this country. Today we are in the middle of a world social revolution and the problem before us is where is it going to end."



RT. HON. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING

Large Meetings

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Mr. King uttered a clarion call for a national unemployment policy. The $110,000,000 dollars of federal expenditures in the last four years have not touched the fundamentals while all this money was being spent the government was promoting its policy of scarcity through trade and wheat production restrictions. The home market is being destroyed along with the purchasing power of the people.

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Mr. King declared that the Bennett government in the event of a defeat in South Oxford could not afford to carry on the government of the country past next fall. The last four by-elections have demonstrated, he said, that it entirely lacks the confidence of the people.

At Tillsonburg Mr. King dealt at length with the Sutherland tobacco report and declared that the government was "humbugging" the farmers again.

At Norwich Mr. King was introduced by Hon. J. C. Elliott, K. C., M. P. Other speakers were Mr. Rennie and Mitchell Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader. Mr. Rennie and Mr. Hepburn also spoke at Tillsonburg.

By Staff Reporter

Tillsonburg, April 11—A world social revolution, which because of its extent is without parallel in history, is going on today, it will test in Canada the principle of Parliamentary government, declared Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, Liberal leader, here tonight before a cheering throng in Tillsonburg town hall. Every inch of space in the auditorium, along the aisles, behind the stage, at the windows and every nook and corner was crowded as 800 people saw and heard Mr. King. Downstairs in the council chamber another 200 people heard the addresses relayed by loud speaker, and scores more gathered outside where there were more loud speakers.

Ready for Change

The Liberal party welcomes and is prepared to sponsor the changes which have become necessary in the world social and economic order, said the leader.

Changes of equal importance with the crusades, the Renaissance, the American revolution and the industrial revolution. "Today we have something which resembles them all but which instead of confining itself to one country takes in the world. We are in a world revolution.

"For my part I welcome those changes with all my heart. Not all of them. But I welcome that which will bring a more equitable distribution of wealth. I welcome the change to bring social justice. I welcome the change to bring much to many instead of most to a privileged few. I am glad to live in an age in which it is possible to bring these things about.

Needs Direction

"These changes will lead to terrible results in some parts of the world and must go farther than we expect in others. It will sweep right over us, this great onward movement of social change; it will sweep away the lives and homes of the people as well if not properly directed," he said.

Only by being true to the great principles of government which have guided British history can Canada escape chaos, he said.

"There is nothing in the world today comparable to British institutions, freedom from dictatorship and faith in the common sense of the common people in my own country," said Mr. Hepburn.

Mr. Hepburn declared that Canada under the Bennett government has drifted far from established parliamentary practices. "We have little democracy in this country today. We are nearer to a dictatorship than the people realize. We want a new deal. We want Mackenzie King as premier. We want a new government and we want Liberal prosperity," he said.

William Brown, Tillsonburg, was chairman. Mrs. L. G. Little and Mrs. Jack Climie sang solos. Flowers were presented to the singers by Misses Dorothy Daniels and Margery Stafford.

Among those on the platform were Dougald Graham, George Perry, N. J. Griffith, G. A. P. Brickenden, Dr. A. S. Duncan, Paul Gravelle, Charles Oliver and Hon. J. C. Elliott, all of London; Colin C. Hawkins, Brownsville; R. A. Baxter, M.L.A., C. E. Brown, Tillsonburg; P. M. Dewan, Woodstock; Jack Jewell, Tillsonburg; Keith M. Somers, Tillsonburg; Eric Cross, Simcoe; Vern Meek, M. G. Dean, Dr. J. M. Rogers, and H. A. Copeland, Ingersoll.

The Tillsonburg Citizens' Band under the leadership of Boyd Sylvester played before the meeting got under way.

Special to The Advertiser
(By Staff Reporter)

Norwich, April 11—"If this constituency goes Liberal on Monday next, I say the Prime Minister cannot afford to carry on the government of this country any longer without going to the people next fall," declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, speaking to the Liberal rally in Edison Hall here this afternoon.

Mr. King's speech this afternoon was a short one, lasting scarcely an hour, but in it he raised issues of tremendous importance. He declared that the actions of the Bennett government in transferring power to the cabinet constituted a very serious threat to constitutional and democratic forms of government in Canada and that it is quite conceivable in the event of a European crisis in the near future Mr. Bennett might decide to let his administration carry on indefinitely.

Opening his speech Mr. King said that a public man has no greater privilege than to come into the ridings after a battle for the people's liberties in parliament and get from the people their opinion of his stand.

Left Unrepresented

"The question now before you is whether you trust a government which does not trust you. If you approve of the fact that you have had no representation in parliament this year, then by all means vote for Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Bennett does not trust South Oxford and has let it go unrepresented", said Mr. King. The

Continued on Page Five.

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government that it is time it got out," Mr. King asserted, amid a burst of applause.

Mr. King said he hoped to show that the voice of the people had very little part in the present government. The public will was being thwarted on every hand; its representatives were being given no chance to express the people's will; and democracy was in peril in this Dominion.

"What appreciation has been shown to this riding of South Oxford by the Bennett administration?" Mr. King asked. "It had the opportunity of showing that appreciation at the time the Redistribution Bill was brought down and what did he do? It has wiped the constituency of South Oxford off the map altogether.

"I tell you that if Mackenzie King had been at the head of the government when the Redistribution Bill came up, South Oxford would not have been wiped out," the speaker asserted.

Answering the question, "Why isn't South Oxford represented at this session?" Mr. King said that there was a feeling in some persons that they would rather have someone boss them than think for themselves. It was the trend toward dictatorship. The people of South Oxford now had the opportunity of saying what they thought about such a system.

A Hard-Won Privilege

"It is important that our parliaments be kept representative because we are getting farther and farther away from that ideal. It was that right of representation of the people that the pioneers and leaders of the past fought for in this country," Mr. King continued.

Turning to Mr. Bennett's pre-election promises, the Liberal chieftain declared that the two main ones on which he secured election were that he would give work, not the dole, and that he would provide markets for Canadian products. He had promised to call a special session of Parliament to deal with unemployment but other than voting $20,000,000 for six months' relief, that session had achieved only the raising of tariffs against the rest of the world.

Dealing particularly with the $20,000,000 which Mr. Bennett had voted for unemployment relief, Mr. King recalled that during the ten years of the Liberal regime from 1920 to 1930, the entire amount spent for the same purpose was less than $2,000,000.

At the time when Mr. Bennett was obtaining this huge appropriation, Mr. King further recalled, he had urged him that the only way to end unemployment was to encourage trade: that trade could be fostered by reducing the cost of production, not by raising tariffs.

"I said in the House at that time that unemployment had become a national problem. I urged Mr. Bennett to appoint a national commission to deal with the situation. I suggested that on it should be representative of all phases of Canadian life, of labor, of industry, manufacturers, social services, and women's organizations. I suggested further that the sums that were to be paid out to the provinces should be all audited. And Mr. Bennett said that it would be an insult to the provinces to audit the accounts. At that time I said he would rue the day that the accounts were not audited. And what is the situation today?"

A recent report of the auditor-general had shown that huge sums of federal money appropriated for relief purposes have been wasted in every province, from coast to coast. It had been spent on administrative costs, for dental services, for gasoline and other things.

The Blank Cheque

In 1931 Mr. Bennett brought in his "blank cheque" legislation, giving the governor-in-council power to spend unlimited sums without consulting parliament. From 1920 to 1934, over $110,000,000 had been spent in federal money alone in this way.

"That is the thing we have been fighting against. It is being debated in the House tonight. But Mr. Bennett with his majority will carry it through," Mr. King predicted.

The same bill went even further by giving the government power to guarantee bank loans. He cited the $60,000,000 C.P.R. loan.

A large increase in the public debt and an increase in unemployment were the only results from the expenditure of colossal sums for relief, and the people were only beginning to find out that the report was brought down?

Ecuses

"I had heard the minister say the report couldn't be brought down for certain reasons so I looked at it when the house received it. It said that the evidence was not sufficient to establish a combine within the meaning of the act. Where are you going to get prosecutions out of that? How are you going to send anybody to jail when the investigator says there is no evidence?" asked Mr. King.

Mr. King noted that the letter of the registrar to the minister when he handed Mr. Sutherland's report on reminded him that if he concluded that there was no necessity for a further inquiry, he should notify those who had sought it. "The report was made in March, 1933. Nothing has been done about it, but those who asked for the investigation have never been notified. If they had they might have gathered further evidence or sought an inquiry through another channel."

Tariff Sweating

Mr. King said that with the tariff at the highest level in Canadian history, sweating of labor has gone on on a scale never known before. It is inevitably so. "Once trade is strangled by tariffs, then you can form monopolies and squeeze the workingman to the lowest level."

The marketing bill now before Parliament is bait for the farmers, said Mr. King. He urged them not to be humbugged again. One clause in the bill gives the Governor-in-Council, which in practice means Mr. Bennett, the power to prohibit import or export of any article.

"If that clause remains it means that you are parting entirely with the right of yourself and parliament to control trade," he said.

Dictatorship

In Mr. Bennett Canada has a real dictator, said Mr. King. He has the power to legislate as he pleases under the "Peace, order and good government" measure, and to spend what he will from the public treasury. Under the marketing act he can regulate trade in any manner he sees fit.

"The Liberal policy has always been to develop trade. That is a policy of plenty. But once you begin to restrict trade you have a policy of scarcity," he said, adding that in the wheat pact to restrict production and export of wheat the policy had been carried through to the logical conclusion.

"This government has done all it can to destroy trade and now it seeks to destroy production," he said. Subsidies to various pests would be a cheaper way to regulate production than an army of officials.

Mr. Rennie

Mr. Rennie declared that only the Liberal policy aims at a solution of problems of agriculture, and until these are solved things cannot be much better. His trips up and down the highways during the campaign have shown him as nothing else could, the hopelessness which is blighting the lives of young unemployed transients.

Mr. Hepburn, who introduced Mr. King, wanted to know why Mr. Bennett did not come into the riding instead of entering it from Ottawa via the radio. Here a heckler interrupted Mr. Hepburn.

"If the gentleman has anything to say let him come to the platform and say it," said Mr. Hepburn. Whereupon Alex Reynolds, Tillsonburg, marched to the platform amid loud shouts of disapproval from the crowd. "I would like to ask Mr. Hepburn why he is not at the Ontario House defending his record," asked Mr. Reynolds.

"Very well. I will tell you. The House should have been dissolved a year ago. It carried on on borrowed time," said Mr. Hepburn as the audience roared approval, and indicated its unwillingness to tolerate further interruptions.

Mr. Hepburn Explains Again

"It was well known when I accepted the leadership of the Ontario party that I would not leave the people of West Elgin until I had finished the term for which they elected me. There is such a thing as loyalty. I have not followed the line of least resistance. I might have entered the legislature through an acclamation in East Kent. I know that I have a difficult riding in Elgin now but I will stand or fall by the decision of

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Does Your Stomach Ever Complain?

The sufferer from stomach troubles, such as dyspepsia and indigestion, must be very careful of what he eats, well knowing he will suffer for any indiscretion in diet.

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Read our Advt. Educational Column on Page 12 This Issue

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Apr. 11, 12, 14.

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INGERSOLL CHEESE Malted, ½'s, 2 pkgs. 25c. Cream, small ..... 15c.

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PRINCESS BROOMS, heavy 59c	FLOOR WAX POLIFLOR, 1's . 49c	FLUSHO, tin 19c
MOPS, Spring 19c	SANIFLUSH, tin 25c	SINKO, tin 25c
WASH BOARDS, Empire 39c	GILLETT'S LYE 2 tins 25c	HOUSEHOLD WASHING SODA, pkg. 5c

THE NATION'S Night Cap Ovaltine Large 1.09 Medium 67c Small 45c

LIBBY'S CATSUP Large Bottle 15c

CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER 31c lb.

HARRY HORNE'S Double Cream CUSTARD 16 oz. tin 28c 4 oz. tin 10c

TAYLOR'S 10 OZ. JAR PEANUT BUTTER 14c

SCHNEIDER'S WEINERS per lb 19c

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The Liberal party welcomes and is prepared to sponsor the changes which have become necessary in the world social and economic order, said the leader.

Changes of equal importance with the crusades, the Renaissance, the American revolution and the industrial revolution. "Today we have something which resembles them all but which instead of confining itself to one country takes in the world. We are in a world revolution.

"For my part I welcome those changes with all my heart. Not all of them. But I welcome that which will bring a more equitable distribution of wealth. I welcome the change to bring social justice. I welcome the change to bring much to many instead of most to a privileged few. I am glad to live in an age in which it is possible to bring these things about.

Needs Direction

"These changes will lead to terrible results in some parts of the world and must go farther than we expect in others. It will sweep right over us, this great onward movement of social change; it will sweep away the lives and homes of the people as well if not properly directed," he said.

Only by being true to the great principles of government which have guided British history can Canada escape chaos, he said.

"There is nothing in the world today comparable to British institutions, freedom from dictatorship and faith in the common sense of the common people. Let us hold to these institutions. Let us direct these great forces through the halls of parliament. Let us bring into parliament men of courage who will say, 'You, Mr. Banker, must give up your special rights and let the people have more criedit! Who will say that it is time for manufacturers to cease to take exorbitant profits and give instead fair wages to labor. But the place to say and do those things is in parliament," he said.

Other speakers tonight were Mr. Rennie and Mitchell F. Hepburn, M. P., Ontario Liberal leader.

Mr. King was given a rousing greeting as he rose. He said he came here to discuss with the people of South Oxford the problems that confront Canadians as "a fellow citizen of this Dominion."

Confidence Gone

The Liberal victories in the past four federal by-elections, he declared, "showed clearly that the people do not want the present government to continue in office.

"By electing Mr. Rennie next Monday you will be serving notice to this government that it is time it got out," Mr. King asserted, amid a burst of applause.

Mr. King said he hoped to show that the voice of the people had very little part in the present government. The public will was being thwarted on every hand; its representatives were being given no chance to express the people's will; and democracy was in peril in this Dominion.

"What appreciation has been shown to this riding of South Oxford by the Bennett administration?" Mr. King asked. "It had the opportunity of showing that appreciation at the time the Redistribution Bill was brought down and what did he do? It has wiped the constituency of South Oxford off the map altogether.

"I tell you that if Mackenzie King had been at the head of the government when the Redistribution Bill came up, South Oxford would not have been wiped out," the speaker asserted.

Answering the question, "Why isn't South Oxford represented at this session?" Mr. King said that there was a feeling in some persons that they would rather have someone boss them than think for themselves. It was the trend toward dictatorship. The people of South Oxford now had the opportunity of saying what they thought about such a system.

A Hard-Won Privilege

"It is important that our parliaments be kept representative because we are getting farther and farther away from that ideal. It was that right of representation of the people that the pioneers and leaders of the past fought for in this country," Mr. King continued.

Turning to Mr. Bennett's pre-election promises, the Liberal chieftain declared that the two main ones on which he secured election were that he would give work, not the dole, and that he would provide markets for Canadian products. He had promised to call a special session of Parliament to deal with unemployment but other than voting $20,000,000 for six months' relief, that session had achieved only the raising of tariffs against the rest of the world.

Dealing particularly with the $20,000,000 which Mr. Bennett had voted for unemployment relief, Mr. King recalled that during the ten years of the Liberal regime from 1920 to 1930, the entire amount spent for the same purpose was less than $2,000,000.

At the time when Mr. Bennett was obtaining this huge appropriation, Mr. King further recalled, he had urged him that the only way to end unemployment was to encourage trade: that trade could be fostered by reducing the cost of production, not by raising tariffs.

"I said in the House at that time that unemployment had become a national problem. I urged Mr. Bennett to appoint a national commission to deal with the situation. I suggested that on it should be representative of all phases of Canadian life, of labor, of industry, manufacturers, social services, and women's organizations. I suggested further that the sums that were to be paid out to the provinces should be all audited. And Mr. Bennett said that it would be an insult to the provinces to audit the accounts. At that time I said he would rue the day that the accounts were not audited. And what is the situation today?"

A recent report of the auditor-general had shown that huge sums of federal money appropriated for relief purposes have been wasted in every province, from coast to coast. It had been spent on administrative costs, for dental services, for gasoline and other things.

The Blank Cheque

In 1931 Mr. Bennett brought in his "blank cheque" legislation, giving the governor-in-council power to spend unlimited sums without consulting parliament. From 1930 to 1934, over $110,000,000 had been spent in federal money alone in this way.

"That is the thing we have been fighting against. It is being debated in the House tonight. But Mr. Bennett with his majority will carry it through," Mr. King predicted.

The same bill went even further by giving the government power to guarantee bank loans. He cited the $60,000,000 C.P.R. loan.

A large increase in the public debt and an increase in unemployment were the only results from the expenditure of colossal sums for relief, and the people were only beginning to find out "the shocking way in which the money had been spent," Mr. King said. Nothing had been done along the lines of making public parks and improving roads, such as the Liberals had contemplated.

Pork Barrel

"Remember that this year will probably be the year of a general election," Mr. King declared. "Under this legislation, the Conservative Administration will be able to dig into the treasury and spend what it likes on relief."

All the Opposition could do at present was to fight against these measures and to fight for democratic institutions, and the leader urged the people of South Oxford to give them a hand by electing Mr. Rennie as their member.

Mr. King declared that the home market is not the place, but the purchasing power of the people. The Tillsonburg market isn't the square on which goods are bought and sold but it is the purchasing power of the people who attend it. In the same way the home market of which Mr. Bennett speaks is the buying ability of the people in it.

Lack Buying Power

"Mr. Bennett can't see that. He keeps talking economic self-sufficiency and as we cut off trade with tariffs our home market withers up," he said.

The Liberal leader turned his attention to the questions raised in the report of Hon. Donald Sutherland, Conservative candidate, who in March 1933 presented to the registrar under the Combines Investigation Act his report on an investigation into an alleged combine among tobacco buyers.

"You would not know yet what was in that report had it not been for the Opposition. Mr. Eccles Gott asked for it a long while ago, but the matter was allowed to stand on the order paper for weeks. I wondered if there were something in it which the government didn't want the people to see and I queried about it in the house. Why should Mr. Gott let his question stand if the government hadn't asked him to do so? The minister of labor made a long explanation about possible prosecutions as a result of the report. We kept asking for it.

"Finally on Monday Mr. Bennett said we could have it because they were saying he was a director of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Was it in your interests or to protect Mr. Bennett when the investigator says there is no evidence?" asked Mr. King.

Mr. King noted that the letter of the registrar to the minister when he handed Mr. Sutherland's report on reminded him that if he concluded that there was no necessity for a further inquiry, he should notify those who had sought it. "The report was made in March, 1933. Nothing has been done about it, but those who asked for the investigation have never been notified. If they had they might have gathered further evidence or sought an inquiry through another channel."

Tariff Sweating

Mr. King said that with the tariff at the highest level in Canadian history, sweating of labor has gone on on a scale never known before. It is inevitably so. "Once trade is strangled by tariffs, then you can form monopolies and squeeze the workingman to the lowest level."

The marketing bill now before Parliament is bait for the farmers, said Mr. King. He urged them not to be humbugged again. One clause in the bill gives the Governor-in-Council, which in practice means Mr. Bennett, the power to prohibit import or export of any article.

"If that clause remains it means that you are parting entirely with the right of yourself and parliament to control trade," he said.

Dictatorship

In Mr. Bennett Canada has a real dictator, said Mr. King. He has the power to legislate as he pleases under the "Peace, order and good government" measure, and to spend what he will from the public treasury. Under the marketing act he can regulate trade in any manner he sees fit.

"The Liberal policy has always been to develop trade. That is a policy of plenty. But once you begin to restrict trade you have a policy of scarcity," he said, adding that in the wheat pact to restrict production and export of wheat the policy had been carried through to the logical conclusion.

"This government has done all it can to destroy trade and now it seeks to destroy production," he said. Subsidies to various pests would be a cheaper way to regulate production than an army of officials.

Mr. Rennie

Mr. Rennie declared that only the Liberal policy aims at a solution of problems of agriculture, and until these are solved things cannot be much better. His trips up and down the highways during the campaign have shown him as nothing else could, the hopelessness which is blighting the lives of young unemployed transients.

Mr. Hepburn, who introduced Mr. King, wanted to know why Mr. Bennett did not come into the riding instead of entering it from Ottawa via the radio. Here a heckler interrupted Mr. Hepburn.

"If the gentleman has anything to say let him come to the platform and say it," said Mr. Hepburn. Whereupon Alex Reynolds, Tillsonburg, marched to the platform amid loud shouts of disapproval from the crowd. "I would like to ask Mr. Hepburn why he is not at the Ontario House defending his record," asked Mr. Reynolds.

"Very well. I will tell you. The House should have been dissolved a year ago. It carried on on borrowed time," said Mr. Hepburn as the audience roared approval, and indicated its unwillingness to tolerate further interruptions.

Mr. Hepburn Explains Again

"It was well known when I accepted the leadership of the Ontario party that I would not leave the people of West Elgin until I had finished the term for which they elected me. There is such a thing as 'loyalty.' I have not followed the line of least resistence. I might have entered the legislature through an acclamation in East Kent. I know that I have a difficult riding in Elgin now but I will stand or fall by the decision of the people their opinion of his stand.

Left Unrepresented

"The question now before you is whether you trust a government which does not trust you. If you approve of the fact that you have had no representation in parliament this year, then by all means vote for Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Bennett does not trust South Oxford and has let it go unrepresented", said Mr. King. The

Continued on Page Five.

Special to The Advertiser
(By Staff Reporter)

Norwich, April 11—"If this constituency goes Liberal on Monday next, I say the Prime Minister cannot afford to carry on the government of this country any longer without going to the people next fall," declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, speaking to the Liberal rally in Edison Hall here this afternoon.

Mr. King's speech this afternoon was a short one, lasting scarcely an hour, but in it he raised issues of tremendous importance. He declared that the actions of the Bennett government in transferring power to the cabinet constituted a very serious threat to constitutional and democratic forms of government in Canada and that it is quite conceivable in the event of a European crisis in the near future Mr. Bennett might decide to let his administration carry on indefinitely.

Opening his speech Mr. King said that a public man has no greater privilege than to come into the ridings after a battle for the people's liberties in parliament and get from

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Apr. 11, 12, 14.

Willie Willis

BY ROBERT QUILLEN.



"Grown-ups wouldn't ever notice you if they didn't want errands run or you didn't need a lickin'."

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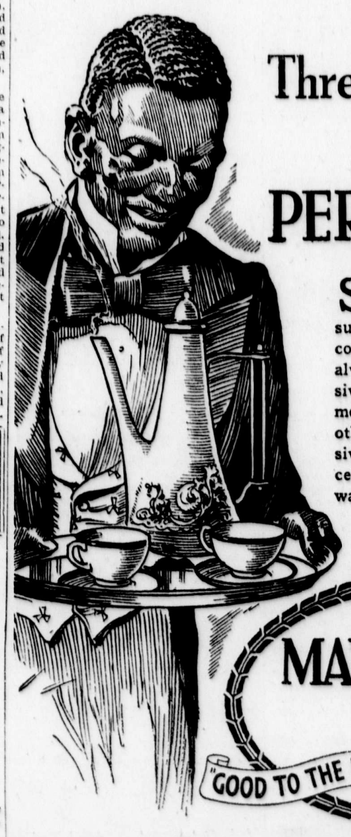

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HILLCREST EXTRACTS, 3 btls. ... 25c	PRUNES, large, 2 lbs.. 29c	GRAPE FRUIT 4 for ..... 25c 3 for 25c
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POSTS' BRAN FLAKES, 2 pkg. 23c	BAKER'S Prem. Chocolate ¼ ..... 15c ½ 25c	ONIONS, Dry No. 1, 3 lbs. 10c
SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR, pkg. .. 32c	GRAPE NUTS, pkg. .. 18c	DUTCH SET ONIONS, lb. 19c

SUPERIOR STORES

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THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

A Shocking Story

The Bennett Government has felt the force of Mr. King's attack upon its irregular method of handling the relief problem, and its "blank cheque" substitute for a constructive policy. Mr. Bennett tries to shift the blame to the Auditor-General, who he says failed in his duty, but Mr. King places the responsibility squarely upon the Government. Its "easy-money" slipshod practice of pouring out millions year after year with no effective check has a sorry sequel. The Dominion Treasury, Mr. King charges, has been looted. Detailed audits of federal relief expenditures, he asserts, will disclose "one of the most shocking stories this country has ever heard."

The Government, under pressure, has consented to an investigation by the public accounts committee of the House of Commons, but it would not have been in such a plight if it had followed ordinary business principles. Up to March 22 last it had paid $110,198,273 out of the Treasury for relief purposes, and had made loans and advances of $59,927,267 to aid provinces and corporations in meeting their difficulties. Yet, as Mr. King shows, it has even now no information as to the number of unemployed, and it has left Parliament in the dark. At the very first session of the present Parliament, in 1930, Mr. King urged that all federal moneys expended should be properly audited by federal officials, but the Prime Minister described this as an insult to the provinces and the municipalities. What has happened? In the interval the waste of public moneys has been so great that the Government has been compelled to retrace its steps and do the very thing which Mr. Bennett characterized as an insult. After the money has been spent and the vouchers can no longer be recovered, the Government has passed an order-in-council directing the Auditor-General to conduct an audit of provincial and municipal relief accounts "to safeguard the interests of the Dominion Treasury." It is another case of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

Mr. King in the House produced a startling array of cases cited by the Auditor-General as a result of a few tests made in several provinces. These cases show shocking laxity in the administration of public money. The Dominion Government was improperly charged for many items, and there were no adequate provincial and municipal audits to prevent abuses. Here is what was found in one province alone:

Gasoline tax paid to the province submitted in accounts for federal contribution.

No inventory available of material and tools remaining after relief work on projects completed, the cost of which equipment had been shared by the federal Government.

Department of roads did not take advantage of cash discounts offered by merchants.

Excess charges made for rental of machinery.

Duplications of charges took place.

Certain overseers paid at rates in excess of those prescribed by provincial Government.

Sixty-two paylists, amounting to $96,000, could not be verified because vouchers not available.

Pay of laborers signed irregularly by persons other than the laborer.

Pay of as many as 25 persons signed by one person.

Many signatures on paylist appear in same handwriting.

In one case signatures of 29 laborers did not appear an paylist.

Irregularities in paylists revealed that some of the men did not receive amounts for which they signed.

In some cases wages and travelling expenses paid twice to supervisors.

These are but a few of the instances taken by Mr. King from the Auditor-General's report, which in turn touches only the surface of the scandal. Enough has already been disclosed in official documents to prove that the federal Government baled out the federal Treasury with the utmost recklessness, although impressively warned in 1930 that it should follow its own money to its destination and control the flow of it, in the absence of any federal relief program. As Mr. King points out, there has been no national policy of any kind with respect to relief—no national recovery plan. There has been nothing but huge expenditure, and the vast waste which is now tends to degrade the individual. The neglect of popular education—early days doomed millions of people to ignorance and prevented the growth of faculties which might have enriched the world. This was the theme of Grey's Elegy in a Country Churchyard. Grey had not the reforming temperament. His tone was not indignant but pensive; he wrote as if the condition he described was fixed and inevitable. The same tone runs through most of the writings of the eighteenth century until near its close. The awakening came in the closing nineteenth century. Writers and statesmen then arose who did not merely lament the wrongs suffered by a large part of the human race, but burned with indigation and zeal for reform.

That mood still prevails, and it is well for the human race that it does. It may carry eager-hearted reformers too far, and may produce unworkable proposals. But it is better than stagnation and smug satisfaction. The present depression and unemployment have given rise to a ferment of thought on political and economic institutions. It has helped to bring about communism, fascism, and nazism in continental Europe. In British countries and in the United States, the manifestations have been less violent, but even there men and women are restless and perplexed. Their comparative moderation is due partly to racial and other elements of character, and partly to free institutions which give scope to originality and desire for physical violence. On the other hand the violent manifestations in Russia, Italy and Germany are due partly to racial characteristics and partly to inability to work free institutions. The people there rush to extremes. The new environment will radically influence individual character. The war declared against thought and freedom in Germany for instance, will profoundly affect the individual, whether he confirms or resists.

It is sometimes said that international war is the inevitable tendency of the human race because "man is a fighting animal." But institutions also play their part. Laws and institutions have ended private war in civilized countries—not wholly, as the gang fights in the United States prove—but as to the general, normal relations of citizens. The League of Nations represents an effort to substitute law for chaos and barbarism. Its methods may not have been of the best, and may be capable of improvement, but its aim is right, and offers the only alternative to the destruction of civilization. Here again it is said that the individual must be reformed in order to insure international peace. That is part of the truth. There must be good-will to drive the machinery of the League of Nations or any organization having the same purpose. There must be steady education to remove international prejudice. But there must also be institutional changes. Ill-will toward other nations is not the sole cause, often not the main cause of war. The war-makers sometimes find it necessary to breed ill-will as part of the munitions of war. The manufacture of hatred is as systematically and skilfully carried on as the manufacture of guns, explosives and gases—sometimes by the same persons. For these reasons the League of Nations ought to be supported, while, of course, it is open to criticism and suggestions for improvement.

"Whither Canada?"

A warning and alarming article appears in this week's Maclean's, entitled "Whither Canada?" in which the writer, G. R. Stevens, a Canadian trade commissioner, implores his countrymen to awaken before it is too late to the dangers which threaten their export trade. He points to the self-evident truth that 10,000,000 Canadians can produce much more than they need in this bountiful land, and depend upon overseas customers to yield them an income from their great surplus of primary products in their treated and untreated state.

Mr. Stevens says he sees in Canadian newspapers very little interest in the very serious development in Great Britain—the inauguration of a new policy, directed by the dynamic Walter Elliott, of supplying Britain's table from her own soil. That is because many Canadian newspapers are reluctant to admit that the Ottawa Conference, which they lauded to the skies, has failed to settle anything. Mr. Stevens is certain that in 1935 Mr. Elliott will propose tariffs, with a measure of preference retained, on Empire supplies which are now admitted duty-free. He will begin with pig products; thence to dairy produce, to mutton and lamb, and on through beef to cereals, fruits, vegetables and fish. Mr. Stevens suggests that "we may be witnessing a turn in the tide of our affairs which foreshadows tragedy and disaster." His conclusion is that every British Dominion should make a supreme endeavor to preserve at any reasonable cost the British market in its present magnitude.

The Dominion delegates at the Ottawa Conference in 1932 thought they had the whip hand and they tried to lash the British delegates into surrender. Mr. Bennett in particular bullied and scolded Chamberlain, Baldwin, Runciman and Hailsham, and once he actually wept, a secret guarded by correspondents until A. J. Cummings of the London News-Chronicle revealed it the other day. The British plenipotentiaries went home enraged, but they are now turning the tables by steadily and the most extravagant municipal government—in Montreal.

General managers of three great Canadian banks testified at Ottawa that a great cause of the world depression had been the erection of tariff barriers to trade among the big importing nations. They are right, and it is to be hoped they can convert their directors to that view.

Even Hon. Dr. Manion weeps over high tariffs. When Canada had a moderate sensible tariff, Dr. Manion was in full cry against it and demanded "red-blooded" action in raising it. The Dr. Manions in nearly all trading countries had their way, and see what happened!

A Cabinet Minister goes to South Oxford on the eve of the by-election to announce that Mr. Bennett will bring about a reduction of mortgage interest rates. An elector who would be influenced by a last-minute promise of this kind is much below the average intelligence in the constituency. He should first read the list of unfulfilled promises made by Mr. Bennett in 1930.

Lloyd George has completed 44 years of unbroken service in the British House of Commons. For 30 years he has been its most vivid personality. For a long period he was its most influential figure as well. The contrast between his former position and his present one, in which he has only two or three followers, is almost tragic. Even today, when he is almost powerless in Parliament, he can make a better speech and can attract more listeners than any other member.

Trebitch Lincoln has arrived in Victoria, B. C., and will cross Canada on his way to establish a Buddhist monastery in Europe. He has a retinue of four Buddhist monks and six Buddhist nuns in this, his latest stunt. His career could hardly be matched in the modern world. He went to England before the war, a foreigner and a stranger—his nationality is still a mystery—and he actually won a seat in the British House of Commons. In the war he acted as a German spy and underwent imprisonment. After wandering to and fro on the face of the earth he is next heard from in mid-Asia as a Buddhist priest or novitiate. Now he will reappear on the European scene in a role that will win him publicity if nothing else.

The Once-Over

A scientist has discovered that all boneless animals are color blind. This does not excuse the driver who ignores the traffic lights. He has plenty of bone, mostly in his head.

* * *

"SOLDIER DIES IN CHILE BLAST."—Headline. Had the poor fellow no greatcoat?

* * *

A New York youth was killed while shooting craps. Apparently one shot went wild.

* * *

They Don't All Like Bananas

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 11.—Marcel Bourguin, French Consul, meditated in a hospital here today on the ingratitude of elephants. At a circus last night he gave one of the elephants some bananas. Suddenly the elephant knocked Bourguin down with his trunk, stepped on him, breaking his leg, and then seized him with his trunk and threw him four yards.

* * *

"SAMUEL INSULL SMILES AS SURGEONS REMOVE ABSCESS FROM THUMB."—Headline. You can say what you like, but it takes a good man to do that.

* * *

Frenchmen are too poor to eat lobster these days, says a news item. Even lobsters, it seems, sometimes get a break.

* * *

They'd Rather Play Baseball

An expert finds that the reason for the intellectual superiority of girls over boys is that so many boys are indifferent about education.

* * *

An American revue troupe is in a sad predicament in Tokio. They have been ordered by the Japanese authorities to leave Japan by Sunday, and there is no boat of any kind sailing until the following Wednesday.

* * *

Off on Long Voyage

New York, April 11.—Three men told Patrolman Edward Clarke, on traffic duty on Manhattan Bridge yesterday, that they had seen a man take off his clothes about 11 a. m. on the bridge promenade, about 100 feet west of the Brooklyn tower, and jump into the river. He came to the surface of the water, they said, swam to a floating log, and he and the log departed in the direction of the African coast.

* * *

Doug Fairbanks is reported to have called Mary Pickford several times on the telephone from Spain, where possibly he is building a castle.

* * *

Again History Repeats

In Philadelphia the armed guard of an armoured truck held up the driver and robbed him of $39,000, the incident recalling the sad case of the young lady of Niger who went out for a ride on a tiger.

* * *

Here's a rug. Beat it!

E. J. P.

Current Opinion

Edward Johnson Sponsors Special Course in Singing At Western Summer Term

Noted Tenor Will Attend Opening Ceremonies On July 9

EDGAR SCHOFIELD TO BE DIRECTOR

New Course In Dancing Under Mrs. Schofield Also Announced

The inauguration of a special course in vocal music for the University of Western Ontario Summer School, to begin during the forthcoming semester and which will be under the honorary direction of Edward Johnson, noted Canadian-born tenor, is announced today by Dr. Sherwood Fox, president of the university. Mr. Johnson will attend the opening ceremonies for the inauguration of the course which are scheduled for July 9. The course will continue until August 18. A new course in dancing instruction is also announced.

Direction of the special music class will be taken over by Edgar Schofield, of New York, a distinguished vocal teacher and popular bass baritone, also well known to Canadian audiences. Mr. Schofield has sung in London on several occasions, and is the personal choice of Mr. Johnson for the position of professor of the new department at Western's summer shcool.

Favors Class Method

For many years Mr. Johnson has endeavored to introduce into Canada the class method of instruction in vocal music that has proved to be so great a success in great universities like California, Michigan, Rochester, and Syracuse," Dr. Fox said, in making his announcement. "Not until the present time, however, has it seemed feasible to undertake the project.

"Under Mr. Schofield the summer school offers classes of three kinds: for beginners, for singers, for teachers. The tuition fees for these classes are so reasonable that they offer a unique opportunity for people of very limited resources to obtain instruction under an acknowledged master teacher. This type of music instruction is known under the general heading of master classes. The university is gratified that through the generous co-operation and enthusiastic effort of Mr. Johnson, it is in a position to introduce into Canada an educational innovation in music that is bound to be a great stimulus to music among our people."

Dancing Courses

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AIDED IN ROBBERY, SMITH GETS YEAR

Port Stanley Youth Is Sentenced To Ontario Reformatory

Special to The Advertiser

St. Thomas, April 11—Harold Chapman, 20-year-old Port Stanley youth who admits beoing an accomplice of Arthur Smith, in the breaking and entering of Ezra Fahner's office at the village of Part Stanley, was sentenced this afternoon to a year in the Reformatory with an additional year indeterminate.

His Worship informed Chapman, that although he was only a look-out for Smith, he was there to assist in the robbery and knew what was going on.

Smith is serving two years in Portsmouth Penitentiary for the same offence. There was this difference between the two cases, Smith had entered the premises three different times, a week apart, and Chapman had only been with him once. H. C. Cameron, K.C., pleaded for Chapman.

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Tickets and train information from Agents T36

CANADIAN NATIONAL

April 7, 12



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The Record of the Government

A government must be judged by its record.

On its performance the present government must stand or fall.

The first of the Bennett promises was to cure unemployment; "work, not doles," was the slogan of the campaign of 1930.

Has the promise been kept?

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Debts

Debt of Canada Under Two Governments

Debt Reduction Under Liberals

Fiscal Year	
1928	$50,900,000
1929	71,300,000
1930	47,700,000

Debt Increased Under Conservatives

1931	$ 83,800,000
1932	114,200,000
1933	223,200,000

In three years a debt increase of $421, 200,000 under the Conservatives.

A debt decrease of $169,900,000 in three years under the Liberals.

Tax Burdens

This means heavier tax burdens imposed on an already over-taxed people.

The situation demands a new deal for the people of South Oxford—for the people of Canada.

Trade has been strangled by the Conservative policy — Trade will be liberated by the Liberals.

Export of Canadian products fell from $1,209,000,000 in 1929 to $537,000,000 in 1933 (Calendar years in both cases).

Freedom is needed to expand trade—trade can be and will be expanded under the Liberals.

A vote for A. S. Rennie is a vote for a new deal for the farmers and increased prosperity in the towns.

1 of/de

Night Editor and Reporters.....Metcalf 985
Sports Editor.....Metcalf 2636
Western Ontario Editor.....Metcalf 3745
Composing Room.....Metcalf 1174
Mailing Room.....Metcalf 2697
Toronto Office: 74 King Street, E. Elgin 2095.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

A Shocking Story

The Bennett Government has felt the force of Mr. King's attack upon its irregular method of handling the relief problem, and its "blank cheque" substitute for a constructive policy. Mr. Bennett tries to shift the blame to the Auditor-General, who he says failed in his duty, but Mr. King places the responsibility squarely upon the Government. Its "easy-money" slipshod practice of pouring out millions year after year with no effective check has a sorry sequel. The Dominion Treasury, Mr. King charges, has been looted. Detailed audits of federal relief expenditures, he asserts, will disclose "one of the most shocking stories this country has ever heard."

The Government, under pressure, has consented to an investigation by the public accounts committee of the House of Commons, but it would not have been in such a plight if it had followed ordinary business principles. Up to March 22 last it had paid $110,198,273 out of the Treasury for relief purposes, and had made loans and advances of $59,927,267 to aid provinces and corporations in meeting their difficulties. Yet, as Mr. King shows, it has even now no information as to the number of unemployed, and it has left Parliament in the dark. At the very first session of the present Parliament, in 1930, Mr. King urged that all federal moneys expended should be properly audited by federal officials, but the Prime Minister described this as an insult to the provinces and the municipalities. What has happened? In the interval the waste of public moneys has been so great that the Government has been compelled to retrace its steps and do the very thing which Mr. Bennett characterized as an insult. After the money has been spent and the vouchers can no longer be recovered, the Government has passed an order-in-council directing the Auditor-General to conduct an audit of provincial and municipal relief accounts "to safeguard the interests of the Dominion Treasury." It is another case of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

Mr. King in the House produced a startling array of cases cited by the Auditor-General as a result of a few tests made in several provinces. These cases show shocking laxity in the administration of public money. The Dominion Government was improperly charged for many items, and there were no adequate provincial and municipal audits to prevent abuses. Here is what was found in one province alone:

Gasoline tax paid to the province submitted in accounts for federal contribution.

No inventory available of material and tools remaining after relief work on projects completed, the cost of which equipment had been shared by the federal Government.

Department of roads did not take advantage of cash discounts offered by merchants.

Excess charges made for rental of machinery.

Duplications of charges took place.

Certain overseers paid at rates in excess of those prescribed by provincial Government.

Sixty-two paylists, amounting to $96,000, could not be verified because vouchers not available.

Pay of laborers signed irregularly by persons other than the laborer.

Pay of as many as 25 persons signed by one person.

Many signatures on paylist appear in same handwriting.

In one case signatures of 29 laborers did not appear an paylist.

Irregularities in paylists revealed that some of the men did not receive amounts for which they signed.

In some cases wages and travelling expenses paid twice to supervisors.

These are but a few of the instances taken by Mr. King from the Auditor-General's report, which in turn touches only the surface of the scandal. Enough has already been disclosed in official documents to prove that the federal Government baled out the federal Treasury with the utmost recklessness, although impressively warned in 1930 that it should follow its own money to its destination and control the flow of it, in the absence of any federal relief program. As Mr. King points out, there has been no national policy of any kind with respect to relief—no national recovery plan. There has been nothing but huge expenditure, and the vast waste which is now admitted, too late to repair the injury. And even yet the Dominion Government offers nothing but a continuance of the dole in its worst form.

Man And His Environment

There is a controversy between those who would better the condition of the human race by reforming the individual, and those who would achieve that end by reforming laws and institutions. The truth when stated is so self-evident as to seem like a truism or a platitude. The two approaches are not contradictory but complementary. Both kinds of reform are needed. The better the environment, the better the individual. The better the individual, the more earnestly he will strive to improve the environment. The greed or stupidity of the individual is to blame for slums. The slum wrongs suffered by a large part of the human race, but burned with indigation and zeal for reform.

That mood still prevails, and it is well for the human race that it does. It may carry eager-hearted reformers too far, and may produce unworkable proposals. But it is better than stagnation and smug satisfaction. The present depression and unemployment have given rise to a ferment of thought on political and economic institutions. It has helped to bring about communism, fascism, and nazism in continental Europe. In British countries and in the United States, the manifestations have been less violent, but even there men and women are restless and perplexed. Their comparative moderation is due partly to racial and other elements of character, and partly to free institutions which give scope to originality and desire for physical violence. On the other hand the violent manifestations in Russia, Italy and Germany are due partly to racial characteristics and partly to inability to work free institutions. The people there rush to extremes. The new environment will radically influence individual character. The war declared against thought and freedom in Germany for instance, will profoundly affect the individual, whether he confirms or resists.

It is sometimes said that international war is the inevitable tendency of the human race because "man is a fighting animal." But institutions also play their part. Laws and institutions have ended private war in civilized countries—not wholly, as the gang fights in the United States prove—but as to the general, normal relations of citizens. The League of Nations represents an effort to substitute law for chaos and barbarism. Its methods may not have been of the best, and may be capable of improvement, but its aim is right, and offers the only alternative to the destruction of civilization. Here again it is said that the individual must be reformed in order to insure international peace. That is part of the truth. There must be good-will to drive the machinery of the League of Nations or any organization having the same purpose. There must be steady education to remove international prejudice. But there must also be institutional changes. Ill-will toward other nations is not the sole cause, often not the main cause of war. The war-makers sometimes find it necessary to breed ill-will as part of the munitions of war. The manufacture of hatred is as systematically and skilfully carried on as the manufacture of guns, explosives and gases—sometimes by the same persons. For these reasons the League of Nations ought to be supported, while, of course, it is open to criticism and suggestions for improvement.

"Whither Canada?"

A warning and alarming article appears in this week's Maclean's, entitled "Whither Canada?" in which the writer, G. R. Stevens, a Canadian trade commissioner, implores his countrymen to awaken before it is too late to the dangers which threaten their export trade. He points to the self-evident truth that 10,000,000 Canadians can produce much more than they need in this bountiful land, and depend upon overseas customers to yield them an income from their great surplus of primary products in their treated and untreated state.

Mr. Stevens says he sees in Canadian newspapers very little interest in the very serious development in Great Britain—the inauguration of a new policy, directed by the dynamic Walter Elliott, of supplying Britain's table from her own soil. That is because many Canadian newspapers are reluctant to admit that the Ottawa Conference, which they lauded to the skies, has failed to settle anything. Mr. Stevens is certain that in 1935 Mr. Elliott will propose tariffs, with a measure of preference retained, on Empire supplies which are now admitted duty-free. He will begin with pig products; thence to dairy produce, to mutton and lamb, and on through beef to cereals, fruits, vegetables and fish. Mr. Stevens suggests that "we may be witnessing a turn in the tide of our affairs which foreshadows tragedy and disaster." His conclusion is that every British Dominion should make a supreme endeavor to preserve at any reasonable cost the British market in its present magnitude.

The Dominion delegates at the Ottawa Conference in 1932 thought they had the whip hand and they tried to lash the British delegates into surrender. Mr. Bennett in particular bullied and scolded Chamberlain, Baldwin, Runciman and Hailsham, and once he actually wept, a secret guarded by correspondents until A. J. Cummings of the London News-Chronicle revealed it the other day. The British plenipotentiaries went home enraged, but they are now turning the tables by steadily crowding the Dominions out of the British market. Canada offered them nothing substantial and still maintains her high barriers against British goods despite promises to lower them two years ago. Britain has joined the mad rush for national self-sufficiency, and is using against Canada already—e. g., the restrictions on exports of Canadian cattle and oats—the weapon which Canada employs against British exporters.

Note and Comment

Mr. Sutherland is the high tariff candidate in South Oxford, and he cannot rub out that label, much as the electors dislike it.

It is a paradox that Quebec has the most economical provincial government in Canada, it and demanded "red-blooded" action in raising it. The Dr. Manions in nearly all trading countries had their way, and see what happened!

A Cabinet Minister goes to South Oxford on the eve of the by-election to announce that Mr. Bennett will bring about a reduction of mortgage interest rates. An elector who would be influenced by a last-minute promise of this kind is much below the average intelligence in the constituency. He should first read the list of unfulfilled promises made by Mr. Bennett in 1930.

Lloyd George has completed 44 years of unbroken service in the British House of Commons. For 30 years he has been its most vivid personality. For a long period he was its most influential figure as well. The contrast between his former position and his present one, in which he has only two or three followers, is almost tragic. Even today, when he is almost powerless in Parliament, he can make a better speech and can attract more listeners than any other member.

Trebitch Lincoln has arrived in Victoria, B. C., and will cross Canada on his way to establish a Buddhist monastery in Europe. He has a retinue of four Buddhist monks and six Buddhist nuns in this, his latest stunt. His career could hardly be matched in the modern world. He went to England before the war, a foreigner and a stranger—his nationality is still a mystery—and he actually won a seat in the British House of Commons. In the war he acted as a German spy and underwent imprisonment. After wandering to and fro on the face of the earth he is next heard from in mid-Asia as a Buddhist priest or novitiate. Now he will reappear on the European scene in a role that will win him publicity if nothing else.

The Once-Over

A scientist has discovered that all boneless animals are color blind. This does not excuse the driver who ignores the traffic lights. He has plenty of bone, mostly in his head.

* * *

"SOLDIER DIES IN CHILE BLAST."—Headline. Had the poor fellow no greatcoat?

* * *

A New York youth was killed while shooting craps. Apparently one shot went wild.

* * *

They Don't All Like Bananas

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 11.—Marcel Bourguin, French Consul, meditated in a hospital here today on the ingratitude of elephants. At a circus last night he gave one of the elephants some bananas. Suddenly the elephant knocked Bourguin down with his trunk, stepped on him, breaking his leg, and then seized him with his trunk and threw him four yards.

* * *

"SAMUEL INSULL SMILES AS SURGEONS REMOVE ABSCESS FROM THUMB."—Headline. You can say what you like, but it takes a good man to do that.

* * *

Frenchmen are too poor to eat lobster these days, says a news item. Even lobsters, it seems, sometimes get a break.

* * *

They'd Rather Play Baseball

An expert finds that the reason for the intellectual superiority of girls over boys is that so many boys are indifferent about education.

* * *

An American revue troupe is in a sad predicament in Tokio. They have been ordered by the Japanese authorities to leave Japan by Sunday, and there is no boat of any kind sailing until the following Wednesday.

* * *

Off on Long Voyage

New York, April 11.—Three men told Patrolman Edward Clarke, on traffic duty on Manhattan Bridge yesterday, that they had seen a man take off his clothes about 11 a. m. on the bridge promenade, about 100 feet west of the Brooklyn tower, and jump into the river. He came to the surface of the water, they said, swam to a floating log, and he and the log departed in the direction of the African coast.

* * *

Doug Fairbanks is reported to have called Mary Pickford several times on the telephone from Spain, where possibly he is building a castle.

* * *

Again History Repeats

In Philadelphia the armed guard of an armoured truck held up the driver and robbed him of $39,000, the incident recalling the sad case of the young lady of Niger who went out for a ride on a tiger.

* * *

Here's a rug. Beat it!

E. J. P.

Current Opinion

THE EARTH'S BIGGEST JOB
(Vancouver Sun)

Statesmen and economists may build up the economic machine that will govern the material lives of our children.

But it is the teachers who will share and mold the human material that must go through that machine.

Teaching is the biggest job on earth today because we are emerging into an age of psychology—an age wherein the processes of mind and the perfection of understanding are the all-important factors.

Life has become too complex and too difficult to turn the child loose with a mechanized smattering of knowledge and no real understanding of himself or of the world he lives in.

Education is no longer a mere feat of memory nor a painting on of superficial culture. It is the development in our young people of the ability to meet, understand and conquer life in all its changing phases.

EDGAR SCHOFIELD TO BE DIRECTOR

New Course In Dancing Under Mrs. Schofield Also Announced

The inauguration of a special course in vocal music for the University of Western Ontario Summer School, to begin during the forthcoming semester and which will be under the honorary direction of Edward Johnson, noted Canadian-born tenor, is announced today by Dr. Sherwood Fox, president of the university. Mr. Johnson will attend the opening ceremonies for the inauguration of the course which are scheduled for July 9. The course will continue until August 18. A new course in dancing instruction is also announced.

Direction of the special music class will be taken over by Edgar Schofield, of New York, a distinguished vocal teacher and popular bass baritone, also well known to Canadian audiences. Mr. Schofield has sung in London on several occasions, and is the personal choice of Mr. Johnson for the position of professor of the new department at Western's summer shcool.

Favors Class Method

For many years Mr. Johnson has endeavored to introduce into Canada the class method of instruction in vocal music that has proved to be so great a success in great universities like California, Michigan, Rochester, and Syracuse," Dr. Fox said, in making his announcement. "Not until the present time, however, has it seemed feasible to undertake the project.

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POLICE COMM'N MEET; "NOTHING TO REPORT"

An informal meeting of the police commission was held yesterday afternoon but members of the commission stated "nothing for publication" when communicated with later in the day. Mayor George Wenige told The Advertiser that a regular meeting of the commission will likely be held this afternoon.

It is expected that at the meeting today Mayor Wenige will lay before the commission the results of his Toronto visit when he asked the attorney-general to give the commission power to conduct an investigation into complaints of open gambling and book-making in this city.

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HOTEL Fort Shelby
MAYNARD D. SMITH, President
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Prices have fallen—fallen sharply. The index number of farm prices at 100 in 1926 dropped to 53.3 in December last—prices were almost cut in two.

But the price of manufactured products did not fall by an equivalent amount — manufactured products dropped only 28.1% while prices of farm products fell 46.3%. No wonder the purchasing power of the farmer fell.

Debts

Debt of Canada Under Two Governments

Debt Reduction Under Liberals

Fiscal Year	
1928	$50,900,000
1929	71,300,000
1930	47,700,000

Debt Increased Under Conservatives

1931	$ 83,800,000
1932	114,200,000
1933	223,200,000

In three years a debt increase of $421, 200,000 under the Conservatives.

A debt decrease of $169,900,000 in three years under the Liberals.

Tax Burdens

This means heavier tax burdens imposed on an already over-taxed people.

The situation demands a new deal for the people of South Oxford—for the people of Canada.

Trade has been strangled by the Conservative policy — Trade will be liberated by the Liberals.

Export of Canadian products fell from $1,209,000,000 in 1929 to $537,000,000 in 1933 (Calendar years in both cases).

Freedom is needed to expand trade—trade can be and will be expanded under the Liberals.

A vote for A. S. Rennie is a vote for a new deal for the farmers and increased prosperity in the towns.

Vote for A. S. RENNIE

Facts published as an advertisement by the Liberal Committee of South Oxford in support of A. S. Rennie, Liberal Candidate for the Federal Constituency of South Oxford.

2 of/de 2

D 30117

Drawbridge Included In Construction Program For Port Stanley

L. & P. S. PLANS BIG IMPROVEMENT

Include Construction Of $100,000 Drawbridge And A New Dock

CONFERENCE HELD

Commission Also Discusses With Village Council Adequate Protection Of Bathers

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Will Help Western Ontario

Should the plan succeed, Mayor George A. Wenige stated last night he believed the project would have a direct bearing on Western Ontario. Construction of the bridge, the mayor believed, would be followed by the building of a new dock; greater facilities for lake vessels would be created, and further inducement held out for oil and coal concerns to use the port as their base and shipping centre.

To Protect Bathers

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Government to Share Cost

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Miss Elsie Edmiston, Woodstocks, Removed To Hospital

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Federal Liberal Leader Speaks At Two Meetings

Continued from Page Three.

Liberal practice had been to bring on by-elections as soon as possible. Mr. Bennett had brought on three recently but left South Oxford out.

"Mr. Bennett knew that his government did not possess the confidence of the people. He hoped to carry one of the three by-elections which were called but he left out the one that will beat him the worst," he said. "Your vote won't put Mr. Bennett out but it will decide definitely if we will have a general election in the fall or if we are to have another year of Bennett rule."

Series of Defeats

Mr. King said that the Liberal party welcomed the South Oxford by-election as another opportunity to show the government that it has lost the people's confidence. Under the British parliamentary system it is an established practice for a government to go to the country when it loses a series of by-elections. The Bennett government could not hope to avoid this appeal if on top of Restigouche-Madawaska, Yamaska, Mackenzie and South Huron it loses South Oxford as well.

"All parts of Canada are striking in at this administration and telling it to get out. If on top of all this the people of South Oxford tell Mr. Bennett to get out of the way, it seems to me that he will be obliged to go to the country this fall. A big opportunity is yours," he said.

The political and economic problems facing Canada are the most important in her history, said the Liberal leader. He recalled that in the general election of 1930 he had told the people that the world was facing a great depression and that Liberal policies had been fashioned in this belief. The depression was partly because of the war and partly because of the orgy of speculation, but, said Mr. King, he believed that the Liberal policies had prevented Canada from feeling the full impact of the world depression.

Set Example To World

"The Liberal party brought Canada out of a depression in 1921. It was not a mere accident but the result of certain policies moving toward definite ends. Other nations went in for economic isolation but we resolved to extend our markets. We thought that we at least in the British Empire need not go in for the policy of economic nationalism but rather felt we should set an example to the rest of the world. The Dunning budget was directed to the lowering of tariffs in the British Empire. Our policy was met with Mr. Bennett's 'Canada first' and protectionist interests were told that tariff wa's would be put up all over. If things had been left there, there might have been a different story in that election. But Mr. Bennett said he would provide work for all men. There would be no doles. His two great promises were 'Everyone will work and everyone will have markets.' He included the whole people and the people took him at his word."

The Liberal leader asked how many had work today compared with four years ago. How many have the markets they had four years ago? Those are questions for South Oxford to answer.

Mr. King declared an expansion of trade to be the only solution to this unemployment problem. Work cannot be supplied from taxes indefinitely. It must come from the wealth of the soil, forest, mine and sea.

"We must use the wealth which God has given us and until we exchange these things we can't have things running very well," he said.

Assailed for Peace Work

The League of Nations had been founded to promote the mutual interests of the nations and to prevent war, said Mr. King. Canada was a member of the League and had done her best. Yet in 1930 the Liberal party was assailed by Mr. Bennett because it had had the courage to lower tariffs in an effort to solve economic problems, problems directly related to those of peace and war. "But you ask the Conservative candidate where trade was then and where it is now," urged Mr. King.

The problem facing the world, economic isolation for the different nations or a policy of international cooperation in trade and everything else with a view to ending economic nationalism and to building a greater brotherhood of mankind is well stated in the difference between Liberal and Conservative policies in Canada today, said Mr. King.

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Leaving the trade problem Mr. King said that the times demand a change in the social order. Men, women and children demand more social justice, more to be done for the common good and greater opportunity for all. Those things which have shattered forms of government to Europe and brought the 'New Deal' to the United States are touching Canada.

"To day we are in the middle of a social revolution, a world social revolution, and the problem is where it is going to end as far as the people are concerned. Humanity is on the march. Some say we should have a planned economy. But that means a dictatorship, force and power. Others put their faith in principles and say that these have guided men and women for centuries, and that is the Liberal policy. There are principles for work, peace, and progress and the people who fashion their laws in accord with them will enjoy peace," he said.

nationalism because the tariff was to be raised against all other nations."

British Market Endangered

Mr. King said that in the House of Commons he had stated that the agreements reached at the 1932 conference would endanger the British market for Canadian producers and today the British agriculturist is demanding protection against his Canadian competitors in cattle and dairy products.

"Remember where this policy started and if you approve of it vote for the Bennett candidate," he said.

Even worse than economic nationalism is economic imperialism, continued Mr. King. Every thinking man stands aghast when he thinks of an empire seeking to stand out as a unit against the rest of the world.

"Unless this sort of thing ends, economic war will give way to actual war," he predicted. "Unless some country comes along to set an example the world will face a worse situation than ever."

Parliament Being Shelved

Mr. King declared that the Bennett policy for Canada is to get rid of parliament altogether and rule the executive do what it pleases. He referred to the "Peace, order and good government" clause now before the Commons which gives the government unlimited powers. It can guarantee corporation loans, lend millions to the provinces. "The government, under one clause of that bill, is getting even the authority to prevent a general election. It might be used in the event of a European crisis. That was what was done in Cromwell's day. We cannot afford now to turn over all government to the governor in council," declared Mr. King, asserting that the Liberal party would keep up the battle to guard parliament's rights.

Vast Sums Squandered

Moneys paid out for relief under the "Peace, order and good government" clause had been improperly spent, said Mr. King. Money was wasted on the worst scale in Canada's history. To the provinces had been loaned $52,000,000 and it is doubtful if the Federal treasury will ever see it again. Bank guarantees of more than $100,000,000 have been given, including the $60,000,000 C. P. R. guarantee.

"What is worse is that the provinces are now following Mr. Bennett's example and transferring power to the cabinets from the people's representatives," the speaker continued. The British Columbia premier has taken powers like those that Mr. Bennett has. A bill to this end is under way in Alberta. Already it is in effect in Saskatchewan in respect to some things, while the same is true of Manitoba."

Bennett Set Example

"Do you think these premiers would have thought of it if Mr. Bennett had not set the example?" asked Mr. King.

The Liberal leader noted that the other day Mr. Bennett told the Commons that he needed the powers he asked so he could combat British Columbia. "It is a matter of competitive arming for legislative and executive power. How long would it be in this province until Mr. Henry took those powers if he were re-elected?"

"We have a spirit of warfare abroad, the spirit which has bedevilled European nations. Our dictators say they must have new powers. I say to you that economic war and competitive arming in whatever form it comes sooner or later results in actual war. Let it come to Europe and how long will it be until we feel it? One country needs to stand up for democratic institutions and international good will. It is this larger policy which the Liberal party is working out."

Hall Is Packed

Crowds began gathering around the hall long before the time set for the meeting. Although it was snowing, many stood in the streets and in doorways to listen-in as sound apparatus carried the music and speeches to those outside. Every available inch of space inside was taken, with the balconies packed, and spectators standing in the aisles and even in the wings of the platform.

Mr. King and the other speakers were given a rousing reception. John McKee of Norwich acted as chairman and those on the platform included M. F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader; Hon. J. C. Elliott, M. P., former minister of public works; Reeve John Armour of Norwich; Rev. James Skene, Norwich; R. A. McDougall, Dominion president, and Donald Begg, provincial president of the Twentieth Century Club; P. M. Dean, provincial Liberal candidate for Oxford, and the Liberal candidate in this by-election, A. S. Rennie.

Children's Hero

To the children of the town, Mr. King came as a popular hero. Because of his visit they were given a half holiday from school and many of them were in the audience. The platform was decorated with flowers and in places of honor were flag-draped pictures of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, William Lyon Mackenzie and other Liberal leaders.

Mr. Rennie was the first speaker, opening his address with a sincere tribute to T. M. Cayley, late Liberal member. He blamed the Conservatives for the fact that South Oxford had not had representation for the greater part of the present parliamentary session, declaring that the people of this riding had been ill treated in the government's delaying the election until this time, thus disenfranchising them for most of the session.

Abbey To Echo With Re-union

London, April 11.—Methodsit, Congregational and Presbyterian clergymen are among those announced to give a series of lectures in Westminster Abbey during April and May. The series has been arranged by the Friends of Reunion. The Dean and Chapter of the Abbey have given their permission for the lectures. The subject of the course will be "The Road to Reunion."

The lecturers will e the Right Rev. N. S. Talbot, a former Bishop of Pretoria; the Rev. H. Maldwyn Hughes of Welley Lodge, Cambridge; the Rev. Nathanial Micklem, principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; the Rev. James Reid of Eastbourne; the Rev. H. N. Bate, Dean of York and the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, Dean of Exeter.

exports had gone up only 7.6 per cent.

"It is about time the Pension Act is properly administered," the speaker declared, in touching on veterans' legislation. Under the present government the act was being unfairly administered, he said.

Hepburn Predicts Victory

Mr. Hepburn was greeted with cheers and he paid tribute to Mr. Rennie, predicting for him a victory on April 16. The Liberal leader also spoke words of praise for his federal leader, Mr. King, declaring that he was "probably the greatest statesman this country has ever produced."

In not coming into the riding but instead intending to speak over the radio, Mr. Bennett had shown that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," Mr. Hepburn declared.

You will either vote to perpetuate Mr. Bennett's government in office or register a protest against its record, the speaker said. Mr. Bennett was doing nothing for the farmer and working man. He did nothing but raise tariffs, granting privilege to the strong and more charity to the weak. With this policy of playing both ends against the middle the whole financial structure of the country was in danger of collapse.

Significant Election

The result of this vote will have a great effect throughout the entire Dominion. It will have an effect on the coming general election in Ontario and if Mr. Rennie is elected, it will provide a ray of hope in these dark days, the Liberal leader concluded.

Mr. Elliott introduced Mr. King in a brief speech and thunderous applause greeted the federal leader. Reeve Armour read an address of welcome and Mr. King received a lovely bouquet and a kiss from little Jean Snell as he rose to speak.

'KIDNAPPING' HOAX CLARKSON ADMITS

Toronto Youth Found At Byron Not Abducted Father Tells Police

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 11.—Police tonight abandoned their investigation of a story by Curzon, Trinity College student, that he had been kidnapped and taken to London, after the youth's father, F. C. Clarkson, told them the story was a hoax.

Police said Mr. Clarkson told them his son was suffering from overwrought nerves, induced by worry over examinations and that he believed he had invented the story after driving to London himself and realizing he must explain his absense from home.

Young Clarkson, 18, appeared about two o'clock this morning at Byron Sanatorium, eight miles northwest of London, and told authorities there he had been kidnapped. He was wet and cold. Police started to investigate his story that he had been seized as he sat in his car in Toronto.

They found the car in a gully about half a mile from the Sanatorium.

BISHOP'S WIFE WARNS AGAINST PUTTING CHILD BEFORE THE HUSBAND

Taunton, England, April (CP). — Man should be master of his home, declared Lady Florence Cecil, wife of the Bishop of Exeter, who, at a Mothers' Union Festival at Taunton, warned mothers against putting children before husbands in the nome, and added:

"I am early Victorian, and believe in the headship of the husband in the home."

Among temptations that beset women Lady Florence Cecil included temper, nagging, jealousy, untidiness, vanity, conceit and pride.

A. D. BRAITHWAITE DEAD

Montreal, April 11.—Formerly one of Canada's leading bankers, A. D. Braithwaite, 78, died here today. Mr Braithwaite was for many years connected with the Bank of Montreal and for some years was superintendent of Ontario branches.

L.&P.S. TO INAUGURATE REDUCED FARES TO PORT

To Make Rate 35 Cents Round Trip Two Days In Week

DECIDE ON REVIVAL OF BAND CONCERTS

Three Local Military Bands Are To Furnish The Music

Definitely deciding to inaugurate a 35-cent return fare to Port Stanley on Mondays and Fridays after the dance hall opening and during the months of May and June, the L. and P. S. Railway commission meeting yesterday agreed to commence an extensive newspaper, radio and billboard campaign to acquaint the public with the new low fare.

The suggestion that combination tickets which would include two street car tickets with the L. and P. S. tickets at 50 cents to be used during July and August was made by Commissioner D. C. McNaughton and this will be considered later.

Revive Sunday Band Concerts

Sunday evening band concerts on the hill at Port Stanley will be revived as an attraction. One concert was authorized with further concerts depending on the success attained. Bands considered for this purpose were the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Fusiliers Regiment and the First Hussars Regiment, all local military bands.

"Why not bring in an outside band? It would not cost any more," asked Commissioner McNaughton.

Must Employ Local Bands

"We must employ local bands if any," replied Mayor Wenige, chairman of the commission.

The Mayor was of the opinion that the band concerts would materially increase the revenue from the incline railway which has fallen off badly from previous years. The revenue from this source was $2,000 last year Manager Richards informed the commission.

"We can easily double that," said said the Mayor. The Mayor was authorized to draft a tentative agreement with the Shell Oil Company regarding an oil truck to be operated by the L. and P. S. Some doubt was expressed whether the bridges at Port Stanley would take as heavy a load as the proposed truck will carry.

The Mayor, Manager Richards, Commissioners Wright and McNaughton were appointed a committee to carry out plans for billboard advertising. The Mayor will conduct a series of 10 minute radio talks on Port Stanley and the L. and P. S. during April and May.

Actor Dead



SIR GERALD DU MAURIER

English actor, who died in London yesterday, aged 61.

WINGHAM DANCE AND EUCHRE

Wingham, April 11.—A very successful euchre and dance was held in the council chamber on Tuesday evening, by the Hospital Auxiliary. Mrs. F. Sell was awarded the prize for the highest number of points, Mrs. Harry Brown Jr., for lone hands; for men, Harry Diamond for points, and Clayton Fryfogle for lone hands. Following the card playing refreshments were served, after which, two hours dancing was enjoyed, with Arthurs Radio orchestra furnishing the music.

Pioneer Feminist Is 80 Years Old

Took Up Public Life After Family Of Seven Grew Up

Canadian Press Despatch

Montreal, April 11.—Mrs. John Scott, pioneer feminist and the "grand little old Lady of Quebec" has entered upon her 80th year and is still going strong. Just a week before her recent birthday she addressed two meetings in one day. In her up-to-date apartment she lives as indepently and capably as a modern bachelor girl. She has not forgotten the art of cooking either, for her Scotch scones and marmalade are a treat.

The name of Isabella Scott will go down in history as one of the leaders who began the women's suffrage movement in the province of Quebec. During election campaigns she was a popular speaker.

Mrs. Scott delights in recalling the tory of her Scottish father and mother and 12 brothers and sisters, of whom she was the oldest, travelling from Glasgow in 1874 and settling in Scotstown, Quebec. In this country she met a young Scotsman who strangely enough had been born within four miles of Glasgow, and eventually married him. Seven little Canadians were born to them and in those days "I had no time then for questions of suffrage," said Mrs. Scott with a twinkle in her eye as she unfolded her story to an interviewer.

"My husband was Mayor of Scotstown, chairman of the school board, ruling elder in the church, telegraph operating station agent and the keeper of a general store, and in our spare time we attended the weekly prayer meeting and the meeting of the Christian Endeavor."

Mrs. Scott and her family came to Montreal in 1905 and as time went on and her children became less dependent on her she gradually became interested in public life.

FLEISCHMANN'S SWEPT BY DISASTROUS BLAZE

Kingston, N.Y., April 11—Seven buildings in the heart of the business section of Fleischmann's, a Delaware county village 50 miles northwest of here, were burned to the ground and several other structures were damaged early today by a fire which caused an estimated loss of $150,000.

NO EXPERIMENTS in the New Ford V-8

THERE are no experiments in the New Ford V-8 for 1934. No little things blown up big to make sales. No fancy coined names. Just solid substantial value.

That is why we say you buy Proved Performance when you buy a Ford V-8. The reliability and dependability of its V-8 engine, clutch, transmission, torque-tube drive, rear axle, frame, spring suspension and every other vital part have been proved by millions of miles of use by hundreds of thousands of owners.

Keep those points in mind when you are deciding which car to buy in 1934. You're always more sure of 100% satisfaction when you buy a car that has proved its worth and withstood the test of time.

The Most Economical Ford Ever Built

You get proved economy as well as proved performance when you buy a New Ford V-8. It gives exceptional gasoline and oil mileage and saves you many dollars because of its reliability and freedom from repairs. *Scientific dynamometer tests show that the Ford V-8 engine delivers more horsepower per gallon of fuel than any Ford engine ever built.*

TUNE IN FRED WARING AND HIS PENNSYLVANIANS. *A half-hour of glorious music. (Columbia Broadcasting System.) Every Sunday night at 8:30, and every Thursday night at 9:30 (E.S.T.). And in the meantime—"Watch The Fords Go By."*

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Corns

Lift Off—No Pain

Hard corns, soft corns, corns between the toes, and calluses lift right off! You'll laugh—it is so easy and doesn't hurt a bit!

Just drop FREEZONE on any tender, touchy corn. Instantly it stops aching; then shortly you just lift that old bothersome corn right off with your fingers. It works like a charm, every time. Seems like magic!

A bottle of FREEZONE costs a few cents at any drug store. Try it!

FREEZONE

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Danger of Dictatorship

There is a danger right now of a dictatorship in Canada, Mr. King said, and it is up to the people of South Oxford to say that this country must be controlled by the parliamentary system. In Italy, Germany, Russia, Austria and other places, representative institutions have disappeared. In the United States larger powers than ever have been invested in the executive. But under the British system the executive is responsible to the people's representatives and must get his power from them.

"But Mr. Bennett started out four years ago on the theory of an emergency and demanded emergency powers. He called parliament to deal with unemployment and then raised the tariffs," said Mr. King, reviewing the factors which led to the breakdown of the 1930 session of the imperial economic conference. "Mr. Bennett's offer to Britain of a preferential tariff really meant a step further along the road of economic market for Canadian producers and today the British agriculturist is demanding protection against his Canadian competitors in cattle and dairy products.

"Remember where this policy started and if you approve of it vote for the Bennett candidate," he said.

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"Unless this sort of thing ends, economic war will give way to actual war," he predicted. "Unless some country comes along to set an example the world will face a worse situation than ever."

Parliament Being Shelved

Mr. King declared that the Bennett policy for Canada is to get rid of parliament altogether and to let the executive do what it pleases. He referred to the "Peace, order and good government" clause now before the Commons which gives the government unlimited powers. It can guarantee corporation loans, lend millions to the provinces. "The government, under one clause of that bill, is getting even the authority to prevent a general election. It might be used in the event of a European crisis. That was what was done in Cromwell's day. We cannot afford now to turn over all government to the governor in council," declared Mr. King, asserting that the Liberal party would keep up the battle to guard parliament's rights.

Vast Sums Squandered

Moneys paid out for relief under the "Peace, order and good government" clause had been improperly spent, said Mr. King. Money was wasted on the worst scale in Canada's history. To the provinces had been loaned $52,000,000 and it is doubtful if the Federal treasury will ever see it again. Bank guarantees of more than $100,000,000 have been given, including the $60,000,000 C. P. R. guarantee.

"What is worse is that the provinces are now following Mr. Bennett's example and transferring power to the cabinets from the people's representatives," the speaker continued. The British Columbia premier has taken powers like those that Mr. Bennett has. A bill to this end is under way in Alberta. Already it is in effect in Saskatchewan in respect to some things, while the same is true of Manitoba."

Bennett Set Example

"Do you think these premiers would have thought of it if Mr. Bennett had not set the example?" asked Mr. King.

The Liberal leader noted that the other day Mr. Bennett told the Commons that he needed the powers he asked so he could combat British Columbia. "It is a matter of competitive arming for legislative and executive power. How long would it be in this province until Mr. Henry took those powers if he were re-elected?"

"We have a spirit of warfare abroad, the spirit which has bedevilled European nations. Our dictators say they must have new powers. I say to you that economic war and competitive arming in whatever form it comes sooner or later results in actual war. Let it come to Europe and how long will it be until we feel it? One country needs to stand up for democratic institutions and international good will. It is this larger policy which the Liberal party is working out."

Hall is Packed

Crowds began gathering around the hall long before the time set for the meeting. Although it was snowing, many stood in the streets and in doorways to listen-in as sound apparatus carried the music and speeches to those outside. Every available inch of space inside was taken, with the balconies packed, and spectators standing in the aisles and even in the wings of the platform.

Mr. King and the other speakers were given a rousing reception. John McKee of Norwich acted as chairman and those on the platform included M. F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader; Hon. J. C. Elliott, M. P., former minister of public works; Reeve John Armour of Norwich; Rev. James Skene, Norwich; R. A. McDougall, Dominion president, and Donald Begg, provincial president of the Twentieth Century Club; P. M. Dean, provincial Liberal candidate for Oxford, and the Liberal candidate in this by-election, A. S. Rennie.

Children's Hero

To the children of the town, Mr. King came as a popular hero. Because of his visit they were given a half holiday from school and many of them were in the audience. The platform was decorated with flowers and in places of honor were flag-draped pictures of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, William Lyon Mackenzie and other Liberal leaders.

Mr. Rennie was the first speaker, opening his address with a sincere tribute to T. M. Cayley, late Liberal member. He blamed the Conservatives for the fact that South Oxford had not had representation for the greater part of the present parliamentary session, declaring that the people of this riding had been ill treated in the government's delaying the election until this time, thus disenfranchising them for most of the session.

Policies Poles Apart

"The policies of Mr. King and Mr. Bennett are as far apart as the poles," the candidate declared. Liberal policies, he said, will bring a return of prosperity to the farmer, while a continuation of Conservative rule meant the addition of restrictions to trade and even worse conditions than those that exist today.

Referring to statements made in the riding by Hon. R. J. Manion, Mr. Rennie declared that the Conservative speaker was wrong when he informed the people that Canada stood fifth in trade in the world. He quoted from a report of Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce, showing that it had dropped from fifth to ninth place since 1930. Conservative speakers were also misleading in statements that Canada's export trade had greatly increased, Mr. Rennie declared, giving a comparison with other countries which showed that while exports in Australia increased 35 per cent, in Sweden and Switzerland, 29.1 per cent, Canada's exports had gone up only 7.6 per cent.

"It is about time the Pension Act is properly administered," the speaker declared, in touching on veterans' legislation. Under the present government the act was being unfairly administered, he said.

Hepburn Predicts Victory

Mr. Hepburn was greeted with cheers and he paid tribute to Mr. Rennie, predicting for him a victory on April 16. The Liberal leader also spoke words of praise for his federal leader, Mr. King, declaring that he was "probably the greatest statesman this country has ever produced."

In not coming into the riding but instead intending to speak over the radio, Mr. Bennett had shown that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," Mr. Hepburn declared.

You will either vote to perpetuate Mr. Bennett's government in office or register a protest against its record, the speaker said. Mr. Bennett was doing nothing for the farmer and working man. He did nothing but raise tariffs, granting privilege to the strong and more charity to the weak. With this policy of playing both ends against the middle the whole financial structure of the country was in danger of collapse.

Significant Election

The result of this vote will have a great effect throughout the entire Dominion. It will have an effect on the coming general election in Ontario and if Mr. Rennie is elected, it will provide a ray of hope in these dark days, the Liberal leader concluded.

Mr. Elliott introduced Mr. King in a brief speech and thunderous applause greeted the federal leader. Reeve Armour read an address of welcome and Mr. King received a lovely bouquet and a kiss from little Jean Snell as he rose to speak.

Canadian Press Despatch

Toronto, April 11.—Police tonight abandoned their investigation of a story by Curzon, Trinity College student, that he had been kidnapped and taken to London, after the youth's father, F. C. Clarkson, told them the story was a hoax.

Police said Mr. Clarkson told them his son was suffering from overwrought nerves, induced by worry over examinations and that he believed he had invented the story after driving to London himself and realizing he must explain his absense from home.

Young Clarkson, 18, appeared about two o'clock this morning at Byron Sanatorium, eight miles northwest of London, and told authorities there he had been kidnapped. He was wet and cold. Police started to investigate his story that he had been seized as he sat in his car in Toronto.

They found the car in a gully about half a mile from the Sanatorium.

BISHOP'S WIFE WARNS AGAINST PUTTING CHILD BEFORE THE HUSBAND

Taunton, England, April (CP). — Man should be master of his home, declared Lady Florence Cecil, wife of the Bishop of Exeter, who, at a Mothers' Union Festival at Taunton, warned mothers against putting children before husbands in the nome, and added:

"I am early Victorian, and believe in the headship of the husband in the home."

Among temptations that beset women Lady Florence Cecil included temper, nagging, jealousy, untidiness, vanity, conceit and pride.

A. D. BRAITHWAITE DEAD

Montreal, April 11.—Formerly one of Canada's leading bankers, A. D Braithwaite, 78, died here today. Mr Braithwaite was for many years connected with the Bank of Montreal and for some years was superintendent of Ontario branches.

OF BAND CONCERTS

Three Local Military Bands Are To Furnish The Music

Definitely deciding to inaugurate a 35-cent return fare to Port Stanley on Mondays and Fridays after the dance hall opening and during the months of May and June, the L. and P. S. Railway commission meeting yesterday agreed to commence an extensive newspaper, radio and billboard campaign to acquaint the public with the new low fare.

The suggestion that combination tickets which would include two street car tickets with the L. and P. S. tickets at 50 cents to be used during July and August was made by Commissioner D. C. McNaughton and this will be considered later.

Revive Sunday Band Concerts

Sunday evening band concerts on the hill at Port Stanley will be revived as an attraction. One concert was authorized with further concerts depending on the success attained. Bands considered for this purpose were the Royal Canadian Regiment, the Fusiliers Regiment and the First Hussars Regiment, all local military bands.

"Why not bring in an outside band? It would not cost any more," asked Commissioner McNaughton.

Must Employ Local Bands

"We must employ local bands if any," replied Mayor Wenige, chairman of the commission.

The Mayor was of the opinion that the band concerts would materially increase the revenue from the incline railway which has fallen off badly from previous years. The revenue from this source was $2,000 last year Manager Richards informed the commission.

"We can easily double that," said said the Mayor. The Mayor was authorized to draft a tentative agreement with the Shell Oil Company regarding an oil truck to be operated by the L. and P. S. Some doubt was expressed whether the bridges at Port Stanley would take as heavy a load as the proposed truck will carry.

The Mayor, Manager Richards, Commissioners Wright and McNaughton were appointed a committee to carry out plans for billboard advertising. The Mayor will conduct a series of 10 minute radio talks on Port Stanley and the L. and P. S. during April and May.



SIR GERALD DU MAURIER

English actor, who died in London yesterday, aged 61.

WINGHAM DANCE AND EUCHRE

Wingham, April 11.—A very successful euchre and dance was held in the council chamber on Tuesday evening, by the Hospital Auxiliary. Mrs. F. Sell was awarded the prize for the highest number of points, Mrs. Harry Brown Jr., for lone hands; for men, Harry Diamond for points, and Clayton Frytogle for lone hands. Following the card playing refreshments were served, after which, two hours dancing was enjoyed, with Arthurs Radio orchestra furnishing the music.

"My husband was Mayor of Scotstown, chairman of the school board, ruling elder in the church, telegraph operating station agent and the keeper of a general store, and in our spare time we attended the weekly prayer meeting and the meeting of the Christian Endeavor."

Mrs. Scott and her family came to Montreal in 1905 and as time went on and her children became less dependent on her she gradually became interested in public life.

FLEISCHMANN'S SWEPT BY DISASTROUS BLAZE

Kingston, N.Y., April 11—Seven buildings in the heart of the business section of Fleischmann's, a Delaware county village 50 miles northwest of here, were burned to the ground and several other structures were damaged early today by a fire which caused an estimated loss of $150,000.

NO EXPERIMENTS in the New Ford V-8

THERE are no experiments in the New Ford V-8 for 1934. No little things blown up big to make sales. No fancy coined names. Just solid substantial value.

That is why we say you buy Proved Performance when you buy a Ford V-8. The reliability and dependability of its V-8 engine, clutch, transmission, torque-tube drive, rear axle, frame, spring suspension and every other vital part have been proved by millions of miles of use by hundreds of thousands of owners.

Keep those points in mind when you are deciding which car to buy in 1934. You're always more sure of 100% satisfaction when you buy a car that has proved its worth and withstood the test of time.

The Most Economical Ford Ever Built

You get proved economy as well as proved performance when you buy a New Ford V-8. It gives exceptional gasoline and oil mileage and saves you many dollars because of its reliability and freedom from repairs. *Scientific dynamometer tests show that the Ford V-8 engine delivers more horsepower per gallon of fuel than any Ford engine ever built.*

TUNE IN FRED WARING AND HIS PENNSYLVANIANS. *A half-hour of glorious music. (Columbia Broadcasting System.) Every Sunday night at 8:30, and every Thursday night at 9:30 (E.S.T.). And in the meantime—"Watch The Fords Go By."*



FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

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Women's Activities in London and District

THE HOUSEWIFE

By MARY HASTINGS

A STRIP OF BLUE

I DO not own an inch of land,
But all I see is mine—
The orchard and the mowing fields,
The lawns and gardens fine.
The winds, my tax-collectors are,
They bring me tithes divine—
Wild scents—and subtle essences,
A tribute rare and free;
And more magnificent than all
My window keeps for me
A glimpse of blue immensity—
A little strip of sea.

—Lucy Larcon.

LOST PLANTS

Dear Mary:— We are here and alive after all the cold weather and oh my oh my! It was 33 below one morning. Sure I lost all my house plants, but the rest of us came through fine. We didn't have so many colds this winter, and I believe it was because we had a more even temperature all winter. Our oldest boy is selling seeds from a firm in Toronto, and they are selling fast. He made over three dollars in two afternoons after school.

My family seems financially minded this spring. The next two in age have been dickering with a neighbor, and have earned quite a little between them this week. It's awfully interesting to listen to them plan what to do with their money and see how they lay it out.

Could I have a package of Hollyhocks seeds and a package of Regal Lilies seeds, please? This sounds very hogish, but I hope to be able to return the favor in the near future. My, but I do wish I could contribute to the new homesteaders. But here's hoping, we are starting on a new summer, and who knows what it will bring forth. Work for the farmer and work aplenty for us as we are going it alone this year. We have let our man go. I cannot say I'm sorry, as every penny counts. Of course we had the help in return, but we are just going to give it a trial and see how it goes.

My "column" baby, as I call our Shirley Anne, is doing famously and says thank you to the column folks for helping her to laugh at the cold weather this winter. She weighs 18 lbs. Isn't that dandy? I'm strutty!

Stirlingshire Lass you didn't have very nice weather, did you? But a mighty nice Christmas present for yourself. I hope you both are well.

Mary, you seem to have a lot of folk from Wandsworth, I am too. Let's have a picnic and go to Wimbledon Common. I remember going when I was about four, and just before we used to start for home, my two brothers and my sister who were then in their early teens used to scamper off to some spot and in a few minutes return with arms full of bluebells. I remember getting awfully angry, because they wouldn't take me, but found out later that these bluebells were cultivated by a florist who had acres and acres of them and had them all fenced in. Being an "infant" and not being versed in the ways of fences, I would have been more a hindrance than help. My oldest brother's best friend had a house in Chippendale or at least Barnie's people did, and of course the two families visited back and forth. My greatest delight was to go in primrose time. They had four husky boys, a lot older than I, but did they spoil me! They had a strawberry patch, about the size of a good sized farm kitchen, all covered with netting to keep out the birds. It seems funny to think of that, and the acres of them here.

87 Years Young, you now have a companion in your puzzle compartment. I am into one up to my eyebrows. I had no intentions of it at first, but started it out of curiosity, and now I have gone the whole way. There sure is fun and fascination in it. Suppose I could find something better to do with my time, but one has to have a certain amount of recreation of some sort. That is mine for the present.

Please excuse my collection of stationery, Mary, but seemed I was all out.

—"ZOE."

Nice to hear from you, Zoe, and such a decidedly cheerful letter is especially welcome. I have sent the seeds.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Dear Mary Hastings and Housewife friends:

I can not begin to tell how I enjoy the letters in the page. I know I can never write like most of them do. I always read the page and so does my husband. He will be reading away and call to me, "Say this recipe sounds good, why don't you try it"—and up he jumps and cuts it right out. He is one man who enjoys the page any way. My what a wonderful work some of the housewives are doing sending the bales and boxes up North. Also Just Reilly. I certainly think she deserves a hearty vote of thanks. How I would like to have helped but what I could spare had many places near home. Our W.I. is just now making a layette for a needy mother. My, I think it is just wonderful how everyone tries to help each other. It seems to me that the

whose name I do not know — for clothes. Particulars on request.

Dear Mary Hastings, — Will you kindly forward enclosed letter on to Utah Trail, as she wishes me to write to her? Now the spring is here I will have some very nice shrubs to offer for exchange, as I expect to move this month some time as the place is sold. I will have three rose bushes (I gave $1.50 per root for these two years ago), two bridal wreath shrubs, and two other shrubs with a red bloom. Would exchange for anything useful. Thanking you for the past favors. Yours as ever,

Mama's Pal.

Dear Mary,—Will you please send me double sunflower seed and regal lily seed. You will find enclosed a stamped envelope. Thanking you very kindly. Kathryn.

Hope you received the seeds safely, Kathryn.

Dear Mary Hastings,—I am returning patterns, and many thanks for them. Sorry to have kept them so long; but the housewives will soon be more interested in gardening than quilt-making. Best of luck to all.

Tansy Patch.

Quite all right, Tansy Patch.

THE RECIPE BOX

Graham Cracker Pudding: 8 apples made into sweet apple sauce; 24 Graham crackers rolled fine. Put a layer of apple sauce, then a layer of crumbs until all is used. Dot with butter. Bake till brown. Sauce: 2 cups water, ¾ cup sugar, 1 tablsp. butter, 1 teasp. cinnamon, 1 teasp. vanilla, 2 tablsp. cornstarch.

Mary Hastings.

MR. AND MRS. TAYLOR MARRIED 55 YEARS

Life-Long Liberal And Wife Are Honored

Belmont, April 11—Mr. and Mrs. Angus Taylor, Talbot Road, Elgin County, former residents of South Dorchester township were banqueted at the home of their granddaughter, Mrs. Angus Cameron and Mr. Cameron, West Elgin, yesterday. Guests numbering 30 were served with a chicken dinner at 1 o'clock. Florence Shackleton and Angus Taylor were married at Mount Salem, April 9th, 1879.

Mr. Taylor is a pioneer stockman of the County and has been a lifelong Liberal in politics. Both are enjoying comparatively good health at the ages of 82 and 72 respectively. They have one son, Frank, at home, two daughters, Cora, R.N. of Hamilton; Mrs. Mary Malone of Dutton; two grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Many beautiful gifts were received by the couple from the guests in attendance, those from Belmont including, Mr. and Mrs. Archie A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Taylor and family. During the afternoon, Rev. and Mrs. Brown of Dutton called, when photos were taken of the family gathering and of the bride and groom of fifty-five years ago.

Hungarians Wed In Lovely Double Service

Grooms Are Brothers—Leamington Church Scene Of Ceremony

A double wedding of interest to a host of friends in two countries was solemnized on Sunday in the Leamington United Church, when Miss Margaret Irene Bonyal of Leamington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Bonyal, formerly of Hungary, became the bride of John Kuli; and Miss Mary Sepejak of Harrow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aleck Sepejak, also of Hungary, became the bride of Mr. Steve Bernie Kuli. John and Steve Berni Kuli are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kuli of Hungary. Rev. T. W. Hazlewood officiated at the double ceremony before the church altar.

The youthful brides were charming in the latest of Canadian bridal attire, with some added touches from the home land, and the wedding service was carried out according to Canadian custom. The official witnesses of the ceremonies were Betrik Dobsi, Gabor Petrik, Joseph Kuli and Mike Yianek, while a number of friends of the bridal parties along with their new friends of this land were present. The bridal couples, after the honeymoon, will reside in Leamington.

CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA HEARD IN CONCERT

OVER 300 ATTEND UNITED GATHERING

Peace Is Topic On 17th Anniversary Of Vimy Ridge Battle

Kincardine, April 11. — The last of a series of inter-church young people's meetigs was held in Knox Presbyterian Church, with over three hundred present from the local Anglican, United and Presbyterian Churches and from Knox Church, Tiverton. Orville Taylor presided over the meeting, a feature of which was three excellent papers by members of the Anglican society, who with the United group provided the program.

The gathering was welcomed by Angus MacLeod of Knox Church, and Harold Peterson of the Anglican group conducted devotional exercises. Mrs. E. Rowe taking the topic spoke on the subject of peace, stressing the need for it. The topic was timely as it was the 17th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

Requirements of a good Canadian were outlined by Miss Mabel Stringer in an interesting paper. She listed knowledge of the country, respect of the flag, energy in good causes and tolerance to others as the outstanding needs.

Floyd Welck gave a paper on hockey, dealing with the game from its earliest history up to the present and pointed out that Canada had never been bested in this sport.

Addresses were given by Rev. A. McIvor and John McFayden, Tiverton; Rev. W. H. Hartley and Rev. W. B. Craw. Other numbers included violin selections by C. V. Henry, Mrs. Henry accompanist; piano duet, Doris Ellenton, Dorothy Peterson; guitar duet, Jessie Bowers, Marjorie Leask, reading, Mrs. A. Wright; piano solos, Mrs. Ted Johnston; skit by United young people, games by Harold Barringer and refreshments served by the Knox group.

AYLMER CLUB

Aylmer, April 11—The regular monthly meeting of the Aylmer School and Home Club was held in the Kindergarten room at the Public School last night and was well attended. Mrs. J. D. Leeson, the president, presided. The speaker for the evening was Dr. J. B. Clark who gave a most interesting address on "The Health and Care of the Teeth During the Public School age. Community singing was also enjoyed. The president, Mrs. Leeson, will give a report of the O. E. A. held in Toronto last week, and to which she was a delegate, at the meeting next month.

Entre Nous

By M. L. S.

SOMEONE tells us in great glee that their crocuses are out. Of course we hate to be the "that's nothing" type, but our own were showing their golden heads as long ago as last Saturday. We've seen very few others however, so we feel quite smart.

* * *

In the window of quite a fashionable establishment in town the other evening, was a gorgeous green chapeau. It was just the sort Milady could wear with the very smartest of costumes. It was trimmed with wide wing spread ornament across the front. But save us. . . . closer examination, so we are told, revealed that the 'ornament' was nothing else but a real live BAT. Yes indeed!

* * *

A certain boy in town we are told beats everything for consistency. He goes around as a rule with a girl named Jean (not really of course) but 'Jean' is as good a name as any other for this purpose. If this young woman is previously engaged, he looks up his little black book and calls Jean No 2, and as we're alive it's perfectly true that his third choice also has 'Jean' for a first name. He certainly won't be caught calling one girl by another's name at any rate. The height of wisdom, we call it.

Branch Arranges Summer Meeting

Courtright And Moore Centre Groups To Join For May 10

Mooretown, April 11. — The April meeting of the Moore Centre Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Johnston with an attendance of 18 members and 21 visitors. Miss Jennie Finlayson, presided assisted by Miss Tena Long, Secretary.

The Moore Centre Branch will meet with the Courtright Branch on May 10th at Courtright when the summer departmental speaker will address the meeting.

Money was advanced to the relief committee for work and chairs are being purchased for the Township Hall, where the Institute hold occasional meetings and entertainments. The

BABY SEAFARER VOYAGES ALONE



Patrick Bartholomew Kellenhen, a few days ago after visiting his eighteen months old, of New York, grandparents in Ireland. He was cared pictured aboard the S. S. Washington for by a stewardess.

NILESTOWN Y. P. S. STAGES POPULAR PLAY

A three act comedy, "Silas Smidge From Turnip Ridge," was presented in Glanworth I. O. O. F. Hall by the Nilestown Young People recently. The cast consisted of Misses Kae Rose, Gertrude Hume, Doris Wright, Edna Rawlings, Edith Webster and Margaret Jackson, Mrs. J. H. Fishback, and Messrs. Max McFarlan, George Wright, Joe Kernohan, Joe Webster, Earl Knott and Harley Roulston.

By popular demand the play is being repeated in Nilestown Masonic Hall on Friday evening, April 13th, and will be followed by a dance.

Novel Program Held At Lambeth

Lambeth, April 11.—An Old Boys' and Girls' reunion held in the form of a day at school, constituted the program of the Lambeth Y. P. S. held in the schoolroom last evening, with Henry Edgar as the schoolmaster in charge.

Opening devotional exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Smale who read the story of "Christ and the Rich Young Ruler" and gave a talk on "Seeking Life". Lessons for the morning session consisted of hygiene and spelling which were conducted by Annie Sadler in a novel manner. Recess and noon periods were occupied with games under the direction of Miss Sadler. A history period was conducted by Henry Edgar who called for recitations in ancient, mediaeval and modern history. Those responding were former presidents in the society, John Currie, Aaron Sadler, Mrs. W. L. Pack, Mrs. B. Holtby, Miss F. Mickleborough and the present president Miss Annie Swiston. Mrs. H. Thornicroft wearing a pirate costume sang "The Spanish Main" and Mrs. W. L. Pack also sang a solo. Accompanists were Miss Bessie Dunbar and Miss F. Mickleborough. A round of games and refreshments brought the evening to a close.

NEEDS OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN DISCUSSED

Seaforth, April 11—An interesting meeting of the Home and School Association was held, in connection with the Ontario Crippled Children's Week, in the Seaforth Collegiate Institute. Mrs. F. J. Bechely presided. A special feature of the evening was an address by Dr. F. J. Burrows, president of the Seaforth Lion's Club, which has been doing a splendid work among crippled children in this district. Dr. F. J. Bechely, chairman of the Lion's crippled children's activities reviewed the work done by the Seaforth club. Miss Marion Bell, of the Seaforth Collegiate Staff, also gave a delightful talk on the Cathedrals of England and Miss Roy Anderson favored with a

OBSERVATION HOME RECEIVES DONATIONS

Rectory Home And School Club Supports Work With Gift

Support of the Observation Home to the extent of $5 and also a donation of fresh eggs was made at this week's meeting of the Rectory street Home and School club. Mrs. E. Skeates presided.

It was announced that 23 and a half dozen eggs were collected at Easter and distributed to the Observation Home, Childrens' Shelter and to the needy in the district. It was also decided to donate a ten-pound pail of jam to the Protestant Orphans Home and the Shelter.

C. E. Markham of the Technical school gave an interesting address on "Choosing a Vocation."

The social part of the meeting was in charge of Mrs. E. Dean and Mrs. C. Cunningham.

Lambton Finals In Drama Contest To Be April 18

New Trophies Are Presented And League Schedule Is Adopted

The finals in the religious drama contest for Lambton Presbytery Young People's Union are being held in the Watford Lyceum on Wednesday evening, April 18. Winners in the contest will compete in the Conference drama festival to be held in London early in May.

Groups competing in Watford include Forest Y.P.S. presenting "And He Came to His Father"; London Road Y.P.S., "For He Had Great Possessions" and Sarnia Central Y.P.S., "Release".

Alex Gilroy of Oil Springs is literary convener for Lambton presbytery Y.P. Union. Ruth Hicks is president of the Union.

BIRR W. M. S.

The March meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church, Birr, was held at the home of Mrs. S. Stevenson with a good attendance. The president, Miss Jean Coleman, presided. The study book, "Living Issues in China" was taken by Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Cohoon, Mrs. C. McComb and Mrs. Wright. Miss Jean Wright read the devotional leaflet on "Jesus in Rural Life." Mrs. C. Haskett gave a reading on "Temperance," and Dorothy Cohoon gave

MRS. FRANK SILLS NEW PRESIDENT

C. W. L. At Seaforth Hears Year's Reports At Annual

Seaforth, April 11—The annual meeting of the Catholic Women's League was held on April 8th in the parish hall of St. Jame's Catholic church in Seaforth with a large attendance. Mrs. James Devereaux presided.

The following officers were elected: Chaplain-Rev. Father T. P. Hussey, past president; Mrs. James Devereaux; president, Mrs. Frank Sills; 1st vice-president, Mrs. John Reiger; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Frank Devereaux; 3rd vice-president, Miss D. Shannon; recording secretary, Miss Alice Daly; corresponding secretary, Miss Loretta Faudkner; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Stewart.

A resume of the years activities was read by the secretary, Miss M. Dorsey. Encouraging reports from the conveners of the membership, social service, education, magazine and financial commitees were presented, which showed that the past year had been a successful one.

PLAYS SCHEDULED FOR EARLY MAY

Half-Way House Doing "Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire"—Drama League "Sun Up"

The first week or May will see the presentations of the final offerings of the season both of the Drama League and Half-Way House Theatre, it has been announced. The Drama League will be seen in Lulu Vollmer's "Sun-Up" while Half-Way House has chosen a play of a very different nature. "Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire," by Sir James M. Barrie.

Mrs. R. T. Smith is again directing the Half-Way House players who will be seen in Convocation Hall. Lillian Adams will play the lead and opposite her will be Major G. R. Bradbrooke. Others in the cast will be Clara Shaw, Phyllis Walker, Heloise Bradbrook, Marjorie Lee, Wm. Hitchins and John Symons.

Miss Ruth White will be seen in the lead of Sun-Up which the Drama League will present in the Masonic on May 7 and 8.

Miss Margaret Glass is directing the drama which is set in the North Carolina Mountains. The cast also includes, Ena Thirsk, playing the second feminine part; Marvin Kenyon, Wilfrid Pope, William Hogg, Agur Treleaven, Warren Treleaven and Dixon Acres.

"Rumpelstitzkin" Appears In Cathedral Marionette Show

Beloved Grimms Fairy Tale Dramatized By Junior Club

AT CRONYN HALL

Woman's Association Sponsors First Showing Of Latest Play

"Rumpelstitzkin," one of the best loved stories of childhood and one of the fantastic creations of Grimm, was presented for the first time yesterday afternoon by the Junior Club Marionettes before the admiring eyes of a large number of children and adults in Cronyn Hall. The "show" was given under the auspices of the Woman's Association of St. Paul's Cathedral of which Mrs. John A. Ross is president.

The story was dramatized by the Junior Club members into three fascinating acts under the direction of Miss Margaret Glass whose dramatic abilities are well-known to Londoners. Miss Kay Givins, convener of marionettes for the Junior Club, was in charge of the general arrangements for the production.

Besides the writing of the play from several versions of the old story by Miss Glass and Miss Kathleen Wilson the players, their costumes and scenery were made by the other members of the club.

Tower Room

The first act was set in the tower room where the miller's beautiful daughter had been placed by her captor to spin straw into gold. Rumpelstitzkin, the grotesque little dwarf, appeared and in return for a very ambiguous promise, assisted her, by magic, to accomplish the task which made her queen. In the second act the royal christening took place and Rumpelstitzkin appeared to demand his reward, the royal baby. However he agreed to waive the promise if the queen could discover his name. The final act was in two scenes, the first in the wood where Feste, the queen's messenger, found out Rumpelstitzkin's secret and the second, in the queen's boudoir.

The part of the king was played by Mrs. Lloyd Sipherd; the maiden and queen, Mrs. Harold Smith; Rumpelstitzkin, Miss Betty Evans; the court jester, Feste, Miss K. Givins.

Clowns Perform

Following the play Mrs. Sipherd's clowns did some clever stunts, with the assistance of Miss Evans and Miss Givins and the story, "The Fairy and the Doll" was also presented by Mrs. Sipherd and Mrs. Smith.

Miss Margaret Glass made Feste; Miss K. Givins, the queen; Miss Kitty Gillespie, the miller's daughter; Miss Kathleen Wilson, the King and Miss Ruth Wilson, "Rumpelstitzkin".

Between acts Miss Audrey Braden favored with piano numbers.

Before the "show" the Woman's Association served tea and held a sale of "white elephants" and home-cooking. Mrs. Beatrice Boucher, Mrs. Charles Hunt, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. Arthur Gleason, Mrs. A. R. Douglas and Miss Macbeth were in charge of the tea-room. The tea-table was centred with spring flowers in a silver bowl and lighted with variegated candles. Those pouring included Mrs. J. D. Isaacs, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. McCracken, Miss Macbeth and Mrs. C. A. Seager.

The treasurers at the doors were Mrs. T. H. Carling, Miss Emily Knott and Mrs. McClary Moore. The "white elephant" sale was conducted by Mrs. W. J. Brown, Mrs. A. B. Greer, Mrs. W. R. Sproule and Mrs. George Leithwas convened by Mrs. F. W. Farnbridge. The table of home-cooking combe, Mrs. Lionel Eliot and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

LAURIER CLUB DANCE AT TILLBURY A SUCCESS

Tilbury, April 11.—The newly organized Laurier Club launched its activities Monday evening with a highly successful dance in the Mulcahy Block, attracting an attendance of nearly 200. An appreciable number were visitors from outside points, who were affiliated with other Laurier Clubs and Twentieth Century Clubs. Among the distinguished guests was Miss Odette Lapointe of Quebec, president of the Women's Twentieth Century Club, who was introduced to the gathering by E. G. Odette of this town.

MRS. J. J. MCWILLIAM SPEAKS AT DORCHESTER

The Easter Thankoffering meeting of the Dorchester United Church was held in the Church Parlours on Tuesday afternoon the President Mrs. R. W. Craw in charge. Mrs. Dr. James read the devotional leaflet and an Easter reading was given by Mrs. Vivian Woods. Miss Nellie Perinegar favoured with a vocal solo. Mrs. Craw introduced the guest speaker Mrs. J. J. McWilliam, Presbyterial President of the W.M.S. of London who gave a very inspirational Easter message. The meeting closed with praying after which Mrs. Bowlby and her group served refreshments.

CARROLL'S

English Floor Wax Poliflor 1-lb. tin 45c

Health Soap Lifebuoy 2 cakes 13c

HOUSE CLEANING Specials

Here comes the spring!—with her soft breath, blue skies, bluebirds and HOUSE CLEANING. Let's throw the doors open, roll up our sleeves, roll up the rugs and get this big spring cleaning business done. Today we list many things that make light work—famous cleaning agents at humble Carroll prices—prices that urge you to buy now at Carroll's.

Special—Carroll's Own Cleanser 3 tins 14c

Special—Royal Oak Floor Wax 1-lb. tin 23c

Special—Hawes' Lemon Oil Furniture Polish 12-oz. btl. 22c

SPECIAL - Gold or P & G SOAP 8 bars 25c

SPECIAL - Real Quality BROOMS 29c

SPECIAL - 21c Large Pkg. OXYDOL 18c

Special—H.O. Powdered Ammonia 2 pkgs. 11c

Special—Scrubbing Brushes 2 for 25c

Special—Washing SODA 4 pkgs. 23c

Clover Leaf SALMON Medium Red 1-lb. tin 22c

Special— SALADA Brown Label Tea ½-lb. pkg. 28c

Eagle Brand BLUEBERRIES For Perfect Pies No. 2 tin 10c

Soap Flakes PRINCESS Cleans Clothes Carefully 2 pkgs. 29c

Biscuits Royal Cream Sandwiches 2 lbs. 25c

Sweet Corn Frankford Brand No. 2 tins 3 tins 25c

Large Fancy Santa Clara PRUNES 2 lbs. 25c

Fancy Quality Dried APRICOTS lb. 23c

Corn At Its Best DEL MAIZ

Wax Beans Lachine Golden No. 2 tins 2 tins 21c

Peaches Burford—Canadian Fruit No. 2 tins 2 tins 29c

1 of/de

A STRIP OF BLUE

I DO not own an inch of land,
But all I see is mine—
The orchard and the mowing fields,
The lawns and gardens fine.
The winds, my tax-collectors are,
They bring me tithes divine—
Wild scents—and subtle essences,
A tribute rare and free;
And more magnificent than all
My window keeps for me
A glimpse of blue immensity—
A little strip of sea.

—Lucy Larcon.

LOST PLANTS

Dear Mary:— We are here and alive after all the cold weather and oh my oh my! It was 33 below one morning. Sure I lost all my house plants, but the rest of us came through fine. We didn't have so many colds this winter, and I believe it was because we had a more even temperature all winter. Our oldest boy is selling seeds from a firm in Toronto, and they are selling fast. He made over three dollars in two afternoons after school.

My family seems financially minded this spring. The next two in age have been dickering with a neighbor, and have earned quite a little between them this week. It's awfully interesting to listen to them plan what to do with their money and see how they lay it out.

Could I have a package of Hollyhocks seeds and a package of Regal Lilies seeds, please? This sounds very hogish, but I hope to be able to return the favor in the near future. My, but I do wish I could contribute to the new homesteaders. But here's hoping, we are starting on a new summer, and who knows what it will bring forth. Work for the farmer and work aplenty for us as we are going it alone this year. We have let our man go. I cannot say I'm sorry, as every penny counts. Of course we had the help in return, but we are just going to give it a trial and see how it goes.

My "column" baby, as I call our Shirley Anne, is doing famously and says thank you to the column folks for helping her to laugh at the cold weather this winter. She weighs 18 lbs. Isn't that dandy? I'm strutty!

Stirlingshire Lass you didn't have very nice weather, did you? But a mighty nice Christmas present for yourself. I hope you both are well.

Mary, you seem to have a lot of folk from Wandsworth, I am too. Let's have a picnic and go to Wimbledon Common. I remember going when I was about four, and just before we used to start for home, my two brothers and my sister who were then in their early teens used to scamper off to some spot and in a few minutes return with arms full of bluebells. I remember getting awfully angry, because they wouldn't take me, but found out later that these bluebells were cultivated by a florist who had acres and acres of them and had them all fenced in. Being an "infant" and not being versed in the ways of fences, I would have been more a hindrance than help. My oldest brother's best friend had a house in Chippendale or at least Earnle's people did, and of course the two families visited back and forth. My greatest delight was to go in primrose time. They had four husky boys, a lot older than I, but did they spoil me! They had a strawberry patch, about the size of a good sized farm kitchen, all covered with netting to keep out the birds. It seems funny to think of that, and the acres of them here.

87 Years Young, you now have a companion in your puzzle compartment. I am into one up to my eyebrows. I had no intentions of it at first, but started it out of curiosity, and now I have gone the whole way. There sure is fun and fascination in it. Suppose I could find something better to do with my time, but one has to have a certain amount of recreation of some sort. That is mine for the present.

Please excuse my collection of stationery, Mary, but seemed I was all out.

—"ZOE."

Nice to hear from you, Zoe, and such a decidedly cheerful letter is especially welcome. I have sent the seeds.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Dear Mary Hastings and Housewife friends:

I can not begin to tell how I enjoy the letters in the page. I know I can never write like most of them do. I always read the page and so does my husband. He will be reading away and call to me, "Say this recipe sounds good, why don't you try it"—and up he jumps and cuts it right out. He is one man who enjoys the page any way. My what a wonderful work some of the housewives are doing sending the bales and boxes up North. Also Just Reilly. I certainly think she deserves a hearty vote of thanks. How I would like to have helped but what I could spare had many places near home. Our W.I. is just now making a layette for a needy mother. My, I think it is just wonderful how everyone tries to help each other. It seems to me that the hard times have brought a better understanding and a kindlier spirit to so many. I don't know that I have any help to offer this time. I intended to write where help on bread making was asked but see so many good letters sent in. I bake for a family of 8 so I get plenty of practice. How did everyone like the snow storm? Just now its mostly mud and water around there.

As it will soon be house cleaning and garden time, wonder could I make some exchanges? I have lots of shrubs and know where clothing is needed and everyone will soon be going through closets to housecleaning I must close or Mary will say, "Never come again." I will use as a pen-name what one sister-in-law used to call me when I had taken her favorite brother away from home. We lived just across the road. She would come running in and call "Mary Sunshine." Now she is living almost across the continent from me.

Mary Sushine.

Exchanges

Shrubs of Japonica, Syringa, white and purple lilacs, also some others whose name I do not know — for clothes. Particulars on request.

Dear Mary Hastings, — Will you kindly forward enclosed letter on to Utah Trail, as she wishes me to write to her? Now the spring is here I will have some very nice shrubs to offer for exchange, as I expect to move this month some time as the place is sold. I will have three rose bushes (I gave $1.50 per root for these two years ago), two bridal wreath shrubs, and two ogher shrubs with a red bloom. Would exchange for anything useful. Thanking you for the past favors. Yours as ever,

Mama's Pal.

Dear Mary,—Will you please send me double sunflower seed and regal lily seed. You will find enclosed a stamped envelope. Thanking you very kindly. Kathryn.

Hope you received the seeds safely, Kathryn.

Dear Mary Hastings,—I am returning patterns, and maps thanks for them. Sorry to have kept them so long; but the housewives will soon be more interested in gardening than quilt-making. Best of luck to all.

Tansy Patch.

Quite all right, Tansy Patch.

THE RECIPE BOX

Graham Cracker Pudding: 8 apples made into sweet apple sauce; 24 Graham crackers rolled fine. Put a layer of apple sauce, then a layer of crumbs until all is used. Dot with butter. Bake till brown. Sauce: 2 cups water, ¾ cup sugar, 1 tablsp. butter, 1 teasp. cinnamon, 1 teasp. vanilla, 2 tablsp. cornstarch.

Mary Hastings.

MR. AND MRS. TAYLOR MARRIED 55 YEARS

Life-Long Liberal And Wife Are Honored

Belmont, April 11—Mr. and Mrs. Angus Taylor, Talbot Road, Elgin County, former residents of South Dorchester township were banqueted at the home of their granddaughter, Mrs. Angus Cameron and Mr. Cameron, West Elgin, yesterday. Guests numbering 30 were served with a chicken dinner at 1 o'clock, Florence Shackleton and Angus Taylor were married at Mount Salem, April 9th, 1879.

Mr. Taylor is a pioneer stockman of the County and has been a lifelong Liberal in politics. Both are enjoying comparatively good health at the ages of 82 and 72 respectively. They have one son, Frank, at home, two daughters, Cora, R.N. of Hamilton; Mrs. Mary Malone of Dutton; two grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Many beautiful gifts were received by the couple from the guests in attendance, those from Belmont including, Mr. and Mrs. Archie A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Taylor and family. During the afternoon, Rev. and Mrs. Brown of Dutton called, when photos were taken of the family gathering and of the bride and groom of fifty-five years ago.

Hungarians Wed In Lovely Double Service

Grooms Are Brothers—Leamington Church Scene Of Ceremony

A double wedding of interest to a host of friends in two countries was solemnized on Sunday in the Leamington United Church, when Miss Margaret Irene Bonyal of Leamington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Bonyal, formerly of Hungary, became the bride of John Kuli; and Miss Mary Sepejak of Harrow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aleck Sepejak, also of Hungary, became the bride of Mr. Steve Bernie Kuli. John and Steve Berni Kuli are sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kuli of Hungary. Rev. T. W. Hazlewood officiated at the double ceremony before the church altar.

The youthful brides were charming in the latest of Canadian bridal attire, with some added touches from the home land, and the wedding service was carried out according to Canadian custom. The official witnesses of the ceremonies were Betrik Dobsi, Gabor Petrik, Joseph Kuli and Mike Yianek, while a number of friends of the bridal parties along with their new friends of this land were present. The bridal couples, after the honeymoon, will reside in Leamington.

CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA HEARD IN CONCERT

The choir and orchestra of Elmwood avenue Presbyterian church were heard last night and Tuesday evening in an interesting concert program given under the direction of Luther Jackson, A.T.C.M., the organist.

Miss Hazel Taylor and Clifford Hall, readers assisted and the program also included a harp solo by Leonard Allen.

Choir and orchestra numbers included King Cotton March, Sousa, Garibaldi March by Costa; two old English chorales and the Gloria from Mozart's 12th Mass Schubert's serenade and many others.

LUTHERAN L. A.

Hanover, April 11.—Mrs. Theodore Weichman very cordially greeted members of the Brant Lutheran Ladies' Aid for their April meeting. Mrs. H. Wedow presided ,with scripture and prayer conducted by Mrs. Ed. Hasse and Rev. E. Howald. Readings were presented by Mrs. F. Zimmerman and Mrs. A. Hasse. "What Would I Do If I Were a Millionaire" proved a stirring contest subject.

Battle

Kincardine, April 11. — The last of a series of inter-church young people's meetigs was held in Knox Presbyterian Church, with over three hundred present from the local Anglican, United and Presbyterian Churches and from Knox Church, Tiverton. Orville Taylor presided over the meeting, a feature of which was three excellent papers by members of the Anglican society, who with the United group provided the program.

The gathering was welcomed by Angus MacLeod of Knox Church, and Harold Peterson of the Anglican group conducted devottional exercises. Mrs. E. Rowe taking the topic spoke on the subject of peace, stressing the need for it. The topic was timely as it was the 17th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

Requirements of a good Canadian were outlined by Miss Mabel Stringer in an interesting paper. She listed knowledge of the country, respect of the flag, energy in good causes and tolerance to others as the outstanding needs.

Floyd Weick gave a paper on hockey, dealing with the game from its earliest history up to the present and pointed out that Canada had never been bested in this sport.

Addresses were given by Rev. A. McIvor and John McFayden, Tiverton; Rev. W. H. Hartley and Rev. W. B. Craw. Other numbers included violin selections by C. V. Henry, Mrs. Henry accompanist; piano duet, Doris Ellenton, Dorothy Peterson; guitar duet, Jessie Bowers, Marjorie Leask, reading, Mrs. A. Wright; piano solos, Mrs. Ted Johnston; skit by United ycung people, games by Harold Barranger and refreshments served by the Knox group.

AYLMER CLUB

Aylmer, April 11—The regular monthly meeting of the Aylmer School and Home Club was held in the Kindergarten room at the Public School last night and was well attended, Mrs. J. D. Leeson, the president, presided. The speaker for the evening was Dr. J. B. Clark who gave a most interesting Address on "The Health and Care of the Teeth During the Public School age. Community singing was also enjoyed. The president, Mrs. Leeson, will give a report of the O. E. A. held in Toronto last week, and to which she was a delegate, at the meeting next month.

Entre Nous

By M. L. S.

SOMEONE tells us in great glee that their crocuses are out. Of course we hate to be the "that's nothing" type, but our own were showing their golden heads as long ago as last Saturday. We've seen very few others however, so we feel quite smart.

* * *

In the window of quite a fashionable establishment in town the other evening, was a gorgeous green chapeau. It was just the sort Milady could wear with the very smartest of costumes. It was trimmed with wide wing spread ornament across the front. But save us, . . . closer examination, so we are told, revealed that the 'ornament' was nothing else but a real live BAT. Yes indeed!

* * *

A certain boy in town we are told beats everything for consistency. He goes around as a rule with a girl named Jean (not really of course) but 'Jean' is as good a name as any other for this purpose. If this young woman is previously engaged, he looks up his little black book and calls Jean No 2, and as we're alive it's perfectly true that his third choice also has 'Jean' for a first name. He certainly won't be caught calling one girl by another's name at any rate. The height of wisdom, we call it.

Branch Arranges Summer Meeting

Courtright And Moore Centre Groups To Join For May 10

Mooretown, April 11. — The April meeting of the Moore Centre Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Johnston with an attendance of 18 members and 21 visitors. Miss Jennie Finlayson, presided assisted by Miss Tena Long, Secretary. The Moore Centre Branch will meet with the Courtright Branch on May 10th at Courtright when the summer departmental speaker will address the meeting.

Money was advanced to the relief committee for work and chairs are being purchased for the Township Hall, where the Institute hold occasional meetings and entertainments. The allocation of 10c per member was voted for the Federation fund.

Miss Marie Gray read a splendid paper prepared by Mrs. Ed. Curran on "Institute work in the north", Small Branches not only keep up the work in their locality but assist materially in other places by donations to Churches for relief work.

Misses Mabel Boothe and Geraldine Arnold sang several selections, accompanied with their violin music. Mrs. Garbutt told amusing stories and community singing was enjoyed. At the close of the meeting tea was served. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. Green, when the election of officers will be held.

HARRIET NEWKIRK I.O.D.E.

Lambeth, April 11:—Chocolate bars and candy composed the articles of a shower held by the Harriet Newkirk Chapter I.O.D.E. last evening for the Northern School car. The event was held at the home of Miss Alice Colwell and supper was served by the hostess assisted by Mrs. E. Hicks.



Patrick Bartholomew Kellenhen, eighteen months old, of New York, pictured aboard the S. S. Washington a few days ago after visiting his grandparents in Ireland. He was cared for by a stewardess.

NILESTOWN Y. P. S. STAGES POPULAR PLAY

A three act comedy, "Silas Smidge From Turnip Ridge," was presented in Glanworth I. O. O. F. Hall by the Nilestown Young People recently. The cast consisted of Misses Kae Rose, Gertrude Hume, Doris Wright, Edna Rawlings, Edith Webster and Margaret Jackson, Mrs. J. H. Fishback, and Messrs. Max McFarlan, George Wright, Joe Kernohan, Joe Webster, Earl Knott and Harley Roulston.

By popular demand the play is being repeated in Nilestown Masonic Hall on Friday evening, April 13th, and will be followed by a dance.

Novel Program Held At Lambeth

Lambeth, April 11.—An Old Boys' and Girls' reunion held in the form of a day at school, constituted the program of the Lambeth Y. P. S. held in the schoolroom last evening, with Henry Edgar as the schoolmaster in charge.

Opening devotional exercises were conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Smale who read the story of "Christ and the Rich Young Ruler" and gave a talk on "Seeking Life". Lessons for the morning session consisted of hygiene and spelling which were conducted by Annie Sadler in a novel manner. Recess and noon periods were occupied with games under the direction of Miss Sadler. A history period was conducted by Henry Edgar who called for recitations in ancient, mediaeval and modern history. Those responding were former presidents in the society, John Currie, Aaron Sadler, Mrs. W.L. Pack, Mrs. B. Holtby, Miss F. Mickleborough and the present president Miss Annie Swiston. Mrs. H. Thornlcroft wearing a pirate costume sang "The Spanish Main" and Mrs. W. L. Pack also sang a solo. Accompanists were Miss Bessie Dunbar and Miss F. Mickleborough. A round of games and refreshments brought the evening to a close.

NEEDS OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN DISCUSSED

Seaforth, April 11—An interesting meeting of the Home and School Association was held, in connection with the Ontario Crippled Children's Week, in the Seaforth Collegiate Institute. Mrs. F. J. Bechely presided. A special feature of the evening was an address by Dr. F. J. Burrows, president of the Seaforth Lion's Club, which has been doing a splendid work among crippled children in this district. Dr. F. J. Bechely, chairman of the Lion's crippled children's activities reviewed the work done by the Seaforth club. Miss Marion Bell, of the Seaforth Collegiate Staff, also gave a delightful talk on the Cathedrals of England and Miss Roy Anderson favored with a piano solo.

OBSERVATION HOME RECEIVES DONATIONS

Rectory Home And School Club Supports Work With Gift

Support of the Observation Home to the extent of $5 and also a donation of fresh eggs was made at this week's meeting of the Rectory street Home and School club. Mrs. E. Skeates presided.

It was announced that 23 and a half dozen eggs were collected at Easter and distributed to the Observation Home, Childrens' Shelter and to the needy in the district. It was also decided to donate a ten-pound pail of jam to the Protestant Orphans Home and the Shelter.

C. E. Markham of the Technical school gave an interesting address on "Choosing a Vocation."

The social part of the meeting was in charge of Mrs. E. Dean and Mrs. C. Cunningham.

Lambton Finals In Drama Contest To Be April 18

New Trophies Are Presented And League Schedule Is Adopted

The finals in the religious drama contest for Lambton Presbytery Young People's Union are being held in the Watford Lyceum on Wednesday evening, April 18. Winners in the contest will compete in the Conference drama festival to be held in London early in May.

Groups competing in Watford include Forest Y.P.S. presenting "And He Came to His Father"; London Road Y.P.S., "For He Had Great Possessions" and Sarnia Central Y.P.S., "Release".

Alex Gilroy of Oil Springs is literary convener for Lambton presbytery Y.P. Union. Ruth Hicks is president of the Union.

BIRR W. M. S.

The March meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church, Birr, was held at the home of Mrs. S. Stevenson with a good attendance. The president, Miss Jean Coleman, presided. The study book, "Living Issues in China" was taken by Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Cohoon, Mrs. C. McComb and Mrs. Wright. Miss Jean Wright read the devotional leaflet on "Jesus in Rural Life." Mrs. C. Haskett gave a reading on "Temperance," and Dorothy Cohoon gave a reading on "The Family Budget."



Quaker Corn Flakes

Year's Reports At Annual

Seaforth, April 11—The annual meeting of the Catholic Women's League was held on April 8th in the parish hall of St. Jame's Catholic church in Seaforth with a large attendance. Mrs. James Devereaux presided.

The following officers were elected: Chaplain-Rev. Father T. P. Hussey, past president; Mrs. James Devereaux; president, Mrs. Frank Sills; 1st vice-president, Mrs. John Reiger; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Frank Devereaux; 3rd vice-president, Miss D. Shannon; recording secretary, Miss Alice Daly; corresponding secretary, Miss Loretta Faudkner; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Stewart.

A resume of the years activities was read by the secretary, Miss M. Dorsey. Encouraging reports from the conveners of the membership, social service, education, magazine and financial committees were presented, which showed that the past year had been a successful one.

PLAYS SCHEDULED FOR EARLY MAY

Half-Way House Doing "Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire"—Drama League "Sun Up"

The first week of May will see the presentations of the final offerings of the season both of the Drama League and Half-Way House Theatre, it has been announced. The Drama League will be seen in Lulu Vollmer's "Sun-Up" while Half-Way House has chosen a play of a very different nature, "Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire," by Sir James M. Barrie.

Mrs. R. T. Smith is again directing the Half-Way House players who will be seen in Convocation Hall. Lillian Adams will play the lead and opposite her will be Major G. R. Bradbrooke. Others in the cast will be Clara Shaw, Phyllis Walker, Heloise Bradbrook, Marjorie Lee, Wm. Hitchins and John Symons.

Miss Ruth White will be seen in the lead of Sun-Up which the Drama League will present in the Masonic on May 7 and 8.

Miss Margaret Glass is directing the drama which is set in the North Carolina Mountains. The cast also includes, Ena Thirsk, playing the second feminine part; Marvin Kenyon, Wilfrid Pope, William Hogg, Agur Treleaven, Warren Treleaven and Dixon Acres.

Club

AT CRONYN HALL

Woman's Association Sponsors First Showing Of Latest Play

"Rumpelstitzkin," one of the best loved stories of childhood and one of the fantastic creations of Grimm, was presented for the first time yesterday afternoon by the Junior Club Marionettes before the admiring eyes of a large number of children and adults in Cronyn Hall. The "show" was given under the auspices of the Woman's Association of St. Paul's Cathedral of which Mrs. John A. Ross is president.

The story was dramatized by the Junior Club members into three fascinating acts under the direction of Miss Margaret Glass whose dramatic abilities are well-known to Londoners. Miss Kay Givins, convener of marionettes for the Junior Club, was in charge of the general arrangements for the production.

Besides the writing of the play from several versions of the old story by Miss Glass and Miss Kathleen Wilson the players, their costumes and scenery were made by the other members of the club.

Tower Room

The first act was set in the tower room where the miller's beautiful daughter had been placed by her captor to spin straw into gold. Rumpelstitzkin, the grotesque little dwarf, appeared and in return for a very ambiguous promise, assisted her, by magic, to accomplish the task which made her queen. In the second act the royal christening took place and Rumpelstitzkin appeared to demand his reward, the royal baby. However he agreed to waive the promise if the queen could discover his name. The final act was in two scenes, the first in the wood where Feste, the queen's messenger, found out Rumpelstitzkin's secret and the second, in the queen's boudoir.

The part of the king was played by Mrs. Lloyd Sipherd; the maiden and queen, Mrs. Harold Smith; Rumpelstitzkin, Miss Betty Evans; the court jester, Feste, Miss K. Givins.

Clowns Perform

Following the play Mrs. Sipherd's clowns did some clever stunts, with the assistance of Miss Evans and Miss Givins and the story, "The Fairy and the Doll" was also presented by Mrs. Sipherd and Mrs. Smith.

AT TILLBURY A SUCCESS

Tilbury, April 11.—The newly organized Laurier Club launched its activities Monday evening with a highly successful dance in the Mulcahy Block, attracting an attendance of nearly 200. An appreciable number were visitors from outside points, who were affiliated with other Laurier Clubs and Twentieth Century Clubs. Among the distinguished guests was Miss Odette Lapointe of Quebec, president of the Women's Twentieth Century Club, who was introduced to the gathering by E. G. Odette of this town.

Miss Margaret Glass made Feste; Miss K. Givins, the queen; Miss Kitty Gillespie, the miller's daughter; Miss Kathleen Wilson, the king and Miss Ruth Wilson, "Rumpelstitzkin".

Between acts Miss Audrey Braden favored with piano numbers.

Before the "show" the Woman's Association served tea and held a sale of "white elephants" and home-cooking. Mrs. Beatrice Boucher, Mrs. Charles Hunt, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. Arthur Gleason, Mrs. A. R. Douglas and Miss Macbeth were in charge of the tea-room. The tea-table was centred with spring flowers in a silver bowl and lighted with variegated candles. Those pouring included Mrs. J. D. Isaacs, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. McCracken, Miss Macbeth and Mrs. C. A. Seager.

The treasurers at the doors were Mrs. T. H. Carling, Miss Emily Knott and Mrs. McClary Moore. The "white elephant" sale was conducted by Mrs. W. J. Brown, Mrs. A. B. Greer, Mrs. W. R. Sproule and Mrs. George Leith was convened by Mrs. F. W. Fairbridge. The table of home-cooking combe, Mrs. Lionel Eliot and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

MRS. J. J. MCWILLIAM SPEAKS AT DORCHESTER

The Easter Thankoffering meeting of the Dorchester United Church was held in the Church Parlours on Tuesday afternoon the President Mrs. R. W. Craw in charge. Mrs. Dr. James read the devotional leaflet and an Easter reading was given by Mrs. Vivian Woods. Miss Nellie Perinegar favoured with a vocal solo. Mrs. Craw introduced the guest speaker Mrs. J. J. McWilliam, Presbyterial President of the W.M.S. of London who gave a very inspirational Easter message. The meeting closed with praying after which Mrs. Bowlby and her group served refreshments.

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Health Soap Lifebuoy 2 cakes 13c

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Soap Flakes PRINCESS Cleans Clothes Carefully 2 pkgs. 29c

Biscuits Royal Cream Sandwiches 2 lbs. 25c

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Evening Citizen April 30/34

P 20119

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Of course, a national theater in Canada will eventually come. How soon, depends largely upon public opinion and the education of those, as Mr. King put it, who have been educated as well as those who have not. If successive governments have failed to lend financial support to a playhouse of the people, it is not wholly because they have been composed of statesmen who believed art is the least essential element in public life. Partly, it is because the public itself has been so unfailingly apathetic.

But the drama festival movement, so vigorous and promising after only a brief year's existence, has come to put a new complexion upon the matter. Today, in scores of centers, amateur and community theatricals are being pursued with unbounded hope and earnestness. Make no mistake—it will be a long time yet before there is a spontaneous demand for an organized national theater. But the beginnings are here, and they are expanding swiftly. In the meantime, it can be said that the prime minister who initiates a national theater will earn the gratitude of those who come immediately after this generation if not of the generation of today.

Morning Citizen
April 30
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Morning Citizen
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THE OTTAWA JOURNAL
The Journal Publishing Company of Ottawa, Limited.
TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1934.

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In a day when we seem to be subsidizing everything else, we might go a lot farther and fare worse. Moreover, this is not a bad time to have it emphasized that while economics are important there are other things in life that are important, too. So while the present may not be the precise moment—the treasury being somewhat bare—to launch out with a national theatre, the idea should not be put away. In the Irish Free State—not to go outside the British Empire—they subsidize the Abbey Theatre in Dublin, and what the Abbey Theatre has meant to Ireland and to the Irish Renaissance can hardly be over-estimated. Those who have seen the Abbey Players must realize what it has meant to the Irish drama.

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Morning Journal D30124
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D30125 April 28/34
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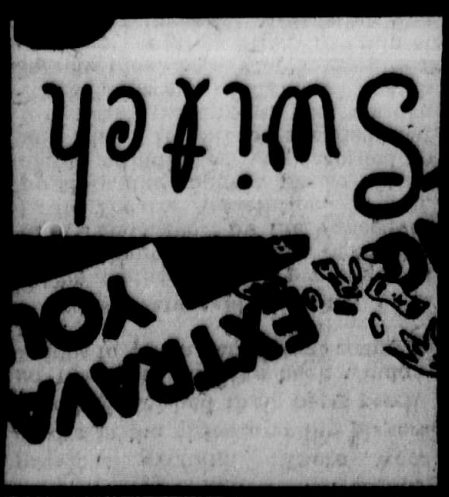

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D30125

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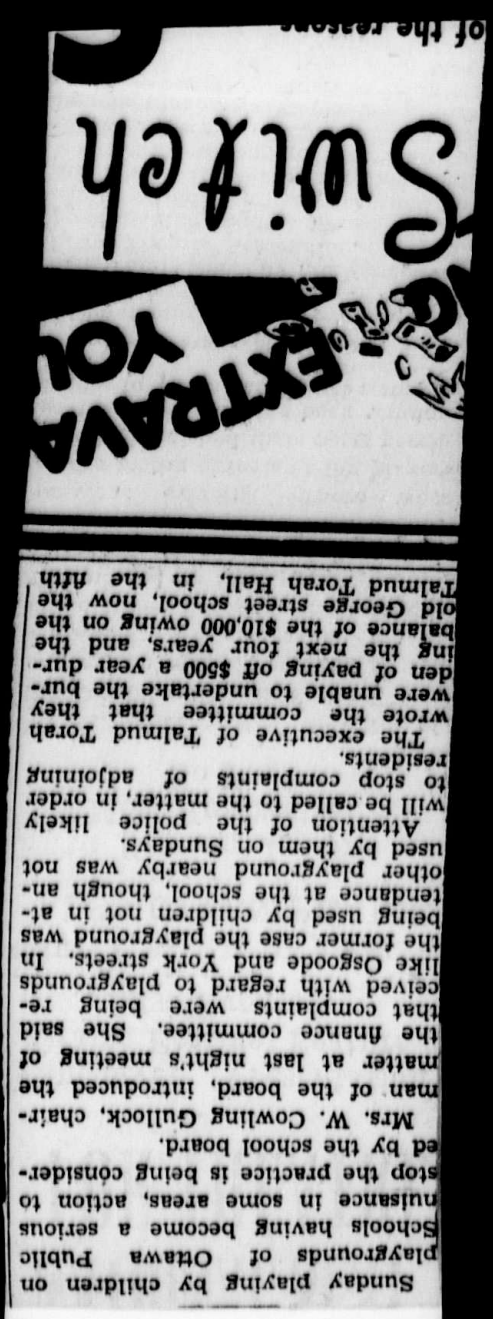

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April 28/34
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D 30/26

Build National Theater As One Relief Project

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King Suggests Building to House National Theater, Opera and Art Gallery.

Would Support Such Move If Made By Govt.

Enthusiastic Applause For This Proposal Advanced At Drama Festival.

That provision be made by the government of the day for the erection of a building to house a national theater, opera and art gallery, was the suggestion of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who was the guest speaker at the Dominion Drama Festival last evening.

"I suggest that you take advantage of the appearance of the Prime Minister here tomorrow night and impress upon him the desirability of including such a building in the government's program of public works for the relief of unemployment," said Mr. King.

Mr. King, who was introduced by Col. Henry Osborne, said that he wished to express a word of approval to His Excellency for having made the Dominion Drama Festival possible. Great changes were taking place in the social order and social justice and the guarantee of peace would have to be the result of education on the part of those who had it or believed they had it.

Best Use of Leisure.

It was inevitable, he said, with the development of machinery that the hours of labor would become shorter and there must be provision for filling the hours of leisure or unemployment. How better could the hours of leisure be filled than by recreation of the true kind, which would bring out latent talents. Drama furnished a fine medium for bringing out what was best and finest in the community.

"I hope," said Mr. King, "that drama will not only be national but international. Art is the common teacher and heritage of mankind."

Such competition, he thought, would develop a greater understanding between the nations competing. That, however, was for the future. At present the development of national drama was the end to be attained. To assist this and fine arts generally, Canada should have a national theater and national opera.

Mr. King was applauded with enthusiasm.

While he might not agree with Mr. Bennett on matters of national policy, said Mr. King, the Prime Minister, if he did something along those lines, would be assured of the very hearty support and co-operation of the leader of the opposition.

Morning Citizen
April 28 34
D 30127

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Best Use of Leisure.

It was inevitable, he said, with the development of machinery that the hours of labor would become shorter and there must be provision for filling the hours of leisure or unemployment. How better could the hours of leisure be filled than by recreation of the true kind, which would bring out latent talents. Drama furnished a fine medium for bringing out what was best and finest in the community.

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Build National Theater As One Relief Project

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April 29—34

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51		Frontenac-Addington Enterprise. Speeches outside Parliament	17 Sept. 1934	D 30335 - D 30391	

D30133

for clippings, etc. re Drama Festival

see subject fyle "Theatre".

D 30134

Dominion Drama Festival
Little Theatre,
April 27, 1934.

Why Little Theatre Movement should be supported;

" our thanks due His.Ex. for promoting competition.

Social Order of world undergoing change -

hope for social justice;

" " world peace;

need - education on present day problems.

(1) Educated need Educating -

Drama holds up mirror to life;

The play's the thing
In whðh I'll catch the conscience of the King"

Conscience of society needs not catching, but touching.

" in 2 senses;

social wrongs & injustices portrayed;

Retribution & Nemesis.

(2) Uneducated need Educating -

~~Problem of unemployment - shorter hours~~

~~leisure;~~

recreation - essential to working classes

the machine vs. the spirit.

D 30135

Social Settlements give lead -

entertain & educate;

culture and traditions other lands;

a fuller national life.

(3) National Competition Should become International -

Burke - re justice= commons concern;

Art = common heritage & teacher;

International drama a real factor for world understanding and good-will, co-operation and peace.

(4) Hope National Value - Gain Recognition as well as Expression -

Re extension State powers & functions

time to think of Department of Fine Arts

encourage -

sculpture, painting, music,

literature, opera, drama.

Ancient State subsidized genius;
A National Art Gallery;

" " Opera;

" " Theatre;

appropriate home needed.

D 30136

(5) Gov't. has Programme of Public Works Construction -

P. M. to speak tomorrow night;

Programme include one of these projects;

Co-operation of official opposition,
if project conceived;

and add note of further adornment of
capital of Canada.

D 30137

Dominion Drama Festival
Little Theatre,
April 27, '34

Why I think Little Theatre Movement Should be Supported, and Our Thanks Due to His Excellency for promoting Competition:

(1) Social Order of World Undergoing Change -

We all trust that out of it will come more in way of social justice and wider and surer guarantee of world peace. If that is to be, there is need of education to meet present day problems

Drama holds up a mirror to life, and gives us all a chance to see the problems which present themselves to all classes.

"The Play's the thing to touch the conscience of the King" it is conscience of society that needs touching today; whether society in narrow sense of privileged, softer, petted members of the community, or large meaning of the community broadly considered.

If to be recovered, and forces that are working for disorder rather than peace held in check, it will be by portraying these forces and the retribution and nemesis which follow wrong conduct whether of individuals or nations.

(2) Uneducated Need Educating, Problem of Leisure, of Unemployment, of shorter working hours -

How is spare time to be employed - not always with work, but with recreation that will be re-creation;

Those employed in industry dealing with machines and material forces need this kind of recreation more than those whose occupations relate to the things of the mind and the spirit - professional classes, leisure classes, etc.

Social settlements have given lead in this. I recall when living at Hull House in Chicago - nearly 40 years ago - the part the stage played in my parties, and also when a year or two later on at the Passmore Edwards Settlement in London, England; how largely the drama was used to entertain, but also to educate, bring out the latent talents and abilities of all classes - contributions to culture which flow from other lands, and bring with them what has survived of all that is best in the traditions of other civilizations.

In Canada we have many sources from which to draw for a fuller national life.

(3) Should like to see Competition which is now National become International:

Burke said "Justice is the common concern of mankind";

It ought to be said "art is the common heritage and teacher";

An international drama would be a real factor for world peace.

(4) Hope that its National Value will continue to find full Recognition as well as Expression - Department of Fine Arts:

Believe time has come in Canada in these days when so much is being said of extension of state functions and powers, that we might consider adding to our departments of state, federal or provincial, that of a Department of the Fine Arts, to manage art on its many sides, sculpture, painting, music, literature, opera, the drama.

A National Art Gallery we already have, though it needs a more appropriate home. A national opera and a National Theatre we ought also to have, and I hope some day we will have, with an appropriate home of its own.

The Prime Minister is planning an extensive programme of public works as a means of providing work for the unemployed. He is to speak here tomorrow night.

Might I suggest that it might be an opportune moment for you to prefer a request for consideration of the programme including one or more of the projects named. Should you do so, you may assure him in advance that, in any such step, he will have the cordial support of the official opposition in the House of Commons, ~~not~~particularly if the project is so conceived as to add a note of further advancement to the capital of Canada.

D 30141

Re: Drama Festival
Little Theatre -
April 27, 1934.

Dramatic Contest

Creative Art -

to discover and foster those capable of duty of the University.
Many do not discover till end of their course in what
direction they can hope to develop their talents or genius.

Fine Arts course - Prof. Norton thought it was for persons
with leisure, not the strenuous life - have turned to report it

Need of State to foster and aid art.

His Excellency, as His Majesty's representative,
furthering same in spirit of Charles Wren -
as Michael Angelo
etc. (see Weekly Times).

Our State should encourage.

National Theatre - Opera and Art Gallery - Parks etc.
and Town with Bennett re this.

Social revolution to bring the Fine Arts into the orbit
of the people at large -
to discover genius in this way.

Principali
Principle benefaction -

Adopt motto of Oxford Group and begin to share -
haves'with the have nots -
those who have vision - others means - wealth.

The right use of leisure -
development of higher faculties, free from
revolution, etc.

D 30142

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Little Theatre,
April 27, '34

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An earnest State Subsidized Concern

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Toronto Globe May 12/34

Government Seen Emulating Fascism By Mackenzie King

D50145

More Than a Thousand Followers Hear Leader at 21st Anniversary Banquet of Toronto Women's Liberal Association --- Leader Sees Gradual Development Toward Dictatorship in Ottawa

POWERS ASSUMED IN GUISE OF NEED

That there is a strong tendency on the part of the Conservative Government at Ottawa to emulate the acts of Fascist Governments in certain countries in Europe; that there has been a gradual development at Ottawa toward a dictatorship; that, by the taking on by the Government of blanket powers of finance and legislation, the public mind has for over four years been trained to accept principles of socialism, and that, by the acts of the Government, economic and political foundations have been rudely shaken, were but some of the statements flung out last night by Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, speaking before over 1,000 staunch Liberals, gathered at the Royal York Hotel, last night, at the twenty-first anniversary banquet staged to mark the birthday of the Toronto Women's Liberal Association.

The taking on of the wide powers Mr. King asserted, started under the guise of emergency measures required by virtue of the depression. They were taken on over four years ago and are still in force—measures which would never have been permitted had not the public mind been under a process of training.

Marketing Act Rapped.

After declaring that the act of the Government in securing blank cheque rights for unemployment expenditures had been one of the most flagrant examples of the principles of Fascism, Mr. King drew attention to the proposed Marketing Act. This, he maintained, if sanctioned by Parliament, would make the laws of the land not some statute sanctioned by Parliament, but laws drawn up by disinterested groups of producers and marketers. He referred to a clause in the proposed act which gave the right to certain groups in various localities to set prices and regulate production and marketing and to make a violation of these proposed regulations subject to fine or imprisonment—a direct contradiction, he said, to an edict of the Magna Carta, whereby no freeman could be imprisoned unless he violated a statute of Parliament.

Communism Outlined.

Mr. Kinig spent some time outlining his version of Communism as it exists in Russia and Fascism as existing in Italy and other European countries. He declared that the C.C.F. Party in the House of Commons advocated some of the very fundamentals of Fascism.

The speaker declared that since the Government had voted itself the right to dip into the public Treasury to any extent for unemployment matters, $110,000,000 has been spent in cash; loans of $50,000,000 made to Provinces and private corporations; guarantees of $110,000,000 to banks and other huge amounts guaranteed to the C.P.R. and Newfoundland.

Toronto Globe
May 12 - 34

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B 30147

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"All we have asked," declared Mr. King, "is that the principles of responsible government be preserved; that the Government present its requirements of finance and legislation."

Mr. King struck hard at the action of the Government in making the unemployment expenditures without having such expenditures audited by the Auditor-General. He declared that the latter has now presented a report pointing out that thousands of dollars have been wasted. "I wonder," said Mr. King, "if the money is being used to relieve unemployment or used to further the political ends of the party."

The Federal Liberal Leader then reiterated a former statement that, if the Liberal Party is returned to power at Ottawa in the next general election, he pledges that matters of unemployment relief will be placed under a National Commission composed of authorities of all branches of activity, whose duty it will be to study the matter and administer the funds—all under the sanction of Parliament and with every expenditure audited by the Auditor-General.

The chair was occupied by the President, Mrs. Daniel Strachan. Senator Cairine Wilson and Mrs. Mitchell Hepburn addressed the banqueters briefly, both stressing the important place women can play in the political life of the country.

April 26/24
Ottawa Citizen
B 30148

Liberal Women Close Sessions at Toronto

Dominion-wide Card Party On Leader's Birthday.

(Canadian Press.)

TORONTO, April 25.—Toronto was chosen as the scene of next year's annual convention when the Ontario Women's Liberal Association concluded its sessions here today.

Mrs. G. G. Sutherland of Guelph was chosen social convener, and Miss F. Sexton of St. Catharines, convener of legislation. Miss Annabelle Cameron of Stouffville was named corresponding secretary, and Mrs. M. MacPherson of Brantford was selected as her assistant.

Mrs. Mitchell F. Hepburn, wife of the Ontario Liberal leader, is honorary president of the association, and Miss G. Rankin of Stratford, honorary vice-president. A resolution was passed today favoring a Dominion-wide card party to celebrate the birthday on December 17 of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader.

Toronto Globe
May 13 34 D 30149

Four.

MOUSE INTERRUPTS KING AND REDUCES AUDIENCE

Liberal Women Scream and Some Make Hurried Exits, While Liberal Leader Sees Start of "Reign of Terror"

No one could ever believe that the dignified silence which prevailed in a downtown hotel last night could be rudely broken as more than 1,000 staunch Liberals, attending the twenty-first anniversary party of the Toronto Women's Liberal Association, listened intently to a scholarly address by the Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.

But it happened. At first there was a ruffle of excitement among the many ladies at the head table. This quieted down, with Mr. King merely giving a sidelong glance and wondering if he had made a "faux pas."

Then from the main body of the banquet hall came a scream. Mr. King looked a bit bewildered. More muffled screams broke out, and several ladies gathered their skirts and made a hasty exit.

A tiny mouse was the sole cause for the excitement—a harmless little rodent, who apparently got his signals mixed, and made a wrong turn through the countless corridors. He climbed up tthe heavy curtains at the rear of the head table first and then on to the banquet floor, trying vainly to seek the exit.

Mrs. Mitchell Hepburn whispered the trouble to Mr. King. He smiled and said: "Maybe the reign of terror is already here."

When last seen the mouse came dangerously near running up the trouser leg of Sam Factor, M.P.

The great gathering closed with the singing of the Maple Leaf, and it is not known yet whether or not the mouse survived the surge for the door.

Toronto Star
May 12 34
26 30150

KING SEES FASCISM POSSIBLE FATE HERE

Bennett Rule Condoned by C.C.F., Threatens Canada's Institutions, He Claims

COMMONS IGNORED

Large Gathering Attends Birthday of Women's Liberal Association

Canada in the throes of a political revolution, with Fascist developments beginning to manifest themselves in many quarters as a direct result of the efforts of the Bennett government, condoned by the C.C.F., was pictured by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in an address last night at the twenty-first birthday celebration of the Toronto Women's Liberal association in the Royal York hotel.

Mr. King expressed fear that unless steps are taken to check this tide of revolution, or at least turn it in the right direction, the people will become so accustomed to delegating powers of government to only a few that a Fascist state will be the ultimate fate of Canada.

C.C.F. Like Communism

Mr. King reviewed the growth of Communism in Russia and Fascism in other European countries. Both of these political movements, he stated, depend on force for their existence. He then turned to movements of a similar nature in Canada, first the C.C.F., which, he said, proposes that the state should take over and manage those natural resources, the development of which to a large extent has been left in the hands of private industry.

"If it has so much in its favor, why have we had to wait until 1934 before we get an expression of it?" asked Mr. King. "It would substitute political managers for industrial managers. It must back up its power by force and that is where socialism tends towards Communism.

"There is a tendency in the Conservative party, as it exists under its present leader, toward that form of government which exists in Fascist countries. We are gradually developing a dictatorship in this country. We are getting away from parliamentary institutions and placing power in the hands of one man. The measures that have been introduced under the score of an emergency are still on the statute books, because the public mind is being educated to such a form of government.

"So far as unemployment is concerned, all that has been done in the way of solving the problem is to spend public money. There has been no great, ordered, systematic scheme. Between 1920 and 1930 the amount spent on unemployment did not come to $2,000,000. In the first session of the present parliament, Mr. Bennett asked for $20,000,000 to spend in six months. In the next session he asked for a blank cheque," he said.

"The public mind is becoming accustomed to taking these vast sums out of the public treasury even though there have been no parliamentary appropriations," he said. "The government has taken into its hands the right to legislate under the guise of peace, order and good government. Do you see how close that comes to Fascism?"

Questions Government Loan

He told of the government's guarantee of loans by banks. One, he said, was a guarantee of loans to Newfoundland. Another a loan to the C.P.R. "Why wasn't parliament told that the C.P.R. needed money?" he demanded. "All we ask is that the old parliamentary system of government be preserved. Do you see what is happening? A political revolution is taking place."

At the very beginning of the depression, stated Mr. King, the Liberal party took the stand that the unemployment problem was one that was liable to be present for some time. It proposed, he said, that a national, representative commission be established to deal with the matter, because it believed that no single department of government was capable of it.

Audit Would Be Insult

"Already $110,000,000 has been spent. Not a mention was made in the original act of an audit. Indeed when I suggested it, the prime minister said that it was an insult to the provinces. And what has happened? Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted and payrolls have been padded. Has the money been used to relieve unemployment or has it been used to serve political ends and party purposes?"

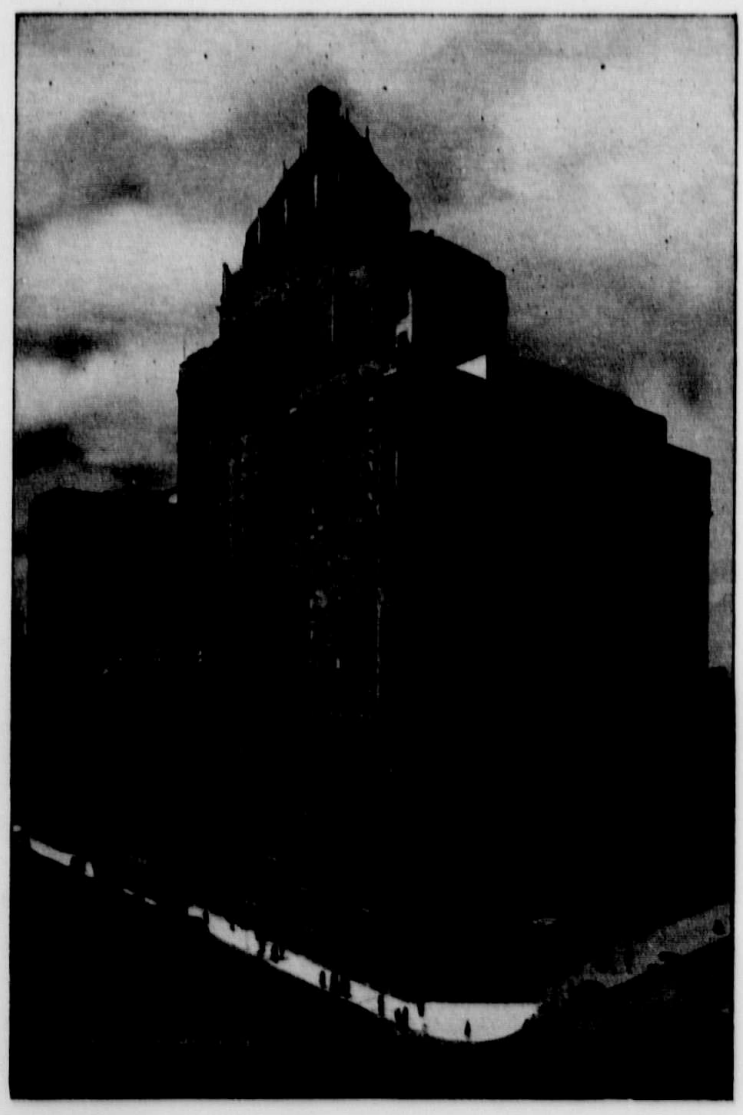
"The Liberal party welcomes changes, provided the changes are in the right direction," concluded the Liberal chieftain, "and do not undermine the social and political institutions of the country. It believes in directing these changes through the halls of parliament."

Women for Social Problems

Senator Wilson expressed the opinion there is more scope for women in the provincial fields because it is there they come in closer contact with social problems with which, she said, women are well able to cope."

Mrs. Wilson said she has recently returned from Europe where she found great interest centred around the coming Canadian elections. "It is expected," she said, "that we will show the world what Liberalism really means. The hope of the future certainly lies in an enlightened and educated electorate."

D 30155



Royal York Hotel
TORONTO

TORONTO WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Banquet Hall, Royal York Hotel

Friday, May 11th, 1934

D 30156

MENU

CLIVES RADISHES

FRUIT COCKTAIL

CONSOMME

ROAST ONTARIO CHICKEN

NEW PEAS ROASTED POTATOES

ICE CREAM

CAKES

COFFEE

FISH IF DESIRED

D 30157

PROGRAMME

Grace

Cutting of Birthday Cake

Mrs. N. W. Rowell

"The King"

Address

Mr. Mitchell F. Hepburn, M.P.P.

Song

Miss Jean McLachlin

Address

Senator Cairine Wilson

Song

Miss Jean McLachlin

Address

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.

"O CANADA"

O Canada! Our home and native land,
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise
The true north strong and free.
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

O Canada! Glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee
O Canada! We stand on guard for thee.

Mrs. Daniel Strachan, Presiding

Toronto Women's Liberal Ass'n
Banquet
May 11, 1934

D 20138

21st Birthday Banquet.

Mrs. Daniel Strachan, President.

Social problems uppermost -

Women's part -

Liberalism path along which advance can be made.

Some fundamental Liberal principles which should underlie efforts at reconstruction in our day:

(1) Principles underlying peace;

(2) " " work (effort);

(3) " " health.

Types of Government - fundamental:

Communism - dictatorship of the proletariat;

Fascism - " " a political minority - authority;

Democracy - belief in the many - belief in [illegible] - parliament.

Plenty and Poverty.

Adoption of new policies - based on principles.

Difference between plans.

Mind your P's and Q's.

D 30139

Representative National Commission Unemployment -

Representation of =

Duties of =

Construction program

include: cleaning up slums,

acquiring bits of countryside,

subways,

beauty,

beautification of Capital,

historic sites,

recreation,

use of leisure,

encouragement of arts, etc.

D 30160

Parallel of Conditions 100 Years Ago (Reigns Geo. IV and William IV) and Today.

Both periods preceded by Wars -

Napoleonic Wars 1793-1815; War with America 1812-1814;

Great War 1914-1918;

1815 to 1834 - 19 years intervening.

1918 to 1934 - 16 years intervening.

War involved vast expenditures;

increased public debt;
" taxation;
" administration costs;

extension of state functions.

War witnessed -

stimulation of industry for time being;

increase of wealth;

abnormal prosperity;

inflation of prices of farm products, food, wheat, etc.

all followed by period of depression.

Era of Poverty and Scarcity -

possibility of increase of wealth side by side with great poverty;

pauperization of labouring classes - due to scarcity of food;

poor rate rose 50% - crime increased;

land owning classes, especially rich, sought to create monopoly to keep up prices;

- from this period dates the war of classes.

Demand for regulation of industry -

conflict of views re laissez-faire and state control;

attempt to raise prices by prohibition of imports;

Industrial Revolution Under Way - (result of work of Watt, Compton, Arkwright)

industrial innovation begins on large scale;

due to application of power to industry;

regime of machines succeeds regime of tools;

machine looked upon as enemy of working classes -

gives rise to destruction of machines and riots;

"In the winter of 1811, the terrible pressure of the transition from handicraft to machinery was seen in the Ludite or machine-breaking riots which broke out over the northern and midland counties and which were only suppressed by military force". (Greene).

- See Ottawa Evening Journal, May 9, 1934.

movement against machinery revived later in formidable riots.

"Overproduction" of Goods -

rapid development of English industry of times ran ahead of world's demands;

markets at home and abroad were glutted with unsaleable goods,

and mills and factories were brought to a standstill.

Renewal of progressive movement in politics -

during this period there came renewal of progressive moment in politics which had been suspended during the war;

Edinburgh Review marked revival of constitutional and administrative progress which had been abandonned by Pitt;

Bentham gave his definition of aim of political action as "greatest good of greatest number";

men were brought to front whose demands of radical reform in English institutions won them name of "Radicals", and drove more violent agitators into treasonable disaffection and silly plots;

danger to public order lay in blind opposition to all political change, which confused wise and moderate projects of reform with revolutionary measures.

reform began when with the entry of Mr. Huskisson into office in 1823, after Canning had asserted the principle of non-interference in the affairs of foreign states, and the commercial policy based on the recognition of the benefits of greater freedom of trade, and which brought about at a later time the repeal of the Corn Laws.

Parliamentary Reform and Grey's Administration -

First Reform Bill - 1832;

Lord Grey's Administration -

No Ministry has ever instituted greater or more beneficial changes than that of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne during its ten years of rule.

Removal of Trade Restrictions -

Corn Laws were enacted in 1815 were protection to agricultural industry; placed tax on consumer for benefit of producer; those opposed advocated entire freedom of trade with world.

Anti-Corn Law League formed 1839.

1846 - failure of potato crop in Ireland and harvest in England forced Peel, who had entered parliament pledged to protective measures, to introduce bill for repeal of Corn Laws.

Peel Driven from Office - Russell Ministry came in -

first work of Ministry was to carry out policy of free trade into every department of British commerce; from that time maxim of British commercial policy was to buy in cheapest and sell in dearest market.

Host of useless and oppressive duties gradually removed during reign of Queen Victoria.

D 30164

Re: American War

The war with the United States, 1812-14, was brought on through nationalistic policies of confining trade to British ships.

"The orders in council with which Canning had attempted to prevent the transfer of the carrying trade from English to neutral ships, by compelling all vessels on their way to ports under blockade to touch at British harbours, had at once created serious embarrassment with America. The orders in council and the Milan decree forced her (America) into action, and she at once answered them by an embargo of trade. After a year's trial, America found it impossible to maintain the embargo, and she exchanged the embargo with an act of non-intercourse with England and France alone."

(Greene)

Napoleon repealed the Milan decree, and the United States renounced all intercourse with Britain. England's exports in that year (1811) declined by one-third.

D 30165

Greene - Re: Magna Charta.

"~~All vagueness ceases when the Charter passes on to deal with~~ the rights of Englishmen at large, ~~their rights~~ to justice, to certainty of person and property, to good government, 'No freeman', ~~runs the memorable article, that lies at the base of British freedom,~~ 'shall be seized, or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or in any way brought to ruin: we will not go against any man, nor send against him, save by legal judgment of his Peers, or by the law of the land..... To no man will we sell, or deny, or delay right or justice.'"

Trip Box 1934
+ W. Hall

D 30166

Foundation Stones

New Social Order

(Note for:
(Toronto speeches -
(University and Women,
(and South Oxford.

Belief in Democracy.

Rugged Individualism.

Social Service - Social Settlement - Henry Street -

extending from community to international affairs.

Art and Beauty -

foster the former,

encourage the latter.

Creative work.

(Harvard)

Preserve Ruins -

erect monuments -

Mackenzie homestead.

Establish Parks -

Kingsmere (Ottawa Capital).

Work of the Aberdeens.

D 30167

Welcome the torrent of social change -

but we must see it done,

that it is guided into right channels;

overwhelm the people -

it will overwhelm if sought to be stemmed

or directed by dictators - Facisim or Communism;

It will be given right channel if directed through our parliament

representative of people as a whole -

no class or section.

Re: Unemployed

D 30168

(by Commission)

Why not beauty as well as work -

Parks, streets, public buildings, etc.

A National Scheme -

in co-operation with provinces and municipalities,

but striving meanwhile to B.N.A. Act amended.

Social services under federal government -

exchange for subsidies;

~~subsidies~~? taxation

In England a plan is reserving scenes of beauty, etc., for public.

Social Revolution

Parallel to Industrial Revolution of a century ago.

The machine an enemy - destroyed,

made plenty possible -

away from political and social serfdom.

Today - men destroying free institutions -

their real friend.

Cf. parliaments going in Europe -

difference U.S. and Canada - Executive independent in US

P.M. ~~hastens~~ parliament.

Action by parliament - not by dictators, or unknown lawmakers

and ?

D 30169

Control, yes -

but by all in interests of all;

not by few in interests of few;

not by class in interests of class.

Trip Aug 1934
to Sask.

D 30170

Speech to Women's Organization

re: Labour

Principles or Plans.

Liberal method to legislate according to principles applicable to all and by law -

members representative of all.

Tory method to legislate by a plan in interest of a class by a class.

This equally true of Tories and Socialists.

e.g. Wheat Marketing,

now presents Marketing Act;

both Acts to make protection congenial to producers.

Difference U.S. and Canada

re powers of Executive.

Principles underlying Peace.

Principles underlying Work.

Principles underlying Health.

D30171

We are in a Revolution - "from the servile state to the leisured state".

Does not require Socialism or Sovietism

it requires law ~~universal~~ application.

Shall it follow same lines

or lead to destruction.

Facisim - Socialism

(both need force - group control).

Minimum standards, etc., must be fixed by State

and made applicable to State as a whole.

B.N.A. Act to be amended -

field of taxation divided anew,

subsidies, etc.

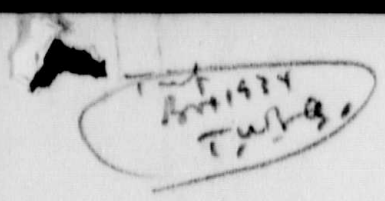
Social legislation made general.

A Magna Charta for industry and labour

but not at expense of Magna Charta
citizen today possesses.

Aim - based on recognition of personality -

divine character and nature of individual.



Mind Your "P's and Q's"

D 30172

Purpose vs Principles -

In a Bill - e.g. Central Bank,
U.K. Trade Agreement,
Marketing.
(Bennett's declaration).

Principles or Plans.

Control, yes, according to principles
of Social Justice,
of Economy vs Waste,
of Honesty vs Corruption,
of Efficiency - individual liberty,
(Work) - reward of effort,
position, saving,
of Health,
of Peace - international co-operation.

See Dafoe
" Zimmern
" Salter
" Mr. King's speech Port Hope,
" " " " re Parties,
" " " " 1919.

D 30173

Not According to Plans -

Economic Nationalism,

Economic Imperialism -

both part of economic war,

leading to actual war.

Alternative - international co-operation.

Worked out by Institutions built up to preserve

liberty, peace, etc.

These prevail.

With right principles applied in general interest,

the right plan will evolve.

With plan (however seemingly good) based on wrong principles -

control by few over many,

control of

clear the track.

With a Nation as with an Individual.

Start boy in life with ambition, honest effort, knowledge, etc.,

leads to success;

with theories,

leads nowhere.

Which would you prefer?

D 30174

Principles and Parties -

Parties means to end to enforce principles.

Liberal Party - Liberal principles:

peace, progress, etc.

Conservative Party today - Plans.

Toronto Women's Liberal Association
Twenty-First Anniversary Banquet
May 11th, 1934.

D 30175

Introduction:

21 years.

Mrs. Strachan.

List of Presidents -

Alex Mackenzie first Liberal Premier. -

integrity and uprightness.

Descendants carrying torch of Liberalism -

Mackenzie's grandchildren and great grandchildren.

"The Old Order Changing Yielding Place to New"
Tennyson.

The Changing Social Order

due to: war
depression.

What do we want to change?

(1) Political - foundations.

(2) Economic - superstructure.

Quo Vadimus -

Welcome change -

direct - through right channels.

D 30176

I. **Political Changes.**

Extremes - Communism
Fascism.

Democracy - Parliament.

Autocracy - Bureaucracy.

Socialism - C. C. F. - nationalization towards Communism.

Toryism - towards Dictatorship.

Both tend to dictatorship - destroy personal liberty.

In Canada -

Relief legislation

Marketing " -

each assisting a political revolution.

Liberalism = constitutional liberty.

How far constitutional liberty challenged?

Magna Charta - Great Charter.

Liberalism first duty personal liberty:

1. National
2. Constitutional
3. Personal
4. Economic.

D 30177

IX. Economic Changes.

Liberalism not laissez-faire.

English experience.

Canadian " -

Department of Labour -

progress.

Investigation a Liberal policy.

As Deputy Minister -

Reports: Sweating, etc.

Henry Government remiss in duties;

Government at Ottawa;

High tariffs no guarantee of high wages.

Question of Jurisdiction - B.N.A. Act.

Need for amendment of B.N.A. Act.

Industry and Humanity -

Re delegation of powers - voluntary.

D 30178

Unemployment - basic problem.

Tory program and results.

Representative National Commission.

National Patriotic Fund.

Parks, Historic Sites, etc.

Wherein Hope Lies - parallel 100 years ago.

Industry in nature of social service;

emphasis on personality.

Not matter - not Communism;

or - nor Fascism;

or organism - nor Socialism -

but a living soul;

the personal relationship;

the Christian motive -

Love of God - Love of man.

Woman's Part -

Intuition - Perception - touch.

D 30179

Introductory

Congratulations on 21 years of

of Liberal principles - public service.

Appreciation of services rendered

by President and officers - Mrs. Strachan;

an honour roll of distinguished names -

names prominent for social service.

Recall time of formation of the Association -

Was President of the Ontario Reform Ass'n.

Honour to be associated with Mrs. Strachan -

daughter of Alexander Mackenzie,

first Liberal to hold office of
Prime Minister of Canada since
Confederation.

Present depression reveals what problem must have been in the '70's.

Reforms introduced obscured by the difficulties of time -

Policies were on sound lines, identified with democratic ideals -

Left a name synonymous with integrity, and uprightness in public administration and public life.

D 30180

1. Political Changes.

Extremes - Communism;

control by proletariat.

Fascism -

control by authority - power.

Democracy - representative institutions -

Parliament - Control by people of expenditure and everything.

United on extension State authority.

Socialism - C.C.F.

Extension State function

heading towards Communism.

Destroy personal liberty.

Toryism -

In interest of class - manufacturers, producers; heading towards Fascism;

Dictatorship -

Relief legislation,

Marketing legislation

Both assisting in political revolution.

Liberals standing for constitutional liberty as basis of everything else;

subject particular to general interest

D30181

How far constitutional liberty challenged?

(1) Magna Charta.

(2) The People's Charter.

First duty of Liberalism to maintain personal liberty.

Outstanding objectives - of Liberty -

(1) National Liberty - free from domination of other countries.

(2) Constitutional Liberty - free from domination of dictator or class domination.

(3) Personal and Religious Liberty - freedom of action and opinion.

(4) Economic Liberty.

D 30182

2. Economic Changes.

Liberalism not synonymous with laissez-faire

Laissez-faire and regulation -

methods - depend on conditions;

Physiocrats -

man's self love -

God's

Invisible hand.

Regulation freedom in general interest;

in Britain;

e.g. Factory, Mining Acts;

compulsory education;

town planning, etc.;

social insurance.

in Canada;

Question of jurisdiction - B.N.A. Act.

Liberalism in Federal field -

Dept. of Labour - Fair Wages; Labour Gazette; Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Combines Act; Old Age Pension Unemployment relief -

[illegible] jurisdiction re.

D30183

Investigation always a Liberal policy.

(1) Sweating system.

(2) Coal mine workers.

(3) Telephone operators.

(4) Cotton workers.

Present investigation at Ottawa - Price Spreads and Mass Buying.

Tories beginning to discover Liberal policy.

Conditions re hours, wages, sweating, etc. -
provincial matters;

should be held by Henry government -
a way out for both without doing anything;

Legislature over;

Federal Government fall back on jurisdiction.

Need for Amendment B.N.A. Act.

To secure uniformity in laws;

to bring social insurance under federal government.

D 30184

Industry and Humanity.

Policy therein laid down.

Basic principles similar to some in N.R.A.,

but different in application.

Four Parties to Industry.

Self government in Industry -

but subject to government of State.

Unemployment - Basic Problem.

Tory program:

expend money,
contribute to provinces,
direct relief - dole,
public works -
highways, etc.

Vast sums -

colossal waste,

political patronage and graft.

D30185

Liberal Method -

Trade - needed to give employment and markets.

Problem of scarcity.

Representative National Commission -

Fuel Commission,
Food Control Board,
Munitions Board.

National Patriotic Fund -

How organized and functioned.

Proven not only similar
but identical.

Enlisted organizations -

Churches, women, etc.

Expenditures under Federal Government.

What could have been done.

Information available for:
Act re Unemployment Insurance.
Necessary public works:
subways, parks, historic sites
in cities
in country.

National Trust in Great Britain.

D 30186

New Understanding of Social Needs and Problems.

A new spirit - women can help to bring

based on personality -

man has a soul as well as a body -

may destroy soul.

Communism - cannot bring materialism.

Fascism - " " "

Both destroy personality, individuality sacrificed.

Socialism - cannot bring organization.

Christianity can bring -

given Christianity - Democracy a chance.

Where does Hope lie?

Parallel of conditions 100 years ago.

Remove restrictions that strangle trade;

" policies of Economic Nationalism;

" " " " Imperialism -

That work for scarcity

and lead to war.

D 30187

New Conception of Industry - Social Service.

Extend field of investigation and regulation, laying down rules within which game of industry, like all other games, must be played -

give largest possible play for individual initiative, enterprise, and self-reliance.

So organize -

methods of dealing with;

bring to all our social problems

the intention,

the perception,

the healing touch

which women, above all others in the country, are able to bring.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

ROYAL YORK HOTEL
TORONTO

Autocracy - Bureaucracy (2) D 30189

Socialism - C.C.F.

Nationalization

— Conrad Commission

Congress Conrad Dictionship

Both tied to dictatorship

destroy personal liberty

In Canada

Relief Legislation

Marketing Legislation

Each assisting a political revolution

Liberalism = Constitutional liberty

basis

— How far Const. Liberty challenged?

Magna Charta

Great Charter

(3) D 30190

Liberalism first duty personal liberty

1. National
2. Constitutional
3. Personal
4. Economic

II

Economic Change

Liberalism not laissez faire

English Experience

Canada Experience

Left of Labour — Program

Question of Jurisdiction — B.N.A. Act

Investigation a Liberal Policy

As Deputy Minister Reports

Smeaking etc

Prot. Govt. remain in duties

High tariffs no guarantee of high wages

Henry Govt

Govt at Ottawa

Need for Amendment B.N.A. Act

Industry and Humanity

D 30191 (4)

delegation of homers: — voluntary

Unemployment — Boss: problem

Very Dragon: resuelto

Representative Nat. Comm.

National Patriotic Trust

under 58,000
over 110,000
wars 50
groups 100,000
Amt spent.

Norbs, Instore, Sohn

etc — Scoresby Nationalist

Imperialist

> Hosting 100 years parallel — Lay down rules

new coopers industry

Industry in Nature of Social Service

Trade — coopers

Extend field of regulation

Emphasis on personality

not mailed — not Communist

or medium — Not Fascism

or organism — Not Socialism

but a living sand — Emphasis on personality

the personal relationship

the Christian motive

Love of God — Love of man

— Woman's part —

Wherein Hope lies — 100 years parallel

intention — perception making touch

D 30192

1934
21
1913

Introductory

Congratulations on 21 years of advancing of school principles: public service

Appreciation of services rendered by Presdts & officers — Mrs Strachan.

An honour roll of distinguished names.

Names prominent for social service

recall time of formation of the association

Mrs President of the Ontario Reform Association

—

Honour to be associated with Mrs Strachan

daughter of Alexander Mackenzie

first school to hold office of Prime Ministry of Canada. Since Confederation

— present depression reveals what problem must have been in the 70s.

— Reforms introduced obscured by the difficulties of time

Policies were on some lines identified with democratic ideals left on name synonymous with

Integrity & refrigeration in public administration & public life

D 30193

(1)

world revolution – old order changing ~~[illegible]~~ yielding place to new

The changing social order

due to war

post-war depression

Quo vadimus: what do we want to change foundations – of superstructure

a destruction [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(1) changes partly political

" economic.

1. Political changes.

Extremes – Communism – control of [illegible]

Fascism

" " authority power

Democracy – [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pref.

Control of people of expenditure

everything.

Socialism: – G.C.I.

Extension State function in interest class

Tarifism

Heading towards Communism.

Mention [illegible] State authority

(Pr. – council)

destroy personal liberty

Heading towards Fascism

[illegible] – [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] – producer

[illegible] – [illegible]

Relief legislation:

Marketing legislation:

Both assisting in political revolution

Liberals Standing for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as basis of everything else – [illegible] [illegible] to general interest

(2) D 30194

How far Constitut. liberty challenged?

(1) Magna Charta.

(2) The Peoples Charter

1st duty of liberalism to maintain personal liberty.

Outstanding objectives – of liberty

(1,) national liberty – free from domination of other countries

(2,) Constitutional liberty – free from domination of dictators or class domination

(3,) personal liberty – religion – freedom of action & opinion

(4) Economic liberty.

2) Economic changes

Liberalism not squamous with Laissez Faire

Laissez faire & regulation – methods defined on condition

Physiocrats – man's self love God's provider Invisible hand.

regulated Freedom – in general interest

In Britain eg. Factory acts, mining acts; Conciliation Scheme

Tenor & Lawing etc – in Germany

Social Insurance –

(3) D 30195

In Canada

Question of jurisdiction B.N.A. Act.

Liberation in Federal field

Dept. of Labour - Fair Wages -

Labour Gazette - Industrial Disputes Act.

Combines Act. Old age pension,

Unemployment Relief

(In all had to recognize jurisdiction

Investigations always a liberal policy

(2) Coal mine - workers

(3) Telephone Operations

(1) Smuggling Systems

(4) Cotton Operations

Tory's beginning to discover liberal policy -

Present investigation at Ottawa

Price Spreads - Moss Bayung

Conditions re Hours, wages, Smuggling

etc. - Provs

Shld be held by Henry Gost.

A may out for both without doing anything.

Legislative Over.

Fedl Gost - fall back on jurisdiction

Need for amendment B.N.A. Act.

to secure uniformity in laws

to bring Social ~~Service~~ Insurance

Legislation under fedl Gost. -

Industry - Humanity - policy [illegible]

(4) D 30196

Basic principles similar to N.R.A.
but diff'l in application
4 parties to industry
self government in industry
but subject to Govt of State.

Unemployment — Basic problem.

Long program
Expend money.
contribute to provinces
et
~~[illegible]~~ direct relief — dole
public works —
highways etc

Vast sums.
Colossal waste
political patronage — graft.

Liberal method
Trade — Needed to give employment — markets
Representation Nat'l Comm
Problem of Security
Fuel Commission
Food Control Board
Munitions Board

National Patriotic Fund
Now organized — functional
Celestial — Organizing, Chemicals, Mining, etc
Promise not only sameness but identical

REPEAT
REPETITION

57. D 30197

Expenditures under Federal fort

—

What could have been done

—

Information available

for Act re Unemployment Insurance

Necessary public works

(Subways.

Parks.

historic sites

recreation centres

(in cities

in country

Nat'l Trust in first BS

—

new understanding of social needs

Problems.

A new spirit — women can help to bring

~~Communism~~

based on personality

may has a soul as well as a body

may destroy soul

Communism — cannot bring materialism

Fascism — cannot bring

(both destroy personality;

individuality sacrificed

Socialism — cannot bring

(unforgiveable —

Christianity can bring

from Christianity — Democracy a chance

D 30198

6/.

Wherein does hope lie.

Parallel of conditions
100 years ago

Reason. restrictions that hinder trade

" policies of economic Nationalism
" " Imperialism

that work for scarcity
" had to war,

Extent field of investigation
" Regulations

New conception of industry
Chaotic [illegible].

Laying down rules within which form of industry - like all other games must be played. —!

Give largest possible play for individual initiative, enterprise & self reliance -

So organize - methods of dealing with bring to all our social problems

the intuition
the perception
the healing touch

which moments above all others in the community are able to bring,

D30199

Dramatic Contest

Creative Art -

to discover and foster those capable of duty of the University.

Many do not discover till end of their course in what direction they can hope to develop their talents or genius.

Fine Arts course - Prof. Norton thought it was for persons with leisure, not the strenuous life -

Need of State to foster and aid it.

His Excellency, as His Majesty's representative, furthering same in spirit of Charles Wren -

as

etc. (see Weekly Times).

Our State should encourage.

National Theatre - Opera and Art Gallery - etc.

with Bennett re this.

Social revolution to bring the Fine Arts into the orbit of the people at large -

to discover genius in this way.

Principle benefaction -

Adopt motto of Oxford Group and begin to share -

haves'with the have nots -

these who have vision - others means - wealth.

The right use of leisure -

development of higher faculties, free from revolution, etc.

D 30200

Mind Your "P's and Q's"

Purpose vs Principles -

In a Bill - e.g. Central Bank,
U.K. Trade Agreement,
Marketing.
(Bennett's declaration).

Principles or Plans.

Control, yes, according to principles
of Social Justice,
of Economy vs Waste,
of Honesty vs Corruption,
of Efficiency - individual liberty,
(Work) - reward of effort,
position, saving,
of Health,
of Peace - international co-operation.

See Dafoe
" Zimmern
" Salter
" Mr. King's speech Port Hope,
" " " " re Parties,
" " " " 1919.

D 30201

Not According to Plans -

Economic Nationalism,

Economic Imperialism -

both part of economic war,

leading to actual war.

Alternative - international co-operation.

Worked out by Institutions built up to preserve

liberty, peace, etc.

These prevail.

With right principles applied in general interest,

the right plan will evolve.

With plan (however seemingly good) based on wrong principles -

control by few over many,

control of

clear the track.

With a Nation as with an Individual.

Start boy in life with ambition, honest effort, knowledge, etc.,

leads to success;

with theories,

leads nowhere.

Which would you prefer?

D 30202

Principles and Parties -

Parties means to end to enforce principles.

Liberal Party - Liberal principles:

peace, progress, etc.

Conservative Party today - Plans.

Luncheon in Honour Mitchell F. Hepburn, by Liberal Members, H. of C., June 7, 1934

D30203

Election Mr. Hepburn Leader, Dec. 17, 1930:

Congratulations and statement issued at time;

Confident of success - re birthday anniversary;
born 1896;
greatgrandfather &
Mackenzie

Difficulties of Leadership:

increased by youth;

co-operation; free hand;

burden pretty much alone;

illness.

Characteristics:

Courage;

Loyalty;

Understanding of people;

Attractive personality.

Accomplishments:

united forces opposed to Toryism;

co-operation of youth;

aggressive fighting force, by-elections;

revived great Liberal tradition of province.

Best Wishes

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
51		Dominion Drama Festival. Speeches outside Parliament	Apr. 1934	D 30133 - D 30145	
51		Toronto Women's Liberal Association Banquet. Toronto, 11 May 1934. King: Speeches outside Parliament	May 1934	D 30146 - D 30203	
51		Hepburn, Mitchell F. Luncheon Ottawa. Speeches outside Parliament	June 1934	D 30204 - D 30217	
51		University of Toronto Commencement Exercise. Speeches outside Parliament	June 1934	D 30218 - D 30297	
51		Duncannon, Lord, Government House Leader. Speeches outside Parliament	20 June 1934	D 30298 - D 30308	
51		Florists & Gardeners Convention Ottawa. Speeches outside Parliament	7 Aug. 1934	D 30309 - D 30320	
51		Kenora - Rainy River, Kenora. Speeches outside Parliament	14 Sept. 1934	D 30321 - D30334	
51		Frontenac-Addington Enterprise. Speeches outside Parliament	17 Sept. 1934	D 30335 - D 30391	

D 30204

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Thursday
June 7, 1934.

HOUR— 1.oo p.m.
Mr. King requested
to be on hand at 12.55.

EVENT- Luncheon
given by Liberal
Members of H. of C. in
honour of Mr. Hepburn.

NAME—

PLACE- Banquet Room,
Chateau Laurier.

'PHONE NO.— Queen 8710.

REMARKS—

Car ordered for 12.40 p.m.

June 8/24
Ottawa Citizen
D30225

Joins Hepburn In Forecast Of Huge Landslide

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King Confidently Predicts Big Liberal Victory on June 19.

Enthusiastic predictions of a sweeping Liberal victory in Ontario on June 19 were made by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, federal Liberal leader, and by Mitchell F. Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader, at a complimentary luncheon tendered Mr. Hepburn by his colleagues in the House of Commons and the Senate at the Chateau yesterday Both leaders were accorded flattering receptions. Nearly 200 attended the luncheon.

Mr. King declared that he thought it perfectly marvellous the acumen, sagacity and wisdom shown by Mr. Hepburn as Ontario Liberal leader during the past four years. No man in the public life of Canada, Mr. King said, had given himself more completely or wholeheartedly to the service of his party than has Mr. Hepburn throughout his leadership.

Admire Hepburn's Services

"All of us of the federal Liberal party in the Commons and the Senate have the utmost admiration and appreciation of your services as leader thus far," Mr. King declared, "and we have entire confidence in your ability to lead the party to victory on election day and carry on the administration later."

Mr. Hepburn, voicing his appreciation of the luncheon as demonstrating the loyalty and affection of his former colleagues in the federal house, said it would give him great encouragement to drive on to greater effort in the provincial fight. "We are going to win in Ontario and by the Liberal landslide on June 19 we are going to be able to make just that much greater contribution toward a federal Liberal victory later on," Mr. Hepburn asserted.

"I am genuine and sincere in my desire to improve the social and economic lot of the people of Ontario," Mr. Hepburn continued. "Our problem is purely economic, because we have privation in the midst of plenty. Our troubles are man made and as I see the determination of the people of Ontario it is to turn out the reactionary Conservative government and place the Liberal party in power as the party which will apply policies applicable to the best interests of the masses of the people.

On Third Parties

"We are leading the battle of the Reform forces and we are going to win. The people of Ontario are not taking third parties seriously. They are determined to register the strongest possible disapproval of the Tory government.

"I have been subjected to a great campaign of ridicule, belittlement and villification, but I want to say I am glad that I was trained in Mr. King's school of political thought," Mr. Hepburn stated. "I was trained under a great statesman; Mr. Henry was trained under Mr. Ferguson, a politician. Mr. King as prime minister reduced debt and taxation, he expanded our trade and improved the standard of living of our people, whereas Mr. Ferguson did just the opposite when he was in office in Ontario. Canada has never produced a greater statesman than Mr. King and probably never will.

"We intend to give the government of the province back to the people of the province and to give value for the monies disbursed," Mr. Hepburn concluded. "Toryism is on its way out and after the flag of Liberalism flies over Queen's Park I invite you all to come up and see me."

A Loyal Supporter.

Introduced by Rt. Hon. Senator George P. Graham, one time Ontario leader, as the respected and honored leader of the federal Liberal party, Mr. King spoke of the luncheon as a family party in honor of a leader of whom the Liberals are very proud. "From the moment that Mr. Hepburn was named Ontario Liberal leader he has had no more loyal, enthusiastic supporter than myself and greater admirer and I have followed his course as leader with increasing admiration," Mr. King declared.

Mr. King explained that he had not participated in the present Ontario election because he had made it a rule never to take part in provincial campaigns. "I would have liked to participate in this Ontario election because I think the Henry government is deserving of defeat but also because I would like to do all in my power to see Mr. Hepburn returned as premier," Mr. King continued.

Regrets Federal Angle.

Referring to the many difficulties facing Mr. Hepburn as Ontario Liberal leader, Mr. King said he had marvelled at his strength and endurance in the performance of his task. While he had regretted seeing Mr. Hepburn leave the federal field, Mr. King said that already Mr. Hepburn's leadership had vindicated his prophecy that a new era of Liberalism has arrived in Ontario. "We are on the eve of another period of Liberalism in Ontario," Mr. King affirmed.

Among those at the head table in addition to those already mentioned were Senators J. H. Spence, James Murdock, E. S. Little, H. H. Horsey, John Lewis, W. H. McGuire, Cairine Wilson, A. C. Hardy and Sir Allen Aylesworth; members of parliament, Hon. Charles Stewart, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Peter Veniot, Hon. J. C. Elliott, Hon. W. D. Euler, J. L. Ralston, Ian Mackenzie and Fernand Rinfret; and Arthur G. Slaght, K.C., Toronto.

Thomas Reid, M.P., New Westminister, B.C., piped Mr. Hepburn into the luncheon room. Percy D. Wilson and Paul Leduc, official Liberal candidates in the two Ottawa seats, together with prominent Liberal workers of the Capital, including several ladies, attended the luncheon.

Unnumbered Pages

The next D30206 pages have no page number because the originals were clipped together

and given only one number,

Pages non numérotées

Les D30206 pages suivantes n'ont pas de numéro de page parce que les originaux étaient agrafés

ensemble et qu'on leur a attribué un seul numéro.

(La page suivante n'a pas de numéro de page parce que les originaux étaient agrafés ensemble et qu'on leur a attribué un seul numéro.)

June 7/34
Evening Citizen
D30206

91st YEAR, No. 302. OTTAWA, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1934—26 Pages. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MACKENZIE KING SEES LIBERAL WIN IN ONTARIO

Joins Hepburn In Forecast Of Huge Landslide

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Mr. King Praises Work Of Ontario Party Chief

Mr. Hepburn Expresses Genuine Desire To Improve Lot of People in Province.

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Mr. King declared that he thought it perfectly marvellous the acumen, sagacity and wisdom shown by Mr. Hepburn as Ontario Liberal leader during the past four years. No man in the public life of Canada, Mr. King said, had given himself more completely or wholeheartedly to the service of his party than has Mr. Hepburn throughout his leadership.

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"I am genuine and sincere in my desire to improve the social and economic lot of the people of Ontario," Mr. Hepburn continued. "Our problem is purely economic, because we have privation in the midst of plenty. Our troubles are man made and as I see the determination of the people of Ontario it is to turn out the reactionary Conservative government and place the Liberal party in power as the party which will apply policies applicable to the best interests of the masses of the people.

On Third Parties

"We are leading the battle of the Reform forces and we are going to win. The people of Ontario are not taking third parties seriously. They are determined to register the strongest possible disapproval of the Tory government.

"I have been subjected to a great campaign of ridicule, belittlement and villification, but I want to say I am glad that I was trained in Mr. King's school of political thought," Mr. Hepburn stated. "I was trained under a great statesman; Mr. Henry was trained under Mr. Ferguson, a politician. Mr. King as prime minister reduced debt and taxation, he expanded our trade and improved the standard of living of our people, whereas Mr. Ferguson did just the opposite when he was in office in Ontario. Canada has never produced a greater statesman than Mr. King and probably never will.

"We intend to give the government of the province back to the people of the province and to give value for the monies disbursed," Mr. Hepburn concluded. "Toryism is on its way out and after the flag of Liberalism flies over Queen's Park I invite you all to come up and see me."

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Continued on Page Eight

2 of/de 2

tinued.

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Among those at the head table in addition to Senators J. H. Spence, J. H. McGuire, James Murdock, E. S. Little, H. H. Horsey, John Lewis, W. H. Hardy and Sir Allen Aylesworth; members of parliament, Hon. Charles Stewart, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. W. D. Euler, J. L. Ralston, Ian Mackenzie and Arthur Meighen, Toronto; Hon. J. C. Elliott, Toronto; Vernon Fernand Rinfret, K.C., New Toronto, West-side and Percy D. Slaght, M.P., New Toronto. Mr. Hepburn was piped by Mr. G. Reid, B.C., Thomas Ledue, official piper to the lieutenant-governor, and Paul Leduc, minister.

Mr. King explained that he had not participated in the present municipal election because he had all in my power to see Mr. Hepburn returned as premier," Mr. King continued. "I would like to do but also because I think the Henry Government is deserving of defeat. I would like to participate in this Ontario provincial campaign. It a rule never to take part in elections because I think the Henry election because I would like to see Mr. Hepburn returned as premier," Mr. King continued.

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D30207

House of Commons
Canada

THE PRESS GALLERY

Dear Mr. King:— I enjoyed your excellent speech at the luncheon to-day and wanted to tell you so. It should do a great deal of good.

Yours Sincerely
Geo. Brown

D 30208

Ottawa, December 18, 1930

Liberals throughout Canada will share the enthusiasm of the Ontario Liberals in the selection of Mr. Mitchell F. Hepburn as provincial leader in this province. Mr. Hepburn's own personality was, without question, the determining factor in his selection as leader. Members of the convention were well aware of his exceptional ability as a speaker and debator, his courage and tenacity in advocating policies and causes, as well as of many other personal characteristics which eminently qualify him for a position of leadership.

The fact that Mr. Hepburn possesses youth and enthusiasm, that he has an intimate personal knowledge of rural problems and conditions, as well as of commercial and industrial problems, and that he possesses qualifications in other particulars, all combine admirably to fit him for the important task of leader of the party in the province.

Both political parties in the province are resuming their respective tasks under new leadership. Under the vigorous and democratic direction which Mr. Hepburn will give, it will be surprising if Liberalism in Ontario does not within the very near future come again into its own.

C
O
P
Y.

D 30209

Ottawa, December 18, 1930

Mitchell F. Hepburn, Esq.,
Ontario Liberal Association,
Reford Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Hepburn:

I should like to supplement the telegram which I sent you last night by a further word of congratulation upon your selection as leader of the Liberal party in Ontario.

For many reasons I am pleased that you reversed your previous decision and allowed your name to go before the convention: first of all, because it is obvious that, from the outset, you were the one person whom the Liberals of the province wished to have as their leader; secondly, because of your youth, ability and enthusiasm, you have qualities which should make you a successful leader; and, thirdly, because I believe that, with the co-operation which you will be able to effect between the Liberals, alike in the federal and provincial fields, you will be able materially to aid the party in winning its way back to power, alike at Ottawa and at Toronto.

As you know, I have not hesitated to say to you and to a few of our intimate friends, but wholly in a confidential way, that, as the leader of the party for the Dominion, I would have preferred to have you remain exclusively in the federal field,

and this not less for your own sake than that of the party. I see a real danger of our losing your seat when the time comes to vacate it, and I see with what peril your own position may be frought, should you by any chance fail to secure a seat in the provincial house when you first seek election there. I cannot but believe that the Tories will try in every way to prevent your getting in, and their attitude towards you meanwhile may be more vindicitive than it otherwise would be. What I would have preferred would have been to see you one of a committee of management of the party's affairs, pending the first of the contests we may have, and meanwhile taking a part in an active way throughout the province. Quite clearly, the convention would not entertain anything of the kind, and, in the circumstances, you have undoubtedly been prepared for the party's sake to risk the chances and make the sacrifices which leadership of the party without a seat in the house may involve.

You have, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that your position in this respect is, perhaps, better than my own was at the time I was chosen the federal leader. I did not have at the time a seat either in parliament or in a provincial legislature, and a seat had, as you know, to be found. I have no doubt that, at the right moment, your position in this particular can me made perfectly safe.

I need not say to you how completely any co-operation with yourself in any manner which may be at all helpful will be assured so far as I am concerned. I know enough of the difficulties and

D 30211

problems of a political leader to be able to enter very sympathetically into your feelings at this time, and into your feelings as they may come to be from time to time.

If there is one word of counsel and advice which I might give you, it would be to repeat what I said when we talked together at Laurier House, that you immediately secure from those around you the guarantees of co-operation in a financial way which will be necessary to effect what is required for purposes of organization. You can obtain that kind of support at the moment. If you do not make hay while the sun shines, you may come to find it increasingly difficult to get what is needed even for the most elementary kind of organization work.

I shall wait until I see you to talk more intimately with you of many phases of the work you have before you. Meanwhile, may I say how pleased I am that, in taking on the leadership in the province, you have caused it to be known that you did not intend to leave the federal field for some little time at least. Everything incidental to that change will have to be made with the utmost care.

With my best of wishes for a political career which will continue to reflect great honour upon your friends, the party, and yourself,

Believe me, my dear Hepburn, as always,

Yours very sincerely,

Form 6102

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

D 30212

Copy

Ottawa, December 17, 1930

Mitchell Hepburn Esq
Royal York Hotel
Toronto

Allow me to extend to you my heartfelt congratulations upon your selection as leader of the Liberals of Ontario. The convention just held marks a place of new beginning in Liberalism in the province. In the arduous and responsible duties which you are today assuming you have my most sympathetic understanding and will always have my heartiest cooperation. To my own congratulations and good wishes may I add those of the Liberal party from one end of Canada to another. Your selection as Liberal leader for Ontario does honour to us all.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

D 30213

Election Mr. Hepburn Leader of Liberal Party of Ontario, December 17, 1930 -

In message of congratulations extended at time of his selection,

I ventured to say to him:

"The Convention just held marks a place of new beginning in Liberalism and of augury of his success

- as might not unsuitably be made example justification memorable as that of a great historic Liberal victory of 1896 press at that time, I predicted that

"Under the vigorous and democratic direction which Mr. Hepburn will give, it will be surprising if Liberalism in Ontario does not within the very near future come again into its own";

- this too seems likely of complete fulfillment ere long.

From beginning have been more than confident of Mr. Hepburn's success;

- more particularly in view of coincidence that day he was chosen leader happened to be my birthday anniversary - Dec. 17.
- if anything more in way of augury of his success desired, might point out he was born in a year memorable as that of a great historic Liberal victory - 1896.

Characteristics -

Courage -

always willing to fight for his convictions and beliefs;

ready to carry the fight into enemy's territory;

courage shown by willingness to assume leadership year after tremendous Conservative victory of 1929 -

Cons. secured 91 seats in Legislature

Libs. " 14.

and also in face of great political machine built up by Tory party in Ontario in campaigns of 1929, 1930;

difficulties besetting path of Liberal leadership in province of Ontario indicated by fact that Mr. Hepburn was 8th leader selected since party went out of office in 1905.

Loyalty -

never failing loyalty to myself as leader and friend;

" " " " Liberal principles and policies.

Understanding of People -

knowledge of problems of the people -

farmer himself; knows problems of rural life, of consumers;

- greatly to be desired in leader of today when needs of rural community and consumer being overlooked on every hand.

Attractive Personality -

enthusiasm of youth combined with affable disposition;

sense of humour - all important quality in politics if man hopes to survive;

ability to discuss problems and present policies in simple, popular manner.

D 30215

Difficulties of Leadership -

Assumption of leadership always involves problems and difficulties;
this much more the case where leader happens to be young man;
at time of his electionas leader, Mr. Hepburn was only 34;
" he was youngest member H.ofC.
" he was youngest ever to be made leader of the Liberal party in Ontario;
in problems and perplexities of his new task, he was assured from outset of my understanding sympathy and willing co-operation;
- few persons could understand better than myself the difficulties of his task.
while, in common with his other colleagues in H. of C., I regretted the inevitable transfer of his energies and time to provincial field, I gladly gave him free hand, so far as federal obligations concerned, to devote all his time to Ontario.
In early stages at any rate, had to carry multitudinous burdens of political leadership pretty much himself; received but little in way of assistance;
he experienced all too prevalent tendency of people and parties to leave work of political organisation and leadership to one man.
Carried on in spite of ill health - serious illness summer of 1931.
His place in party today and strength of party in province,

Accomplishments -

Succeeded in uniting greater part of forces in province opposed to Toryism;

Obtained loyalty and enthusiastic cooperation of young men and women of province, so essential to continued success of a political party, particularly Liberal party;

- his own selection as leader at age of 34 and the support he has received from 20th Century Liberal Clubs, etc., reveals part which youth can play in public life of country.

In less than four years his ability as a speaker and the vigour of his leadership have made him one of the outstanding figures on the political stage of Canada.

Liberals in Ontario today are an aggressive fighting force - could hardly be said previously.

Provincial by-elections, like federal, have shown progress of Liberalism.

Mr. Hepburn's personal contribution to federal victory in South Oxford a considerable one.

Liberalism has undoubtedly made great gains throughout province as a whole.

Accomplishments -

Great Liberal tradition in province of Ontario re-asserting itself under Mr. Hepburn's leadership -

in 67 years since Confederation, 34 under Liberal governments of Blake, Mowat, Hardy, Ross;

only 29 under Conservative;

Has aroused Liberalism to the great possibilities in Ontario, alike in provincial and federal fields.

Best Wishes -

Vigour and persistence of his fight against great odds has long before this won our admiration;

We congratulate him upon the achievements of his leadership;

Good-will and good wishes of Liberal members of House of Commons go with him as he enters final phase of campaign;

Confident of his success on the 19th of June.

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
51		Dominion Drama Festival. Speeches outside Parliament	Apr. 1934	D 30133 - D 30145	
51		Toronto Women's Liberal Association Banquet. Toronto, 11 May 1934. King: Speeches outside Parliament	May 1934	D 30146 - D 30203	
51		Hepburn, Mitchell F. Luncheon Ottawa. Speeches outside Parliament	June 1934	D 30204 - D 30217	
51		University of Toronto Commencement Exercise. Speeches outside Parliament	June 1934	D 30218 - D 30297	
51		Duncannon, Lord, Government House Leader. Speeches outside Parliament	20 June 1934	D 30298 - D 30308	
51		Florists & Gardeners Convention Ottawa. Speeches outside Parliament	7 Aug. 1934	D 30309 - D 30320	
51		Kenora - Rainy River, Kenora. Speeches outside Parliament	14 Sept. 1934	D 30321 - D30334	
51		Frontenac-Addington Enterprise. Speeches outside Parliament	17 Sept. 1934	D 30335 - D 30391	

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The Toronto Globe
June 9, 1934
P 30218

STUDENTS ADVISED BY MACKENZIE KING

Graduating Class Urged to Seek Fruit of Their Ideals

"Out of the associations of the university and the ideals you will take with you today will come the opportunities that open up along your paths," Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King told the graduating class of University College at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association of that school in Hart House last night.

Relating some of his early associations with the Chancellor, Sir William Mulock, who proposed the toast to Mr. King as the guest-speaker, the former Prime Minister asserted that it was to these and similar associations born within University [illegible] that he owed the course of his [illegible]. Sir William, in his toast,, made reference to his early associations with Mr. King, and related how, while forming the new Department of Labor, he had selected him to fill a post with that department at $1,500 a year. Mr. King was at the time at Harvard University receiving a much larger salary.

Mr. King read to the large assembly, which overflowed the Great Hall, excerpts of a speech delivered by his father, then a member of the University Senate, to a body of graduating students prior to Confederation. That speech, which charged the students with the duty of working out the problems of "a coming Dominion," the problems of Empire and of the world, was just as applicable to the present time.

It was a natural conflict with men that each should long for the other's task and means of expression, Mr. King declared, but to both was assigned the duty of seeking truth and spreading truth and knowledge for the betterment of mankind.

At the beginning of the evening, Dr. A. T. DeLury, retiring Dean of the Faculty of Arts, as toastmaster, proposed a silent toast to Colonel W. C. Michell, former President of the Alumni Association. The toast to the University was proposed by F. C. Carter, succeeding President, and responded to by President H. J. Cody, who paid tribute to Dr. DeLury, retiring this year. Seated at the head table with the various speakers was Senator Arthur Meighen, a classmate of Mr. King.

The Toronto Globe
June 9,1934
D30219

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The Toronto Globe
June 9, 1934

D30220

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D30221

Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, P.C.

FINAL NOTICE

D30222

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT DINNER AND DANCE

HART HOUSE, FRIDAY, JUNE 8th, 1934, 6.30 p.m.

(For all University of Toronto Graduates and their Wives and Husbands.)

Speaker

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

As the attendance this year will be limited, if you have not already secured your tickets you should do so without delay.

PRICES—Dinner and Dance and Supper	$1.50
Dance and Supper	$1.00
Dinner only	$1.00

Tickets may be secured from any member of the Executive, the Alumni Office, 43 St. George Street, or Hart House.

For any information phone Midway 6221.

Private tables for Dinner may be arranged for parties of 12 or more.

DONALD B. MULHOLLAND
Chairman.

F. C. CARTER
1st Vice-Pres.

JOHN C. MACBETH

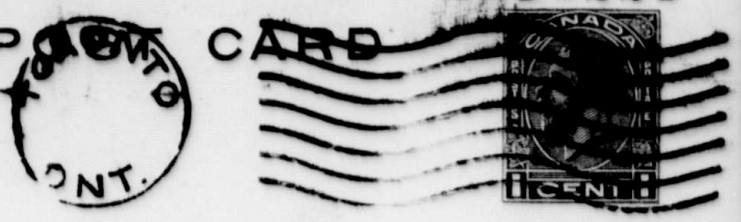
D. BRUCE MURRAY

E. A. MACDONALD
Sec.-Treas.

N. H. SHAW

D-30223

CANADA POST CARD



RT HON MACKENZIE KING LL
LAURIER HOUSE
LAURIER AVENUE E
OTTAWA ONT

Toronto Star June 6/24
23

W. L. M. KING WILL SPEAK AT UNIVERSITY DINNER

Prof. A. T. DeLury, Who Is Retiring, Will Be Guest of Honor

BIG DANCE PLANNED

Old acquaintances will be renewed and strengthened when hundreds of former class mates at University College, University of Toronto, turn out for the annual dinner and dance which the Alumni Association will hold on the evening of Friday, June 8, as a happy climax to the convocation in arts and the garden party.

This year's gathering is of special significance as one of the guests of honor will be Professor A. T. DeLury, for many years beloved dean of the Faculty of Arts, who is severing his active connection with the university. He is to act as toastmaster at the dinner.

Practically every class will be present in large parties, while the presence of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, '95, grandson of Toronto's first mayor and himself former prime minister of Canada, as speaker of the evening, will lend the affair a distinct centennial flavor. Mr. King will be introduced by Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., chancellor of University of Toronto, and the toast to the university will be responded to by President H. J. Cody.

The dance promises to eclipse in brilliance the one of last year. Members of the graduating classes of the entire university have been invited to attend what is to be certainly one of the gala events of the season. The whole of Hart House has been reserved for the happy occasion.

Colorful dance music will be provided by five orchestras, while guests will be received in the artistically lighted quadrangle by the chancellor, Sir William Mulock, President Cody and Mr. King, together with the deans of faculties and heads of colleges.

The evening's entertainment will conclude following a supper to be served in Great Hall of Hart House.

The active committee in charge of arrangements is composed of Donald B. Mulholland, chairman; Fred C. Carter, John MacBeth, D. Bruce Murray, N. H. Shaw and F. A. MacDonald.

Dean DeLury May Receive Political Offer, King Hints

D-30225

Liberal Leader Urges His Entrance into "Public Affairs."

A hint was thrown out that Dean A. T. DeLury, retiring dean of the faculty of arts at the University of Toronto, might go into politics, by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King last night. Mr. King who was guest-speaker at the reunion dinner at Hart House for graduates and undergraduates of University College, and students and graduates in the teachers' course, told the large gathering in the great hall that he had been discussing public affairs with Dean DeLury.

"I hope the years before him give him leisure during which he may use his great talent and genius in the country at large. I'm prepared to offer him a large field of influence if he will enter into it at once. I think he would be the type of man who could be of great service to his country," said the leader of the federal opposition.

According to the expressed wish of the late president of the Alumni Association, Col. W. C. Michell, made just prior to his death and following a first meeting of the alumni committee, Dean DeLury presided. And the final act of the alumni last night at the close of the university's activities of the year, was the drinking of a toast to Dean DeLury proposed by Principal M. W. Wallace.

During his address Mr. King made reference to President Cody's former relationship with the Conservative party. He felt Dr. Cody's chief task as head of the university was to keep together the right relationship between things of the past and new movements. "And in that task I think he can better perform it by alternating the phraseology so as to be a Conservative Liberal," said Mr. King.

June 9/34
Mail & Empire

D 30226 June 7/54
Ottawa Journal

RETURNING TO ALMA MATER.

TORONTO, June 6.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will return to his alma mater, the University of Toronto, on Friday night when he speaks at the annual graduation dinner of University College, of which he is an alumnus. Mr. King will also be among those receiving at the alumni dance, to be held in Hart House after the dinner.

D30227

CONVOCATION - DAY SCENES ON SUNNY UNIVERSITY CAMPUS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The annual garden party following the Arts Convocation at the University of Toronto yesterday afternoon, attended by over three thousand people, saw finis written to the academic year of 1934, as far as the graduating class was concerned. Illustrations above at the convocation parade and the garden party which followed show scenes and personalities. No. 1—The long line of begowned and bemortared girl graduates coming out through the picturesque door of University College. No. 2—Sir William Mulock, the Chancellor, in the official parade. No. 3—President H. J. Cody (left) walking with Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the procession. No. 4—Dr. Jessie Gray of Toronto, leading graduate in Medicine, having received the Sheffield Prize in Clinical Medicine, the Ontario Research Preventive Medicine Prize, as well as being Gold Medallist of her year. No. 5—Miss Jean Hunisett of Toronto, head of the Women's Undergraduate Association of University College.

D 30228

CONVOCATION - DAY SCENES ON SUNNY UNIVERSITY CAMPUS



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CONVOCATION - DAY SCENES ON SUNNY UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

D30229



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CONVOCATION - DAY SCENES ON SUNNY UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

D 30230



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2



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D 30231

CONVOCATION - DAY SCENES ON SUNNY UNIVERSITY CAMPUS



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2



3

Box 6, U.T. Trip

D30232

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Dear Fellow Graduate of University College:-

Mark in your diary Friday, June 8th, 1934. This is the night of University College Commencement Dinner and Dance, which this year will be outstanding.

The guest of honour at the dinner will be the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, of the Class of '95, former Prime Minister of Canada. This announcement speaks for itself. Loud speakers will be installed so that everyone may hear. The dinner is for graduates and their wives and husbands, and will follow the University Garden Party beginning sharp at 7 p.m. Dean A. T. DeLury will preside. Tables will be reserved for classes or parties if requested. Everywhere about you will be old friends whose acquaintance you will renew.

Following dinner the Dance for graduates and the graduating classes of the University will be held. The whole of Hart House has been reserved for the occasion, and the Quadrangle will be lighted. Sir William Mulock, Dr Cody and the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King will receive in the Quadrangle at 9 p.m. Among added features will be a supper served in the Great Hall starting at 11.00 p.m. Special rooms have been reserved for classes holding reunions.

In planning so large a party it is necessary for the Committee to know what attendance to expect, and for this reason we earnestly request that you get your tickets early. Will you give the Committee your co-operation? Tell your fellow-graduates about this event. Advise them to get their tickets without delay. Information will be gladly supplied by E. A. Macdonald, Esq., Midway 6221, Hart House, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. On receipt of your cheque, tickets will be forwarded immediately. Prices this year are: combined dinner and dance tickets - $1.50, dinner tickets alone - $1.00, dance tickets, including supper - $1.00. These may be secured from the Alumni Office, 43 St George Street, or from any member of the Committee.

On behalf of the Committee in charge, I am

Yours very truly,

Donald B Mulholland

CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE

Donald B. Mulholland, 330 Bay St.
Fred. C. Carter, 372 Bay St.
John MacBeth, 30 Bay St.
D. Bruce Murray, Roy. Can. Inst. College St.
N. H. Shaw, Legal Dept. City Hall
E. A. Macdonald, Hart House
Gordon Skilling, University College

D 30233



THE PASSING OF COLONEL MICHELL

THE alumni of University College were deeply grieved and shocked at the sudden passing of their beloved President on Friday, March 9. Immersed as ever in the affairs of our Association Colonel Michell had entertained the members of the June reunion dinner and dance committee at dinner at the Military Institute that evening, following which he proceeded to a meeting of the Senate of the University of which he was a valued member. After the senate meeting while driving the President home, as they discussed the reunion plans, he suddenly slumped over the driving wheel and before aid could be summoned he had passed to the great beyond. On Monday, March 12, the executive assembled with a large gathering of distinguished citizens in the auditorium of Jarvis Collegiate to pay their last tribute of respect and affection to one who had endeared himself to all who knew him.

From his graduation in 1890 William Michell occupied a prominent part in the educational system of Ontario. For thirty-four years he had been with the Board of Education of Toronto as teacher, principal, and, for the last six years, as supervising principal of Toronto Collegiates, a post he vacated in August 1931. His pedagogical career carried him through Waterdown High School, Whitby Collegiate and Ridley College. In 1897 he came to Toronto as Classical Master of the old Grammar School and in 1910 he was made principal of Riverdale Collegiate where he remained until his appointment as supervising principal. As an educator he exercised a wide and wholesome influence on teachers and pupils alike.

W. C. Michell's war record was also outstanding. He went overseas as Second in Command of the 95th Battalion with the rank of Major. He reverted to the rank of Captain to get to France where he joined the 18th Battalion. He got his Company Command at Hill 70, was wounded the following summer at Amiens, in which battle he was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry. He was wounded a second time and before returning from overseas had been elevated to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He remained actively interested in military affairs.

His interest in his Alma Mater was deep and genuine. At the time of his death he was a member of the senate, of the advisory committee of the Athletic Directorate, President of University College Alumni Association and an honorary member of the U.C. Lit.

May we endorse the words of Dr Cody at his funeral. "He was genuine. He was straightforward. He was kindly." He will be greatly missed, not only by his brother and sister who survive him and to whom our deepest sympathy is extended, but by his wide circle of friends.

MR JUSTICE ARMOUR SUDDENLY STRICKEN

THE sudden passing on Sunday, March 11, of the Honourable Eric Armour united in death two who had been closely associated in life. Mr. Justice Armour and Colonel Michell were together in war days. They both went overseas with the 95th Battalion with the rank of Major and were members of the same Masonic Lodge.

Eric Armour was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of Ontario on March 17, 1933, following a distinguished career at the bar closely parallelling that of his notable father, the Honourable John Douglas Armour, Chief Justice of the Ontario Supreme Court. Born in Cobourg fifty-eight years ago, he was educated in the Public School and Collegiate there, continuing at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto. He was the first to be appointed to the dual office of Crown Attorney for the City of Toronto and County of York combined in 1921, which position he held until his elevation to the bench. As a Crown Attorney he was noted for his fairness and common sense, which characteristics he carried with him to the bench.

Interested in politics he contested West Northumberland in 1904. The same year he joined the Cobourg Garrison Artillery. Shortly after proceeding overseas he was appointed Court Martial Officer with the Canadian Corp in France retaining the office until the evacuation of Germany in 1919.

He held many distinguished positions. He was a governor of the University, a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, President of the Champlain Society, a member of the University Club and a Past Master of Ionic Lodge. His passing at such an early age came as a great shock to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Our sincere sympathy is extended to his wife and family.

(*Continued on page 190*)

D 30234



VICTORIA COLLEGE PAGE



The March meeting of the Alumni Association was held as usual on the second Monday of the month but the meeting place this time was the Lecture Hall in Emmanuel College. Frank N. Stapleford, 1T2, General Secretary of the Neighbourhood Workers' Association, who was introduced by Harold E. Manning, 1T2, spoke on the subject "Social Work Then and Now" and described the far reaching changes that have taken place in the methods and scope of social work during the last twenty years. The speaker emphasized the need for trained specialists in welfare work. Indicating the proportions to which the relief situation had grown, he stressed the fact that relief measures were still "emergency" in character and advanced the idea that a whole new basis should be found for allocating the financial responsibility and for dealing with the great problems of relief and welfare work.

Professor A. Lacey, '17, in a brief talk described the changes that have recently taken place in the form of government in Newfoundland together with a brief analysis of the underlying reasons that made this change necessary.

The programme of the Vocational Guidance Committee for this session concluded on March 20th with a meeting that was addressed by Dr G. E. Reaman, '11, on the subject "How To Size Up Yourself" and by Mr Jno. T. Kirkwood, well-known advertising man and writer, who spoke on the very helpful topic "How To Get A Job".

Earlier in the month groups were held under respective leaders as follows:

Advertising: S. Stockwell '30, G. E. Beavers '30, H. Martyn '30; Industrial Research Life Insurance: Prof J. B. Ferguson '12, C. Lear White '16, M. G. Wyatt '30; Merchandizing: Morley Smith '14.

In the late fall the Victoria College team won the interfaculty volley ball championship. As there was no trophy for this sport, the members of the Victoria College staff, interested in volley ball are donating to the University of Toronto a cup to be known as the Victoria Staff Cup which will be the permanent trophy for interfaculty volley ball.

For the second year in succession, the Jennings Cup comes to Victoria. After winning their group easily, in the playoffs the Victoria team disposed of Ontario College of Education, Senior S.P.S. and the O.A.C. Freshmen in succession with the splendid record of the season of eleven games won and one tied of which the last five games were shut-outs. Congratulations are extended to the members of the team and to the painstaking and efficient coach, Murray Graham '25.

The Annual Founders' Dinner of Victoria University will be held in Burwash Hall on Monday, April 16th. At this dinner the three alumni associations—the Emmanuel College Alumni Association, the Victoria College Alumnae Association and the Victoria College Alumni Association—are cooperating. Notices will be sent out shortly giving full particulars. The Committee announces that the speaker of the evening will be Professor Gilbert E. Jackson and that his subject will be "The Morals of Democracy".

H. J. Sheridan, '07—has been appointed Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Ohio Wesleyan University. W. A. Irwin, '12—of the Department of Orientals in the University of Chicago, is leaving early in April for a nine months' visit to Palestine and the Near East. F. J. Reed, '17—is now located at Tzeliutsing, West China, where he and E. W. Edmonds, also of '17, are United Church missionaries.

K. S. Bernhardt, '26—member of the staff of the Department of Psychology of the University of Toronto has become an author having recently published "An Introduction to Psychology".

M. W. McCutcheon, '26—has been appointed Assistant to the President of the National Life Assurance Company.

E. B. Jolliffe, '31—Rhodes scholar from the University of Toronto and now a graduate of Oxford University has been awarded the Arden Open scholarship in Law by Gray's Inn, London, England, providing $750 per annum for three years to enable him to begin practice. The scholarship is tenable in any country, but it is understood Jolliffe plans to return to Toronto this summer.

Dr J. F. Danielli recently addressed the Toronto Chemical Association on the subject, "Monomolecular Surface Films". Colonel W. E. Phillips, of the Duplate Safety Glass Company, Oshawa, spoke to the same organization on "The Manufacture of Laminated Safety Glass".

D 30235



THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION DINNER AND DANCE

THIS year, 1934, promises to be particularly outstanding. It marks the Centenary of the City of Toronto. Therefore it is most appropriate that your Association will have the honour of entertaining at the annual reunion dinner on Friday, June 8, the grandson of Toronto's first mayor, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, '95, former Prime Minister of Canada. The committee in charge has been successful in completing arrangements for his attendance at the dinner, at which he will deliver the address of the evening.

This year, moreover, terminates the active connection with the University of the well known and much loved Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor A. T. DeLury, '90, who will act as toast master at the dinner.

Mr King, the guest of honour, will be introduced by Sir William Mulock, '63, and the toast to the University will be responded to by President H. J. Cody, '89.

From what has been said, it may be well understood that the night of Friday, June 8, 1934, will be a most memorable one in the history of University College. The dinner, following as it does the Convocation in Arts and the Garden Party, will be a happy climax for graduates who will be returning to the University in June in unprecedented numbers. Many classes have already arranged reunions and will be seated at special tables. Your own table will be clearly indicated and you will have the opportunity of meeting your old classmates and renewing acquaintances.

After dinner comes the dance, which this year already promises to eclipse the brilliant affair of last year. Again the members of the graduating classes of the entire University will join with us to make this the gala event of the year.

In the quadrangle, which will be beautifully lighted, the Chancellor, the President and Mr King, together with the deans of faculties and heads of Colleges, will receive the new graduates.

Five orchestras will supply the music for the dancing which will commence at 9.30. Supper will be served at 11.30.

For such a large function, the Committee in charge must, of necessity, know well in advance the number who plan to attend. Classes who intend to hold reunions should arrange accommodation at once by notifying the Secretary-Treasurer of the Alumni Federation, 43 St George St., Toronto. Complete information may be obtained by writing the Chairman of the Committee, Donald B. Mulholland, 330 Bay St., or by phoning the secretary-treasurer of the Association, E. A. Macdonald, Midway 6221.

The price of tickets for dinner and dance is $1.50 per person and they may be procured from any of the members of the Committee: Donald B. Mulholland, Chairman; F. C. Carter, D. Bruce Murray, H. Gordon Skilling, N. H. Shaw, John Macbeth, E. A. Macdonald.

U.C. Graduates Head Empire Club of Toronto

AT the annual meeting of the Empire Club held in the Royal York on Thursday, April 12, Dana H. Porter, '21, was elected President and Main Johnson, '11, First Vice-President. We look forward to a splendid year for the Empire Club under these two able and energetic graduates. Principal Wallace is a member of the committee.

Honeywell of Ottawa Appointed York County Judge

ALBERT EDWIN HONEYWELL, '03, K.C., of Ottawa, has been appointed a Judge of the County Court of the County of York, to succeed Judge Tytler who has retired. After an active career at the bar and in politics Judge Honeywell returns to Toronto where he received his education at University College and Osgoode Hall. U.C. graduates have played a very distinguished part in the legal administration of Ontario and we are confident Judge Honeywell will ably carry on this long tradition.

New French Scholarship

THE University College French Society has established a prize of $25 to be awarded annually for the next five years to a student in the first year who has not received a higher award or a scholarship. The College greatly needs such awards and appreciates the interest of the donors.

Class of '95 Annual Easter Reunion

LUNCH hour on Wednesday, April 4th, found fourteen members of the class gathered at the University Women's Club, St George Street, to renew acquaintance and swap the gossip of the past year. A report on the Class of 1895 Loan Fund which is doing so much to assist students to complete their courses was presented. It will be remembered that this fund was set

D 30236

up some years ago by the Class and is administered by the Alumni Federation. Several of the regulars were absent, some alas having passed on. The permanent executive is to be congratulated on its zeal and interest.

3T3 U.C. Women

3T3 U.C. women held a luncheon in Eaton's Round Room on Saturday, March 17, at which 38 turned out. That's where all this news came out.

O.C.E. has attracted a big crowd; Marion Bradley, Catherine Campbell (doing M.A. work as well), Fran. Clark, Agnes Hackett, Evelyn Hall, Muriel Atkin, Constance Hardy, Eugenia Haylow, Ann Hodge, Madeliene Lane, Marg. McNiven, Marg. McMartin, Gertrude Maycock, Helen Niemi, Vemma Orok, Mern Parker, Enid Peacey, Marion Stuart, Kay Stewart, Marjorie West, Marion Walker, and Eileen Woodhouse.

Those who are back gathering a little more knowledge include Beth Bertram, Helen Christilaw, Isabel Jordan, Louise Lockhart, Helen McKee, Merle Storey and Fay Wong. Elsie Murray is taking her M.A. at Columbia. Maureen Macoun is working on her M.A. in Ottawa. Marg Stirling and Norah Bowers are at the St George School for Child Study.

Lorraine Harvey, Marg. Hogarth, Kay McIntyre and Edith Waring are at the Manufacturers' Life. Elsie Owram is with the Confederation Life.

Mary Watterworth has gone into advertising at Eaton's, and Marion Laird is doing secretarial work there.

Betty Lang is at the London School of Economics.

Lil Kribs and Marg. Robb are at art college.

Ann Delury and Connie McNeill are at business college here, and Primrose Maclean and Isabel Dickson do the same in Ottawa.

At Library School are Grace Farwell and Helen Stubbs.

Ev. Cowan is in the main branch of the Toronto Public Library.

Anna Cross is doing field work at the Vancouver General Hospital.

Among those "just resting" are: Helen Clark, Ruth Payne, Marg Conboy, Ruth Kennedy, Helen Treadgold, Peg. Winter and Helen McGibbon. And also there are: Mrs (Lois Tedman) Stockdale, Mrs (Evelyn Hancock) D. Carlisle, Mrs (Marg. Dunham) J. F. Vanderploegh.

Dean C. H. Mitchell spoke before the technical school section of the O.E.A. Genéral Mitchell in his address made a plea for better all-round education of students in technical subjects.

Canon Charles V. Pilcher, of Wycliffe College, is the author of the theme song for the Centennial celebrations of the City of Toronto.

Social Science

HOUSING

IN view of the revived interest in the question of slum clearance in Canada, and of the growing recognition of the right of every family to live in a decent dwelling, attention may well be given to the manner in which other nations have attacked the problem of providing adequate housing for the low wage earner.

The policy of Great Britain should be of special value to us, as many of our citizens, now living under conditions of appalling squalor and overcrowding, are British by birth or extraction, and consequently have the same racial psychology which, in the Old Country, has resulted in a demand for individual houses, and in a definite swing away from the tenement type of dwelling. Re-housing in Britain has followed two main courses, the first being that of the multiple-family dwelling, made necessary in certain congested sections of London and elsewhere. The second, and by far the most favoured course is that of the garden-village, and wherever one goes in England and Scotland to-day one sees the new estates, springing up on the outskirts of the cities, successfully populated by one-time slum dwellers.

The movement had its origin in the 19th century, when Mr George Cadbury, having decided to move the famous chocolate works from the heart of industrial Birmingham to a healthier location out of the city, was faced with the realization that, left to casual growth, the surrounding dwellings would again become slums similar to those from which he was determined to extricate his employees. The result of Mr Cadbury's interest was the development of the model village of Bournville, which is symbolic of British housing ideals, and has profoundly influenced European standards of living. Bournville comprises some 1500 houses, magnificent schools, playgrounds and recreation centre, an adult school of art which has an international reputation, churches, shopping district, and community hall. Everything to enrich community life has been provided.

The British Government, through acts of parliament, has put upon the municipalities the responsibility of providing adequate housing. The result has been a vast slum clearance scheme, now nearing completion, whereby 254,000 dwellings are being demolished and the dispossessed population is being re-housed on model estates patterned after the village of Bournville. The London County Council, for example, owns and manages 69 estates and five groups of multiple dwellings.

We in Canada, unhampered by limitations of space, and having the knowledge that slums harbour dirt, disease and degeneracy, have an unparalleled opportunity to exercise the technique of modern housing.

LILLIAN B. LEVESCONTE, S.S. '32

D30237

Dean De Lury is Honoured

Retiring Dean of Arts Given Dinner

"This is the happy warrior, this is he
Whom every man in arms would wish to be."

IN these well-known words the Hon Arthur Meighen expressed the feelings of himself and the graduates he represented in seconding the toast to Alfred Tennyson De Lury at the dinner given by his former students, teachers and colleagues in Hart House April 5th, 1934, on the occasion of his retirement from the active staff of the University of Toronto.



An informal snapshop of Dean De Lury taken recently by W. M. Hugill, University of Manitoba.

Over four hundred present and former associates of Dean De Lury assembled for the dinner. After a brief musical programme by the Conservatory String Quartet, the President called on Provost Cosgrave to propose the toast to the guest of honour. The Provost after a brief sketch of the Dean's Irish ancestory paid tribute to his outstanding qualities as a humorous and humane teacher and arbitrator, a skilful diplomat, a great organizor and the University's most loyal supporter of traditions—with the confidence of both student and staff for the forty-two years of his connection with the University.

Dean De Lury in replying to the toast just expressed his gratitude to and appreciation of his former teachers, particularly Dr A. Baker, Professors Louden, Keys, Hutton, Dale and the late Prof Young for their guidance and example of his student and staff days. In briefly summarizing the University of his time he emphasized particularly the great forward steps (in many of which he played so large a part)—the Federation of the Arts Colleges; the founding of the professional and graduate schools; the opening of Hart House and the formation of the Students Council. With an expression of hope that the progress would continue, Dean De Lury in closing once more tendered his appreciation to those who had made the dinner possible and to those present who had gathered to do him honour.

Provost Cosgrave then passed on to the University the portrait of Dean De Lury by Alan Barr, presented to the committee in charge by Prof J. C. McLennan and the late Mrs McLennan. Dr Cody in accepting the portrait for the University referred to forthcoming Honorary Degrees and scholarships and reiterated the sentiment of former speakers in thanking for himself and the staff, present and former, Dean De Lury for his long and outstanding years of faithful and generous service to the University.

In addition to the speakers others at the Head Table included: His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs Bruce, Mrs Cody, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, the Chancellor, Mrs Cosgrave, Dr A. Baker, Hon Mr Robert Weir, Dr W. D. Haggard of Vanderbilt University.

New York Grads Meet

THE Fraternities Club, Thirty-Eighth Street at Madison Avenue, was the scene, on Thursday, April 26, of the annual dinner of the New York Club of the University of Toronto. A good attendance was on hand and enjoyed the meeting, which was under the chairmanship of the Reverend W. E. Dickenson, '18 W, acting president. Mr Dickenson has a son who is almost ready to enter S.P.S. Manfred Barber, '25 C, president of the Club, sent his resignation, as he was unable to be present owing to having been moved to Philadelphia. "Barb" is with the Du Pont Company. Ken Bell, the dynamic secretary, announced a most successful year, with a comfortable balance in the bank. Ken is of course a vice-president of Chase National Bank. Freddy Keffer, '23 V, who used to teach in Buffalo, is now secretary of Intercontinent Travel Service, with headquarters at 274 Madison Avenue. Doug McFadyen, '31 M, is doing medical research at Rockefeller, and playing bridge in his odd moments. George Scythes, '33 S, is brewing in Newark, N.J. T. K. Thompson, '92 S, is continuing his important engineering plans for New York City, and gave the writer a copy of his latest. John Deacon, '29 S, was the lusty chairman of entertainment. A report of the newly-elected officers will be included in the next issue of the *Monthly*.

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REPEAT
REPETITION

D 30238

and then discover, too late, that we do not like the work for which we have got ourselves trained.

What we need is a system of experimental apprenticeships.

One can learn a lot about a job without actually doing it. An intelligent window-cleaner or floor-sweeper can get a good idea of what life is like in a hospital; and as cabin boy one can estimate one's chances of liking the sea as a career.

Child labour has been exploited, and is now being abolished. This is a pity. We exploited the child for the sake of the labour; we ought to have exploited the labour for the sake of the child. We ought to insist on every employer keeping open a certain number of "tasting apprenticeships"—to which the young can come and see for themselves whether they will like that sort of work. And an employer whose apprenticeships are unpleasant or exploited is going to find it very difficult to recruit his workers later on.

Technical Training

Having decided what he really wants to learn, the youth will go back to learn it. At about 18 years of age technical or professional training might begin. We are speaking here purely of technical teaching, not of the hotch-potch of technical, liberal, and social subjects which at present confuse our curriculum.

We are presuming that Liberal leisure subjects have throughout been pursued as leisure—in the Club, the "Hart House" in every ward of the city.

Social subjects we shall discuss in a moment.

This being so, technical training, except in the case of the learned professions, need not be a very long affair. In many cases it could be done in a school joined on to the industry or occupation. One can learn to be a farmer better on a farm-school than in a city classroom.

Civics

We now come to the most important aspect of this subject.

Mr H. G. Wells has said that "civilization is a race between education and catastrophe".

Man, during the last century, has vastly increased his material resources and his powers—both of construction and destruction.

Morally he has not advanced at all. A moral revolution as great as Christianity would hardly have been adequate to keep pace with these material developments, to guide men's souls and conscience in using this vast accession of power wisely and socially. But there has been no great religious revival, rather a falling away; no new morality, rather a growing moral chaos.

What is wrong with the world? Mr Wells answers:

(1) Nationalism—Improved communications have shrivelled our globe into a little pellet—circumnavigable in scarcely over a week. World trade has integrated wealth and industry into a vast and delicate complexity. But men's minds have not risen above local patriotisms; and the tariff walls have grown steadily higher and higher. And our history books still teach of wars across these artificial boundaries invisible from an aeroplane, still teach "My country over others".

(2) Economic Ignorance—The other thing that is wrong with the world is Economic Ignorance. The big business man has the mentality of a peasant; he thinks that he "owns" his business as a peasant owns his savings; he does not realize that he is only a trustee. He thinks he can benefit by screwing down wages, by smashing some rival, by driving out a competing nation, by cutting prices; he does not realize that this modern world of finance and industry is one delicate and complex whole, as much a whole as his own factory, that every selfish wound inflicted upon it is a wound inflicted upon himself.

But our schools teach no Economics or Civics; nothing about banking or industry, or the New Deal, or Russia's great experiment. They just sit by fiddling about with algebra and geography and the Battle of Waterloo, while the world hurries forward to catastrophe.

Not everywhere.

In America educators, "educationists", and "educationalists" were stirred by this challenge of Mr Wells. (See Mr Peffer's article in Harper's Monthly, January, '34.) They leapt into the saddle and rode off in all directions at once.

Civics and Sociology are booming over the border, so much so that teachers of ordinary subjects like Modern Languages are getting seriously alarmed at the desertions from their classes.

"The schools should herald in the new era; they shall reform the world", is the cry of the Educationalists.

"The Schoolmasters", says Mr Peffer, "are suffering from an Omnipotence Complex".

And so they are.

How can the Schoolmasters prepare their pupils to take part in a plan of social reconstruction which will not *begin* for them until ten years from now? We do not know what the world will be like in ten years' time. All that we are teaching now may be out of date and all wrong in emphasis by then. If we teach anything beyond the broadest generalities (already to be found well expressed in The Sermon on the Mount), we shall be anticipating the policy of a government which will not come into office until 1944.

It is a big job to teach people how to reform the world as it is now; but to predict what the world will be, and what will be wrong with it, and how to set it right ten years ahead—this is indeed no small undertaking even for Omnipotence.

What is the conclusion? Not that we should go on teaching Napoleonic wars while the economic structure of the world crashes into ruin; not that schools should give up the teaching of a New Deal or a Five Year Plan—but that they should teach it in the right place.

What is the use of teaching civics to people who are not even citizens yet, nor will be for a long time?—and citizens then, we hope, of a far better and different world from ours.

(*Concluded on page 226*)

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CONANT STATES HIS CREED FOR HARVARD

To Inspire the Undergraduate With an Enthusiasm for Creative Scholarship Is the President's Ambition

By H. I. BROCK

THIS is an age of dictators. As a rule the dictators upon whom the eyes of the world are fixed have seized the power they wield within the last few years or months. Either they have been lifted to the top by a revolution, as in Russia, or they have pushed aside the monarch or other constituted authority by a controlled revolution, as was done by Mussolini in Italy.

But at Harvard, in liberty-proclaiming Massachusetts, it is different. At Harvard for three long generations the president of the university has been czar. He is still czar. No matter that his vast power is, in a fashion, extra-legal—that it derives principally from his position as head of a small self-perpetuating corporation in which is lodged complete financial control and final, if not quite so unlimited, responsibility for the conduct of the institution otherwise.

What counts most, therefore, at Harvard is who is president. For twoscore years Charles W. Eliot ruled and set the mold of the Harvard man. For a score and odd years more Abbott Lawrence Lowell controlled the stamping mill. Now there is a new president; therefore a new Harvard, though the new man has been in harness only a few months. Everybody feels it, notwithstanding that the difference discoverable to the eye is principally that, instead of the familiar figure of Mr. Lowell, moving unobtrusively about the yard, there is the no-longer-strange, but very different figure of James Bryant Conant, moving about the yard, just as unobtrusively.

The path from the president's house to the president's office leads right through the Yard and the normal course of the president's peregrinations is along this path. But, never mind: wherever he goes he goes unobtrusively. Other members of the university, whether professors of the faculty or undergraduates, pay no more attention to his goings and comings than they pay to the goings and comings of any other familiar local figure. Or they seem not to.

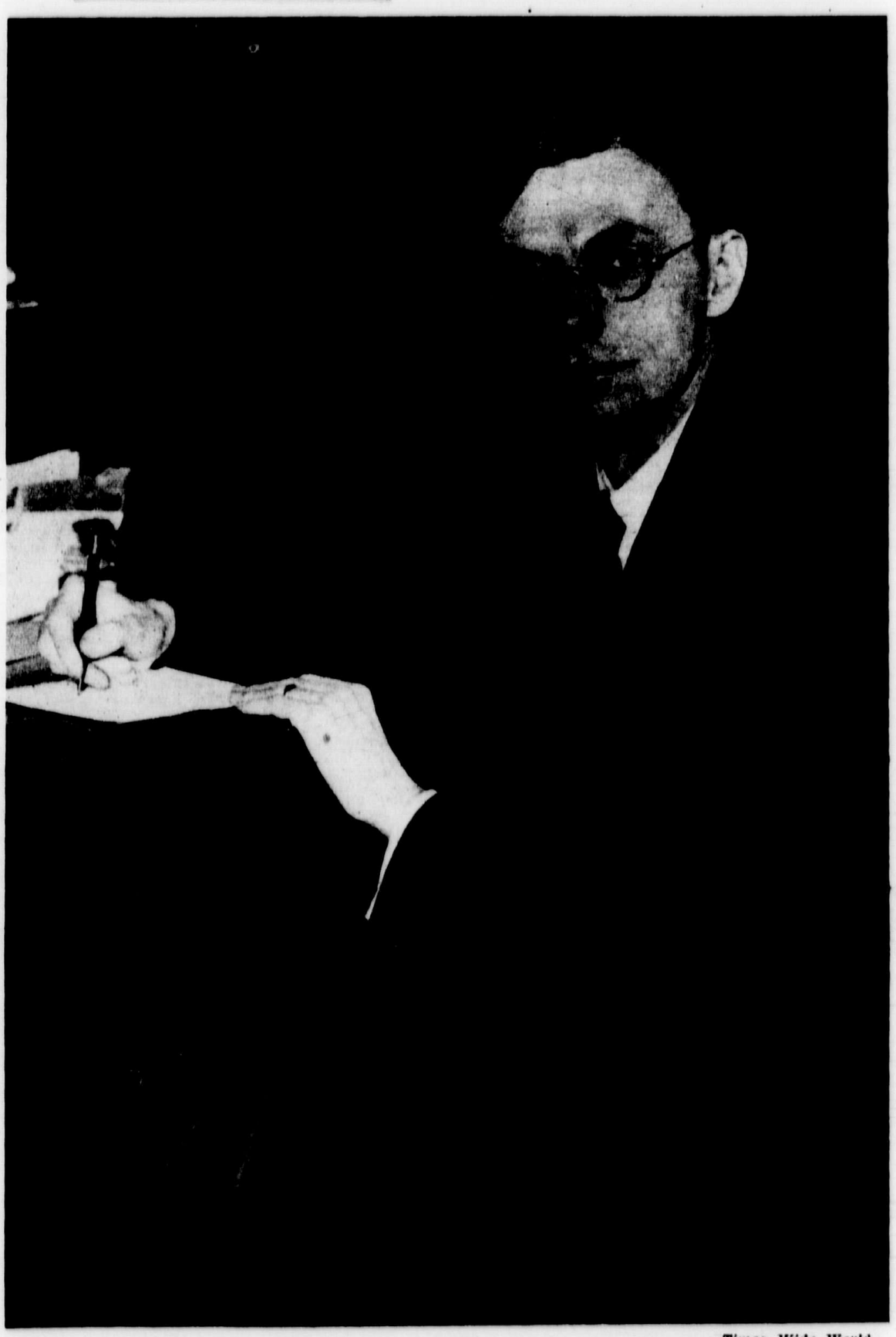
* * *

NONE the less, there is a new Harvard since June of last year. And everybody at Harvard knows it. The recent announcement of freshman fellowships for "students of rare ability and promise"—fellowships covering on a modest scale full college expenses, and though for the present limited to young men "living and attending school" in six Middle Western States, designed eventually to bring together at Harvard "outstanding students from every section" of the country—is the strongest indication so far that the new era is taking practical shape.

Among the prodigious accomplishments of Mr. Lowell's twenty-three years of command was the creation of the elaborate modern plant of the university of which Dr. Eliot was the spiritual father, the practical rebuilding of the old college into seven units, each bigger than the old college used to be, and the distribution into these units called "houses" of the "amorphous mass" of undergraduates. Incidentally, in that twenty-three years a hundred million dollars was added to the endowment.

These things have been done. The big job of Mr. Lowell's successor is not to be builder but operator; to see that the best material and the best workmanship go into the educational product. The sense that he means to do just this thing is what is in the air and makes the new Harvard. Lowell, in fact, was neglectful neither of educational material nor of educational workmanship, but he had the shop to build first. Conant can concentrate on the product. And he is equipped to do it.

The twenty-third president of America's oldest and best-known institution dedicated to the advancement and perpetuation of learning was translated to his post of high command from the chemical laboratory, where his researches had won him world-wide recognition as a first-rate productive scientist. Yet he is just short of 41 years old and looks a deal younger.



Times Wide World.

"His Outstanding Characteristics Are Simplicity, Frankness and a Mind Trained to Face Facts."

Outstanding characteristics of the man are simplicity, a frankness which takes on at times the quality of downright boyish candor, and a mind trained to face facts and habituated to direct and courageous but unhurried action. The distinction is important. An effect of not being hurried at all is one of the strongest impressions received in his presence. There is also the impression of a clear vision of what essentially needs doing and a strong will to do it, brooking no fruitless delay—yet with an open, alert and considerate mind about the means of getting it done.

Oliver Cromwell is one of the world's strong men that Conant particularly admires—as is proper and natural in a descendant of the excellent Puritan, Roger Conant, who came to Massachusetts in the early days of the liberal stir which eventually made Cromwell master of England and lost King Charles his head. Cromwell had his aims—high ones—his iron will to achieve those aims, but so fluid was his mind in regard to the real significance of passing events and current causes—determining which side he stood on at one time and another—that he has been roundly abused for inconsistency or worse.

* * *

TAKING this as parable, it may well be that Conant, too, in the means he adopts, will be opportunist or strategist—as you will. He learned in the laboratory to deal with facts and deal with them patiently, with the single object of producing results. It is results that he is after as president of Harvard.

The particular results he is after are determined by ideals of education—which in this mild-mannered man (with the blue eyes that not infrequently indulge in a gaminlike twinkle behind his steel-rimmed spectacles) are cherished with almost religious intensity. Since the advancement and perpetuation of learning are things so linked together that they are inseparable; since the whole structure of civilization depends on the cultivation of knowledge—which has created civilization and enabled it to progress; since, also, the institutions of higher learning are the trustees in whose hands lies the future of human knowledge, a heavy responsibility to the nation and the race rests upon our universities, rests more heavily, perhaps, upon the privately endowed universities, equipped with costly facilities for study and research, often unmatched anywhere else.

Conant's official utterances since he assumed office have emphasized this responsibility especially in regard to Harvard. But his doctrine, in general, holds that, in order to achieve their appointed destiny, the universities must accept responsibility for the fullest use of the opportunity which is theirs toward saving the substance of democracy. This is the more important in the face of the present eclipse of an old simple faith in democracy—a faith so strong that the mere word was one to conjure with.

That faith held rule of, by and for the people a sovereign panacea for sick civilization. If Conant like other practical men of our time, is no believer in panaceas, he does, nevertheless, stand firmly for the maintenance of the ultimate basis of democracy in the intellectual world—prime agent and custodian of civilization. There must be equal access to the educational ladder as a means of climbing to the top. At the same time, since the educational ladder is rightly designed to lead to the top only those who really do advance and perpetuate knowledge, there must also be effective, and therefore more or less merciless, elimination of the unfit as the process of mounting the rungs proves them so.

Here Conant resembles all the thoroughgoing idealists in the hard-boiled act of making their dreams come true. The changes in things as they are which that act involves may, and often do, require a degree of ruthlessness in the removal of cherished clutter—institutions, practices, and even amiable individuals entrenched in the clutter.

* * *

NO official massacres or wholesale decapitations are planned for Harvard. That is certain. Suaviter in modo is Conant's way. Though an idealist, he is a considerate and very human person. But Harvard also has its cherished clutter. What Conant is going to do with the clutter can only, for the present, be guessed at.

He has been on the job less than a twelvemonth. But he has already stopped the 7 o'clock morning bell, which was a venerable and sacrosanct institution—and anachronism—in Harvard Yard. And those new freshman fellowships—a draught of selected fresh blood from the Middle West—are earnest of his intention to carry out the policy of more widely distributed opportunity to get into Harvard (which does not mean that Harvard will take in more men; quality not quantity is what is desired) and a stricter rule of the survival of the fittest among those admitted to the university's privileges. At the same time, the large body of men in the college who seek only a liberal education will not be too much discouraged. Conant by no means underrates the value of this basic element toward the continued usefulness of Harvard.

Though it is likely that his modesty would charge it to haste under pressure of multiple tasks within strict time limits, it seems a fair index of the new president's simplicity, in the best sense of the word—since he is using the economy of a scientific mind in stating accurately conclusions arrived at by factual analysis—that in all his public and semi-public expressions certain things are set forth in words almost identical.

One of these things is his idea of what a university is and what it is for. The essence of the idea goes back to the medieval pattern. A university is a community of scholars and students. A university exists, in the exact words used by the founders of Harvard 300 years ago, "to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity." But "education and theology were by Harvard's founders conceived as inseparable. Today learning has become secular." Wherefore, "the universities are now the residuary legatees of many of the spiritual values which used to be guarded by the churches."

These spiritual values are so fundamental that, unless the elaborate machinery of modern education is informed by them, they labor in vain that build libraries, laboratories, museums, gymnasiums, lecture halls, and all the houses with which the House Plan has dotted the low banks of the Charles River at Cambridge.

* * *

HERE is Conant's creed in his own words compacted into a nutshell: "It is only by advancing learning that it is possible to perpetuate learning. When knowledge ceases to expand and develop it becomes devitalized and degraded. It is not sufficient to train investigators and scholars, no matter how brilliant they may be; a large body of influential citizens must have a passionate interest in the growth of human knowledge. It is our ambition to inspire the

(Continued on Page 22)

D 30240

AGAIN THE RUSSIAN BEAR WALKS ABROAD

With the Period of Hibernation at an End, the Soviet Begins to Move on the World Scene as a Great Power

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

Moscow.

THE talk that evening, like most conversations in Moscow when Americans are present, turned on the still lively subject of the Soviet-American accord, and from that point drifted into the wider field of Russia's changing attitude toward the world. For notwithstanding Stalin's speech at the Communist Party Congress on the familiar theme of the decay of capitalism as a result of the universal economic crisis and the possibility of a revolution of the world proletariat following a threatening imperialist war, a review of Soviet diplomacy during the year just ended makes it clear as the flood lights in the Red Square that Russia, moving to collaborate with capitalist States to prevent war, begins to exert her old weight, and more, in the trembling international balance.

The period of hibernation is definitely over. Once more the Great Bear walks abroad not as a revolutionary force or an opposition system but as a great power in the most traditional sense.

It was an evening at the turn of the year, following Mr. Litvinoff's bold survey of the world before the attentive delegates of the All-Union Central Executive Committee. We had trooped to the Kremlin for a night session. We had been challenged four times in the few hundred feet between the outer gate and the entrance to the hall by long-coated Red guards, heavily armed and expressionless. Once we shivered in the glittering cold, far brighter under the high-power lamps than the Moscow daylight, while our passes were verified by telephone.

These relays of soldiers; the intense immobility of the assembly, listening as no congress ever listens, least of all those multiplying congresses which, like this, are not Parliaments but audiences; the steady, shadowless blaze of illumination, like the glare of a Hollywood studio during a "take"—all this had reminded us, if reminder were needed, that the C. E. C. is not just another House of Representatives.

Neither was this just another session of a Soviet Congress. None before, it was remarked by old-timers, had devoted so much attention to foreign affairs. During one speech an official of the Narkomindel leaned over to whisper that we were listening to the first "positive" reference to the League of Nations ever made publicly and officially in Russia. Some one else noted that President Roosevelt was the first foreign statesman whose name had received a salvo of cheers in a Soviet assembly. Unusual, too, were the tributes to Litvinoff, only since his return from Washington looming as large at home as he does abroad. Stalin is glorified by speaker after speaker, day after day, in an endless litany, but a commissar is seldom singled out for praise.

* * *

MOST unusual of all was the general tone of the references to capitalist powers. Save for broadsides against Japan and Germany and pained but hopeful allusions to Great Britain, the note struck was conciliatory, almost mellow, as different from the rude challenge of the past as are the present diplomatic manners of Mr. Litvinoff from the "brutal Bolshevist frankness" of his first lecture to the world at Geneva.

There was no doubt of the interest of the breathless listeners in the reports on international affairs; it was keener, if anything, than the interest in the long thesis on the reorganization of the party and the government, a vitally important change, or the overpowering estimates for the second year of the second Five-Year Plan. Something like nostalgia for the society of other peoples, the desire of the nation for the world which constantly fights the contrary tendency toward isolation, stirred here as it stirs countries less completely segregated, or immured for shorter terms—countries like Germany, Italy, Rumania. For the first time, educated though it is to believe that everybody else is wrong, one sensed in young Russia a reaching out beyond the frontiers for something other than converts. The face it turns toward foreigners is not quite the stony, suspicious, closed face of the first revolutionary decade.

* * *

THESE "firsts" mean something. While the red Caucasian wine circulated and the Americans grumbled about the Russian cigarettes, we surveyed the world as it looks from Moscow and agreed that the prospect clears and widens. The American Ambassador, as pleased with the members of the Soviet Government as they were with him, had been greeted and speeded homeward like a long-lost friend. In the French Midi, M. Herriot was making speeches that echoed pleasantly in Moscow, and the new trade agreement with France was ready to be signed. Recent exchanges with Warsaw had been almost genial, and Poland had firmly closed her doors to refugees from the Ukraine.

From the Baltic to the Black Sea the Western border was protected by mutual pacts of non-aggression. The Black Sea itself was safe as a lake, for the new Russia controls the Straits more subtly but as surely as imperial Russia dreamed of doing.

Voroshiloff, Commissar of War, had returned with his generals from a ceremonial visit to Moscow's closest ally to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic. "Look hard at these men," said Mustapha Kemal in introducing the Russians to his officers. "They may one day be your leaders in war."

Somewhere, in the get-together meetings in the Balkans, by no means the least important of contemporary developments, the hand of Russia moved as it moved in the past to block the German push eastward. Japan sputtered in the distance, following a verbal barrage of the sort one government does not usually turn on another except as a prelude to a declaration of war, but under Tokyo's indignant denials of Litvinoff's charges appeared a new offer to reopen negotiations over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

* * *

CONTRAST this picture with the political map of only a year before. During the now historic International Decade, which perished on the Manchurian steppes and was buried with military honors in Germany, "Europe" may be said to have stopped at the Russian frontier. The Soviet Union exerted a palpable influence, like that of the moon on the tides, in the oscillations of international policy, but took no active or positive part in shaping it. One reason for the failure of the epoch was the abnormal separation, political, social and economic, between the eastern and western halves of an unbalanced continent. Russia was Asia, and remoter than Asia, an emigrant from civilization as understood by allies and enemies.

Only with Germany were her relations in any degree friendly, and between the two countries exchanges of goods and services continued in bulk after international commerce everywhere else had been reduced to a thin, a very acid trickle. The "menace" of yesterday, it is difficult now to recall, was a Russo-German combination, swamping Europe!

Then came Hitler, and the misplaced European frontier moved as quickly as if he had released a spring. The triumph of National Socialism in the middle of Europe has resulted in more realignments than any event since the war. It has drawn the Balkans together on one side, the Baltic States and Scandinavia on the other, and forced England, France and Italy into a sort of permanent committee meeting, very rasping to the nerves of all. It has created dangers and problems so pressing that one wonders what everybody was worrying about before it happened.

* * *

THE most important consequence, however, perhaps the most upsetting in the long run on both sides of the blockade, was to bring Russia post-haste into the councils of Europe. A revolution which claims to have saved Germany, Europe itself, from communism has had the effect of elevating the one Communist State to a position of authority and weight in world affairs it had not occupied in a generation.

The Kremlin immediately began to negotiate treaties all along the border, unabashed by the alacrity with which all the Western neighbors, represented for years as only waiting to spring on the Soviet Union, rushed to sign on the dotted line. It reconsidered its long-contemptuous attitude toward the League, now deserted by the belligerents.

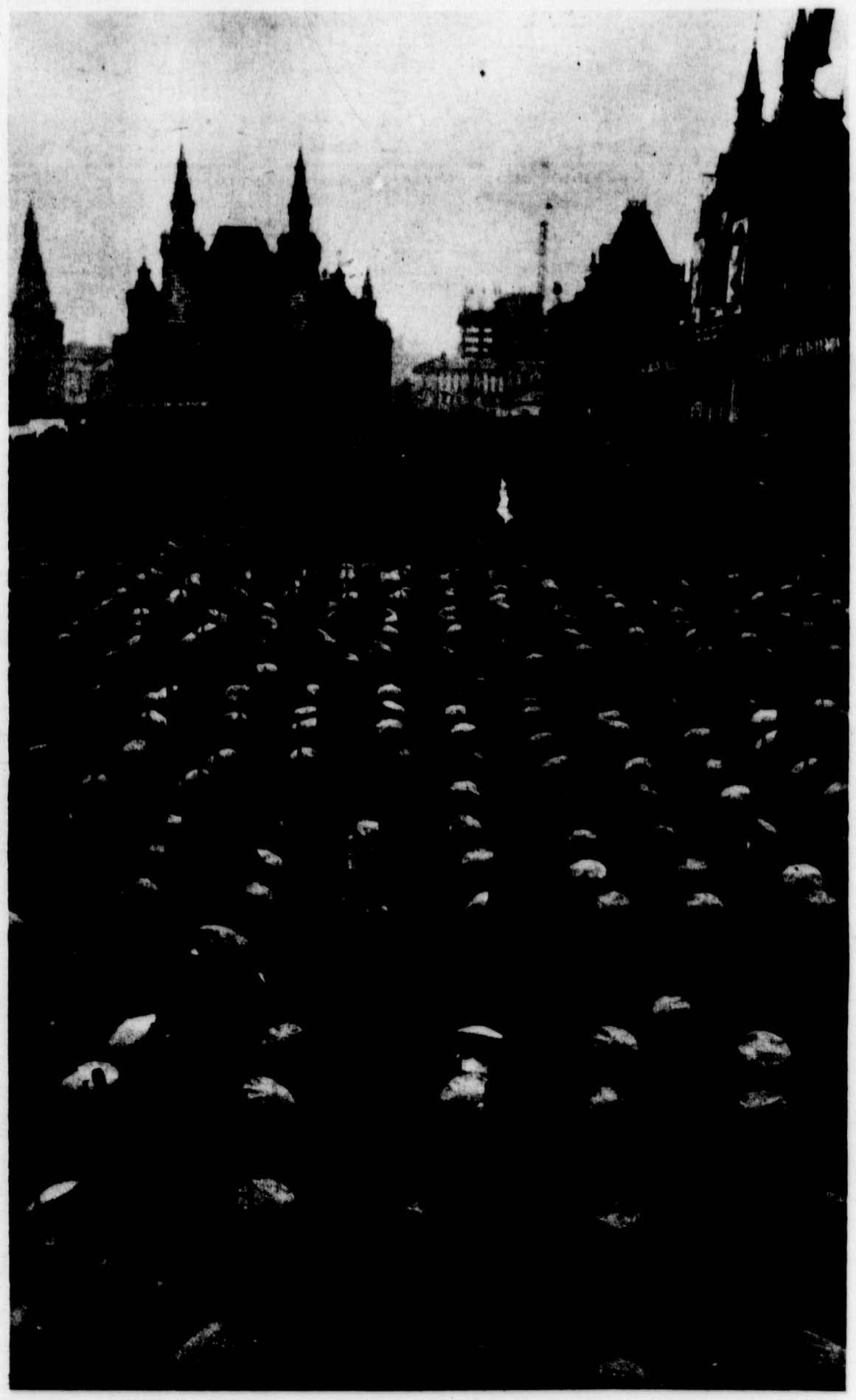
A dictatorship knows best the potentialities and dangers of dictatorships, and the activity of Soviet diplomacy following the rise of Hitler is unquestionably an effort to prevent war. No observer in Russia can doubt that the government wants peace, needs peace, for a variety of internal reasons cannot afford war—certainly not on two fronts.

* * *

EVEN the rapprochement with the United States, helped along by events in the Far East, was not uninfluenced by movements in Europe. Whatever the reasons, however, and whatever the effects may be, in credits, trade or international equilibrium, to the U. S. S. R., American recognition is the high climax of a successful diplomatic year. "This recognition means more to us than any other," the Soviet official admitted to the Americans, and went on to explain just what it meant: chiefly, we gathered, taken in connection with American policies at home, the capitulation of the last stubborn defender of capitalism.

Naturally we looked long at the United States, whose struggle to construct a new order within the old serves as spectacle and drama for all the world today. Even Moscow watches, a little disconcerted, I think, because America has stolen the spotlight, and because the Roosevelt experiment exhibits a development of or away from capitalism and a method of revolution quite unforeseen by Marx or Lenin and hardly covered by Stalin's explanation that the dying sometimes display deceptive appearances of vitality.

It was strange and suggestive to look at Washington from a revolu-



Sovfoto.

"The Red Army Is the Largest in the World. Yet Nobody Thinks of It as an Aggressive Force."

tionary capital as far away as this, in space and time. Not only are the two in different stages of development; they are in different centuries. Until you see the NRA in this perspective you do not realize how many revolutions we have forgotten, how many Five-Year Plans we have overfulfilled to reach a Fifteen-Billion-Dollar Crisis, a crisis of surplus. Here you are far back in the good old times of shortage.

* * *

ONE of the Americans said something like this to the Russian: "Call American recognition a triumph of realism if you like," he conceded. "Say we're the last to face a fact; we usually are. But don't interpret what you call the general acquiescence of the American people as a sign that they're sold on your system. As a matter of fact they aren't paying much attention to your revolution; they're too interested in their own. Has it occurred to you that they are acquiescent because they are no longer afraid of bolshevism?"

The Russian did not make the obvious retort. He did not quote Senator Glass or echo the jeers and wise-cracks an American could not have resisted. This would be a cheerier scene if the comrades were not so earnest, if any Bolshevik since Lenin had ever laughed at himself or his revolution. No Communist will ever see the humor of it, but there is truth in the paradox that as the U. S. S. R. looms larger as a nation she becomes less frightening as a revolutionary force.

Indications multiply that communism, at least as worked out in Russia, is weakening as a world threat. It is unfortunate for the Marxist theory that it was first applied in a backward country by revolutionaries whose idea of government is police government, learned under the Czars.

This is not to say that the Russion Revolution has not had enormous influence; it has acted like a ferment everywhere. All nations have moved so fast toward socialism since the war that the "world revolution" is actually in progress. But the fact cannot be ignored, in Moscow or elsewhere, that the important revolutionary upheavals since 1917 have been against bolshevism; not a single country has followed the Russian lead.

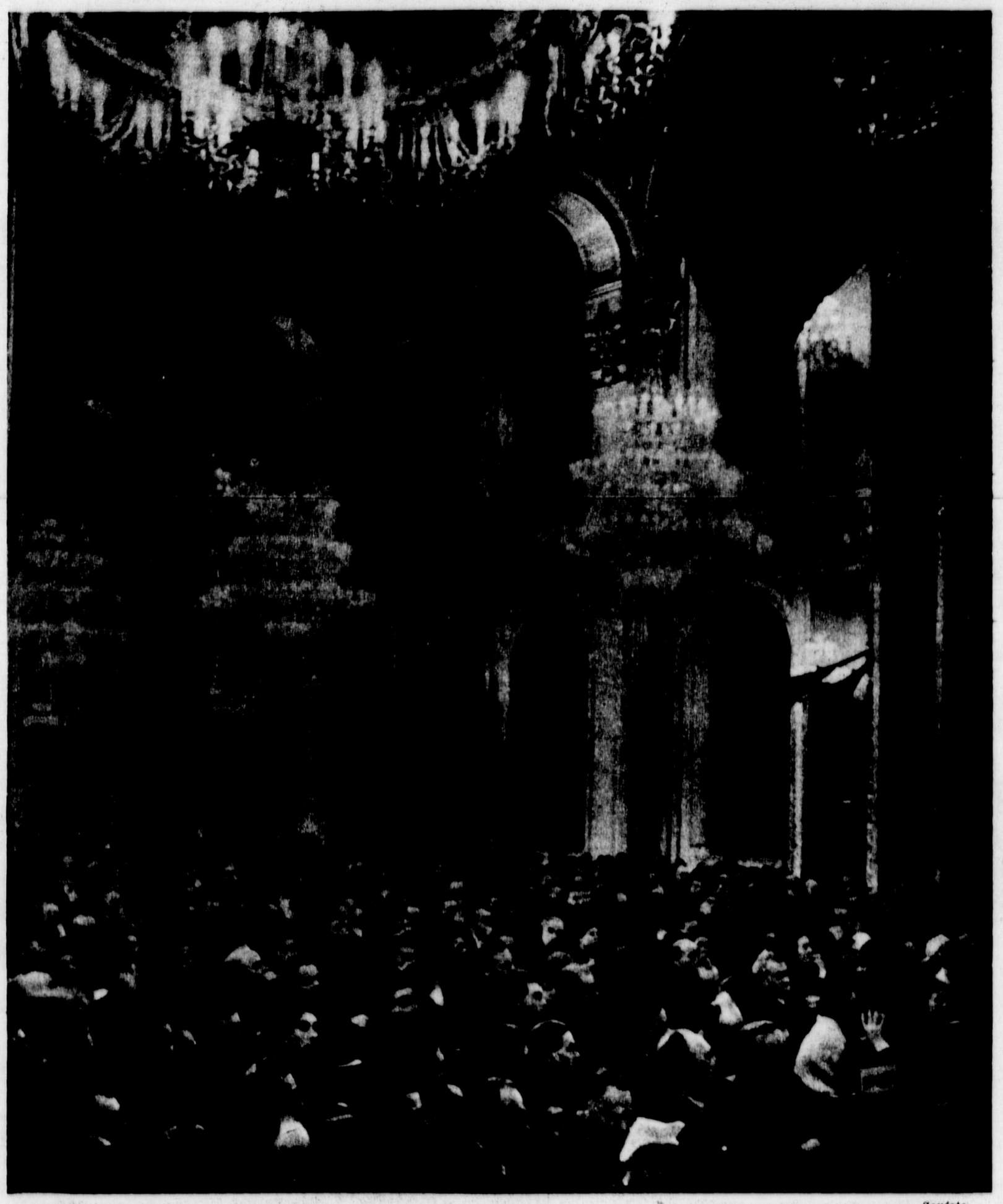
More, while socialization spreads, socialism in the old political sense seems to have shot its bolt. All the movements of today, however blindly led and stupidly followed, have one thing in common: they tend consciously toward a new social synthesis and away from the idea of class war.

* * *

GERMANY is the most suggestive example. The German revolution probably will be the last in the West in which the "Communist danger" will be potent enough to use as a scarecrow. No competent observer believes that communism was a real danger in Germany, but at least it was stronger there than anywhere in Europe, and if it could not win where it was best organized, if in fact it could be employed to whip up the mightiest nationalist reaction in modern times, where will it succeed?

Nor is this to say that the Bolsheviki will not succeed in building socialism in Russia. All signs indicate that they are well on their way. Here is one of the most powerful reasons for the Kremlin's new line in foreign policy. This line is not the famous "party line"—the plank all Soviet citizens must walk—but it is the path of "realpolitik," and the signposts along that road are nowhere more shrewdly followed than in Moscow.

The sharp swing away from any sort of internationalism, Communist especially, is not ignored here; wherefore, Russian communism, absurd as this sounds, is itself becoming strongly nationalist. You have only to attend a mass meeting or listen to a radio speech to hear all the familiar appeals to patriotism. "Our socialist fatherland" is a fatherland, after all, like any other, and invocations of "our great country," "our unconquerable Red Army, armed with all modern weapons," are intended to rouse the same sentiments as such slogans inspire everywhere.



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Delegates to the Soviet Congress—"There Was No Doubt of Their Interest in the Reports on International Affairs."

Russia, in short, is a nation in a world of nations. The first concern of the Soviet Government is to defend its power and to consolidate and perpetuate the Soviet system within its own wide territory. Not for any cause, even the cause of socialism, does it desire a disturbance which would interfere with that purpose. Obviously, it has sewed up the western border in order to have a free hand for the East, where danger is greater. Quite as obviously, though 250,000 Red soldiers are on guard on the eastern frontier, though the Transsiberian Railway is choked with arms, supplies and men moving in that direction, though Litvinoff has declared that the U. S. S. R. will protect by force even "the approaches" to her territory and though the "strong arm" has been shaken vigorously since American recognition and the record grain collections, Russia does not want war with Japan.

* * *

THE Red Army is the largest and to the inexpert eye the most formidable-looking in the world. Watching the troops stamping by day after day in the Winter haze, indifferent as fate, I know they are the last soldiers I'd care to argue with. Yet nobody thinks of them as an aggressive force. It should not be forgotten that Russia is still fighting an internal war; that is the aspect of the situation that most impresses the observer here. She seeks no external adventure that would interrupt the heavy battle for Socialist construction—and this is a battle, make no mistake, fought in the atmosphere and with the slogans, the intensity and the methods of military organization—or slow up the completion of the strategetically placed "giants" of heavy industry designed to make her independent of outside equipment.

Still less does she seek any disturbance that might entail outside interference. This is the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy. The struggle with the peasants over the collectivization of the land has been a long and costly conflict, of which the casualties will never be counted nor the full story told. The war is won now; all but a fraction of the farms have been socialized and the results of the collective harvests have exceeded estimates.

Nevertheless, the pressure against the "class enemy" has been felt by the masses as never before, for while the industrial population is nearly trebled, and more millions of kulaks have been liquidated than anybody knew existed, Russia is still preponderantly peasant. Anything that divides and demoralizes the peasants affects the cities, affects the army, composed largely of sons of peasants. It will take time to restore morale in regions where the struggle was hardest, and at least an interval of success before it is safe to risk a test of whether people coerced into line can be relied on to fight for their collectives as they fight for their farms.

That the nervousness in regard to the eastern front is not altogether caused by fear of Japanese militarism is proved by the extraordinary exceptions to all rules made in favor of Soviet citizens living beyond the Ural Mountains. To keep the inhabitants of the Russian Far East satisfied, they are exempted from grain requisitions, restrictions on private trade, pressure to collectivize, from most of the conditions peasants in less exposed districts have resisted in vain. And one reason given for this virtual suspension of socialism is to tempt people from the more socialized parts of the country to settle there!

It is nearly impossible to know what goes on in this vast, little-traveled and tightly controlled empire—where the reporter is constantly confused by contradictions, all equally true—but enough leaks out of the party congress and appears in shifts of policy and changes of personnel to reveal that in the Far East, Tadjikistan, the Ukraine, the Caucasus, the Volga Republics, the inner struggle still goes on.

* * *

FOR all these reasons, and others, the Soviet foreign policy is a policy of peace. It is no exaggeration to say that the immense satisfaction of the government in the resumption of normal relations with the United States goes beyond the question of trade and credit, vitally important as this question is at the present stage of Russian development. Soviet-American cooperation is regarded primarily as a strong combination for peace; a delayed but for that reason more significant acknowledgment that Soviet power is firmly established and cannot be shaken, either at home or abroad.

It should be added that the popular view of foreign relations, especially of American recognition, is much simpler than the official attitude. Russians in general are an eager, friendly and to the American—more at home with young nations than old—a congenial and somehow touching people. To put over the first Five-Year Plan they have gone through a period of tension and privation which would have exhausted

(Continued on Page 18)

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PARIS AND PROVINCES: THE DUEL GOES ON

The Country Still Clings to the Fear That the Capital May Be Harboring The Friends of a Dictatorship



Paris—"The Wave of Anti-Parliamentary Feeling Is Principally a Parisian Phenomenon."

By HAROLD CALLENDER

PARIS.

FEW foreigners fully realize, and Parisians sometimes are prone to forget, that Paris is far from being typical of France. The stubborn democratic republicanism of the peasant and small tradesman and official which dominates the politics of the country is not dominant in the capital, and a Parisian salon may be very deceptive as a gauge of the political sentiments of France.

The wave of anti-parliamentary feeling—adroitly utilized to the point of riotousness by conservative groups who profess to stand for law and order—is principally a Parisian phenomenon. The Parisians of the "Right," who speak of their respectable, bourgeois insurrection as a patriotic outburst having what one writer called "moral beauty," have now become concerned at the "terrible misunderstanding" between Paris and the provinces which it revealed. "The provinces will never quite understand," said one Parisian commentator, "that a 'Left' government backed by a huge majority should be overthrown by a clamor from the street."

The provinces, or most of them, still retain pronounced preferences for parliamentary and democratic methods—old-fashioned as such convictions may seem in a time when it has become a sort of fad to regard liberalism, both political and economic, as a lifeless relic of the past. It is arguable that the kind of Parliament they seem to favor is one that does nothing very bold or remarkable, and that their democracy serves chiefly as a defense against concentration of power and what they call reaction.

One often has the impression that loyalty to the republic rests largely upon the fear, inherited from the Revolution, of a revival of the old régime which might bring the former ruling classes back into power and deprive the peasant and worker of their numerous rights and privileges; that French democracy, like French individualism, is in a sense a negative thing, a system of safeguards to protect the average man against the powerful and thus assure for him and his descendants a fuller life and wider opportunities.

At any rate there persists in the provinces a deeply rooted, traditionalist, almost dogmatic, republicanism, closely associated with a doctrine much like that which in America used to be called "rugged individualism"; and Paris is looked upon, at least by the provincial radicals, as a community that has never been fully converted to republicanism, as a centre where the reactionary forces which threaten the republic are most highly concentrated and organized. To the provinces Paris represents the wealth and power of the upper middle class and the remnants of the aristocracy, the groups and interests against which democracy must be defended. It represents, too, a kind of urbane and cosmopolitan cynicism which ill accords with the simple republican faith of the provinces.

"Paris is republican, but with Boulangist (dictatorial) leanings," said a distinguished Frenchman recently, "and does not understand the more earnest republicanism of the provinces."

Hence the abiding fear of a dictator—of some new Bonaparte or Boulanger, perhaps next time equipped with a fascist-like doctrine—takes the form of suspicion of Paris, where he would be most likely to make his appearance and would find the greatest sympathy.

The anti-parliamentarism of Paris has arisen chiefly among the intellectuals and the propertied class, who consider that their wealth is threatened by high taxation and the costly privileges of the trade unions; while the republicanism of the provinces, whose supporters, even when well-to-do, like to regard themselves as "advanced," derives its strength principally from the farmers, the small proprietors, the tradesmen and the professional people of modest means.

* * *

PARIS is the political, financial, social and intellectual capital of France; much of the activity of the country is centred here; Paris is so articulate and has absorbed so many of the diversified elements of the nation that it seems that in Paris may be heard the authentic voice of France. Foreigners read the Paris newspapers, magazines, plays and novels and accept them as representative of France. Rarely do they see provincial newspapers—though some of them are excellent. Rarely do travelers come into contact with many of the 33,000,000 Frenchmen living outside of Paris, save at Cannes or Deauville or Vichy, which live by the tourist trade. All the world knows Paris, but few, even among Parisians, know Lille, Roubaix, Nantes, Montpelier, Aix, Bordeaux, Périgueux, or Besançon. Yet is it in the provincial towns and villages, rather than in Paris, that the course of French politics is determined.

Paris is a centre of luxury, of amusement, of learning, of trade, finance and cosmopolitanism. Whether one is interested chiefly in art or study or business or good food and drink or entertainment, life in Paris may be exciting and satisfying. But precisely because Paris has so much to offer, because it is one of the most fascinating of the great capitals and in many ways a community unto itself, it is remote from and out of touch with the life of the peasant, the worker, the small proprietor, the tradesman, the local functionary, who comprise the mass of the French population.

For centuries Paris has drawn immigrants both from foreign countries and from the French provinces. It was a hospitable refuge for poliitcal exiles, an alluring place for shopping or play, a perpetual field of opportunity for the youth from the small town or village. Paris became a melting pot, its population constantly augmented by aliens from many parts of Europe and by provincials from every corner of France.

These newcomers have influenced Paris less than they have been influenced by it. Many retain for a time their foreign characteristics and lend to some parts of Paris a polyglot air, but for the most part the immigrants, alien and provincial, are assimilated and become Parisian. For many provincials, as for the foreigners, this means the adoption of a new language and a new manner of life. The Parisians who have come from Alsace, Provence, Gascony or Brittany often form clubs on a provincial basis, just as Scots have formed Caledonian Societies in all parts of the world; but they rarely return to their native countryside, their local dialects give way to the Parisian speech and their children become as Parisian as the descendants of families that have dwelt in Paris for generations.



Photos From H. Armstrong Roberts.

The Provinces—"They Still Prefer Democracy."

* * *

REFLECTING though it does the regional and racial diversity of the population of France, Paris is in many respects a world of its own. To the average provincial it is a city of which—since it represents different interests and a different point of view—he is suspicious and distrustful. In the provinces Paris is regarded as frivolous and mercurial and its upper middle class is suspected of hostility to the republican régime; while Paris, on its side, is impatient of the stubborn and somewhat negative radicalism predominant in the rest of the country.

In Germany the nationalism represented by the Nazis began in the provinces, gradually swept the country with remarkable completeness and finally captured even Socialist and Communist Berlin;

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CONANT SETS FORTH HIS CREED FOR HARVARD

The Ambition of the New President Is to Inspire in the Student Respect for Knowledge and Zest for Creative Scholarship

(Continued from Page 3)

undergraduates of Harvard College with an enthusiasm for creative scholarship and a respect for the accumulated treasures of the past. A zest for intellectual adventure must be characteristic of every university. The teachers must be scholars who are extending the frontiers of knowledge in every direction."

The compelling reason is that "able young men enlist only in an enterprise to which they are persuaded they, too, may contribute creative work." If there is no such challenge in the intellectual field tended by the universities the young men will find the challenge elsewhere. The hold on youth is thus broken and the community at large loses interest. After all, of what permanent value is a community of scholars and students which fails to keep alive a "high regard for the achievements of the human mind"—the thing upon which the structure of civilization is built—and which does not, therefore, "nurture true reverence for learning in the community"?

Of this community the loyal body of scholastically undistinguished alumni—what the English call "passmen"—is an influential part. It is these men who furnish universities not only their endowment but a powerful backing of which pride in the universities' achievements is the mainstay.

Characterize as platitudes, if you have a mind, the quotations above. They are not platitudes to Conant. They represent the practical religion or philosophy—name it how you will—which is the inspiration and the guide to action of a man brought up in a laboratory who confesses that he is partly armed for the conflict with life by Marcus Aurelius and Montaigne. These are moralists pragmatic enough, one might fancy, even for the modern empirical-minded youth.

* * *

HARVARD, Conant holds, having no right to waste exceptional advantages, "should endeavor to draw to its staff the ablest investigators and teachers [emphatically he wants no division between the two] in the world," and should "provide every opportunity for the ambitious, brilliant young scholar to come to Harvard"—alike for the scholar's own benefit and Harvard's credit. Though, basically, it remains a New England college, or a college largely recruited from a now widely scattered "Harvard community," based on New England origins or traditional associations, "Harvard, as a truly national university, should even more in the future than in the past attract to its student body the most promising young men throughout the whole nation."

This does not assume that Harvard is so superior that she is entitled to hog all the best. Rather, as a member of the big league of universities, the team from Cambridge on the Charles must enter into the keen competition for the best team, made up of the best men, which Conant conceives to be the ideal healthy condition of a big league of universities, as of a big league of baseball players. It was this condition which existed in the German universities during the three-quarters of a century when German scholarship won such prodigious prestige throughout the world.

Essential in Conant's view is this: "That any man with remarkable talents may get his education at Harvard, whether he be rich or penniless, whether he come from Boston or San Francisco." In such cases distance and penury should be eliminated as factors of exclusion. Adequate scholarships should be provided to make this possible. As we have seen, the process of extending the provision of scholarships in this direction has begun.

Thus the picked crew of the engine of instruction is a prime concern of the new administration. But hardly less in the mind of the head of that administration bulks the "community of scholars and students" as a social body.

"More souls are saved around the dinner table than through courses", is a saying that sums up this side of Conant's educational program. In his address to his first class of freshmen, he said: "All through your four years you will have the



Rittase.

Winthrop House Gate, Harvard.

privilege of dining with a group of your friends, and, of course, will be thrown into a variety of human relationships by your mere presence in an active student body. With a little discrimination on your part you can hardly fail to have a group of friends who are interested in almost the whole range of human activities. By talking with them and understanding their hobbies you will lay the basis for a truly liberal education. One can afford to be something of a specialist, even in one's undergraduate days, provided one has, as friends and companions, those who are interested in entirely different things."

This is a leaf torn from Conant's own book of life. He began being a specialist in chemistry in the Roxbury Latin School which prepared him for Harvard. But neither at school nor at college were his friends picked only or mainly from the laboratory.

* * *

WHEN the choice for president of Harvard fell upon a man who had made his reputation in a scientific laboratory, his fellow-workers cried out that it was a shame to make a mere executive of a chemist who had made important discoveries — discoveries, too, in that borderland between chemistry and the mystery of life where lies the most adventurous hope, perhaps, of the further significant advance of human knowledge. Conant had been working on the green coloring matter of plants, called chlorophyll and the hemoglobin in the blood. What he achieved (in his own modest words) included the "elucidation" of the probable nature of the second, and the "partial elucidation" of the structure of the first. It is not a subject that we can even partially elucidate.

As a boy, in Dorchester, Mass., where he was born, Jim, or Bryant Conant, as he was variously tagged by his familiars, had rigged up a laboratory for himself in his father's house, that father, James Scott Conant, being an inventive wood-engraver who went on to photo-engraving and made for a time a considerable success of the business, after serving both in the army and in the navy during the Civil War. The son was (they say) a bad speller but sufficiently diligent in diversified studies to get into Harvard before he was 18, and, with chemistry for stroke oar, to arrive at his degree with high honors three years later. After a Summer spent in the laboratories of the Midvale Steel Company in Philadelphia, he was back at Cambridge to take his Ph. D. in 1916. Hard on that came his war service.

As part of the task of beating the Germans, our army was trying to better the German chemists' lethal inventions. Actually it was the mild-mannered man with the blue eyes behind the steel-rimmed spectacles, now president of Harvard, who, while on military duty as lieutenant and then as captain in Washington, worked out a method for the production of the gas, more powerful than mustard gas, that came to be called "lewisite." As Major Conant, he was sent to a commandeered motor-car plant at Willoughby, Ohio, where, with a score of other officers and some 500 men, his concern was the quantity production of lewisite.

As extreme precaution toward guarding a prime military secret, he and his companions found themselves confined for the duration of the war within the high wire fence which enclosed the plant. It was called "the Mousetrap." The armistice found the gas-making going on full speed ahead (though no shipment had yet been made overseas) and Conant very much on the job as technical expert in charge. His executive ability, his technique of handling men, were each tried, proved and tempered in the Mousetrap. There, too, no doubt, his happy gift for the unhurried, efficient dispatch of business was considerably cultivated and perfected. From the Mousetrap he went back to Harvard and his more peaceful chemical occupations, becoming full professor in 1927 and head of his department in 1931.

* * *

IT is an arresting fact that the man who sits in the president's chair of the university, which is interwoven with all the traditions of culture in Massachusetts and New England has no direct ancestor among Harvard graduates or, for that matter, among the graduates of any college—so far as the record has been uncovered. This notwithstanding that the Conant family, which has been seated in New England for 300 years, has furnished in collateral lines seventeen Harvard graduates within that period.

In May, 1636, the name of the ancestor of them all, Roger Conant, who had come from English Devonshire thirteen years before, appears in connection with a plan to devote to the use of a college for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay a large tract of land at Salem, a town of which this Roger was the rightful founder. Not Salem which history has linked with trials for witchcraft, but Cambridge, close to upstart Boston, got the college. But the record of Roger Conant's activity precedes by some months the official act which created the institution that we now know as Harvard. And thus his name leads all the rest that the written word preserves of the promoters of the seat of learning over which his six-times great-grandson rules.

Roger, though a member of the Worshipful Company of Salterers of London town — Massachusetts was deep in the salt fish business in those days—had his academic background, too. His nephew, John Conant, was Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, and Vice Chancellor of the university. James Bryant Conant's ancestral lines also lead back to Governor Bradford and John Alden of the Plymouth Colony.

Of such sound New England stock is the man who has in his hands the destiny of New England's oldest college, which many also count America's most distinguished university—at least when there are no Yale, Columbia, Princeton or Virginia men within hearing.

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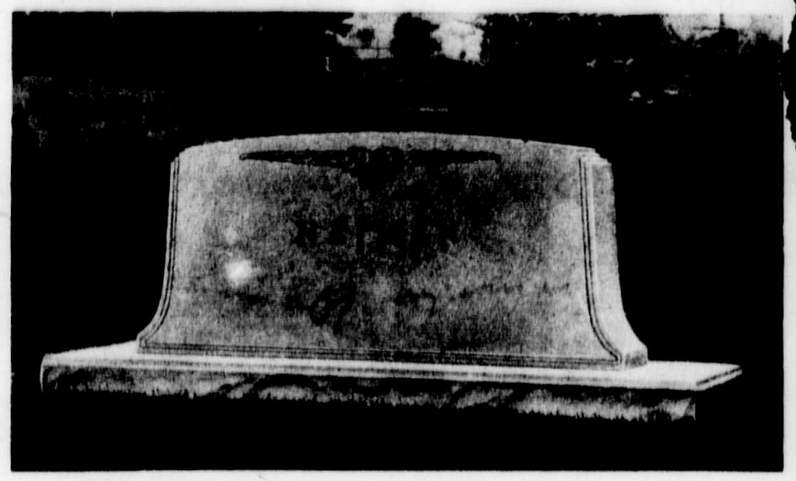

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BEHIND THE GREAT RECORD OF SCOTLAND YARD

The Sturdy English Habit of Siding With the Police Against the Criminal Has Helped Build Up the Lore of Unerring Detection

LONDON.

SCOTLAND YARD again! News from Washington indicates the increase in racketeering has led the President to consider the advisability of creating a Federal police and detective force of a character described as "somewhat akin to Scotland Yard." Such news as this must make the eyes of racketeers get bigger and bigger. True, it might be pointed out that such a force would be even more chastening in its effect on racketeers if the President were to create along with it a population "somewhat akin" to the English population. Racketeering would then cease of its own accord. But the inculcation of a sense of law in the general populace is necessarily a long and rocky road.

It may be that talk about this proposal to beat racketeering should only be indulged in by people with perfectly steady heads, for it skirts the brink of a deep and wide chasm—the chasm which yawns between fact and fiction at Scotland Yard. In fiction Scotland Yard is far in advance of all other official detective bodies, so much so that its name has become almost synonymous with the swift and sure punishment of crime.

But in fact, as distinct from fiction, there is no mysterious secret hidden away in the big red and white building overlooking the Thames. As far as technical methods go, Scotland Yard can only do what every other front-rank detective service does, and vice versa. It can and does hit upon its own congenial combination of methods. Between the enormous card indexes of the Berlin detective and the brilliant guesswork of the Paris detective, Scotland Yard strikes a middle point.

But this is not its secret. The one thing which makes it the most famous detective force in the world is the character of the population, for in criminal matters the English are always on the side of the police and against the criminal. They give the police a degree of cooperation which makes it easier to catch criminals in England than in any other country.

* * *

HOW does Scotland Yard work? By the usual detective methods but with perhaps a slightly different emphasis. It uses informers, as everybody else does. It also makes quick and effective use of the public by appealing for information, and this is more typical of Scotland Yard than of most other detective services. A questionnaire is drawn up for the use of everybody who can give information of any sort. The answers which this questionnaire brings in are sent to the men who sit with luke-warm cups of tea beside them in the roomful after roomful of large quarto volumes which make up the criminal records at Scotland Yard. These studious men sort out the answers and search their classified volumes for the likely man.

Suppose that a youngster of 21 has been interrupted in a burglary and has accidentally killed a man in making his getaway. In twenty-four hours Scotland Yard has so much information about him that a detective goes straight to a down-river pub, finds his man sitting behind a stove and taps him on the shoulder. He comes quietly and a few weeks later he is hanged. It is all done on information received from outsiders, mostly from members of the general public whose only motive is the respect for law which makes them rally instantly to the police. Such cases have nothing to do with the spectacular Scotland Yard of fiction, yet they comprise from 90 to 95 per cent of all the arrests which the Yard makes.

But suppose that the information which pours into Scotland Yard cannot be made to fit any known criminal. More than a thousand statements, perhaps, are taken from the public. Every one of them is individually followed up as far as it leads. For the moment all of them lead nowhere, for they seem to refer to a man who is unknown to Scotland Yard.

In this case, Scotland Yard is up a tree. It does not give up—it never gives up—but its hope now lies in another direction, for new criminals usually arrest themselves by their clumsiness in leaving clues behind them. They may be no more than microscopic clues, but they are not beyond the reach of the little black "murder bags" which are always packed and waiting at



© *Photopress.*

The Hunt Begins—Examining Fingerprints at Scotland Yard.

Scotland Yard. These contain the complete tools of the modern detective's trade.

From this beginning there arise the more spectacular cases of detection in which arrests are made on evidence built up from the burnt matchstick which the criminal left behind him. In such cases the Scotland Yard of fact begins to approach that of fiction. And such cases account for less than 5 per cent of all the arrests that Scotland Yard makes.

* * *

OF course, if a new criminal leaves no clue behind him, Scotland Yard remains where it is—up a tree. In fact, it remains up a tree at times when other detective forces would certainly find means of coming down to earth and making an arrest; for while in criminal matters the English are always on the side of the police, as against the State, they are always on the side of the individual citizen.

These two traits in the English character have results which may seem to be mutually contradictory but in reality are not. One result, as has already been noted, is that England is the easiest of all countries in which to catch a criminal. At the same time the English insistence on the rights of the individual makes the legal process of arrest a more difficult one in England than in any other country in the world.

Thus, Scotland Yard works under the peculiar conditions which its population imposes on it. It is as wonderfully organized as all metropolitan forces are—more so than most, because it is not a municipal force but a government force administered by the Home Office and with a national status in one or two very limited respects. There are, for example, 400,000 "dabs" in its finger-print bureau. They cover all the convictions for felonies and for some misdemeanors in England and Wales during the last thirty years. Its habitual convicts' registry covers the same territory for the last seventy years. Its register of laundry marks is also national.

It publishes a national twice-a-week police newspaper copiously illustrated with profile and full-face photographs, as well as a London evening paper, also for police use only, with four daily and two Sunday editions. You can buy none of these newspapers on the bookstalls, and none of their various editors is ever worried by the libel laws. It has a "black museum" stored with relics of bygone London crimes, and in this Grand Guignol the prosaic Scotland Yard of fact suddenly leaps the chasm which divides it from the macabre Scotland Yard of fiction.

* * *

AS the headquarters of the metropolitan police force, it is responsible for the peace of 8,000,000 Londoners living and working within a radius of fifteen miles from Charing Cross, excepting those of the central square mile of the City, who have an independent police force of their own.

The uniformed London Bobby is a famous lad, but his plainclothes brother of the C. I. D.—the Criminal Investigation Department—is perhaps more famous still, for it is on him that the Scotland Yard of fiction sheds its most lurid light. There are 20,000 men in the uniformed force and 1,000 in the C. I. D. Only 300 of these are attached to the headquarters staff at Scotland Yard; half of them are in the so-called Special Branch, which is the nearest thing to a political police force that England has.

The London Bobby is so universally venerated that he ceases to be a human being and becomes a monument of impersonal courtesy perched on a pedestal all his own. Perhaps it is less easy to discover this attitude toward the ordinary detective, for his plain clothes make him less easy to identify; but it exists in connection with the inspectors of the C. I. D. at Scotland Yard. These men are known to every Londoner by their photographs, and they are viewed with something very like awe. There is some streak in the English character which gathers even the hangman into the scope of this national veneration.

All these are factors which have to be taken into consideration when you attempt to separate the Scotland Yard of fact from the Scotland Yard of fiction. It is a strikingly successful police headquarters, but it has a population of exceptional character with which to deal.

C. P.

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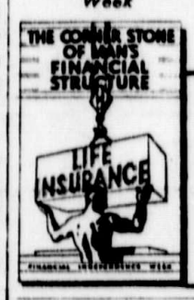

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New hope has come to scores of deafened people who, last week, received a demonstration of an entirely new type of hearing aid by Acousticon.

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Even those whose middle ear mechanism is completely destroyed can hear with this device—the New Amplified Bone Conduction Acousticon—since it uses a new auditory path—bone conduction.

Free demonstrations given at Acousticon, 580 Fifth Ave., also at authorized consultants. In Westchester County, Mrs. J. H. Vidal, 76 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains; in Newark, Willard S. Mears, 671 Broad St.; in East Orange, Leon Berg and Adele Spaeth, 50 Brick Church Plaza—or in your home or office, by appointment. Booklet "Defeating Deafness" on request, write Dept. 7TM.

"UGH-H-H-H!! TAKE THOSE CHOPS AWAY! THEY TASTE OF STALE ONIONS"



Buy the Handy, New 4-Pad Package

Don't let this happen in *your* home! Free your cooking utensils from yesterday's odors by Micro-cleaning them with magic S.O.S.

S.O.S. is entirely different. Soap and pad are all in one. Cuts heaviest "grease film" in *no time*. Keeps dirtiest, greasiest pans, skillets, stoves, baking tins, Pyrex, "*Micro*-clean"*—entirely removes "coffee crust" from inside of coffee pots.

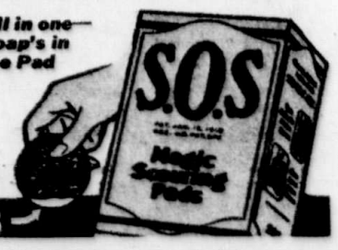
Things no old-style cleaner can do, S.O.S. does with *half* the work and in *one-third* the time. You can dry any "*Micro*-clean"* surface with your best *tea towel* without soiling.

No messy rags and wasteful powders. Nothing to get under nails and roughen hands. No extra soap. S. O. S. is perfectly smooth. Pad and special cleansing compound are all in one.

S.O.S. "*Micro*-cleans"* and polishes at one time. Keeps over 40 metal surfaces *bright as new*. No *waste*. Economical, too. One little S.O.S. pad often lasts a week. Order from your grocer at once. Try half *at our risk*. If not satisfied, return the remaining pads and get all your money back. The S.O.S. Company, Chicago.

*"*Micro*-clean" means *microscopically* clean

All in one—Soap's in the Pad



WET EDGE ONLY, THEN RUB

Friday, June the 8th, 1934. D 30245

ENGAGEMENTS

7.00 am ST) - Arrive Toronto; Mr. King will be met
8.00 am DS) at train by representatives of University College Alumni Ass'n. (Mr. E.A.Macdonald, Sec.Treas.) and driven to 518 Jarvis St. where Mr. King will be guest of Sir William Mulock.

2.30 pm DS - U. of T. Convocation in Arts, Convocation Hall;

U. of T. Garden Party.

6.30 pm DS - University College Annual Commencement Dinner (for all U. of T. Graduates). Great Hall, Hart House; Dean A.T. DeLury, Chairman; (Cody. Toast to University replied to by Dr. Sir Wm. Mulock will introduce Mr. King. Principal Wallace of University College will speak on contribution of Dean DeLury to University.

9.00 pm DS - Sir William Mulock, Dr. Cody and Mr. King will receive in Quadrangle of Hart House.

9.20 pm DS - University College Annual Commencment Dance (for all U. of T. Graduates)

- Reunion Class of '95 (Dean W. A. Kirkwood, President) - Hart House.

11.30 pm DS - Supper in Faculty Union, Hart House.

D 30246

ENGAGEMENTS

Saturday, June 9, 1934

MORNING

Between 10.00 a.m. & 10.30 a.m. DS) Mr. A. Murray McCrimmon will call to see Mr. King at residence of Sir William Mulock.

Hargraves
668

AFTERNOON

4.00 p.m. ST)
5.00 p.m. DS) - Leave Toronto.

EVENING

10.15 p.m. ST)
11.15 p.m. DS) - Arrive Ottawa.

(7.30 p.m. DS - Parliamentary Press Gallery Dinner - Restaurant, H. of C.)

D 39247

University College Alumni Association

Annual Commencement Dinner

Great Hall
Hart House
June 8th
1 9 3 4

Following the Dinner, a Reception will be held in the Quadrangle and a Dance in Hart House

D 30248

Menu

TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

ASSORTED CANAPES

* * *

BROILED LAMB CHOPS

DUCHESS POTATOES *NEW JUNE PEAS*

* * *

PRINCESS SALAD

* * *

ICE CREAM

STRAWBERRY SAUCE

* * *

DEMI-TASSE

D 30249

Toasts

Toastmaster—The Dean of the Faculty of Arts

THE KING

* * *

THE UNIVERSITY

Proposed by The President of the Association

Reply by The President of the University

* * *

OUR GUEST

Proposed by The Chancellor of the University

Reply by The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, '95

* * *

L'ENVOI

The Principal of University College

Announcement by the Chairman of the Committee

D 30250

Committee

Chairman—DONALD B. MULHOLLAND, '19

F. C. CARTER, '08

J. C. McBETH, '07

E. A. MACDONALD, '28

D. BRUCE MURRAY, '31

N. H. SHAW, '33

H. G. SKILLING, '34

D 30251

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

COMMENCEMENT

ARTS

FRIDAY, JUNE THE EIGHTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

D 30252

CEREMONY

of the

ADMISSION TO DEGREES

The graduating classes will enter Convocation Hall in procession under the guidance of their Marshals, will occupy the places reserved for them, and will remain standing until the Chancellor, the President, the Senate, the Governors, and the Staff have entered the Hall and have taken their seats upon the platform. The audience is requested to rise when the Chancellor and the Procession enter the Hall.

The President will request the members of the graduating classes to rise in their places, and when they have done so, will address the Chancellor as follows:

> "Insignissime Cancellarie:
>
> Praesento tibi hosce scholares in Facultate Artium ut admittantur in gradum Baccalaurei in Artibus, testorque eos quoad omnia quae statuta requirunt aptos et idoneos esse."

The Chancellor will reply as follows:

> "Ad profectum Britannici Imperii Provinciaeque ego auctoritate mea et totius Universitatis admitto vos ad gradum Baccalaurei in Artibus, licentiamque vobis do omnia ea faciendi quae ad illum gradum pertinent."

The President will, on behalf of the University, extend greetings and congratulations to the members of the graduating classes, who will then resume their seats.

The presenters, in the order indicated in the programme, will call forward the various groups and when each group is in place will read the names one by one in order that each candidate may advance and receive his degree at the hands of the Chancellor.

As soon as a candidate hears his name called by the presenter he will mount the steps of the platform and kneel upon the stool in front of the Chancellor; he will place his hands together in such a position that they may be clasped by the Chancellor, who will admit him to the degree with the words, "Admitto te ad gradum"; at the same instant the bedel will place the appropriate hood upon his shoulders. The candidate will then rise, the hood being removed by the bedel, will retire to his left to make way for the next candidate, and will return to his seat in the Hall.

If a candidate has his own hood he will carry it in his left hand, holding it by the narrow part, and will give it to the bedel when he reaches the platform.

After degrees have been conferred upon all candidates present, the President will address the Chancellor as follows:

> "Insignissime Cancellarie:
>
> Praesento tibi Registrarium nostrum, Arturum Fennell, procuratorem ut pro candidatis absentibus gradum Baccalaurei in Artibus accipiat quem illi meruerunt testorque eos quoad omnia quae statuta requirunt aptos et idoneos esse."

The Chancellor will confer appropriate degrees upon all absent candidates through the Registrar of the University, who will act as their proxy.

The Chancellor will bring the proceedings to a close by saying "Convocatio dimissa est".

"God Save the King" will be sung.

Candidates will sign the Roll of Convocation in the Registrar's Office.

D30253

Prayer

THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE

Almighty God, of Whose only gift come wisdom and understanding, we beseech Thee to bless the Universities and Colleges of our land and those who teach and those who learn therein. More especially do we ask Thee to behold with Thy favour this honourable foundation to which we belong, and these who to-day pledge it their fealty and go forth from it to serve their country, their kind, and their God. Grant that from all institutions of sound learning the light of Truth, Beauty and Goodness may shine with growing brightness on all men, so that knowledge, wisdom and righteousness may be the stability of our times.

All this we beg through Him who is the Way, the Truth and the Life. Amen.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES

Bachelor of Arts

Classics

Presented by Professor Owen

With First Class Honours

Edwin Douglas Eagle
Frances McAlpine Hopkins Ould
Jennie Isabella Marion Tait

Katharine Hentig Emery
Katharine Elizabeth Innes Henderson
Herbert Reginald Howden
Thomas Edward Kellett
Helen Claire Quinlan
Eunice Maxwell Robinson
Frederick Duncan Roy
Roddick Lorne Smith

Latin (French or Greek Option)

With First Class Honours

Ross Morley Culbert
Keith Donnell Faris
Charles Gordon King
Margaret Annie King
Marion Gertrude Rickard

Velma Iona Breen
Helen Marie Margaret Egan
Flora Adeline Fowke
Mary Lodge Gates
Josephine Margaret Leva Hagerman
Olive Lillian Hinchcliffe
Marjorie Jean Homer
Zetta Eleanor Nixon

D 30254

Modern Languages

Presented by Professor Surerus

With First Class Honours

Elizabeth Dold Brunke
Mildred Elizabeth Gliddon
Winnifred May Hendrikz
Gordon Westaway Hilborn
Leon Levenstein
Elizabeth Wyeth Magee Loosley
Dorothy Grills Richardson
Doris Patricia Schissler

Phyllis Scott Barnes
Margaret Ellen Blodgett
James Horace Boothe
Mary Theodora Brennan
Sylvia Cohn
Ralph Henry Constam
Marie Hélène Darte
Marie Valentine Darte
Margaret Dorothy Dickson
Mary Elizabeth Douglas
Jane Isabel Earle
Gordon Laing Hallman
Josephine Baker Harley
Ruth Winona Hawkins
Alice Pearle Jackson
Agnes Marion James
Florence Rosalie King
Elinor Ruth Knowlton
John Legge Lay
Marion Jean Lehman
Joyce Mary Lyon
Mary Margaret McCulloch
Florence Grace McLeod
Elizabeth Elaine Taylor McMullen
Margaret Walsh Pirie
Wilhelmetta Royce Robertson
Margaret Mason Rutherford
Linda Hartnet Seaman
Agnes Cowan Smith
Douglas Robinson Smith
Morris Sniderman
Dora Evelyn Vick

English and History

Presented by Professor Knox

With First Class Honours

John Max Patrick

Margaret Elizabeth Fasken Baird
Emily Duncan Buchan
Martha Maud Isabel Clark
Adele Elizabeth Gaylord Curry
Donald Armstrong Davidson
Alice Myfanwy Davies
Muriel Isabel Death
Eleanor Corinne Dempsey
Jean Irvine Dowling
Marjorie Beatrice Drake
Jean Elizabeth Fenton
Lillian Mae Fowler
Mary Hélène Frawley
Minerva Beatrice Golden
Dorothy Ellen Greason
Hildegarde Harris
Nora Ross Hodgins

D 30255

Helen Lorraine Isobel Honey
Jean Eleanor Hunnisett
Emily Margaret Lester
Joyce Pattullo Lownsbrough
Cecil Evan Macdonald
Bernard Leslie McEvoy
Margaret Anna McLeod
Mary Stark Morris
Alice Marion Moulton
Archibald Trew Olmsted
Ruth Elizabeth Partridge
George Roderick Gerard Phelan
Alice Arpena Selyan
William George Stobie
Mary Alison Swan
Richard Collin Todd
Ruth Estelle Wachter
Jessie Beatrice Martha Waddell
Norman Milton Watson
Cecil Wilson
Florence Diamond Wood

Modern History

Presented by Professor Chester Martin

With First Class Honours

Sam Harvey Shirecliffe Hughes
Leo Malania

Harold Johnston Fair
Helen Rossmore Fowler
Margaret Choate Graham
Marion Bernice Merrick
Wilson Dorland Samuel Morden
Frances Mary Shenstone
Mary Loretta Thompson

Political Science and Economics

Presented by Professor Jackman

With First Class Honours

Orval Louis Robertson
Harold Gordon Skilling

Dorothy Edna Bryce
Kathleen Patricia Dowling
Marvin Bernard Gelber
Lloyd Hamilton Goodwin
Gordon Fripp Henderson
Graham Lawson
Frank Middleton McAteer
Norval Close Norton
Charles William Rump
Peter White
David Mason Woods
John Steele Wright

Law

Presented by Professor Kennedy

With First Class Honours

Richard Albert Bell
George Keith Drynan

D 30256

John Kenneth Blair
Fredrick Douglas Grant
Mary Lucy Griffiths
Robert Muir
Ernest Gustave Silbermann
Burrell Milton Singer

Philosophy

Presented by Professor Kingston

With First Class Honours

John Vincent Fulton
Robert Grace Miller
John Kempster Thomas

William John Bennett
Thomas John Breen
Eric Lindsay Cowall
Arthur James Gowland
Carrie Mildred Hern
Reba Ethel Hern
James Fletcher Hinchliffe
Bernard Ernest Hynes
John Frederick Joseph McIsaac
John Webster Monahan
Mary Patricia Palmer
Francis Michael Sheahan
Lawrence Edward Skelly
James Edgar Watson
Joseph Lineham Willett

Philosophy (English or History Option)

With First Class Honours

Alexander Marshall Laverty

Mervin Anson Bury
Hugh Rutherford Grant
George William Wright

Psychology

Charlotte Adelaide Mary Louise Lowes
Henry Charles Hoadley Miller
Dorothy Beatrice Pike Rabinowitch
Dorothy Mabel Woods

Mathematics and Physics

Presented by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts

With First Class Honours

William Darbyshire
Victor Bernard Hankey
Mary Agnes L'Eveque
Donald William Robert McKinley
Cecil James Nesbitt
Ruth Josephine Northcott
James Campbell Strachan

D 39257

Hedley Hugh Bindon
Glenn Kelvin Boyd
Abraham Allan Gruson
Mabel Florence James
Norman Victor Jefferson
Alexander Murdoch Keith
Robert Bruce Laing
John Adrian Lenahan
John Irving Robert McKnight
William Allan Miller
John Reginald Hill Noble
Laura Evelyn Pallett
Carl Frederick Ritz
James Aberdeen Robins
Marion Jean Louise Smith

Physics and Chemistry

With First Class Honours

Abe Allan Janis

Biology

Presented by Professor Wasteneys

With First Class Honours

Aubrey Hiles Carter
Phyllis Mary Smalley

John Carl Medcof

Physiology and Biochemistry

Lorne Alexander Campbell
Leslie Clarence Jessop
Francis Edward McMullen Tomalin

Biological and Medical Sciences

Colin Nichol Brebner
Clarence Lloyd Burke
Margaret Anna Daley
William Richard Feasby
James Henry Gibson
William Frederick Greenwood
Hubert Hayward
Gwendolyn Sully Hudson
Charles Kaplan
Donald Gordon Hamilton Macdonald
Robert Alexander Mustard
Florence Lilian Nichols
Benjamin Raxlen
Alan Doner Rice
Isadore James Tepperman
David Norman Trimble
John Edmund Whiting
Ralph Elliott Will

Chemistry

Presented by Professor Funnell

With First Class Honours

Laurence Harold Cragg
Kingsley Kenneth Kay
Milfred Lawson Staples

D 30258

Murray Lynn Graham
Laurence Frederick King
Carol Josephine Sanderson
Margaret Colvin Scott
William Frank Weston

Geology and Mineralogy

With First Class Honours

Leuton Bruce Douglas Weaver

Household Economics

Presented by Professor Laird

With First Class Honours

Dorothy Margaret Coulter
Dorothy Eileen Mulholland
Muriel Eleanor Ransom
Eleanor Josephine Wallace

Olive Mae Brownlee
Elinor Elizabeth Burrows
Betty Adelaide Clark
Harriet Anna Laura Clark
Helen Jean Cornish
Helen Viola Coulter
Margaret Catherine Dunoon
Gwendolyn Margaret Ferguson
Nonita Flynn
Hope Millicent Goudie
Harriett Aileen Hayhoe
Mary Winifred Horwood
Jessie Freeland Johnston
Mary Margaret McCarthy
Grace Georgina Palmer
Margaret Annie Richards
Laura Maud Sexsmith
Dorothy Margaret Sinclair
Jean MacDougall Sinclair
Rhoda Frances Smith
Marguerite Isabel Stewart
Evelyn Wilson Uren
Katherine Louisa West
Muriel Jean Westney
Margaret Jean Wishart
Wilhelmina Brodie Young

Pass Course

Presented by the Principal of University College

With Grade A Standing

Marian Isabel Frances Ashton
Marian Kathryn Britton
Robina Dickson Brydone
Margaret Sophia Hardy
Elizabeth Christianna Kennedy
Ambrose Frederick Knight
Joan Ethel Knowlton
William Francis Munro
Barbara Cora Warnke

D 30259

Gertrude Acker
Julia Hillock Addison
Ethel Jean Alexander
Isabel Wilson Alexander
Ruth Alter
Dorothy Lane Amsden
Emilie Margaret Armstrong
Norene Edna Armstrong
Paul Hayden Armstrong
Allen Richard Aylsworth
Ralph MacIntyre Aylsworth
Ruth Agnes Baldwin
Benjamin Walker Ball
Marian Bertha St. Aubyn Banks
Mildred Ellen Barton
Morris Maxwell Basen
Dorothy Alma Bastedo
Frank William Beer
Wilmoth Annie Bennett
Agnes Christine Bernard
Margaret Eleanor Mary Bicker
Kenneth Frederick Blachford
Lloyd Deacon Black
Margaret Garrow Black
James Charles Boeckh
Lolo Marion Boehmer
Edward Franklin Borbridge
John Arthur Boyle
Alvena Bradford
Thomas Charles Bradford
Margaret Eleanore Breckenridge
Kathleen Frances Brereton
Louisa Elizabeth Brill
Elizabeth Ellen Brown
Ila Iretta Brown
Preston Charles Brown
Thomas Stuart Brown
Thomas George MacIntosh Bryan
George Herbert Locke Brydon
Elda Jean Buell
Joseph James Eugene Burcher
Lionel Harry Burgess
Eleanor Martha Burns
Edward Lewis Hanington Burpee
Mary Alice Ashton Butler
Horace Reginald Button
Elaine Patricia Callen
Alicia Ethel Carnegie
Jessie Mabel Carr
Reginald James Chandler
Mollie Eileen Christie
Robert Wallace Christie
Leaford William Clark
David Robert Lancelot Clarke
Margaret Gertrude Clarke
Edgar Bradford Clements
Mary Jean Katheryn Clements
Peter Lumby Cleveland
Edmund Augustine Joseph Cloney
Frank Jordan Coleman
George Harold Collins
Gregory William Colmer
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Stuart Fraser Cork
John Sinclair Corrigan
Lois Creighton Coryell
Edward Platt Coy

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Richard Samuel Joliffe Davies
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D 30260

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Francis Joseph Fortura
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James Edward Gibson
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Mimi Newby Gould
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Ruth Alice Griffin
Arthur Thomas Griffis
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Cecil Thomas Hambley
Victoria May Hamilton
Elizabeth Jarvis Hara
Robert Wesley Harcourt
Joseph John Harris

Presented by Professor Kirkwood

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Ronald McKinnon Harris
Herman Charles Hass
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Ellis Judson Hazen
John Joseph Basil Healy
Harry Bassett Henderson
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Wilson William Hill
Henry Gerald Hilliard
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Ellen Mary Jones

D 30261

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Mae Cherry Kellam
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Frank Hugh Kernaghan
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Murray Klebanoff
Isobel Mary Klein
Cyril Hewson Knight
Rita Irene Cecilia Kohen
Gilda Kramer
Carlo Joseph John Kuntz
Mary Atkinson Lackie
Olive Margaret Lambe
Donald Hector Lines Lamont
Celia Lulu Landau
Winifred Louise Langford
James Edward Laughlin
Cyrille Joseph Laurin
Edward Anthony John Lawlor
George Mackenzie Lawrence
Arthur Joseph Lawton
Anna Louise Laycock
Charles Lea
Margaret Helen Ledingham
Mary Muriel Lester
Ruth Arlyn Levin
Herbert Clarke Lewis
Lalla Maud Lewis
Goodwin Claude Lichtenberg
Sylvia Freda Lichtenberg
Estelle Mae Lillico
Robina Margaret Agnes Lister
Dorothy Teresa Long
Beatrice Bond Longley
Sidney Lonie
Doris Kathleen Love
Ruth Maud Burpee Lowe
Edna Robinson Lowndes
John Everett McAteer
Mary Helen MacBean
Ethel Norine McBeth
Helen Stewart McCaul
Douglas Andrew McConachie
Caroline Margaret McCubbin
Margaret Gertrude McCue
Gordon Clifford McCullagh
Helen Patricia McDermid
Dorothy Isabel MacDonald
D'Arcy Kerr de Bellefeuille Macdonald
Donald Lamont McDougall
Mary Pauline McFarland
Muriel Henrietta Macgillivray
Mary Stewart McGiverin
Mary Aileen McGuire

Presented by the Superior of St. Michael's College

Mary Helen Josephine McHenry
Thora Denton McIlroy
Henrietta Mae McIntosh
James Herbert McIntyre
Clifton James MacKay
Kathleen Edna MacKay
Kenneth Morrison McKenzie
Marjorie Agnes McKeown
Robert Matheson McKiggan
Elizabeth Anne McKinnon
Amy Elizabeth McLean
Bertram MacLean
Helen Beatrice McLennan
Annis Edna McMane
Thomas Lawrence McManus
Mary Frances Catherine McNamara
Donald Edmund McQuigge
Ruth Wilma Mace
Clare Webb Maedel
Helen Charlotte Manning
Daniel Joseph Mascioli
George Earl Mason
Suzanne Matenko
Marion Matthews
John Albert Joseph Mattice
Rachel Mary Mennell
Norma Esther Merritt
Dorothy Jane Metcalf
Theodora Elizabeth Ellen Mickle
William John Miller
Charles William Minett
John King Moffat
Keith Powell Moffat

D 30262

Gwendolyn Alice Morison
Patricia Marjorie Bessie Musson
Mildred Jean Nattress
Mary Lickley Craig Nicoll
Carol Bird Nisbet
William Theodore Noble
William Gregory O'Brien
Gerald Joseph O'Connor
John Hodgetts O'Flynn
Mary Angela O'Sullivan
Olwen Owen
Charles Norman Paget
Katherine Elizabeth Palm
Loretto Mary Parnell
George Austin Paterson
Robert Ross Paterson
Helen Mable Patterson
Isobel Le Roy Pepall
Harvey Dale Perrin
Paul Francis Petrey
Helen Campbell Pidgeon
Beatrice Mary Plewes
Elizabeth Ruth Pollock
Florence Eleanor Pratt
William Herbert Price
John Alan Prince
Shirley Rosemary Puncher
DeCourcy Hamilton Rayner
Mildred Connell Redmond
Herbert Basil Regan
John Kerr Rhynas
Lloyd Samuel Richardson
Ursula Nora Riordan
William Dobie Roberts
Marjorie Grace Robertson
Ruth Elizabeth Miriam Robinson
George Edward Brien Rogers
Florence Josephine Rorke
Margaret Elizabeth Rose
Mary Greenlees Rous
John Reed Rowell
Margaret Louise Russell
Gladys Catherine Rutherford
Ruth Isobel Rutherford
Joseph Sammon

Presented by Professor Allan

Betti Primrose Sandiford
Reginald Neve Savary
John Charles Sawyers
Godfrey Edwin Joseph Schuett
Ann Helen Scott
Doris Ernestine Scott
Jack Raymond Scott
Hugh Ballard Scully
Lillian Segal
Vera Kathleen Selkirk
Clarence Liss Seltzer
Alice Helen Shee
Verna Marion Sheldon
Katherine Grant Shepherd
Milton Shulman
Hilda Elizabeth Smith
Isabel Mary Smith
Rebecca Mary Smith
Ruth Margaret Smith
Stuart Adam Smith
Edward Lloyd Sparling
Ruth Weethee Sparrow
Elizabeth Byrd Stambaugh
Charles Stanley Stevens
Florence Elizabeth Stevenson
William MacDonald Stewart
John Wesley Arnold Stinson
Sophie Mary Stockwell
William Cyril Sullivan
Charles Claire Sweetman
Katharine Patricia Symons
Annie Henrietta Claire Tate
Orland Glen Taylor
Thomas Joseph MacGregor Teasdale
Regis Clair Elizabeth Teehan
Max Teichman
Phillips Marcel Alexander Tessier
Arthur Hamilton Thompson
Helen Patricia Thompson
Arthur Franklin Thrower

D 30263

Mary Josephine Tillmann
Harry Bush Tindale
Fergus James Tobin
Marion Jean Tope
Gordon Taylor Trott
Carolyn Helen Tucker
Mary Clare Tumpane
John Alfred Uren
Jabez Charles Vanstone
Joseph Alexander Francis Vining
Clarence Haley Vinnels
Wallace Samuel Wadland
John Douglas Walker
Grace Annie Wallace
Joseph Edward Walsh
William Merland Walton
Bertram Osborne Warner
Sarah Ruth Warren
William Larsen Watt
Eleanor Catherine Weir
Elsie Weisdorf
Jean Hardie Welford
Ernest Craig Wells
Dorothy May White
Mary Langlois Wicher
Samuel Ross Widdis
Norah Elizabeth Williams
Mary Loetitia Wilson
Robert Francis Wodehouse
Ruth Katherine Porter Wood
Charles Devenish Woodley
Marjorie Ethelyn Woolnough
John Stuart Wright
Edward James Joseph Young
Harold Egerton Young
Ethel Zacks
William John Zimmerman

D 30264

MEDALS, PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

IN THF FACULTY OF ARTS AWARDED BY THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS

Medals

The James Loudon Gold Medal.....D. W. R. McKinley
The Coleman Gold Medal in Geology.....L. B. D. Weaver
The B.A.A.S. Bronze Medal in Science.....C. J. Nesbitt

Prizes

The Quebec Bonne Entente Prize.....M. Sniderman
The Italian Prize of the Fourth Year.....Miss E. D. Brunke
The All Souls' Historical Essay Prize.....E. C. Gould
The Maurice Cody Memorial Prize in Modern History.....S. H. S. Hughes
The Carswell Prize in Federal Constitutional Law.....R. A. Bell
The Italian Prize of the Third Year.....Miss H. S. Fowke
The Carswell Prize in English Constitutional Law.....G. A. Martin
The Anna Howe Reeve Prize in Household Science.....Miss E. J. Edwards
The Elizabeth Ann Wintercorbyn Award in Botany.....R. G. H. Cormack

Scholarships

The Sir Wilfrid Laurier Memorial Scholarship in French.....M. Sniderman

Fourth Year

The Maurice Hutton Scholarship in Classics.....Miss F. M. H. Ould
The George Kennedy Scholarship in Philosophy.....J. K. Thomas
The David Dunlap Memorial Scholarship in Psychology (Honour Course).....J. K. Thomas
The David Dunlap Memorial Scholarship in Psychology (Biological and Medical Sciences).....D. G. H. MacDonald
The Marion Dickenson Scholarship in Household Science.....Miss D. M. Coulter ranked, awarded by reversion to Miss J. M. Patterson
The Sarah Kennedy Scholarship in Household Science.....Miss D. M. Coulter

D 30265

Third Year

The Aikins Scholarship in English.....D. V. LePan
The Maurice Cody Memorial Scholarship in Modern History.....N. F. Langford
The G. H. Armstrong Scholarship in Canadian History.....J. M. Patrick
The Alexander Mackenzie Scholarships in Political Science.....1. J. H. Perry
2. D. G. Tipton
The Dent McCrea Scholarship in Law.....A. R. Tilley
The David Dunlap Memorial Scholarship in Psychology (Pass Course).....Miss J. E. Knowlton
The David Dunlap Memorial Scholarship in Psychology (Honour Course).....Miss H. M. Newbery
The A.A.A.S. Scholarship in Mathematics and Physics.....M. R. MacPhail
The Ramsay Scholarship in Physics.....Miss R. J. Northcott
The A.A.A.S. Scholarship.....R. S. Soanes
The Daniel Wilson Scholarship in Biology..W. B. Stallworthy
The Daniel Wilson Scholarship in Biological and Medical Sciences.....A. Goggio
The Daniel Wilson Scholarship in Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.....J. M. Baker
The Daniel Wilson Scholarship in Geology and Mineralogy.....W. W. Moorhouse
The S. R. Parsons Scholarship in Commerce and Finance.....D. F. Mutrie

OTHER AWARDS

The Rhodes Scholarship.....H. G. Skilling
The Maurice Cody Research Fellowship ...F. W. Burton
The Maurice Cody Scholarships.....1. A. R. Tilley
2. J. M. Patrick
The John H. Moss Memorial Scholarship ..R. A. Bell and J. K. Thomas (*aeq.*)
Special Award.....Miss G. V. Becker
The Bourse d' Études (awarded by the French Government).....L. Levenstein
The American University Scholarships.....J. M. Patrick and S. H. S. Hughes

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Fourth Year

The Governor-General's Silver Medal in Modern Languages.....Miss E. D. Brunke
The McCaul Gold Medal in Classics.....Miss F. M. H. Ould

D 30266

The Breuls Gold Medal in Political Science and Economics.....O. L. Robertson
The W. H. Van der Smissen Scholarship in German.....Miss M. E. Gliddon
The Fletcher-Johnston Prize in Latin of the Pass Course.....No award

Third Year

The Grasett Memorial Scholarship in Classics.....C. A. Roebuck
The Moss Scholarship in Classics.....K. E. Prentice
The Julius Rossin Scholarship in Modern Languages.....Miss H. S. Fowke
The Florence M. Neelands Prize for a French Essay.....Miss C. A. Smith
The Elizabeth Ann Wintercorbyn Scholarship in English and History....D. V. LePan
The John Macdonald Scholarship in Philosophy.....No award
The Tracy Scholarship in Philosophy or Philosophy (English or History Option).R. E. Watters
The Pan-Hellenic Association Prize for the highest standing in the Pass CourseMiss E. C. Kennedy

ALL THE YEARS

The Gertrud Davis Fellowship.....Miss E. K. Sims
The Squair French Prose Prize.....Miss E. D. Brunke
The St. Margaret's College Alumnae Prize for Public Speaking.....Miss M. H. Dawson and Miss A. L. Howard (*aeq.*)

VICTORIA COLLEGE

Fourth Year

The Governor-General's Silver Medal....Miss D. M. Coulter
The Edward Wilson Gold Medal (Classics).....E. D. Eagle
The S. H. Janes Silver Medal (Classics)..Miss J. I. M. Tait
The Regents' Gold Medal (Latin and Greek).....C. G. King
The S. H. Janes Silver Medal (Latin and Greek).....Miss M. G. Rickard
The J. J. Maclaren Gold Medal (Modern Languages).....Miss E. W. Loosley
The Regents' Gold Medals (French and German).....G. W. Hilborn and Miss D. P. Schissler (*aeq.*)

D 30267

The E. J. Sanford Gold Medal (Philosophy) . A. M. Laverty
The Regents' Gold Medal (Mathematics and Physics) . . . . . D. W. R. McKinley
The S. H. Janes Silver Medal (Mathematics and Physics) . . . . . J. C. Strachan
The G. A. Cox Gold Medal (Science) . . . . . L. H. Cragg
The S. H. Janes Silver Medal (Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology) . . . . . M. L. Staples
The Regents' Gold Medal (Household Economics) . . . . . Miss D. M. Coulter
The S. H. Janes Silver Medal (Household Economics) . . . . . Miss M. E. Ransom
The Reginald Heber Manning Jolliffe Gold Medal (English) . . . . . Miss E. W. Loosley

Third Year

The Hamilton Fisk Biggar Scholarship (Modern Languages) . . . . . Miss E. H. Rutnam
The George Dennis Morse Scholarship (English and History) . . . . . Miss M. C. Urquhart
The Hamilton Fisk Biggar Scholarship (Mathematics and Physics) . . . . . G. E. Hay
The Hamilton Fisk Biggar Scholarship (Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology) . . . J. M. Baker
The Hamilton Fisk Biggar Scholarship (Geology and Mineralogy) . . . . . W. W. Moorhouse
The Regents' Scholarships:

G. E. Hay	W. W. Moorhouse
N. F. Langford	Miss H. M. Newbery
W. A. McDonald	W. E. Scott

The Reginald Heber Manning Jolliffe Scholarship (English) . . . . . Miss E. H. Rutnam
The Hodgins Prize (Pass English) . . . . . J. H. McIntyre

ALL THE YEARS

The Lincoln Hutton Scholarship (English Essay) . . . . . Miss M. I. Death

TRINITY COLLEGE

GRADUATE

The Dean Grasett Scholarship . . . . . R. L. Seaborn, B.A.

Fourth Year

The Prince of Wales' Prize in Modern History . . . . . S. H. S. Hughes

D30268

The Prince of Wales' Prize in Philosophy...J. K. Thomas
The Governor-General's Silver Medal for the Best Degree.....J. K. Thomas
The Governor-General's Medal for the Headship of St. Hilda's College.....Miss M. M. McCulloch
The Frederick Le Maitre Grasett Scholarship.....J. F. Hinchliffe
The Jubilee Scholarship.....H. R. Howden

Third Year

The Scholarship in Law.....A. R. Tilley

ALL THE YEARS

The Prize in Greek or Latin Prose or Verse.....H. R. Howden
The Prize for an Essay or Poem in English..J. K. Thomas

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE

Fourth Year

The Cardinal Mercier Gold Medal in Honour Philosophy.....R. G. Miller
The Daniel Meader Gold Medal in Mathematics and Physics.....Miss M. A. L'Eveque
The Sir Bertram Coghill Alan Windle Gold Medal.....J. V. Fulton
The Research Scholarship in Mediaeval Studies.....R. G. Miller

Third Year

The McBrady Gold Medal in Pass Course..Miss B. C. Warnke
The Scholarship in Classics.....W. H. Klem
The Scholarship in Modern Languages.....Miss E. M. Grobba

I Introduction & [illegible] - D30269

Cherished memories and associations of life time bound up in the moment.

Request to give Reminiscences:

1. due to class of 95?

(2) fleeting of years

If (1) still sympathetic to movements - looking to a new order

Body. Strachan - rebel proclaimed

Opposition imprisoned

(2) loose at Opencellos. Long may be crowd!

Desire to please - hospitality.

retrospect for moment. -

bound up in friend's future

II Reference to Col Mitchell -

Sudden passing - really career of mine

in most life, on find of battle

" Somewhere sure after

that force was not been left vain

2/ D 30270

Remarks to the President's Dr Cody.

for recording invitation

Unwilling participation in functions of this

One of reasons desire to be present;

Sir Daniel Wilson President

Dr James Sandon

Dr Robert Falconer

Dr Mackay

Cody — a worthy successor of

this company of good and great men

each eminent and distinguished for services

to the University and to the country

each has left ~~[illegible]~~ his own imprint upon

the University;

Dr Mackay & Dr Daniel Wilson the

best traditions of the old world universities

Dr Sandon & Dr Robert Falconer

equally important emissary superstructure

of a new world order of things

Dr Cody's task in these days to

combine the two — to hold ~~[illegible]~~ is

best on the old to conserve what of the

past has stood the test of time, and to

~~[illegible]~~ develop the creative genius

which will liberate new forces and new

31 D 30271

Ideas and a new ~~[illegible]~~ Ideas in reference

to ~~social & world [illegible]~~
a new social & world order.

In this task he may well continue to
~~be a~~ and himself liberal-conservative - may [illegible]
and do even better in these days of [illegible] if he
will reverse the order and become
increasingly a conservative liberal

~~[illegible]~~ Another old & deeply valued
friend who is being honoured tonight
Dean Delbury. Referring after
many years a service to the University
to science & to country; - days of first
acquaintance with Delbury recalls association
of University residence & another friend
now [illegible] glad is also spared to us
Professor Greenwood Alfred Baker -
residence - place which protection [illegible]
to day - if they reveal the joy in the value of friends
intensity friendship well & good
if they [illegible] for exclusive friendship they
mark a personal & social evil. So [illegible]

4/ D 30272

the retirement find opportunities for ~~[illegible]~~ use in less restricted fields of the large human sympathies & fine intellectual capacities with which he is so richly endowed. ~~Knowing~~ the soundness of his political views I shall be glad to make it [illegible] him a [illegible] opportunity in the political sphere here [illegible] to say a word about ~~[illegible]~~ a certain conflict which will always ~~[illegible]~~ exist ~~[illegible]~~ in the [illegible] of ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] of one who is called upon ~~[illegible]~~ is called upon to [illegible] between an ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ academic or political life,

the man in public life pass for the opportunities of a scholar - the [illegible] to reflect [illegible] - to bring out the truth, ~~[illegible]~~ only possible in the quiet of the [illegible]

the student scholar - professor pass to give practical ~~[illegible]~~ for the [illegible] with practical affairs, to apply his knowledge - to give it [illegible] more application - believes it will be found in the [illegible] of the state - in politics -

It is a conflict that will never be ended. & for which there is no solution save in the law of compensation - the one is spared the [illegible] & [illegible] & disappointments

3/ D 30273

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

D30274

Scholarship should attain-
ment of knowledge for its own
sake - more even than ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ it can and must foll-
ow after & help & assist in ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ every [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the general [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

Father 7/ D 30275

[redacted] mère
[illegible] demain par un [illegible]
soy reçu un cri de [illegible]
chez [illegible]. Mais [illegible]
un port de [illegible]
ou alors nous [illegible] adieu [illegible]
bonjour. - [illegible] demain
[illegible] comme à nous à [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] à [illegible]
en [illegible],

J'avais reçu [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

7 D30276

Mrs. and many thanks for remembrance, and the 37 years during which we have represented the State in Congress. There are some who would not remember me, many few - but many of this country still remember the days when the debates were lively - & that we were in the habit of voting for the same candidates - & some of us still do. Congress is not what it was in the days of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Hayne, Wright, Silas Wright, Preston, Rives, Crittenden, Berrien, Choate, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Marcy, Seward, Fessenden, Hale, Fish, Sumner, Wilson, Conkling, Edmunds, Morton, Thurman, Bayard, Lamar, Voorhees, Ingalls, Harris, Vance, Ransom, Zebulon Vance, Matt Ransom, Gordon, Hill, Colquitt, Brown, Gordon, Hill, Colquitt, Brown, Gordon, Hill, Colquitt, Brown

 D 30277

Story of the beginnings of the university

— here may I pause — & mechanize a hand — in promoting the establishment of the university —

A volume dedicated "to my sons in town of our common alma mater"

but that house can know some those of her own family was the town he cherished in the most for this contribution & what he inspired of reverence for it in the words of his children — and

~~two~~

My earliest recollections — driving to the station & with the early morning [illegible] & anything has return from a meeting of the senate —

My first glimpse of the university has a company [illegible] to a meeting of convocation — [illegible] half a century ago.

101 D 30278

In the Old Convention Hall.

Meeting to consider the proposed new
re-arrangements - when plans and
& specifications prepared by Architects
Mayo

Read from address before
Conference p 17

How to Conform for certain reports
etc

~~Mr Simmons~~ Through their
assessment. Brought me back
once or twice to Mr Simmons'
Estate. Mr Simmons Senior
Mr Simmons Junior Probate
Mr & Mrs. Simmons
Signed by Executors
Mr Simmons
Mr Simmons
Mr Simmons

11/ D30279

The ~~[illegible]~~ Star – that ~~[illegible]~~ shone ~~[illegible]~~
[illegible]
in early childhood – [illegible]
fairy & has blessed the course
of my life – has been the [illegible]

It has been the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~

Post graduate Studies at Glasgow
[illegible]

Post graduate Studies in Europe.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

~~Studies~~ days in [illegible]

Called from post [illegible] –
to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] –
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] –

12/ D 30280

Meeting with Sir Wilfrid Lawson
in 1896 -
— Bell Chest - [illegible]

fall is strongest than justice

The Oswald with Hammond - this
present Stat. Rochefoucauld
Collempt of authority
Under G & Hammond

Lessons with Sir Wilfrid Lawson
men there. Nearing McDonald
Contacts with other Universities
Imperial Conference.
The Honors are made for ourselves
at the end of the road.

So much for opportunity
(1) Mr Grey - the Politician
Character -
1st Norton - the Scholar

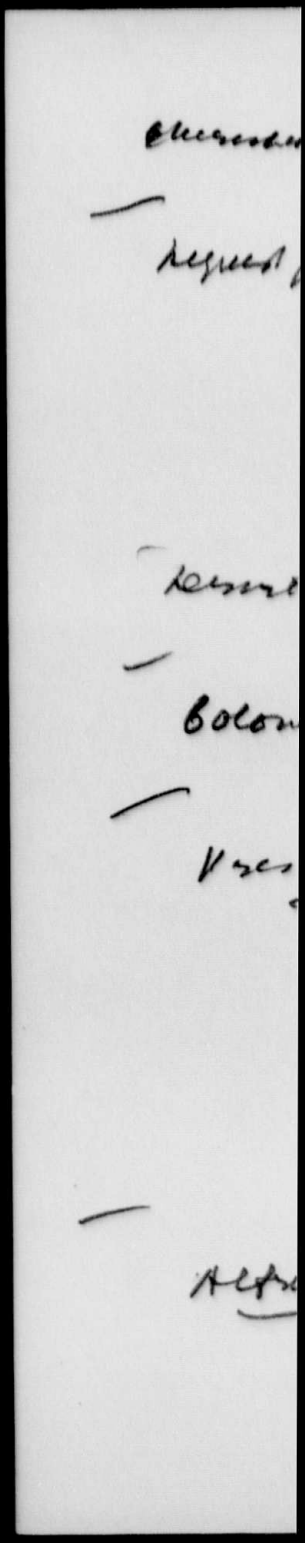
13/

D 30281

And what is charactic, that is [illegible] — Secret of [illegible] (Goodman [illegible])

There refers you to the Book of Books — St Paul's epistle & have to dwell upon the essential characteristic of [illegible] —

Chrono [illegible] these three but the greatest of these is love



D 30285

Armagh College Alumni Association

Dear Cornelius

Donald B. Smithfield Chairman,

G. A. Macdonald (Secy. Treas.)

Guest of honour -

dinner begins 7 p.m. for the graduation of Univ. College: the Univ. Grade of that day.

- Dean A. J. Bellamy, friends (both sexes) is relaying in [illegible]

- all friends - acquaintances welcome

So we can sit, the Body: self- seating - in

9 to 9.30 dance comm. Guests up at 9

Supper first Hall at 11.30 (to guests of honour) [illegible] adjacent

Special rooms - dances to [illegible] welcome -

2 to 2.30 - Graduation procession from Common Hall

4 to 4.30 + Luncheon "for all Body"

So we can sit " - invitations etc.

Court to [illegible] to be refused by the Body.

Walker will [illegible] to be [illegible]

death of both Michael & the Provost of the Univ. College, Armagh.

died so tragically at the side of the Body [illegible] 9.

D 30286

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

You will, I am sure, not be surprised that the associations awakened and the memories revived by my presence within the halls of my Alma Mater tonight and by the faces of those with whom I have the honour of being seated at this head table, and by the kindly words of the Chancellor in introducing me to this distinguished gathering, should be so many and significant as to make it very difficult to know just where I should begin to attempt to express appreciation of the courtesy of the University College Alumni Association in inviting me to be its guest upon this occasion, and any adequate acknowledgment of this high honour. In my thoughts of the moment, there is bound up the most cherished of the associations and memories of pretty much the whole of my life.

In extending the Association's invitation, Mr. Macdonald, the Secretary-Treasurer, while saying the committee would wish to leave me free in the selection of any subject for my remarks, were of the opinion that, if I would indulge in some reminiscences of the past, and particularly of my undergraduate days at University College, he believed that would prove a more acceptable theme for the occasion than any other. Whether this suggestion was made in the light of the knowledge that I belong to the class

of '95, some of the movements of which were not unlike phases of the present day unrest, or whether it was to remind me that the years are fleeting all too rapidly by, I am unable to say. If the reason were the former one, I should just like to say that time has not served to alter my sympathies with those movements which seek a new and better order of things, nor has it placed me in a position of public life at the moment where opposition to the government of the day has become any less imperative. Dr. Cody, in so far as it would be fair to regard him in university circles as a Twentieth Century representative of Bishop Strachan of the Nineteenth, would say that I come naturally by my rebel proclivities. If the reason relates to the wisdom which comes with years, rather than to the impetuosities of youth, I have only to look at the venerable Chancellor, for whom I have so great affection, and who has introduced me in such kindly terms this evening, to assure this gathering that I have still a long way to go before laying any claim to the right to reminisce.

However, being anxious above all else to meet the wishes of those whose hospitality I have the privilege of enjoying this evening, I shall gladly forego the temptation to touch upon some of the weightier problems to which I have been devoting attention in our House of Commons, and which, in times like the present, might appear within the halls of a university to be a

more appropriate theme, and forego as well another temptation, namely, that of speaking at too great length, and permit myself a moment of retrospect, bound up, as you should wish it to be, with some relationship to the present and the future.

D 39289

Mackenzie's interest in University -

on establishing provincial university he contended for adoption of a principle which would have prevented good deal of subsequent difficulty. University based on proposal of Dr. Strachan, he predicted, would attract but few students, if tied down by tests and oaths to support particular dogmas. This was unheeded, and university had to be turned upside down quarter century later.

Father's interest - University Senate -

for 37 years represented graduates in arts;
born under lucky star - guidance of university;
early home impressions;

meeting at Convocation Hall; Sir Daniel Wilson, president

University at time of Fire;

Residence Professor Baker and Dean DeLury

Graduation -

presented by my father; arts and law;

conferred by Mulock, Vice-Chancellor.

Post-Graduate Courses -

Chicago - residence Hull House;

Harvard - travelling fellowships-England and Europe;

while in Italy Mulock's cable re Dept. Labour;

- association with Mulock - Cabinet.

Sir Wilfred Laurier -

first met at Sir William's residence North York;

- later successor of Mulock in Constituency;

" " " Laurier in leadership of party.

Rockefeller Foundation -

after defeat of Ministry, association with Rockefeller Foundation; due to recommendation of President Elliott of Harvard; opportunity of writing Industry and Humanity.

Leadership of Party -

nominated by Sir Allen Aylesworth, former member of University Senate; 3rd senior Privy Councillor.

England -

London School of Economics;

Meeting with Sidney Webb; Ramsay MacDonald.

Public Life -

opening door to other degrees from universities.

Life in Parliament -

use of knowledge gained at University - history, economics; reverence for British constitution, parliamentary procedure and practice, British principles of government; value to be attached to principles and truths, particularly in times like present.

In these days of challenge to institutions of government, of learning, of the home, the church, of great social, political and economic unrest, our institutions and men of learning have a great responsibility in seeing that thought, rather than feeling, should be applied to the problems of our age.

The great economic and political upheavals which we have witnessed within the last few years are the result more of blind passion, directed in a negative way, than the result of constructive thinking.

Only by the application of severe and rigorous thinking will we be able to discern between what can relieve, and what can only aggravate, the great problems with which mankind is today confronted.

The University, and those associated with it, should, as the result of study of the history of human progress, realize, above all others, that the line of progress has been an uneven one, that there are periods of recession, as well as advance. In periods like the present, when the great onward sweep of improvement is halted, and the movement seems actually backward in the wrong direction, those who have

D 30292

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. President,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

You will, I am sure, not be surprised that the associations awakened and the memories revived by my presence within the halls of my Alma Mater tonight and by the faces of those with whom I have the honour of being seated at this head table, and by the kindly words of the Chancellor in introducing me to this distinguished gathering, should be so many and significant as to make it very difficult to know just where I should begin to attempt to express appreciation of the courtesy of the University College Alumni Association in inviting me to be its guest upon this occasion and any adequate acknowledgment of this high honour. In my thoughts of the moment, there is bound up the most cherished of the associations and memories of pretty much the whole of my life.

In extending the Association's invitation, Mr. Macdonald, the Secretary-Treasurer, while saying the committee would wish to leave me free in the selection of any subject for my remarks, were of the opinion that, if I would indulge in some reminiscences of the past, and particularly of my undergraduate days at University

College, he believed that would prove a more acceptable theme for the occasion than any other. Whether this suggestion was made in the light of the knowledge that I belong to the class

of '95, some of the movements of which were not unlike phases of the present day unrest, or whether it was to remind me that the years are fleeting all too rapidly by, I am unable to say. If the reason were the former one, I should just like to say that time has not served to later my sympathies with those movements which seek a new and better order of things, nor has it placed me in a position of public life at the moment where opposition to the government of the day has become any less imperative. Dr. Cody, in so far as it would be fair to regard him in university circles as a Twentieth Century representative of Bishop Strachan of the Nineteenth, would say that I come naturally by my rebel proclivities. If the reason relates to the wisdom which comes with years, rather than to the impetuosities of youth, I have only to look at the venerable Chancellor, for whom I have so great affection, and who has introduced me in such kindly terms this evening, to assure this gathering that I have still a long way to go before laying any claim to the right to reminisce.

However, being anxious above all else to meet the wishes of those whose hospitality I have the privilege of enjoying this evening, I shall gladly forego the temptation to touch upon some of the weightier problems to which I have been devoting attention in our House of Commons, and which, in times like the present, might appear within the halls of a university to be a

more appropriate them, and forego as well another temptation, namely, that of speaking at too great length, and permit myself a moment of retrospect, bound up, as you should wish it to be, with some relationship to the present and the future.

Mackenzie's interest in University -

on establishing provincial university he contended for adoption of a principle which would have prevented good deal of subsequent difficulty. University based on proposal of Dr. Strachan, he predicted, would attract but few students, if tied down by tests and oaths to support particular dogmas. This was unheeded, and university had to be turned upside down quarter century later.

Father's interest - University Senate -

for 37 years represented graduates in arts;

early home impressions;

meeting at Convocation Hall; Sir Daniel Wilson, president University at time of Fire;

Residence Professor Baker and Dean DeLury

Graduation -

presented by my father; arts and law;

conferred by Mulock, Vice-Chancellor.

Post-Graduate Courses -

Chicago - residence Hull House;

Harvard - travelling fellowships-England and Europe;

while in Italy Mulock's cable re Dept. Labour;

- association with Mulock - Cabinet.

Sir Wilfred Laurier -

first met at Sir William's residence North York;

- later successor of Mulock in Constituency;

- " " Laurier in leadership of party.

Rockefeller Foundation -

after defeat of Ministry, association with Rockefeller Foundation;
due to recommendation of President Elliott of Harvard;
opportunity of writing Industry and Humanity.

Leadership of Party -

nominated by Sir Allen Aylesworth, former member of University Senate; 3rd senior Privy Councillor.

England -

London School of Economics;
Meeting with Sidney Webb; Ramsay MacDonald.

Public Life -

opening door to other degrees from universities.

Life in Parliament -

use of knowledge gained at University - history, economics; reverence for British constitution, parliamentary procedure and practice, British principles of government;
value to be attached to principles and truths, particularly in times like present.

D30297

American Speeches by J. Ramsay MacDonald.

Guest of the Canadian Government
October 17th, 1929.

"Mr. Prime Minister, if in these early days in London, which you painfully remind me are thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four years distant, I had addressed you as 'Mr. Prime Minister'; if I had addressed Mr. Sidney Webb as 'Lord Passfield', and if you had addressed me as 'The Right Honourable', we should have been inclined to go to Clarkson, the theatrical wig-maker, in order that we might adorn ourselves appropriately for the fancy-dress ball that then would have been in our minds. But there is nothing more surprising than the decrees of fate, and here we are, you Prime Minister of Canada, I, Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sidney Webb a member of the House of Lords. What it amounts to is this: We have all to make our own roads, and not only our roads, but the homes which we inhabit at the end of our roads. It was a great generation, that of ours. It was a generation when old things were passing away and everything was becoming new. It was a generation which was closing a magnificent series of chapters of our national history, and you and I and our friends and colleagues who met at 3 Lincoln's Inn Fields and elsewhere, just over a generation ago in London, happened to be born as the beginnings, as the forerunners of the new generation that is now in authority over the nations of the world."

(pp.114-115)

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51		Dominion Drama Festival. Speeches outside Parliament	Apr. 1934	D 30133 - D 30145	
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51		Florists & Gardeners Convention Ottawa. Speeches outside Parliament	7 Aug. 1934	D 30309 - D 30320	
51		Kenora - Rainy River, Kenora. Speeches outside Parliament	14 Sept. 1934	D 30321 - D30334	
51		Frontenac-Addington Enterprise. Speeches outside Parliament	17 Sept. 1934	D 30335 - D 30391	

D 30298

Congratulations to Lord Duncannon -

Occasion in celebration of 21st birthday anniversary;

Congratulations and good wishes none the less spontaneous and sincere in that 3 months have elapsed since March 29.

Host of his friends, in both younger and older circles, join in wishing him many happy returns of his birthday anniversary.

Congratulations to Lord and Lady Bessborough -

Must be source of pride to them to see their son and heir attain his majority with so much of attainment of mind and personality to his credit.

His charm of manner and attainments a tribute to his distinguished parents, from whom it is so easy to discern they have been derived.

With his father of an ancient Irish family and his mother of French, he combines in his person, like Canada herself, many of the best ditural characteristics of Britain and France.

Variety of Lord Duncannon's Interests and Studies -

Interest in Canada -

Evinced by his trip across Canada within short time of his arrival;

A well and favourably known figure in all parts of Dominion.

D 30299
~~30300~~

Interest in Theatre -

His early aptitude for theatre encouraged by father;

His performances constitute a fine series of achievements for one his years, and give promise of great career should he decide to pursue it as such;

His interest along with that of Their Excellencies has done much to vitalize the theatre in Canada;

- great and important place the theatre can play in life of nation as well as individual.

Interest in Problems of Day -

Evinced by his selection of economics as field of special study;

Most of problems of our day are related in one way or another to economics - without some knowledge in this department, clear grasp of them hardly possible;

In choice of department, as in choice of University, following tradition set by his father - financier, his work in City.

Lord Duncannon to be congratulated upon combining his interest in economics, which deals with activities of man's working hours, with his interest in theatre, which deals with activities of man's leisure.

Good Wishes -

His first 21 years have given every promise that he will maintain and develop the fine traditions of his family;

Our best wishes for the remainder of his career at Cambridge and for all that the years may bring.

D 30300

Viscount Duncannon

born March 29, 1913 - attained majority this year.

came out to Canada with Lord and Lady Bessborough at time of assumption of office.

made a trip across Canada during the summer of 1931.

entered Cambridge, October 1931;

reading honour economics;

four year course - expects take degree year from now.

great interest ~~has been~~ in theatre -

has taken prominent part in important productions each year:

1931 - with Montreal Repertoire Players in "The Cat and the Cherub", a Chinese Play produced in Montreal;

1932 - played role of Hamlet at Little Theatre;

1933 - played role of Romeo at Little Theatre -

Prof. Wilson Knight of Trinity College, Toronto, a great Shakespearean authority, has paid high tribute to Duncannon's "Romeo", particularly the admirable way in which he sustained the rhythm of the poetry, for which the tragedy is famous.

D 30301

Your Excellencies, Lord Duncannon, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel much honoured in having been invited to join the Prime Minister in the toast he has just proposed to the one in whose honour this dinner is being given by Their Excellencies and who this year, among other distinctions, has achieved that of reaching his majority.

If, as Wordsworth has said, it be true that "The Child is father of the Man"", we shall have little difficulty in discerning from what we know of his years of the past what we may expect in the career which we fervently hope and believe will be his in the future.

It was our good fortune to come to know Lord Duncannon just about the time he had completed his public school course and was about to enter upon his undergraduate studies at Cambridge. I am sure the young ladies present will feel Fortune has not favoured them as greatly as they doubtless wish when, during these impressionable years, she took him so large a part of the time away from Rideau Hall in Canada to college halls in the Old Lands. If there be any such feeling in the hearts of those who are present this evening, let me remind them that everything looks at its brightest and best in the vacation period, and wherever

the future may take him, there is little doubt, I think, that Lord Duncannon will be counting the hours when the ship may bring him again to the shores of Canada and afford him the opportunity of renewing the friendships and possibly realising some of the hopes which he may have secretly cherished when participating in the enjoyments such as the one I understand is to follow this dinner.

In the few years during which we have known him and the all too fleeting glimpses we have had of him in that period, two interests there appear to be which have held an uppermost place in Lord Duncannon's mind. Each of these, like the prologue of a play, would seem to give a key to the sequence of events in Lord Duncannon's life to which we shall all look forward with so great sympathy and interest.

The first of these is the particular field of studies on which in his university course, he has chosen to specialize. As, no doubt, all here are already aware, it has been to the study of economics that Lord Duncannon has given his chief attention, and that at a university which enjoys enviable distinction in this particular field of learning.

I hope Lord Duncannon will not take exception to my reminding him of a conversation which we had together one evening in this very room, in the course of which he

permitted me to see something of the object he had in view in the selection of this particular course. It was the one which the traditions of the Old World, the distinguished families of the Old World, and the public schools and universities of the Old World have so largely helped to instil into the minds and breasts of those to whom the world has a right to look for leadership in its larger affairs. In a word, it was the idea of public service. Lord Duncannon has realised that the problems of his day are largely those which concern themselves with man's working hours and the wellbeing of the people at large, and he has wisely chosen to take early advantage of the quiet of the study to become acquainted with the fundamental principles of a great science by way of preparation for their application in the world of business, finance, and active politics, into which, all too soon, he may find himself immersed.

It is hardly necessary for me to make mention of the other absorbing interesting of Lord Duncannon's present years. It is one which he has shared with many who are here this evening, and which has served to educate as well as delight his fellow citizens of the British Empire in this Dominion, as well as in Britain itself. If his working hours and th working hours of others are concerned with the study

of economics, he has, with equal wisdom, selected for the leisure hours of himself and the leisure hours of others, the stage and all that the drama reveals of human nature and the problems of human life. There, too, he has sought to be an interpreter of principles underlying human conduct and of those contrary forces which serve the arouse the passions and inspire the ideals which make for havoc or serenity in the human heart, and for cowardice or greatness in the human soul.

A man who, at the age of twenty-one, is able to depict with consummate skill equally the character of a Romeo and a Hamlet, already possesses a knowledge of life which to the greatest of authors and actors has come only with the experience of many years.

In extending our congratulations to Lord Duncannon, we would do so, therefore, not with less pride in his present attainments than with conviction in the useful and colourful and honourable career which we believe awaits him.

May I be permitted to add one word in conclusion. It is not Lord Duncannon alone to whom our congratulations should be extended this evening. I quoted at the outset those familiar lines of Wordsworth's, "The Child is father of the Man". Lord Duncannon would, I am sure, be the first to wish that this

evening our congratulations should be extended not only to him but to Their Excellencies. If public service is already a watchword in his career, if it is founded on high and honourable traditions, if the drama ~~gkngx~~ appeals to his heart and he gives promise in that field of playing a part second to none, we have only to look to Their Excellencies to discover the secret of inspiration. It is easy to discover whence comes not only Lord Duncannon's charm of manner but also his desire to serve. To him and to us it will always be a happy thought that, with his father of an ancient Irish family and his mother a daughter of France, Lord Duncannon's outstanding characteristics have been born of what is highest and best in the traditions and culture of the races which have combined to make our young Canada what she is alike in her youth and beauty.

With our congratulations upon his twenty-first birthday anniversary, we extend to Lord Duncannon our sincerest and best of wishes for many very happy anniversaries through years to come.

D 30306

Viscount Duncannon

born March 29th 1913 - attained majority this year.

came out to Canada with Lord and Lady Bessborough at time of assumption of office.

made a trip across Canada during the summer of 1931.

entered Cambridge, October 1931;

reading honour economics;

four year course - expects take degree year from now.

great interest ~~has been~~ in theatre -

has taken prominent part in important productions each year:

1931 - with Montreal Repertoire Players in "The Cat and the Cherub", produced in Montreal;

1932 - played role of Hamlet at Little Theatre;

1933 - played role of Romeo at Little Theatre -

Prof. Wilson Knight of Trinity College, Toronto, a great Shakespearean authority, has paid high tribute to Duncannon's "Romeo", particularly the admirable way in which he sustained the rhythm of the poetry, for which the tragedy is famous.

D 30307

Congratulations to Lord Duncannon -

Occasion in celebration of 21st birthday anniversary;

Congratulations and good wishes none the less spontaneous and sincere in that 3 months have elapsed since March 29.

Host of his friends, in both younger and older circles, join in wishing him many happy returns of his birthday anniversary.

Congratulations to Lord and Lady Bessborough -

Must be source of pride to them to see their son and heir attain his majority with so much of attainment of mind and personality to his credit.

His charm of manner and attainments a tribute to his distinguished parents, from whom it is so easy to discern they have been derived.

With his father of an ancient Irish family and his mother of French, he combines in his person, like Canada herself, many of the best cltural characteristics of Britain and France.

Variety of Lord Duncannon's Interests and Studies -

Interest in Canada -

Evinced by his trip across Canada within short time of his arrival;

A well and favourably known figure in all parts of Dominion.

Interest in Theatre -

His early aptitude for theatre encouraged by father;

His performances constitute a fine series of achievements for one his years, and give promise of great career should he decide to pursue it as such;

His interest along with that of Their Excellencies has done much to vitalise the theatre in Canada;

- great and important place the theatre can play in life of nation as well as individual.

Interest in Problems of Day -

Evinced by his selection of economics as field of special study;

Most of problems of our day are related in one way or another to economics - without some knowledge in this department, clear grasp of them hardly possible;

In choice of department, as in choice of University, following tradition set by his father - financier, his work in City.

Lord Duncannon to be congratulated upon combining his interest in economics, which deals with activities of man's working hours, with his interest in theatre, which deals with activities of man's leisure.

Good Wishes -

His first 21 years have given every promise that he will maintain and develop the fine traditions of his family;

Our best wishes for the remainder of his career at Cambridge

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51		Frontenac-Addington Enterprise. Speeches outside Parliament	17 Sept. 1934	D 30335 - D 30391	

Re Florists Convention D30309

PROGRAMME

THIRTY-SEVENTH

Annual Convention

August 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1934

Flowers-by-Wire

Canadian F.T.D. School

AUGUST 6 AND 7

(For details see pages 3 and 4)

OTTAWA

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

CHATEAU LAURIER

The Secretary's office will be open throughout the Convention. Register on arrival and secure Badge and Registration Card.

Membership fees should be paid promptly. Only members in good standing can vote at elections.

All Meetings on Daylight Saving Time.

D 30310

OFFICERS 1933-34

PRESIDENT
P. E. Angle, Richmond Hill, Ont.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
A. G. P. Frost, Toronto, Ont.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
L. J. McKenna, Montreal, Que.

SECRETARY-TREASURER
C. S. Thompson, Peterborough, Ont.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
R. Frith, Ottawa, Ont.

DIRECTORS

Two Years—F. J. Edwards, Brockville, Ont.; J. McKee, Ottawa, Ont.; J. Weis, Brampton, Ont.

One Year—Wm. Harris, Brockville, Ont.; C. W. Palliser, Campbellford, Ont.; H. W. McKenna, Quebec, Que.

All Past Presidents of the Association.

TRADE SECTIONS

GROWERS' TRADE SECTION
Chairman—Wm. Downing, Kitchener, Ont.
Secretary—D. W. Duggan, Brampton, Ont.

RETAILERS' TRADE SECTION
Chairman—F. J. Edwards, Brockville, Ont.
Secretary—Miss Mary Young, Brantford, Ont.

GARDENERS' TRADE SECTION
Chairman—F. Gilbert, London, Ont.
Secretary—C. C. Hobbs, Montreal, Que.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE
Chairman—J. C. Armour, Montreal, Que.

PLANT REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
Chairman—H. J. Moore, Islington, Ont.

EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
Chairman—W. E. Groves, Bowmanville, Ont.

REPRESENTATIVES

Canadian Horticultural Council: Charles Craig, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian Horticultural Council (Plant Registration Committee): H. J. Moore, Islington, Ont.; C. A. Smith, Lachine, Que.; J. C. Armour, Montreal, Que.; Wm. Harris, Brockville, Ont.

Canadian National Exhibition: T. W. Duggan, Brampton, Ont.

Western Fair: F. Gilbert and J. H. Taylor, London, Ont.

Central Canada Exhibition: R. Frith, Ottawa.

D 30311

CANADIAN F.T.D. SCHOOL

AUGUST 6 AND 7

Under the Direction of the F. T. D. Service Department and the Ontario and Quebec Units in conjunction with the C. F. & G. A. Convention.

OFFICERS

ERNEST S. SIMMONS - General Chairman and Director F. T. D. A.

J. A. NEAL—Unit Chairman, F. T. D. A.

MRS. PERCY WATERS—Secretary-Treasurer
C. K. COOPER—Ontario District Representative
L. J. MCKENNA—Quebec District Representative

COMMITTEE

S. A. MCFADDEN, F. M. DUNLOP, ARTHUR FROST
VICTOR GRAINGER, MISS E. MEARNS
CHAS. CRAIG, ROWLEY FRITH

STAFF FOR THE SCHOOL

Ernest S. Simmons	Toronto, Ont.
J. A. Neal	" "
Mrs. Percy Waters	" "
Myron Bloy	Detroit, Mich.
Chas. K. Cooper	Toronto, Ont.
A. DeVolder	" "
Victor Grainger	" "
Miss E. Mearns	" "
Miss Emily Adams	" "
A. G. P. Frost	" "
Max Shirley	" "
Miss Helen Simpson	" "
L. J. McKenna	Montreal, Que.
Chas. Craig	Ottawa, Ont.
Rowley Frith	Ottawa, Ont.
Miss M. Young	Brantford, Ont.

TUITION EXPENSES

Registration—$1.00. Accommodation at Chateau Laurier—single sleeping accommodation, $1.50 per day minimum. Hotel cafeteria always open. Reasonable prices.

REPORT PROMPTLY AT SESSIONS

Students are requested to be in their places in the classrooms five minutes before scheduled time.

PROGRAMME OF F.T.D. SCHOOL

D 30312

MONDAY, AUGUST 6

9:00 a.m. to 9:15 a.m.—Opening remarks.
9:15 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.—Practical wiring and bow making.
10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.—Sprays—basic construction and making.
11:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m.—Sprays—practical making by class.
12:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.—Luncheon recess.
1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.—Wreaths—basic construction and making.
2:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.—Wreaths—practical making by class.
3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.—Baskets—basic construction and making.
4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.—Baskets—practical making by class.
5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.—Dinner recess.
7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.—Corsage and bouquets—basic construction and making.
8:00 p.m. to Closing —Corsages and bouquets—practical making by class.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7

9:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.—Made-up work other than wreaths —wiring and basic construction.
10:30 a.m. to 12:00 a.m.—Made-up work other than wreaths —practical making up by class.
12:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.—Luncheon recess.
1:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m.—Part 1—Talk on color combination with practical demonstrations by Victor Grainger, Toronto.
2:15 p.m. to 2:45 p.m.—Plant trimming and matting, proper packaging of flowers.
2:45 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.—Part 2—Talk on color combination with practical demonstrations by Victor Grainger, Toronto.
3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.—Decoration of tables.
5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.—Dinner recess.
7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.—Official opening of C. F. & G. A. convention.
8:00 p.m. to Closing —Last session—

(*a*) Window decorating with practical demonstrations.
(*b*) Salesmanship
(*c*) The Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association — brief history of our Association — description of its operations and activities by Albert Barber, Executive Secretary, F. T. D. A.
(*d*) The F. T. D. News, by Mike Bloy, Editor.

CONVENTION PROGRAMME

D 30313

OFFICIAL OPENING

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 7—8 P.M.

Chairman—C. Craig, Ottawa.

Invocation—Local Minister.
Addresses of Welcome—City of Ottawa: Mayor P. J. Nolan; Ottawa Committee: C. Craig.
Reply to Welcome—J. C. Armour.
Introduction of President.
Address of Welcome—President P. E. Angle, Richmond Hill, Ont.
Musical Entertainment.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7—8 P.M.

Final Floral Demonstration by members of F. T. D. School —*open to all.*

A splendid opportunity for C. F. & G. A. members to receive benefits of the work of the school.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 9:30 P.M.

Meeting of Board of Directors.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 9 A.M.

Appointment of Special Committees by President—1, Resolutions; 2, Trade Exhibits.
President's Address and Discussion—P. E. Angle, Richmond Hill, Ont.
Board of Directors' Report—A. G. P. Frost, Toronto, Ont.
Address—"The Natural Products Marketing Act and the Florist Industry"—L. F. Burrows, Secretary, Canadian Horticultural Council.
Address—"The N. R. A. and the Florist Industry in the United States"—A. Barber, Secretary, F. T. D. A.
Address—"Organizing for Better Business"—Walter Dandie, E. W. Reynolds & Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8

Entertainment in Charge of Ottawa Committee

12:30 to 3 p.m.—Visit and luncheon at Central Experimental Farm.
3:30 p.m.—Convention photograph.
3:30 to 6 p.m.—Tour of Parliament Buildings.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 7 P.M.

Annual Association Banquet.

D 30314

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 9 A.M.

MEETING OF TRADE SECTIONS—1, Growers; 2, Retailers; 3, Gardeners.

(See page 7 for details)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1:30-3:30 P.M.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENT OF SCRUTINEERS.

ADDRESS—"Success With Snapdragons"—John Whittaker, Cornwall.

ADDRESS—"Combatting Unfair Competition"—Mrs. Percy Waters, Toronto.

ADDRESS—"New Regulations Under the Destructive Pest Act"—L. S. McLaine, Chief of Division of Foreign Pests Suppression.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9 AT 8 P.M.

Drive over Federal District Driveway.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9 AT 8 P.M.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT—C. S. Thompson, Peterborough, Ont.

ADDRESS "Balanced Nutrition With Greenhouse Crops"—M. B. Davis, Dominion Horticulturist.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—1, Legislation: J. C. Armour, Montreal, Que.; 2, Education and Publicity: W. E. Groves, Bowmanville, Ont.; 3, Plant Registration: H. J. Moore, Islington, Ont.

ADDRESS—"Co-operation in Credits and Collections"—R. M. Campbell, Secretary, Toronto Wholesale Produce Merchants' Association.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 9 A.M.

BALLOTING FOR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—Polls open from 9–10 A.M. (only members in good standing may vote).

REPORTS OF TRADE SECTIONS—1, Growers; 2, Retailers; 3, Gardeners.

ADDRESS—"Soil Sterilization."—Prof. Alex. Laurie, Dept. of Floriculture, Ohio State University.

ADDRESS—"Electric Soil Heating."—Prof. H. R. Murray, Macdonald College, Que.

NEW BUSINESS—1, Consideration of Notices of Motion; 2, Next Place of Meeting; 3, Report of Scrutineers on Election; 4, Report of Final Resolutions Committee.

D 30315

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF TRADE SECTIONS

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9 AT 9 A.M.

GROWERS' TRADE SECTION

MINUTES OF LAST MEETING.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS—Wm. Downing, Kitchener, Ont.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—D. W. Duggan, Brampton, Ont.

DISCUSSION—"Shall the Growers Establish Selling Prices on Basis of Production Cost?"

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

RETAILERS' TRADE SECTION

MINUTES OF LAST MEETING.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS—F. J. Edwards, Brockville, Ont.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—Miss Mary Young, Brantford, Ont.

ROLL-CALL OF MEMBERS.

DISCUSSION—"Should Retailers Urge Municipalities to Pass a License Law Defining Retail Florists and Charge a License Fee?"

RETAIL PROBLEMS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

ANNUAL COMPETITIONS FOR PRIZES. (Note competitions below.)

GARDENERS' TRADE SECTION

MINUTES OF LAST MEETING.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS—F. Gilbert, London.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—C. C. Hobbs, Montreal.

DISCUSSION ON TOPICS OF INTEREST TO GARDENERS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

COMPETITIONS FOR PRIZES

NEAL TROPHY

Awarded for basket of Garden Flowers not to exceed 24 inches in height or width, with or without ribbon ties.

OTHER COMPETITIONS

Class

(*a*) Spray of not more than 30 flowers, with or without ribbon. First, $5.00; second, $3.00; third, $2.00.

(*b*) Corsage Bouquet—your choice of flowers. First, $5.00; second, $3.00; third, $2.00.

(*c*) Table Centre—your choice of flowers. First, $5.00; second, $3.00; third, $2.00.

Note.—In the above competitions only flowers furnished by the Trade Section may be used. The pieces will be judged and prizes presented immediately following the competition.

D 30316

ENTERTAINMENT

FOR THE LADIES

Entertainment for the ladies will be provided by the Ottawa Committee. Announcements will be made during the convention.

CONVENTION PROCEDURE

1. Convention Headquarters—Chateau Laurier Hotel.

2. Register on arrival at Secretary's office in hotel and secure badge, programme, etc. Registration fee is $1.00.

3. Membership fees should be paid promptly. Only members in good standing can vote at the election of officers.

TRADE EXHIBITS

Applications should be made to Association Secretary, C. S. Thompson, 50 McDonnel St., Peterborough, Ont., as early as possible. Exhibits will be placed in Convention Hall and should be sent to Chateau Laurier in care of A. E. Challies.

OTTAWA COMMITTEE

Chairman—Chas. Craig

Secretary—R. Frith

Treasurer—J. J. Carr

Finance and Registration Committee
J. J. Carr, 171 Springfield Rd.

Reception and Transportation Committee
N. Scrim

Entertainment Committee—J. Craig

Decorations and Exhibits Committee
A. E. Challies

Ladies' Entertainment Committee
Mrs. J. Craig and Mrs. R. Frith

Publicity Committee—S. Johnston

2 Ottawa Journal D 30317 August 8/34

Flowers Fulfill Human Necessity

MacKenzie King Addresses Canadian Florists—Mayor Voices Welcome.

Flowers were a necessity in the lives of people in order to offset so much that was sordid and unpleasant in life, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King told the members of the Canadian Florists and Gardeners' Association at the official opening of their convention last night, at the Chateau Laurier.

Mr. King, in a few informal remarks of welcome to the approximately 300 delegates in attendance, referred to the work of beautification that had been carried on in Ottawa in past years, stating that it was the desire of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to make Ottawa "the Washington of the North" and that this idea had been fostered by successive governments.

Incidentally Mr. King referred to his own efforts to grow flowers, with varying degrees of success. He paid tribute to the contributions which the Canadian Florists and Gardeners' Association were making to the advancement of the community in their respective fields. Mr. King's speech was given an ovation.

Mayor P. J. Nolan, in his usual witty manner officially extended the freedom of the city to the delegates and handed them the key to the city of Ottawa. He hoped their convention would result in renewed inspiration for those attending and that their sojourn in the Capital would be one of pleasing memories.

When the convention opened invocation exercises were conducted by Canon Robert Jefferson of St. Matthew's Anglican church. Charles Craig, well known Ottawa horticulturist, and chairman of the Ottawa committee was in the chair. The reply to the address of welcome was delivered by J. C. Armour who introduced the president, P. E. Angle of Richmond Hill, Ont.

There was a private meeting of the directors at 9.30. During the opening ceremonies, vocal numbers were contributed in excellent voice by Miss Evelyn Cuthbert.

This morning the delegates get down to the real business of the convention as they have a crowded agenda which includes many papers on subjects of vital interest to florists and gardeners. At 7 o'clock tonight the annual association banquet will be held, while on Thursday there will be election of officers.

D 30218 August 9/34
Ottawa Citizen

FLOREAT OTTAWA

The Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association would naturally be expected to take an informed interest in plans for the beautifying of the towns and cities in which their individual branches are active. As gardeners and Canadian citizens they should, of course, also have a cause for pride in their country's capital and a lively curiosity in any plans for its further beautification.

It was particularly suitable therefore that the principal speaker at the opening of the convention in Ottawa should have been the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King who has so clear a conception of how worthy a capital this city of Ottawa could be, and who told the convention a little of his hopes of its further development.

To those members who have travelled abroad it would be especially apparent that fine buildings alone do not make a worthy capital. The buildings must have their proper setting and proper complement of parks and gardens. In this Ottawa has made a good beginning, partly assisted by Nature. But, in comparison with what has been done elsewhere, it is, obviously for reasons which time and determination alone can remove, only a small beginning.

In welcoming the members of the association to the capital, Mayor Nolan performed the time-honored rite of presenting the visiting florists and gardeners with the keys to the city. Whatever other privileges this may confer on them, it surely gives them leave to speak—as an association also of public-spirited Canadians—on the place and value of the open space in the modern city, with particular application to Ottawa, the capital city of the Dominion; even to the extent of endorsing the hopes of Mr. Mackenzie King in this regard. They need not fear that such an expression of views would be looked upon by any national association of town planners as an unwarranted usurpation of professional territory.

Hon. W. Mackenzie King

57 C. F. & G. A. CONVENTION 57

CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA, ONT. D 30319

AUGUST 7, 8, 9, & 10, 1934

REGISTRATION

\$1.00

complimentary

Annual Banquet

Chateau Laurier

August 8th, at 7 p.m.

\$1.50

August 8/34
Ottawa Citizen
D30520

Canadian Florists And Gardeners Are Welcomed to City

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King And Mayor P. J. Nolan Greet Delegates to Convention in Ottawa.

Featured by addresses of welcome from Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition, and Mayor P. J. Nolan of Ottawa, the 37th annual convention of the Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association opened last night at the Chateau Laurier.

Charles Craig of Ottawa, chairman of the convention, presided, and introduced the speakers. J. C. Armour replied to the addresses of welcome; and an address from the president, P. E. Angle of Richmond Hill, Ont., concluded the opening session of the convention. The invocation was given by Rev. Canon Robert Jefferson, rector of St. Matthew's Anglican church.

One Of Finer Things.

Speaking to the 300 representatives of the florist trade as an amateur but enthusiastic gardener himself, the Liberal leader emphasized the importance of the florist trade and the necessity to mankind of flowers and love of beautiful gardens as one of the finer things of life.

Quoting the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his desire to "make Ottawa the Washington of the North," Mr. King outlined the work that successive governments had done in bringing about this end, and the important part that flowers and floral decorations played in making the city more beautiful.

The florists' convention for the purpose of comparing and learning the latest ways of making floral decorations more beautiful was not only of commercial interest but in itself a contribution in a national way, declared Mr. King.

Mayor Nolan, in one of his characteristically witty speeches, welcomed the delegates to the Capital, and presented the chairman, Mr. Craig, with the keys of the city. The Mayor left as soon as his address was concluded to attend last night's meeting of City Council.

The board of directors of the association held a meeting following the inauguration of the convention; and the two day school of the Canadian Floral Telegraph Delivery, Inc., concluded last night to make way for the opening of the convention's program today.

This morning the convention will hear the president's address; the report of the board of directors, and two instructive addresses. At noon the delegates will visit and have luncheon at the Central Experimental Farm, returning later for a tour of the Parliament Buildings. The annual banquet will be held at seven o'clock at the Chateau.

Thursday morning will see nomination of officers and in the afternoon the reports of the committees will be read. The election of officers will take place Friday morning and the convention will conclude.

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
51		Dominion Drama Festival. Speeches outside Parliament	Apr. 1934	D 30133 - D 30145	
51		Toronto Women's Liberal Association Banquet. Toronto, 11 May 1934. King: Speeches outside Parliament	May 1934	D 30146 - D 30203	
51		Hepburn, Mitchell F. Luncheon Ottawa. Speeches outside Parliament	June 1934	D 30204 - D 30217	
51		University of Toronto Commencement Exercise. Speeches outside Parliament	June 1934	D 30218 - D 30297	
51		Duncannon, Lord, Government House Leader. Speeches outside Parliament	20 June 1934	D 30298 - D 30308	
51		Florists & Gardeners Convention Ottawa. Speeches outside Parliament	7 Aug. 1934	D 30309 - D 30320	
51		Kenora - Rainy River, Kenora. Speeches outside Parliament	14 Sept. 1934	D 30321 - D30334	
51		Frontenac-Addington Enterprise. Speeches outside Parliament	17 Sept. 1934	D 30335 - D 30391	

D30321



Whig Standard, Kingston
Sept. 15/34

Throwing Down Of Gauntlet by Liberal Leader

Mackenzie King Demands General Election on the Ground Government Has Lost Country's Faith.

STEVENS PAMPHLETS

Incident Severely Criticized —Mr. King Takes Part in By-election Campaign at Kenora.

KENORA, Sept. 15—(CP)—At the outset of his "miniature general election" campaign, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader, here threw down the gauntlet to the Government. Forcibly he demanded a general election on the triple ground that the Government lacked the confidence of the country, of itself, and finally other nations with which Canada must trade if it is to exist and prosper.

Stevens' Pamphlet

Coupled with this demand was a caustic criticism of the Stevens' pamphlet incident, which Mr. King declared must have brought the Prime Minister and the Minister of Trade and Commerce either into direct opposition or "collusion." If the former, Mr. Stevens' resignation should have been demanded, he said, and should have been tendered. The British system held no place for a divided Cabinet. If the latter, it was just another "humbug," were the people prepared to support another humbug? he queried.

Today the Liberal leader was speeding eastward to Ottawa after travelling 1,000 miles to fire his opening shot in the constituency formerly held by Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor in the King Administration. The seat became vacant when Mr. Heenan accepted a portfolio in the Government of Premier Mitchell Hepburn. It is now being contested in the Liberal interests by another railwayman, Hugh B. McKinnon, who like Mr. Heenan, is an engine driver. Mr. McKinnon spoke briefly at the meeting last night.

Next week Mr. King continues his campaign with meetings at Enterprise, in the constituency of Frontenac-Addington, Markham in North York, St. Thomas, in West Elgin, and East Toronto. He will conclude with a meeting in the city of Montreal.

Element of "Intrigue"

Mr. Stevens had not offered his resignation, Mr. King said with reference to the pamphlet episode. He referred to the fact that when an administration retained power after it had lost the confidence of the people, abuses were likely to creep in. There was an element of "intrigue" in the Stevens matter, he felt, which was partly attributable to the Government's retention of office after it had losts its position in the country.

Had Mr. Stevens taken his prime minister or colleagues into his confidence when he issued the pamphlet? He had issued it and then gone out to Vancouver, and Mr. Bennett had suppressed it and gone to Geneva. That was the way the matter stood now. "I think the people of Canada will believe that Mr. Stevens thought Mr. Bennett was done as a leader, and he saw as a leader the man whom he regards as the champion of the people," remarked Mr. King.

(Continued on Back Page)

Throwing Down of Gauntlet by King

(Continued from Page 1)

Objects to Conference

He protested forcibly against the Government holding a conference with the provinces on social and constitutional questions. Such a conference should only be held, he maintained, by an administration with the full confidence of the people.

He did not believe, Mr. King asserted, that the present Government could negotiate trade agreements with other countries. He referred to this in connection with the recent resolution of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce advocating reciprocity with the United States. If the country waited too long before choosing a government which could negotiate with other countries, it might be too late, he warned. As for the Liberal party, it advocated trade with all countries which would trade with Canada on a fair basis.

Toronto Star Sept 15/34

D30322

KING DECLARES STEVENS SHOULD DEFY HIS LEADER

States He Did Not Have Courage—Thinks It's Collusion or Collision

"HUMBUG GOES ON"

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Kenora, Sept. 15.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King took the hide off the ball at Kenora last night with the declaration that the Hon. H. H. Stevens did not have the courage of his convictions when he accepted the confiscation of his now noted pamphlet at the hands of Rt. Hon R. B. Bennett.

In the miniature general election which is now being fought out in five constituencies of Ontario Mr. King, last night, made his maiden address. Apart from his reference to the Stevens pamphlet, his speech was chiefly remarkable for its assault on the unfulfilled promises of Premier Bennett in 1930. Mr. King held that the entire trade policy of the Conservative government since 1930 had been such as to preclude any trade agreement with foreign countries. He was not at all hopeful that the reciprocity resolution passed this week by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Winnipeg could be implemented.

Why, he asked, had not the chamber of commerce passed the resolution long ago. "They didn't do it because Mr. Bennett's policies were not designed in that direction. His policies were designed to strangle trade."

Have Common Interest

Mr. King probably laid down the high policy of the Liberal party in the next general election when he devoted the greater part of his speech to the common interest of labor and Liberalism. The two, he held, were inseparable. Mr. King, it will be recalled, was the first deputy minister of labor in Canada and the first minister of labor.

In discussion of the breach between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, Mr. King was most emphatic. "None of us know," he said, "the extent to which this collision has progressed, but I do know that if a similar situation had arisen in any government of which I was either prime minister or a member, that only one course would have been left open to the minister; that was his resignation. We have not seen Mr. Stevens' resignation, nor are we likely to see it."

Discussing British trade agreements as effected by the 1932 conference in Ottawa, Mr. King held that Canada was precluded from entering into profitable agreements with other nations.

Will Be Decisive

Mr. King was emphatic on the point that the issue in the five by-elections which will be fought out on Sept. 24 should be a decisive factor in the Bennett government seeking a new lease of life, but he was not so clear in the light of the new Franchise Act as to how this lease would be sought before next April.

"Are you supporting Mr. Bennett, or are you supporting Mr. Stevens?" Mr. King inquired at the outset of his speech. Mr. Stevens had issued a booklet, Mr. Bennett has ordered it destroyed. They were, said Mr. King, either in collusion, or in opposition. It was either an impossible situation or one of plain humbug. "There is only one other acceptable version and it is that Mr. Stevens thought Mr. Bennett was done as the party leader and expressed himself as the new hope," he said.

Humbug Goes On

"If I were Mr. Stevens," went on the Liberal leader, "I would defy Mr. Bennett and stand up and fight for the principles in which I believe. But no, Mr. Stevens is going to be the chairman of the commission. He is going on with the humbug." He was not discussing the work of the commission nor the matters involved in the investigation. He was dealing with the proceedings of the chairman. He would, he said, have further remarks to make on this matter at later meetings.

Mr. King spoke to a capacity audience in support of the candidature of Hugh B. McKinnon, Liberal-Labor candidate in Kenora-Rainy River. For at least a hundred and fifty yards every parking space was occupied and the Liberal leader's words reached a much larger audience over the broadcast arrangements than that to which he spoke within the confines of the theatre.

Will Affect History

At luncheon Mr. King was the guest of the Liberal organization in the federal constituency, and there he expressed views which were only casually alluded to in his evening speech. They had in large effect to do with the future of Canada and Canadians. Mr. King gave it as his opinion that the vote on Sept. 24 will go a long way in dictating the political history, not only of Canada but of foreign countries. It was the first occasion upon which the Liberal leader has subscribed to a long-born conviction of Premier Bennett, that the coming six months will see a very definite crisis in the public affairs of Canada. The November elections in the United States evidently represent zero hour to both Canada's leading statesmen.

O.A.C. HEAD "ON JOB"

"Hasn't Heard of Resignation," Declares Dr. Christie

Special to The Star

Guelph, Sept. 15.—Declaring that reports he intends resigning were new to him, Dr. G. I. Christie, president of the Ontario Agricultural College, stated to-day: "I'm still on the job, working hard. I haven't heard a thing about it."

He would not comment on reports that he had been instructed to cut O.A.C. expenses by $150,000, nor on statements that Liberals discharged recently are being re-engaged.

power after it had lost the confidence of the people, abuses were likely to creep in. There was an element of "intrigue" in the Stevens matter, he felt, which was partly attributable to the government's retention of office.

To-day the Liberal leader was speeding eastward to Ottawa after travelling 1,000 miles to fire his opening shot in the constituency formerly held by Hon. Peter Heenan, minister of labor in the King administration. The seat became vacant when Mr. Heenan accepted a portfolio in the government of Premier Mitchell Hepburn. It is now being contested in the Liberal interests by another railwayman, Hugh B. McKinnon, who, like Mr. Heenan, is an engine driver. Mr. McKinnon spoke briefly at the meeting last night.

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He did not believe, Mr. King asserted, that the present government could negotiate trade agreements with other countries. If the country waited too long before choosing a government which could negotiate with other countries, it might be too late, he warned. As for the Liberal party, it advocated trade with all countries which would trade with Canada on a fair basis.

Started Labor Department

Mr. McKinnon said that Mr. King had started the labor department in Canada. He believed, said Mr. McKinnon, the future of the working classes of Canada lay with the Liberal party.

"I believe the future of the railroads and the future of Canada are one," said Mr. McKinnon. "We must have railway competition — never amalgamation. I am unalterably opposed to amalgamation."

Continues Campaign

Next week Mr. King continues his campaign with meetings at Enterprise, in the constituency of Frontenac-Addington, Markham, in North York, St. Thomas, in West Elgin, and East Toronto. He will conclude with a meeting in the city of Montreal.

With reference to the pamphlet episode, Mr. King referred to the fact that when an administration retained the Liberal interests by another railwayman, Hugh B. McKinnon, who, like Mr. Heenan, is an engine driver. Mr. McKinnon spoke briefly at the meeting last night.

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Evening Journal Sept 15/34

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General Election Soon, Is Demand

Confidence in Government Gone, Liberal Leader States.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

KENORA, Ont., Sept. 14.—Demand for a general election as soon as possible because the Bennett Government "has lost the confidence of the country, of itself and of other nations" formed the keynote of a fighting speech here tonight by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader.

"Overwhelming evidence the Government had lost the confidence of the country was found everywhere," he asserted. It was to be found in the results of provincial elections, in the verdict of the voters in Dominion byelections. After some of the former, "you couldn't find the Conservative party." And in all of them an issue was "Mr. Bennett," and in some of them the Prime Minister was the predominant issue.

Coupled with his determined challenge to the Government to go to the country at once was Mr. King's biting reference to the pamphlet issued by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in connection with the investigation into price spreads and mass buying.

"Are you supporting Mr. Stevens, or are you supporting Mr. Bennett?" he queried at the outset of his reference to this pamphlet. Mr. Stevens had issued a pamphlet. Mr. Bennett had ordered it destroyed. There were only two possible relationships as between the two. Either they were in opposition or they were in collusion. If the former, said Mr. King, who was to be supported? If the latter, the whole thing was just another "humbug."

Kenora Miner and News Sept 19/34 KENORA MINER

lege hopes to correlate the seams of the Northern coalfields, and thus relieve collieries of expenditure incurred in mining comparatively barren fields.

The minute coal spores, from one-thousandth to two-thousandth of an inch in diameter, and perfectly preserved in their original design, afford conclusive proof that trees in the carboniferous age, when the great coal forests of the world were laid down, differed vastly from trees as we know them today. They were in the main giant clumps of rank, flowerless plants of the horse-tail or fern variety. An idea of their immensity may be gained from the fact that to produce a seam of coal two feet thick, the vegetation itself when laid down could not have been less than sixty feet thick. An occasional seam is found fifty feet deep, the product of a murky, matted forest too dense to permit animal life, which must have been a quarter of a mile high. Nowhere does vegetation today attain such monstrous proportions. This is due to the gradual cooling of the earth.

D 50324

The Peoples' Forum

Kenora, Sept. 17th. 1934

Editor Miner and News—I was unable to attend Mr. King's meeting last Friday night, but I secured a copy of the press report. The leader of the opposition gets away to a good start with a little nonsense. He gives way quite often to those weak arguments, and appears to lay considerable stress on them. Recently, in the house, Mr. Bennett told him that he didn't know what he was talking about—my source of information at all times being the Winnipeg Free Press.

He expressed regret that any opposition to the election of the Liberal-Labor candidate had cropped up. He thought there should have been an acclamation. He instanced the action of the Liberal party allowing Hon. H. H. Stevens and Hon. E. N. Rhodes to return unopposed. "It was unfair to oppose the Liberal candidate at this time. The seat is a Liberal one," etc. There is no parallel in the two instances that he cites. The two gentlemen were appointed to cabinet posts, but it is customary to accord them an acclamation just as the Hon. Peter Heenan was twice returned here to cabinet positions without a contest. It would be absurd for a government to allow an opposition candidate, a private member, to be elected by acclamation. I have never heard of it happening, but it may have occurred in the province of Quebec when the late Sir Wilfred Laurier was in opposition. Three of the by-elections in the east are to fill vacancies caused by deaths of government supporters. I do not claim that Mr. Bennett's candidates should be elected by acclamation, which is more reasonable than Mr. King's contention. There should be opposition, as the case is at present. The will of the people should decide. "The Bennett government has lost the confidence of the country." There is a great danger of jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. We, the people are most fortunate to have Mr. Bennett to guide us through this depression.

"All my life," said Mr. King, "I have interested myself in labor matters and the cause of the masses has always been near to my heart." This is a fine spirit, but it will not be taken in exchange by merchants for groceries, clothing and fuel to unemployed and people living in dried-out areas. Mr. King cannot do anything for the welfare of this country that Mr. Bennett has not done. He can do nothing, but is eager for power. Mr. King: "Judging by recent reports in the press, there will be no attempt by the President of the United States to make a trade treaty with Canada until there is a change of government in Canada." This is just a little more "hooey". Mr. Bennett called at Washington a year ago and he is not missing any opportunities down there. There is a heavy volume of trade flowing between Canada and the United States. The exchange on the Canadian dollar is 3 per cent. above par at New York. All nations of the world have adopted high tariffs and are more or less self-sustaining. To lower our tariff Canada would become a dumping ground for the other countries. The appearance of the lady on the platform. "There were more than a million people on direct relief; unemployment was not decreasing." I am glad that she did not take in any more territory and blame Mr. Bennett for the plight of 25 million destitutes in the United States.

Mr. McKinnon said: "Under the Liberal regime there had nearly always been good times in Canada and he felt sure that only under Liberal policies should the country be brought back to more happier times." The times in Canada are governed or reflected by conditions in the United States. When they have good times or hard times we experience the same during that period. You never saw Canada enjoying prosperity when the United States was suffering under a depression, and you never will. There have been good times under Liberal-Conservative administration. In 1915 there were 16 train crews working out of Kenora, the record high. There were good times and hard times under Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

What has the Liberal-Conservative party ever done for Canada? Confederated Canada from coast to coast and built the Canadian Pacific, the pioneer line across Canada. When the Great War was in progress all the railways in the United States and Canada fell under government management, except the Canadian Pacific. The Dominion was under Liberal-Conservative rule and the Canadian Pacific stood out alone! What has the Liberal party ever done for Canada. Built the Grand Trunk Pacific, which, since date of opening has been operated at a loss of 140 millions per year and has given our statesmen a gigantic problem that nobody can handle. During the construction of this road we had good times, but reaction followed. Mr. King's advice prior to last federal election was as quoted "Do not elect to office a party which is in power in a majority of the provinces. It would create a monopoly." He is careful not to repeat that statement at the present time, for it would mean that his straight party nominees and his lone Liberal-Labor candidate would be left at home.

Kindly consider the record of achievement of the two parties—you will be well advised at this time to support Mr. Derry, a business man who will represent us very nicely at Ottawa. Sincerely yours,

E. F. WAYNE.

Kenora Miner & News Sept 19/34

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D 59325

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PRESENT GOVERNMENT HAS LOST CONFIDENCE OF THE COUNTRY STATED RT. HON. MACKENZIE-KING

D30330

Liberal Leader Addressed Large Meeting on Behalf of H. B. McKinnon, Liberal-Labor Candidate, on Friday Evening "Many Important Issues Demand a Government Fresh From the People," He Declared.

Charging that the present Government has lost the confidence of the country, of itself, and of other nations, and exhorting a large audience to send H. B. McKinnon, Liberal-Labor candidate to Ottawa as one versed in labor problems, Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion parliament, addressed a public meeting in Derry's Theatre Friday evening in the interests of Mr. McKinnon's candidature.

Covering a wide range of subjects in his address, Mr. King spoke on the significance of bye-elections, expressed surprise that any opposition had been offered to the candidature of the Liberal-Labor nominee, dealt briefly with the Stevens pamphlet, the present Government's record, declared a failure of its policies, outlined results of bye-elections and elections in the various provinces, and spoke of important new issues that had arisen, which he stated, demanded a government fresh from the people. D. M. Campbell, president of the Kenora-Rainy River Liberal Association, was chairman, and other speakers were Mrs. James Ronan, and Hugh B. McKinnon, the candidate, both speaking briefly prior to Mr. King's address.

In opening his address, Mr. King said that in making the long trip from Ottawa it had not been prompted by any doubt as to how the bye-election would go. He felt, however, that there were very large questions which all should better understand, especially the rights of the voters of this riding in helping to improve conditions.

Outlining the various causes that contributed to bye-election vacancies Mr. King said that they afforded the electors an opportunity to express their views, to pronounce their feelings on how the government had carried on, and how they felt as to the policies of the Bennett Government. Mr. King expressed himself as being surprised that there should be opposition to the Liberal-Labor candidate in Kenora. Mr. Heenan had been elected for five years, Mr. Hutchinson had won the riding, and it had been a great honor to Mr. Heenan and to the constituency that Mr. Heenan had been invited into the Provincial Cabinet. The Liberal candidate had been definitely endorsed here, and he could see no reason for opposition.

Pointing out in comparison the Liberal attitude, Mr. King told of how he had refused to permit opposition to the bye-elections of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Rhodes, when, following the election of 1930, Mr. Bennett had wanted them in his cabinet. He, Mr. King, had felt that the people had spoken, and Mr. Bennett should be given a chance to formulate his policies. He asked the audience to contrast the Liberal attitude, to the "sort of unfair play" of the Conservative party.

Speaking briefly of the Stevens pamphlet, Mr. King asked his audience "are you supporting Mr. Stevens or Mr. Bennett?" Find out what the relations of these men are, he advised. They either hold opposite views, or they are working together. If they differ, you have a divided cabinet, where solidarity is essential, if you maintain the traditions of British public life. If they are together, you are simply supporting more humbug."

The constitution fixes five years as the life of a Parliament, but it does not mean that every parliament should last the full period. The idea stated Mr. King, is to have a parliament that is a mirror of the people's will. We've had a good many bye-elections, said the speaker, and the people have expressed their views in no uncertain manner.

There were legal rights, and public and moral obligations, and once a Government has lost the confidence of the people, that Government has no right to carry on for one more day. The time has come for a general election, said Mr. King, and asked, "Is there any doubt whatever that this Government does not represent the people."

"Mr. Bennett took office on certain definite promises. He would end unemployment, and blast his way into the markets of the world. He had failed on all policies. No Prime Minister had a freer hand than Mr. Bennett in the last four years, he had had five sessions of Parliament, had freedom from opposition, freedom in expenditures of money, and freedom in legislation, but his policies are wrong, and conditions are not improving.

Another feature which demanded an election, said Mr. King, was that large and important new issues had arisen, on which the people have had no chance to express their views.

Mr. Bennett had now sent a letter to the Provinces in which he asked them to a conference to discuss social legislation, amendments to the British North America Act, and matters relating to taxation and revenues. Mr. Bennett was too late, stated the speaker, for the Government has lost the confidence of the country, of itself and of other nations.

Mr. King outlined results of Provincial elections. In Quebec, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario, and in each and every case Federal issues, and Mr. Bennett and his policies, were the main issues, and the Conservatives were everywhere overwhelmingly defeated. To deal with Unemployment Insurance, taxation, and revenue or amendments to the B. N. A., let us get a Government fresh from the people.

Speaking of the Empire Trade agreements, Mr. King said that he wanted to see trade developed more

Government falls into contempt, and this is bound to have a lowering effect on the whole trend of public life. A new session of Parliament means intrigue, the Stevens pamphlet means intrigue. "Who's going to be the next leader of the party" asked Mr. King. "If I had been a member of a Government in which the Prime Minister sent to the flames any statement made by me and signed by me, I would defy him and resign, and go out and fight for my principles," stated Mr. King.

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Kenora Miner & News Sept 19/34

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D 30331

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D 30332

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Speaking of the Empire Trade agreements, Mr. King said that he wanted to see trade developed more with Great Britain, but also wanted to see trade developed with other countries. We should have gone out to those other countries of the world seeking trade, instead of developing a policy of economic nationalism. The Liberals are prepared to trade with every country that is prepared to trade in a fair way with us. The tendency today, said Mr. King, was to get away from Parliament, from the House of Commons, away from the will of the people, and when a Government does this, they were heading in the direction of a dictatorship, where the will of a few men will be enforced by power.

"This tendency was developing in Europe, where they were getting away from the true democratic system, and we must not encourage that tendency in our country. Where a Government hangs on to office, a Government falls into contempt, and this is bound to have a lowering effect on the whole trend of public life. A new session of Parliament means intrigue, the Stevens pamphlet means intrigue. "Who's going to be the next leader of the party" asked Mr. King. "If I had been a member of a Government in which the Prime Minister sent to the flames any statement made by me and signed by me, I would defy him and resign, and go out and fight for my principles," stated Mr. King.

The time had come for some party to give the lead in good will, ending economic nationalism. "I say we can do everything," said Mr. King. "I would go out and sit down with the other nations and talk with them in the spirit of genuine good-will. "We need a new social order. We need any number of men representing labor organizations, not as a class, but as members of a party of goodwill to help to serve the people. We must have social insurance to remove the fears of sweatshop conditions, unemployment, sickness, and of old age. We need national insurance of unemployment to deevlop it into a great social insurance scheme, in which the four parties, labor, capital, management, and consumers, should sit down together to determine the policies that are to govern. It can't all be done in a day, said the speaker, but it can be done rapidly.

Mr. King paid tributes to Mr. Heenan, and to Mr. McKinnon, whom he characterized as the logical successor of Mr. Heenan.

In concluding, Mr. King asked the audience to show the Government of the day, the will of the people, to show them that the desire was for Governments liberally-minded.

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Kenora Miner & News Sept 19/34

PRESENT GOVERNMENT HAS LOST CONFIDENCE OF THE COUNTRY STATED RT. HON. MACKENZIE-KING

D 30333

Liberal Leader Addressed Large Meeting on Behalf of H. B. McKinnon, Liberal-Labor Candidate, on Friday Evening "Many Important Issues Demand a Government Fresh From the People," He Declared.

Charging that the present Government has lost the confidence of the country, of itself, and of other nations, and exhorting a large audience to send H. B. McKinnon, Liberal-Labor candidate to Ottawa as one versed in labor problems, Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion parliament, addressed a public meeting in Derry's Theatre Friday evening in the interests of Mr. McKinnon's candidature.

Covering a wide range of subjects in his address, Mr. King spoke on the significance of bye-elections, expressed surprise that any opposition had been offered to the candidature of the Liberal-Labor nominee, dealt briefly with the Stevens pamphlet, the present Government's record, declared a failure of its policies, outlined results of bye-elections and elections in the various provinces, and spoke of important new issues that had arisen, which he stated, demanded a government fresh from the people. D. M. Campbell, president of the Kenora-Rainy River Liberal Association, was chairman, and other speakers were Mrs. James Ronan, and Hugh B. McKinnon, the candidate, both speaking briefly prior to Mr. King's address.

In opening his address, Mr. King said that in making the long trip from Ottawa it had not been prompted by any doubt as to how the bye-election would go. He felt, however, that there were very large questions which all should better understand, especially the rights of the voters of this riding in helping to improve conditions.

Outlining the various causes that contributed to bye-election vacancies Mr. King said that they afforded the electors an opportunity to express their views, to pronounce their feelings on how the government had carried on, and how they felt as to the policies of the Bennett Government. Mr. King expressed himself as being surprised that there should be opposition to the Liberal-Labor candidate in Kenora. Mr. Heenan had been elected for five years, Mr. Hutchinson had won the riding, and it had been a great honor to Mr. Heenan and to the constituency that Mr. Heenan had been invited into the Provincial Cabinet. The Liberal candidate had been definitely endorsed here, and he could see no reason for opposition.

Pointing out in comparison the Liberal attitude, Mr. King told of how he had refused to permit opposition to the bye-elections of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Rhodes, when, following the election of 1930, Mr. Bennett had wanted them in his cabinet. He, Mr. King, had felt that the people had spoken, and Mr. Bennett should be given a chance to formulate his policies. He asked the audience to contrast the Liberal attitude, to the "sort of unfair play" of the Conservative party.

Speaking briefly of the Stevens pamphlet, Mr. King asked his audience "are you supporting Mr. Stevens or Mr. Bennett?" Find out what the relations of these men are, he advised. They either hold opposite views, or they are working together. If they differ, you have a divided cabinet, where solidarity is essential, if you maintain the traditions of British public life. If they are together, you are simply supporting more humbug."

The constitution fixes five years as the life of a Parliament, but it does not mean that every parliament should last the full period. The idea stated Mr. King, is to have a parliament that is a mirror of the people's will. We've had a good many bye-elections, said the speaker, and the people have expressed their views in no uncertain manner.

There were legal rights, and public and moral obligations, and once a Government has lost the confidence of the people, that Government has no right to carry on for one more day. The time has come for a general election, said Mr. King, and asked, "Is there any doubt whatever that this Government does not represent the people."

"Mr. Bennett took office on certain definite promises. He would end unemployment, and blast his way into the markets of the world. He had failed on all policies. No Prime Minister had a freer hand than Mr. Bennett in the last four yeafs, he had had five sessions of Parliament, had freedom from opposition, freedom in expenditures of money, and freedom in legislation, but his policies are wrong, and conditions are not improving.

Another feature which demanded an election, said Mr. King, was that large and important new issues had arisen, on which the people have had no chance to express their views.

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The time had come for some party to give the lead in good will, ending economic nationalism. "I say we can do everything," said Mr. King. "I would go out and sit down with the other nations and talk with them in the spirit of genuine good-will. "We need a new social order. We need any number of men representing labor organizations, not as a class, but as members of a party of goodwill to help to serve the people. We must have social insurance to remove the fears of sweatshop conditions, unemployment, sickness, and of old age. We need national insurance of unemployment to deevlop it into a great social insurance scheme, in which the four parties, labor, capital, management, and consumers, should sit down together to determine the policies that are to govern. It can't all be done in a day, said the speaker, but it can be done rapidly.

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"This tendency was developing in Europe, where they were getting away from the true democratic system, and we must not encourage that tendency in our country. Where a Government hangs on to office, a Government falls into contempt, and this is bound to have a lowering effect on the whole trend of public life. A new session of Parliament means intrigue, the Stevens pamphlet means intrigue. "Who's going to be the next leader of the party" asked Mr. King. "If I had been a member of a Government in which the Prime Minister sent to the flames any statement made by me and signed by me, I would defy him and resign, and go out and fight for my principles," stated Mr. King.

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Sept 15/24
Ottawa Citizen
D30 934

Liberal Leader Defies Bennett To Call Ballot

Govt. "Has Lost Confidence of Country, Of Itself, of Other Nations," Says Mackenzie King.

Biting Reference to Pamphlet of Stevens

Trade Minister "Going to Go On With Humbug," He Declares at Kenora.

(Canadian Press)

KENORA, Ont., Sept. 14—Demand for a general election as soon as possible because the Bennett government "has lost the confidence of the country, of itself and of other nations" formed the keynote of a fighting speech here tonight by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader.

"Overwhelming evidence the government had lost the confidence of the country was found everywhere," he asserted. It was to be found in the results of provincial elections, in the verdict of the voters in federal by-elections. After some of the former, "you couldn't find the Conservative party," he asserted. And in all of them an issue was "Mr. Bennett," and in some of them the federal prime minister was the predominant issue, said Mr. King.

Dwells on Pamphlet

Coupled with his determined challenge to the government to go to the country at once was Mr. King's biting reference to the pamphlet issued by Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce, in connection with the investigation into price spreads and mass buying.

"Are you supporting Mr. Stevens, or are you supporting Mr. Bennett?" he queried at the outset of his reference to this pamphlet. Mr. Stevens had issued a pamphlet. Mr. Bennett had ordered it destroyed. There were only two possible relationships as between the two. Either they were in opposition or they were in collusion. If the former, said Mr. King, who was to be supported? If the latter, the whole thing was just another "humbug."

Element of Intrigue

But there was another angle to the pamphlet incident that Mr. King stressed. There was an element of "intrigue" in the matter, he asserted. "Did Mr. Stevens speak to his colleagues about it?" he asked. "Not Mr. Stevens. I think the people of Canada will believe that Mr. Stevens thought Mr. Bennett was done as a leader, and he saw as a leader the man whom he regards as the champion of the people."

He had no hesitation in reiterating the trade position of the Liberal party, he told his audience. The Liberal party in the past, now and in the future desired to trade with all countries of the world which desired to trade with Canada on a fair basis. That was his position.

"If I Was Stevens"

"If I was Mr. Stevens," went on the Liberal leader forcibly "I would defy Mr. Bennett, leave his cabinet and stand up and fight for the principles in which I believed. But no—Mr. Stevens is going to be chairman of the commission. He is going to go on with the humbug." He was not discussing the work of the commission nor the matters involved in the investigation. He was dealing with the proceedings of the chairman. He would, he said, have further remarks to make on this matter at later meetings.

The Liberal leader spoke to a capacity audience in the theater here in support of the candidature of Hugh B. McKinnon who seeks to succeed Hon. Peter Heenan as federal member for Kenora-Rainy River. After speaking, he boarded a train to return to Ottawa.

Chamber Resolution

An arresting statement made by Mr. King had reference to the recent action of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in passing a resolution favoring reciprocity with the United States.

Why, he asked, had not the Chamber of Commerce passed that resolution long ago. "They didn't do it because Mr. Bennett's policies were not designed in that direction. His policies were designed to strangle trade."

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
51		Dominion Drama Festival. Speeches outside Parliament	Apr. 1934	D 30133 - D 30145	
51		Toronto Women's Liberal Association Banquet. Toronto, 11 May 1934. King: Speeches outside Parliament	May 1934	D 30146 - D 30203	
51		Hepburn, Mitchell F. Luncheon Ottawa. Speeches outside Parliament	June 1934	D 30204 - D 30217	
51		University of Toronto Commencement Exercise. Speeches outside Parliament	June 1934	D 30218 - D 30297	
51		Duncannon, Lord, Government House Leader. Speeches outside Parliament	20 June 1934	D 30298 - D 30308	
51		Florists & Gardeners Convention Ottawa. Speeches outside Parliament	7 Aug. 1934	D 30309 - D 30320	
51		Kenora - Rainy River, Kenora. Speeches outside Parliament	14 Sept. 1934	D 30321 - D30334	
51		Frontenac-Addington Enterprise. Speeches outside Parliament	17 Sept. 1934	D 30335 - D 30391	

Sept 18/34
Toronto Star
D3C335

CHARGES STEVENS UPHOLDS POLICIES CAUSING EVILS

People Servants, Not Masters, of Present Government, Says King

SCORES NEW LAWS

Special to The Star

Enterprise, Sept. 18.—Coming by car and even by democrat from 80 miles around, 3,000 people, 2,500 of whom stood in the cold night air outside the village community hall in this traditional centre of Conservatism, listened to Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King last night warn that continuation of Bennett government policies threatened democracy and parliamentary institution in Canada. He was speaking in support of Colin Campbell, Liberal candidate in the Frontenac-Addington by-election.

Mr. King, who had to climb in a rear window—so large was his audience—charged that the Stevens' commission on price spreads and mass-buying was necessitated by the very policies supported by the minister of trade and commerce.

"With wages and prices lowered as a result of the Bennett government's actions, you have had these conditions of sweating," he declared before the audience, composed mainly of farmers with their wives and children, who packed the hall so tight it seemed to bulge, listening intently and cheering his earnest appeal for the principles of Liberalism."

"The Stevens' commission proved two things" stated Mr. King. "First that high tariffs don't mean high wages; and second that high tariffs don't mean high prices to farmers."

The former prime minister castigated Mr. Bennett for attempting to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

...Wolvin K. Robertson.

"...I have married my wife and loved the girl and never had the slightest notion there could be anything really wrong or anybody," he said. With Robertson or anybody in her relations to Cache Bay to greet his wife on his return from England.

"Very Fond of Daughter"

His lordship: "When your wife wanted a separation what did she want? It told her to think

POLICIES STEVENS AIDS ARE BLAMED FOR EVILS

(Continued from Page One)

remain in power for the whole five-year term of office, pointing out it was contrary to traditional practice and said the present government had no right to remain in power if the five Ontario by-elections went Liberal. He added this was further manifestation of the Bennett government's dictatorial tendencies.

"I wish to say something about Dr. Manion's speech in this riding on September 15, when he used the expression that it would make no difference to the life of the present government if all these by-elections went Liberal," added Mr. King.

Since Dr. Manion was speaking as a minister of the crown the Liberal leader held the minister of railways was speaking for the government.

"You're the servants, not the masters of the government in office at the present time," he stated.

"That's what it means. They are saying in effect: 'We don't care what the will of the people is'."

A serious issue was raised by Dr. Manion's stand, insisted Mr. King.

Making his second appearance in this federal by-election campaign in Ontario, Mr. King showed he had lost none of his vigor by having to climb up a ten-foot ladder and crawl through a window three feet square, with the crowd outside cheering him on, to receive a tremendous ovation in the hall.

Not since the days of Oliver Mowat has Liberalism seen such an enthusiastic and demonstrative gathering in this Conservative stronghold, which has sent so many Conservatives to Ottawa, said observers.

Stand in Cold Till 12.30 A.M.

Loud speakers had been installed for the overflow listeners, who stood in the cold till half an hour after midnight to have their patience rewarded by Mr. King appearing at that hour, just after he had finished his address, to say a few words to them too.

His speech lasted for more than an hour and a half and was frequently punctuated with cheers, which re-echoed to the platform from the assemblage out in the dark.

On the platform were Premier J. G. Gardiner of Saskatchewan, Anson Aylesworth, chairman, brother of Sir Allen Aylesworth; Miss E. L. Mowat, niece of Sir Oliver; Joseph Haycock, 92-year-old former leader of the Patrons of Industry; William Fraser, M.P., Northumberland, and the candidate, Colin Campbell, all of whom were praised by Mr. King.

Mr. King looked to be in the best of health and is said to have lost 40 pounds in weight through dieting. He was very fresh after his speech.

He had a few carefully typewritten notes with him on the platform, but did not refer to them when speaking in his usual facile manner.

He began slowly, but soon warmed to his subject and when he came to his peroration his appeal to Canadians to show the way brought him applause that lasted for several minutes despite the late hour.

Before he spoke he watched his audience and when reference was made by one of the speakers to his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, which brought forth cheers, he scanned his hearers with a careful look.

When another of the speakers said the only payment of public life was the worth-while friendships one made Mr. King nodded his head.

In his speech Mr. King said he wished to emphasize what the Bennett government had done with regard to labor, fiscal and monetary policies.

In this regard and in the light of the recent growth of dictatorships in Europe Mr. King referred to certain aspects of the Bennett marketing bill and the new central bank.

Can Stop All Foreign Trade

"Under that marketing bill the government may have the right to stop all imports and exports," he pointed out. "There's the law.

"Mr. Bennett and his cabinet have this power and the power to limit production; to require licenses before you go into your ordinary business."

Mr. King warned about the Bennett government's statement it wouldn't use this power, but he pointed out it used $60,000,000 of the money set aside to deal with unemployment.

"They took a step they had no right to whatever when they signed an agreement on the tariff and fixed it for five years," he charged.

"Take the Banking Act," he went on. "As Liberals we advocated government control in monetary affairs. "How much control have they left to the people?" he demanded.

More Powerful Than Nation

"It not only takes away all control but actually creates an institution that will be more powerful than the nation itself."

He pointed out that the Conservative government had given the central bank the gold reserves and the power to issue money when its administration remained in private hands.

"The stockholders will appoint the directors; the Canadian government doesn't appoint a single director.

"The government has appointed the president of the board for seven years, but he can't be changed by any other government except by the consent of Senate and parliament," Mr. King explained.

Mr. King said parliament was told the ownership of the bank was open to discussion, but found otherwise in committee.

"Mr. Bennett informed us then that monetary policy ought to be continuous and uniform, from the point of view of the great financial institutions."

Mr. King said he asked Mr. Bennett why the people of Canada should not have some control of social credit.

Could Frustrate Policies

"If the Liberals wanted to trade with the rest of the world the central bank could by manipulation of exchange make it impossible for our trade policies to function," he stated.

"I cannot recall any greater thrill than when I saw the huge overflow crowd about the hall on a night none too warm," said Mr. King, at the start of his address.

"It shows that in these difficult, strenuous times, the people have come to realize that government belongs to the people. I feel in my heart that the people of Canada at last have said: 'We are going to settle the questions of the country ourselves, and are determined under the right of self-government to assert ourselves and see that our demands are carried out.'

"That is the important point—whether the people have the right to govern themselves or whether they will remain under the will of a small group of people who are holding on to office for the fruits they can get from office, after having been elected by lavish promises, not one of which has been carried out.

Would Restore Prosperity

"I feel a great sense of satisfaction with Liberal policies. Under Laurier we had 15 years of golden prosperity, and when I took a hand, nine of the 15 years I have been leader have been in power. In 1921 times were much as they are now, but when the Liberals were put into power, they lowered tariffs, increased trade, and the country once more became prosperous. If we had the opportunity now our policies would have the same effect and would bring in a new era of prosperity.

"I must express regret for the occasion for this by-election. The late member, Dr. Spankie, was well known and respected by me. He was on the other side, but he was broader than party politics.

"This by-election reminds us that these are exceptional times. At no period except during the Great War has the world been faced with a more serious situation.

"Europe is in unrest. The United States has problems that are unprecedented since the civil war and Canada, too, has been seriously affected. Be the cause what it may, the present is a critical time and therefore men and women should have the widest possible opportunity to express their wishes regarding the government in power.

"There are two ways of doing this. One is a general election and the other is a by-election. We have five by-elections now and I maintain that the vote cast will be fairly representative of the feeling of the whole of Canada, and no government can ignore the voices in this province on Monday next.

People Have Shown Dissent

"Without knowing the results I say this: If five Conservatives are returned Mr. Bennett is entitled to stay in office as long as the constitution permits with a new mandate, but if the ridings go Liberal Mr. Bennett has not the right to remain the leader of the country for one hour beyond that time.

"This is not the only occasion on which the people have expressed themselves. After the Ottawa agreements were signed and tariffs raised the first by-election contested gave the Liberal candidate a majority of nearly 2,000 in Huron. A Liberal candidate in Quebec increased his majority by 80 per cent. and in New Brunswick a majority of nearly 6,000 was rolled up for the Liberals. In Oxford another small Liberal majority was turned into one of 1,600. That is the voice of the people of Canada.

"There were also the provincial elections and, while the issues were partly provincial, federal issues were largely to the fore and were fought on Bennett policies, because trade is necessary to keep the wheels of industry turning and to supply purchasing power and prosperity. The federal government's policy has been to strangle trade and that is why federal issues have been prominent in provincial elections."

"You are not being asked to decide whether you want a Liberal, Conservative or C.C.F. government in power for the next year. It is a question of whether you people are to be given the right to say what government and what policies you want, whether you can express yourselves anew.

Cites Provincial Elections

"What happened in Quebec?" asked Mr. King. "Mr. Taschereau's government came back stronger than before.

"What happened in Manitoba? Mr. Bennett had begun to interfere with the finances of that province, so that people began to discuss federal issues again, and Mr. Bracken came back stronger than before."

He said trade policies brought Liberal governments back in Nova Scotia and in British columbia. His mention of the fact that not a Conservative was returned in British Columbia brought cheers. He said the same result came about in Saskatchewan because its election, like the others, was fought on federal issues. Then he came to Ontario.

"Was it not true that the Henry government had hung on to office longer than they should have and had not their Tory associations carried the odium of the government in Ottawa with it?" he asked.

He said the people were sound in their judgment in electing Liberal governments, because the people of the provinces realized that trade policies affected them.

"Canada is the only country in the world that hasn't had a general election since 1930," pointed out the Liberal leader. "All the different parts of the British empire and the United States have had elections."

He said there has been no elections in China, Venezuela, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Russia. They hadn't had elections because of special policies.

"We are in that category, ladies and gentlemen," he declared.

Mr. King said in face of the Liberal trend in Canada if in those five by-elections the Conservatives lost, it was up to Mr. Bennett to give the people a chance to choose the government they wished.

Departs From Old Policies

"I can understand a Conservative saying that he will support a Conservative government if it were a little different, if it came into line with a little Canadian feeling. The Conservative might feel that the time had come where he should 'check up' on his party when it gets far from where it should be in national affairs. I would ask this Conservative to think of Macdonald, Borden and Meighen, and consider whether any of them ever thought of raising a tariff from 10 or 15 per cent. to 100, 300 or 400 per cent.—yet the present government has done that. There is no limit to what it has done to try to keep out trade.

"The old Conservatives did not believe in too-high tariffs, such as might create monopolies. You have a chance now to rebuke the government, and if they plan to sit for another session, it may make them modify their policies in the last year. I don't know what will happen if we have another year with this government.

"Frontenac-Addington riding, a Conservative stronghold, might bring the government to its senses if it voted Liberal.

"The will of the people alone controls the length of time a government is in power. The five-year limit is to prevent governments staying in power for longer than that time. If not, the Bennett government might stay in until they all went to the other side. The average life of governments has been four years. Previous prime ministers have dissolved parliament and given the people a chance to express their views. If Mr. Bennett is so sure of the people's confidence, why doesn't he go before them now and ask for their endorsation?"

"Mr. Bennett has held five special sessions of parliament, more than ever before."

The only previous government that remained in power the full length of time (except the war period), he said, was that in office when Sir John A. Macdonald passed away.

"Those were the days when knighthood was in flower and this government didn't see power again for 15 years," he added.

Mr. King predicted if Mr. Bennett did not heed the temper of the people he and his associates would never see power again in their lifetime. (Cheers).

Failed in Promises

Mr. King pointed out Mr. Bennett had failed in his election promises.

"Were there not broadly two issues?" he recalled. "One related to the working men in the towns, in relation to which Mr. Bennett said: 'I'll see that you get work by raising tariffs.'

"The other appeal was to the farmer, to whom he said he would get them markets by 'blasting' a way into them," said Mr. King with a laugh.

"There were 116,000 unemployed when Mr. Bennett came into power, and now," he added, "500,000 are unemployed, with 1,000,000 on relief, according to Mr. Bennett's own figures.

"Has he found you markets in other parts of the world?" he asked, referring to Mr. Bennett's second promise.

Mr. King pointed out that Mr. Bennett had a free hand to deal with this situation, "even to the point of violating the spirit of the constitution to do it."

"Mr. Bennett asked for a blank cheque—asked for the right to take out of the public treasury all the money he needed. He spent over $11,000,000 on unemployment insurance, and other amounts which bring the total he has spent to date to $270,000,000.

"The truth is that Mr. Bennett has the wrong idea about the basis of trade and prosperity. He believes in a home market, and believes the way to get it is to put a wall around the country to keep other countries' goods out. He believes that with high tariffs, Canadians will have to buy at home, but where will they get the money?

"The spending of huge sums will never save the situation.

Money Must Flow In

"Let us apply this high tariff principle in this particular community," explained the former prime minister. "Our friends in office regard the home market—Canada—as place or locality. That, in my conception, is strictly wrong. My idea of the home market is a quantity of purchasing power—an effective demand."

Mr. King said a market without exchange was merely a market-place, adding "this was the effect of Mr. Bennett's policy."

"If this happened here, how much money would circulate in this town of Enterprise?" he asked. "What is true of this community is equally true of the nation, and bound to injure a country of great national wealth.

"The only way we can hope to prosper is to have our national products sold in other markets," he declared. "When money flowed into the people's pockets, you had a real home market." (Cheers.)

"In explaining its high tariff policy the government claims that other governments are doing the same. It admits it is wrong, but says it has to do it.

"Have they tried to go to other countries to see whether Canada could exchange her products and commodities with those of the other countries to mutual advantage? Have they tried the effect of lower tariffs on trade with England, France and other countries?

Big Profits for Few

"Look at the Bennett government's record. At its first special session up went the tariffs against British goods. They told Britain that she would have to put up her tariffs too, if she wanted to trade with Canada. Later Mr. Baldwin came to Canada and in the course of discussion said he hoped that Canada would reduce tariffs, but the reply was that Canada was going to increase her tariffs. The result is that a few industrialists have been able to make mergers and large profits while the vast majority of the people have suffered."

When Mr. King threatened to stop his speech, looking at his watch, which showed five minutes to midnight, the crowd shouted as one voice: "Go on." "There is a great battle going on in the world between democracy and dictatorship," continued the Liberal leader. "The only way in which democracy can function is through the vote of the will of the people. That we have had until the last few years but opposed to this will of the people you have this other side—when a group of men, if they have gained power, will exercise it as long as they can."

This was evidenced by recent history in Europe, stated the speaker, where the oppressed have risen in revolt and overthrown oppresso

"In Russia they have had a revolt and a new Soviet system has been established," he said. "It was run by men of a particular class who lay down rules as to how men and women should live and act. It is power of force and might."

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ers and held power to-day as an expression of his own will, not that of the people. It was a counter-revolution arising out of fear of the Russian revolution.

"They looked to a strong leader and got a dictatorship," he summed up.

Similarly in Germany there was a counter-revolution.

"We saw its effects the other day when 60 men were shot down in cold blood," he commented.

With regard to religion — "which many of us regard as the most sacred thing in life," he said, it had been swept away with dictatorship.

Only Guard Against Dictator

The people holding to their parliamentary institutions provided the only bulwark against dictatorship, he thought.

Mr. King warned what the Bennett government would do in the direction of concentrating power in its hands if given one more year in office, "and that a desperate year."

"Show Mr. Bennett the real government of the country isn't Mr. Bennett, but the people of Canada, when you vote on Monday next," he exhorted his hearers, adding that Colin Campbell was a native of the country, a farmer and engineer, and one who would do great credit to the stock from which he came. "None the worse, for being of Scotch Presbyterian stock, like myself," he added. Mr. King said the candidate's youth was a great asset in times like these, which so much concerned the youth of the day.

He told his hearers a Liberal vote would protect against economic nationalism, with its attendant threat of war in this new land.

This would be a Liberal outlook in the true sense of the word "that looks beyond itself," he added.

A Liberal victory here would send up a great rejoicing throughout the world, showing that Canada was taking a lead for the salvation of humanity, he concluded.

Gardiner Scores Nationalism

"Whenever you have narrow nationalism in the world you have a desire to trade less and less with one another, and you have hard times," declared Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan.

"And there goes hand in hand with narrow nationalism those governments that wish to live unto themselves."

Start Bennett on Way Out

Mr. Campbell in his speech contended that under the Bennett regime Canadian trade had fallen 25 per cent. below the loss of the world and tha $100,000,000 less in wages was paid to the railway employees last year because of the trade tie-up brought about by the Conservatives.

"You have the privilege of starting R. B. Bennett on his way out," he declared.

D30336 Sept 18/34
Toronto Star

CHARGES STEVENS UPHOLDS POLICIES CAUSING EVILS

People Servants, Not Masters, of Present Government, Says King

SCORES NEW LAWS

Special to The Star

Enterprise, Sept. 18.—Coming by car and even by democrat from 80 miles around, 3,000 people, 2,500 of whom stood in the cold night air outside the village community hall in this traditional centre of Conservatism, listened to Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King last night warn that continuation of Bennett government policies threatened democracy and parliamentary institution in Canada. He was speaking in support of Colin Campbell, Liberal candidate in the Frontenac-Addington by-election.

Mr. King, who had to climb in a rear window—so large was his audience—charged that the Stevens' commission on price spreads and mass-buying was necessitated by the very policies supported by the minister of trade and commerce.

"With wages and prices lowered as a result of the Bennett government's actions, you have had these conditions of sweating," he declared before the audience, composed mainly of farmers with their wives and children, who packed the hall so tight it seemed to bulge, listening intently and cheering his earnest appeal for the principles of Liberalism."

"The Stevens' commission proved two things" stated Mr. King. "First that high tariffs don't mean high wages; and second that high tariffs don't mean high prices to farmers."

The former prime minister castigated Mr. Bennett for attempting to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

...I have married the girl and never had the slightest notion there could be anything really wrong in her relations with Robertson or anybody," he said. "Had you any difficulties about going out to parties?" "My wife is a party girl and I'm a party man. My business demands that I am out a good deal."

Questioned regarding Aubrey Timmins, witness said he first met him at the door of his cottage at Jackson's Point when his wife said, "This is Timmins." He stated he didn't like the idea of Timmins being wanted to stay in the house.

Witness denied coldness on his part when he left for England.

"To drive 280 miles in one day, I couldn't have been much intoxicated," he said, referring to his trip to Cache Bay to greet his wife on his return from England.

"Very Fond of Daughter"

His lordship: "When your wife said she wanted a separation what did you say?" "I told her to think it over."

POLICIES STEVENS AIDS ARE BLAMED FOR EVILS

(Continued from Page One)

remain in power for the whole five-year term of office, pointing out it was contrary to traditional practice and said the present government had no right to remain in power if the five Ontario by-elections went Liberal. He added this was further manifestation of the Bennett government's dictatorial tendencies.

"I wish to say something about Dr. Manion's speech in this riding on September 15, when he used the expression that it would make no difference to the life of the present government if all these by-elections went Liberal," added Mr. King.

Since Dr. Manion was speaking as a minister of the crown the Liberal leader held the minister of railways was speaking for the government.

"You're the servants, not the masters of the government in office at the present time," he stated.

"That's what it means. They are saying in effect: 'We don't care what the will of the people is'."

A serious issue was raised by Dr. Manion's stand, insisted Mr. King.

Making his second appearance in this federal by-election campaign in Ontario, Mr. King showed he had lost none of his vigor by having to climb up a ten-foot ladder and crawl through a window three feet square, with the crowd outside cheering him on, to receive a tremendous ovation in the hall.

Not since the days of Oliver Mowat has Liberalism seen such an enthusiastic and demonstrative gathering in this Conservative stronghold, which has sent so many Conservatives to Ottawa, said observers.

Stand in Cold Till 12.30 A.M.

Loud speakers had been installed for the overflow listeners, who stood in the cold till half an hour after midnight to have their patience rewarded by Mr. King appearing at that hour, just after he had finished his address, to say a few words to them too.

His speech lasted for more than an hour and a half and was frequently punctuated with cheers, which re-echoed to the platform from the assemblage out in the dark.

On the platform were Premier J. G. Gardiner of Saskatchewan, Anson Aylesworth, chairman, brother of Sir Allen Aylesworth; Miss E. L. Mowat, niece of Sir Oliver; Joseph Haycock, 92-year-old former leader of the Patrons of Industry; William Fraser, M.P., Northumberland, and the candidate, Colin Campbell, all of whom were praised by Mr. King.

Mr. King looked to be in the best of health and is said to have lost 40 pounds in weight through dieting. He was very fresh after his speech.

He had a few carefully typewritten notes with him on the platform, but did not refer to them when speaking in his usual facile manner.

He began slowly, but soon warmed to his subject and when he came to his peroration his appeal to Canadians to show the way brought him applause that lasted for several minutes despite the late hour.

Before he spoke he watched his audience and when reference was made by one of the speakers to his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, which brought forth cheers, he scanned his hearers with a careful look.

When another of the speakers said the only payment of public life was the worth-while friendships one made Mr. King nodded his head.

In his speech Mr. King said he wished to emphasize what the Bennett government had done with regard to labor, fiscal and monetary policies.

In this regard and in the light of the recent growth of dictatorships in Europe Mr. King referred to certain aspects of the Bennett marketing bill and the new central bank.

Can Stop All Foreign Trade

"Under that marketing bill the government may have the right to stop all imports and exports," he pointed out. "There's the law.

"Mr. Bennett and his cabinet have this power and the power to limit production; to require licenses before you go into your ordinary business."

Mr. King warned about the Bennett government's statement it wouldn't use this power, but he pointed out it used $60,000,000 of the money set aside to deal with unemployment.

"They took a step they had no right to whatever when they signed an agreement on the tariff and fixed it for five years," he charged.

"Take the Banking Act," he went on. "As Liberals we advocated government control in monetary affairs. "How much control have they left to the people?" he demanded.

More Powerful Than Nation

"It not only takes away all control but actually creates an institution that will be more powerful than the nation itself."

He pointed out that the Conservative government had given the central bank the gold reserves and the power to issue money when its administration remained in private hands.

"The stockholders will appoint the directors; the Canadian government doesn't appoint a single director.

"The government has appointed the president of the board for seven years, but he can't be changed by any other government except by the consent of Senate and parliament," Mr. King explained.

Mr. King said parliament was told the ownership of the bank was open to discussion, but found otherwise in committee.

"Mr. Bennett informed us then that monetary policy ought to be continuous and uniform, from the point of view of the great financial institutions."

Mr. King said he asked Mr. Bennett why the people of Canada should not have some control of social credit.

Could Frustrate Policies

"If the Liberals wanted to trade with the rest of the world the central bank could by manipulation of exchange make it impossible for our trade policies to function," he stated.

"I cannot recall any greater thrill than when I saw the huge overflow crowd about the hall on a night none too warm," said Mr. King, at the start of his address.

"It shows that in these difficult, strenuous times, the people have come to realize that government belongs to the people. I feel in my heart that the people of Canada at last have said: 'We are going to settle the questions of the country ourselves, and are determined under the right of self-government to assert ourselves and see that our demands are carried out.'

"That is the important point—whether the people have the right to govern themselves or whether they will remain under the will of a small group of people who are holding on to office for the fruits they can get from office, after having been elected by lavish promises, not one of which has been carried out.

Would Restore Prosperity

"I feel a great sense of satisfaction with Liberal policies. Under Laurier we had 15 years of golden prosperity, and when I took a hand, nine of the 15 years I have been leader have been in power. In 1921 times were much as they are now, but when the Liberals were put into power, they lowered tariffs, increased trade, and the country once more became prosperous. If we had the opportunity now our policies would have the same effect and would bring in a new era of prosperity.

"I must express regret for the occasion for this by-election. The late member, Dr. Spankie, was well known and respected by me. He was on the other side, but he was broader than party politics.

"This by-election reminds us that these are exceptional times. At no period except during the Great War has the world been faced with a more serious situation.

"Europe is in unrest. The United States has problems that are unprecedented since the civil war and Canada, too, has been seriously affected. Be the cause what it may, the present is a critical time and therefore men and women should have the widest possible opportunity to express their wishes regarding the government in power.

"There are two ways of doing this. One is a general election and the other is a by-election. We have five by-elections now and I maintain that the vote cast will be fairly representative of the feeling of the whole of Canada, and no government can ignore the voices in this province on Monday next.

People Have Shown Dissent

"Without knowing the results I say this: If five Conservatives are returned Mr. Bennett is entitled to stay in office as long as the constitution permits with a new mandate, but if the ridings go Liberal Mr. Bennett has not the right to remain the leader of the country for one hour beyond that time.

"This is not the only occasion on which the people have expressed themselves. After the Ottawa agreements were signed and tariffs raised the first by-election contested gave the Liberal candidate a majority of nearly 2,000 in Huron. A Liberal candidate in Quebec increased his majority by 80 per cent. and in New Brunswick a majority of nearly 6,000 was rolled up for the Liberals. In Oxford another small Liberal majority was turned into one of 1,600. That is the voice of the people of Canada.

"There were also the provincial elections and, while the issues were partly provincial, federal issues were largely to the fore and were fought on Bennett policies, because trade is necessary to keep the wheels of industry turning and to supply purchasing power and prosperity. The federal government's policy has been to strangle trade and that is why federal issues have been prominent in provincial elections."

"You are not being asked to decide whether you want a Liberal, Conservative or C.C.F. government in power for the next year. It is a question of whether you people are to be given the right to say what government and what policies you want, whether you can express yourselves anew.

Cites Provincial Elections

"What happened in Quebec?" asked Mr. King. "Mr. Taschereau's government came back stronger than before.

"What happened in Manitoba? Mr. Bennett had begun to interfere with the finances of that province, so that people began to discuss federal issues again, and Mr. Bracken came back stronger than before."

He said trade policies brought Liberal governments back in Nova Scotia and in British columbia. His mention of the fact that not a Conservative was returned in British Columbia brought cheers. He said the same result came about in Saskatchewan because its election, like the others, was fought on federal issues. Then he came to Ontario.

"Was it not true that the Henry government had hung on to office longer than they should have and had not their Tory associations carried the odium of the government in Ottawa with it?" he asked.

He said the people were sound in their judgment in electing Liberal governments, because the people of the provinces realized that trade policies affected them.

"Canada is the only country in the world that hasn't had a general election since 1930," pointed out the Liberal leader. "All the different parts of the British empire and the United States have had elections."

He said there has been no elections in China, Venezuela, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Russia. They hadn't had elections because of special policies.

"We are in that category, ladies and gentlemen," he declared.

Mr. King said in face of the Liberal trend in Canada if in those five by-elections the Conservatives lost, it was up to Mr. Bennett to give the people a chance to choose the government they wished.

Departs From Old Policies

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"You have the privilege of starting R. B. Bennett on his way out," he declared.



DISTINGUISHED JURISTS ATTEND "RED" MASS

St. Michael's Cathedral was filled to-day when members of the bench and bar attended the "Red" Mass celebrated for members of the legal fraternity. Among the notables photographed leaving the cathedral were: (1) Mr. Justice Kelly; (2) Chief Justice Latchford; (3) Judge Lee, Toronto police commissioner; and (4) Charles McCrea, who was minister of mines in the Henry government.

Sept 18/34
Ottawa Citizen

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Loch Ness Monster Filmed; to Be Seen In Movie Theaters

(Canadian Press via Havas.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Loch Ness sea monster will soon be seen in motion picture theaters. A British film group of 20 persons, by means of telescopic lenses attached to a camera was reported today to have obtained several views of the creature from a distance of half a mile.

Captain Fraser headed the expedition which was financed by Sir Edward Mountain. The films were said to be sufficiently clear to permit a distinct view of the elusive monster in the Scottish loch.

Douglas Party

Liberal Leader Gets In Jammed Hall by Window

Conditions Uncovered By Mass Buying Probe Laid To Bennett Govt. Policies By Mackenzie King.

Says Manion Remark Raises Grave Issue

Asserts Minister Stated By-election Results Would Not Affect Term of Office

(Canadian Press)

ENTERPRISE, Ont., Sept. 17—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King climbed through a back window in a jammed hall here tonight and hurled at the government the charge that conditions uncovered by the mass buying parliamentary committee developed largely as a result of Bennett administration policies.

"These conditions," he asserted, "have come about largely during the period of the present government." The result of the investigation thus far had been to show policies of the government lowered wages, encouraged sweat shops and reduced prices, he said.

The Liberal leader also directed a broadside at Hon. R. J. Manion, minister of railways and canals, on the ground that the latter had said the results of five Ontario by-elections would make no difference to the length of the government's term of office.

Raises Grave Issue

"In other words you are the servants, not the masters of the government," he said. Dr. Manion's remark raised a grave issue. It was that, nothwithstanding what the will of the people might be, a government could go on and retain power. He charged that certain acts of the government savored of a dictatorship, and warned that it might be dangerous to permit the government to remain in power for another year, because of harm it might do.

Mr. King was supported by the Liberal candidate, Colin Campbell, who said that "President Roosevelt invited this country to change its government so that he could do business with it."

The speech was made to a great gathering from miles around, testifying to the interest felt in the by-election.

Although loud speakers carried the main speech to the larger crowd outside the building, Mr. King gave a second brief address to the overflow.

Gets In By Ladder

So great was the crowd that Mr. King had to make his entrance to the hall by a step ladder placed up against one of the rear windows. When he finally reached the stage and appeared, a burst of shouting, cheering and handclapping rocked the building.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

Three Candidates

Sept 18/31
Toronto Globe
D30378

Oust Bennett Liberal Aim, Says Leader

Mackenzie King Is Given Great Ovation at Enterprise

CLIMBS IN WINDOW

Crowd So Great He Cannot Get Through to Doorway

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Enterprise, Sept. 17.—To the Conservative stronghold of Frontenac-Addington today came Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to place before the electors the issues to be decided in Monday's by-election.

The Liberal chieftain was greeted by a tremendous throng. The hall was jammed to the doors an hour before the meeting commenced, and a great overflow was accommodated on the village green, where loudspeakers had been installed. So great was the multitude that the Leader and other distinguished Liberals had to climb to the platform by a stepladder and through a window.

Mr. King was tendered a magnifficent ovation. He was supported on the platform by Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan, Joseph Haycock, former atron Leader; Hon. Nelson Parliament, William A. Fraser, M.P. for Northumberland; and Colin Campbell, the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in Frontenac-Addington. G. Anson Aylesworth of Newburgh, a brother of Sir Allen Aylesworth, presided.

The Liberal Leader delivered a devastating attack on the Government, concentrating particularly on the trade and tariff policies, which he maintained were strangling Canada. The only way Canada could hope to prosperr was by selling her wheat, lumber, fruit and manufactured goods abroad as well as in the home market.

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Candidate Speaks.

Colin Campbell, the Liberal candidate, was introduced by Joseph Haycock, former Patron Leader. He condemned the "Canada first" policy, contending it had proved the undoing of Canada. He criticized the policy of building the trans-Canada highway, and adding to the tax burden. The tariff increases enacted by the Bennett Government also were sharply condemned, on the ground they had curtailed trade by hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Canada's farmers had lost their markets and prices of primary products had shrunk. On the other hand, duties had been increased on mowers, binders, cultivators, harrows and other machinery the farmers must have.

Butter prices had dropped from 40 cents to 20 cents per pound, due to the unwise policy of the Govern-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

OUSTING BENNETT IS LIBERAL AIM

(Continued from Page 1, Column 4.)

ment, but the cost of cream separators had gone up, due to the tariff.

Consumers of woollen goods also had been exploited. The Imperial Conference agreements had been made to hoodwink the farmers, he said, and the Marketing Act also would be a failure.

The farmers, he declared, had been exploited with respect to gasoline. The oil companies were taking advantage of the tariff. They were making profits of millions. The same applied to other manufacturers.

Alluding to the local situation in Frontenac-Addington, he expressed resentment concerning the criticism of Conservatives that he was not a native of the county. He pointed out that Sir George Perley, Acting Dominion Prime Minister, was born in the United States.

Personal attacks on him and other Liberals, he said, were the "last desperate kick of a dying Government." He challenged the Conservatives to meet him at a joint meeting.

He favored a trade agreement with the United States, but said none would be possible with the Conservatives in power at Ottawa.

He urged them on Sept. 24 to "start R. B. Bennett on his way out," so that a Government of the people may be elected at Ottawa.

Calls Stevens Hypocrite.

Right Hon. Mr. King was introduced by William A. Fraser, Liberal M.P. for Northumberland. Mr. Fraser denounced Hon. H. H. Stevens as a "political hypocrite." He said Stevens had voted for an increase of 100 per cent. in the tariff on goods consumed by the wage-earners he now professes to protect.

Mr. King was tendered an ovation on rising. Lillian Wagar, a charming little girl dressed in chiffon, presented him with a bouquet of red roses. The Liberal Leader said his party was going to insist on the people themselves asserting the right of self-government. They were determined that the Bennett Government was not going to be allowed to cling to office for another year simply to enjoy the sweets of office.

He recalled the years of Liberal rule, reminding the audience how Canada had been brought out of a period of depression in 1921 into a period of prosperity. The present times were quite exceptional. Europe was in a state of unrest. In Canada men and women were feeling intensely the serious economic situation. Therefore they should all turn out and vote on Monday.

"The vote cast in these five by-elections will be fairly representative of the voice of the people as a whole, and there is no Government that can afford to ignore it," he proceeded.

"If as a result of the voting on Monday five constituencies go against Mr. Bennett, he cannot properly remain in office another day," exclaimed Mr. King, amid cheers.

He reviewed the results of recent Federal by-elections and Provincial general elections, claiming the results were an expression of the voice of the people.

The Henry Government in Ontario had been wiped out, partly because of the odium attaching to it by reason of its association with the Bennett Government, he said.

Tory Governments throughout Canada had been swept from office because the high-tariff policy of the Federal Government had strangled trade, said Mr. King.

Same as Russia.

Canada was on the same category as Russia and other autocratic countries, in which the people had had no opportunity for expressing themselves.

He said the question to be decided in the by-elections was whether the people should have a chance to say what Government they wanted to rule Canada, and what policy should be in force during the next four years.

There had been no limit, he said, to the high protective tariffs of the Bennett Government, and the people had an opportunity to rebuke them on Monday. A protest from Frontenac-Addington, a strong Conservative seat, might bring them to their senses. If that didn't nothing else would.

The Stevens inquiry had shown that high prices charged to consumers did not necessarily mean high wages to the workers, or high prices to producers.

Mr. King quoted Hon. Dr. Manion as having said it made no difference to the Government who won the by-elections. The Government would not resign if all the by-elections went against them. That meant the Government regarded the people as servants, not masters.

There was a great battle going on between democracy and autocracy, said Mr. King. Autocracy could only be downed by the people holding firm to Parliamentary institutions. By the provisions of the Marketing Act the Government had power to stop exports and imports and to limit production.

Criticizes C.P.R. Loan.

The Government had taken advantage of extraordinary powers to guarantee the C.P.R. loan without consulting Parliament. They had also bound Canada for five years by the Imperial Conference agreements, and Parliament had been obliged to ratify them.

The Central Bank had been given control of monetary policy, and they had not only deprived Parliament of control, but had created an institution that would be more powerful than Parliament itself.

The Central Bank was privately owned, and none of the directors would be appointed by the Government, but by the shareholders. Liberals had made a fight to have the bank Government-owned and Government-controlled. But Mr. Bennett had contended the policy of the bank should be continuous and uniform.

There was danger that the bank might be stronger than the Government itself, and that it would be operated in the interests of the banks. By manipulation of exchange and other devices the Central Bank could frustrate the trade policy of the country.

"Let me urge you on Monday to join with those in other parts of the Province, and register a vote that will remind the present Government that the real ruler is not Mr. Bennett, but the people themselves," said Mr. King, in conclusion.

He strongly commended to them Colin Campbell, a mining engineer, graduate of Queen's University, and one who knows and appreciates the needs of the farmer.

Indicate Desires.

"The time has come," said Mr. King, "when people should, by their votes, show that they are sick and tired of economic nationalism and are beginning to dread economic Imperialism. The people by their vates on Monday can say they want to see peace and good-will established, that they don't want to see the menace of war sweep over to this continent. We in this new land of Canada appreciate the freedom for which our forefathers fought, and we are prepared to say that what the world wants is a Liberal outlook, an outlook broad enough that it looks beyond itself. If the five constituencies voting in the present by-elections go Liberal it will be an effective answer to the question, 'Shall economic nationalism end or shall it continue?'"

"I venture to say that not only in Canada, but in other parts of the world there will go up a chorus of rejoicing that at least one nation has started forward toward freedom not only for Canada, but for the world as well."

Hon. Nelson Parliament, former Speaker of the Legislature, described the contest in Frontenac-Addington as a battle of principles. He said the Liberals were fighting to better the lot o fthe primary producers. "It is your bounden duty to see that you do not endorse the trade policy of the Bennett Government which has strangled trade," said Mr. Parliament.

D 30339 Ottawa Journal

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1934.

Says Government Policies Result In Lower Wages

Liberal Leader Climbs Through Back Window At Enterprise Meeting.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

ENTERPRISE, Ont., Sept. 17.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King climbed through a back window in a jammed hall here tonight and hurled at the Government the charge that conditions uncovered by the mass buying parliamentary committee developed largely as a result of Bennett administration policies.

"These conditions," he asserted, "have come about largely during the period of the present Government." The result of the investigation thus far had been to show policies of the Government lowered wages, encouraged sweat shops and reduced prices.

Assails Manion.

The Liberal leader also directed a broadside at Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, on the ground that the latter had said the results of five Ontario byelections would make no difference to the length of the Government's term of office.

"In other words, you are the servants, not the masters of the Government," he said. Dr. Manion's remark raised a grave issue. It was that notwithstanding what the will of the people might be, a Government could go on and retain power. He charged that certain acts of the Government savored of a dictatorship, and warned that it might be dangerous to permit the Government to remain in power for another year, because of harm it might do.

Roosevelt's Invitation.

Mr. King was supported by the Liberal candidate, Colin Campbell, who said that "President Roosevelt invited this country to change its Government so that he could do business with it."

The speech was made to a great gathering from miles around, testifying to the interest felt in the by-election.

Although loud speakers carried the main speech to the larger crowd outside the building, Mr. King gave a second brief address to the overflow gathering.

Napanee Express Sept 18/34

HON. MACKENZIE KING SPEAKS AT ENTERPRISE

D30340

Enterprise witnessed the largest crowd ever congregated in the village when the whole countryside turned out to hear Hon. Mackenzie King speak on behalf of Mr. Colin Campbell, Liberal candidate. Cars were parked a mile out on every road leading into the village and there were five times as many people outside as the hall would hold, who heard the addresses from a loud speaker. So great was the crowd that some of the speakers had to enter the building through a window in order to reach the platform.

Mr. King was tendered a magnificant ovation. He was supported on the platform by Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan; Joseph Haycock, former Patron Leader; Hon. Nelson Parliament; William A. Fraser, M.P. for Northumberland; and Colin Campbell, the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in Frontenac-Addington. G. Anson Aylesworth, of Newburgh, a brother of Sir Allan Aylesworth, presided.

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Napanee Express Sept 18/34

Frontenac-Addington's Greatest Meeting

(BY "BOB" LONG)

D30341

'Twas a Great and Glorious Meeting—And will long be talked of by the Citizens of Enterprise.

'Twas a great and glorious meeting—and will long be talked of by the citizens of Enterprise.

Long before seven o'clock the hall was a packed mass of electors—thousands (since it is estimated that more than 4000 people were present) crowded every available foot of space for many yards in every direction—who listened earnestly and eagerly to the addresses which were punctuated with rounds of applause.

True ,the speaker of the evening was Canada's most illustrious son, Right Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, who held his hearers spellbound — but "Cole" Campbell electrified that great throng with a masterly presentation of the issues, as they effected the welfare of the farmers, dairymen, business men, artisans and laborers of the constituency.

Electors of Frontenac-Addington learned with pride that the Liberals have a candidate that the overburdened populace of every faith, political and otherwise, can cheer for—a young man whose knowledge of the social and economic problems warrant them and encouraged them to rally to his support that he may, as he will, devote his energies and his talents to the task of solving these problems—rather than sit on a back bench in the commons as a mere voting machine, as the majority of elected members in the Commons do.

"Colie" Campbell is not only the follower of the greatest statesman of Canada and one of the leading statesmen of the world, but he demonstrated that he will be an asset to that leader—to the electors of the County and to Canadians as a whole.

Few men at his age have demonstrated ability as rare as his, and from the manner in which he is received in every part of the riding, it is evident that the riding of Frontenac-Addington will overwhelmingly acclaim him as its adopted son on Sept. 24th.

Opposition speakers have been sniping at his candidature, claiming him to be an "outsider" in a vain effort to demean his strength—if that were possible, but this will not affect his candidature. Born in Elgin, one of the true British Counties of the Province, "Colie" graduated, with his Scotch blood, from Queen's University after spending his life on the farm, he came to Northbrook in the north part of the riding, in 1930 and has resided there during these four years.

He was chosen Standard Bearer for the Liberal party to contest the riding in the Provincial contest, which gave Premier Hepburn such an overwhelming landslide in June. "Colie" went down to defeat through despicable tactics, with the largest vote ever polled by a Liberal candidate, cutting the opposition majority by nearly two-thirds—and at Sydenham received the unanimous endorsation of the largest political convention ever held in the County. No other name was mentioned—"Campbell, Campbell" was the cry, and Campbell it was without even a thought of a contest for the honor and the battle that is on.

Contrasted with the Tory convention at which six names were placed forward and fought out on, it is indeed a tribute to the strength and popularity of this young men, who will go far in the public life of his country—who will shed a lustre upon the county that sends him to Ottawa as its representative—and who will shed lustre upon his native land—Canada.

In their effort to discount his strength by the false statement that he is not a resident of the riding, Tory speakers do not remind their hearers of the fact that their Acting Leader, Sir George Perley, was not even born in Canada, or that their great former chieftain, the late Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, was not Canadian born; that their leader, the present Prime Minister Bennett, was born in Nova Scotia, though sitting as the member for Calgary. These facts do not condemn these famous Tory leaders, but while on the subject let me also remind them that Dr. Ross, sitting member for Kingston, was born outside the riding and was not—is not "a native son." The facts are mentioned merely to remind electors of the means to which Tory speakers go to detract them from the Big issues so ably "tackled" by "Colie' 'Campbell and voided by the Tory speakers—who are now pretty well silenced on the "garbage" they were handing to their listeners.

Only a few days remain till the polls close. Many attempts may be made in an effort to "cheat" the riding of the services of this brilliant candidate—who as Premier Hepburn stated on several occasions, would have been a member of his cabinet—which would have been of tremendous value to the riding. That he will, if elected, and when the Right Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King is again placed in charge of National affairs as the head of a government of, by and for the people—be chosen as a cabinet minister in that government, is the prediction of the leaders of Liberalism—thus it is your opportunity, Ladies' and Gentlemen, to give to your riding a representative possessed of such qualifications that you and yours may share in the better conditions that a King victory will bring to Canada and Canadians.

Forget not that your interests transcend the interests of any political party or candidate—this is a battle to decide whether a few millionaires, banded together in Oil, Coal, Packing, Industrial and Financial combines shall continue to hoard up millions, while you sweat and toil and become more impoverished through their exploitation. You cannot serve these interests and serve you own—and your interests are the Real issue. Your hope is in "Colie" Campbell's candidature and in his election on Monday, therefore let every man and woman, true to their own personal interests, that day do their duty.

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King at Enterprise Greeted By More Than 4000 People

Greatest Political Rally ever held in Frontenac-Addington---Will Long be Remembered by the Populace

Warns Bennett He Has Lost Confidence of People

Rising amidst thunderous applause, Mr. King lost no time in presenting his never to be forgotten address.

"First of all," said he, "I must thank Mr. Fraser very warmly for the manner in which he has spoken and the kind words with which he has introduced me to this gathering. I feel very deeply at seeing all these people gathered together here, and I appreciate very much the beautiful gift and what went with it.

"I have had the pleasure of addressing a very large number of meetings in Canada during the course of my public life, but I do not recollect any greater thrill than I had when we were trying to get here tonight. I have experienced a thrill the like of which I have never had before in my life.

"We are living in times that are very trying, very difficult. Times which the people are looking over something that goes to hold them up.

"As I look here at this great gathering at this moment, I feel in my heart that the people of Canada have at last said to themselves that we are going to settle the question of this country ourselves and we are determined to have self Government carried out.

"My Campbell spoke tonight about the history of the County of Frontenac. It is the finest in the history of Canada. I recollect at this minute fifteen years ago, Sir Allan Aylesworth, our oldest statesman in the Government of Canada, sitting at the right of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it was Sir Allan Aylesworth who nominated me as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's successor to the head of the Liberal party, and I recollect over twenty-five years ago, I had the privilege of being taken into the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurer, and Sir Allan Aylesworth was sitting close to him.

"I feel with a sense of satisfaction and pride the policies of the Liberal party, and as a result they had fifteen years of golden prosperity. I have been Prime Minister of Canada for nine years. When you think back over these nine years and the situation that exists today, it is hard to understand. Our National debts were lowered, we lowered the taxes of the people, and we brought increased prosperity. When you think of these facts, do you not believe that a similar policy would bring about the same results? I want also so say that I am glad to see Mr. Haycock still on the platform. I have known him for a long time and he has always had the interests of the people of rural communities in his mind.

"It is always the Liberal Government the people look to when they want a restoration of better times and greater prosperity throughout Canada.

"I want to say what a pleasure it is to see Mr. Gardiner on the platform tonight. He is a representative of the church to which he belongs at the Conference in Kingston, and I say it is a fortunate thing that we have him with us tonight at this gathering, and particularly to be able to congratulate him on the magnificent victory which he and his followers had in the Province of Saskatchewan.

"There is one regret I have. I regret deeply the occasion of this by-election. I knew Dr. Spankie and he was one of my real friends. It is true he was on the opposite side of the House, but just the same we were very dear friends. He was one who was always ready to do his bit. I wish to express to this constituency my deepest sympathy at his passing.

"As I said a moment ago, these times are quite exceptional times. At no period have there been more serious issues than at present. The result of the five by-elections in this Province of Ontario will, I venture to say, be fairly representative of the feeling of the people of Canada. No Government can afford to ignore the voice of the people in this Province as Government ,which was going to be defeated. Mr. Bennett got into the fray, with the result that Mr. Taschereau's Government came back into power.

"Take the situation in Manitoba, Mr. Bracken's Government had been in office. Judging by the way of the depression, it was due to pass out. Mr. Bennett had begun to interfere in their finances and with other matters that had occurred and with the result that the people began to discuss election issues, and Mr. Bracken's Government came back into power. Then Nova Scotia—the issues discussed against the Government was set out and the Liberal Government, under Mr. Macdonald, was put in office.

"Take our friend, Mr. Gardiner's Government. I am sure Mr. Gardiner will bear be out when I say it was fought on the Federal issue and he is returned to power with a huge majority.

"I come down to the Province of Ontario, a Province that could never be wrested from the Conservative party. Was it not true that the Henry Government went down to defeat? Mr. Hepburn, in the course of that campaign, went into the matter very thoroughly.:

"You have had Tory Governments swept out of office. New Brounswick is the only one left. Canada is the only country almost in the world that has not had an election since August 1930, when the present administration was elected. In Great Britain, they have had an election, in Australia, New Zealand as well, and in different parts of the British Empire they have had their elections. In the United States, they have had a general election. In China they have not had a Government. In Venzuela they settle their differences by actions of civil war. In Italy they have not had an election because they have a Dictator there that takes away that right. In Germany they have a dictatorship and in Austria, which is another autocratic country. In Russia they have not had an election. We are not in that category. These are the countries that have not had a chance. Now I wish to take all these facts under consideration. There is the fact that the people throughout the world generally feel that Canada will express the voice of the people in the five by-elctions this month, and if Liberals are returned, it will be an indicatons that the people are opposed to this present administration, and it is Mr. Bennett's duty to listen to the voice of the people, who will return whatever Government they wish.

"May I point this out to you—you are not being asked to decide this question. What is before you is the question as to whether the people should be given a right to choose which policy they wish. We can express our opinion as to the policies which will govern us.

I am quite prepared to support the Conservative Government if it is a real Government and if they will change its policy somewhat. We do not inherit our party feeling without wishing to show our party ideals.

"The voice of the people at this time will serve notice on the Government. I ask you to think back to the days of Sir John A. Macdonald, then to the days of Sir Robert Borden, and ask yourself if any of these old Conservatives ever thought of putting up a tariff something like from 300 to 400 per cent. Did any of them ever think of putting duty on goods?

"There has been no limit to what this Government has done, which are not the views of Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir Robert Borden. While we believe in protectve tariff, we do not believe that industries should be allowed to create monoplies, and that trade should be strangled. You have by mutual consent of the parties. I might also mention the time of Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1891, when he was succeeded by Sir John Thompson, and then by Sir George Abbott. Those were the days when Knighthood was in Flower.

That is the story coming to us with the Tory party. They have not attempted to use their office to further the people's needs. I do not think this Government will ever see power again as long as they are alive.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I should say that the average length of time that a parliament has lasted in Canada is about three years. You remember when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in office and the Reciprocity was under discussion. What did he do? He said, "It is perfectly true I have five years and I could perhaps force this thing through." But he did not, he wanted the will of the people, and so at the end of three years, Sir Wilfrid asked the Governor-General for a dissolution. That was carrying along the Government according to the will of the people.

The questions that came up at the time this present Government came into power were to be dealt with satisfactorily, if they were capable of dealing with them. The two problems were work, and trade. Mr. Bennett said, "If you return me to power, I will see that you all get work." He thought he could do it by means of the tariffs. He thought that it could be possible that there would be plenty of employment in a short time.

The other problem was for the farmers. He said: "I will get you markets." How did he propose to get them? He also said, "I will place your goods in the markets of the world." How far has he succeeded in getting them?

116,000 unemployed when he came into office, according to his own figures. Over 1,000,000 on relief at present.

As far as markets are concerned, you know the extent of such. You had the markets in the Provinces. You have the markets in other parts of the world. He introduced policies that he thought were sartisfactory. He has had a chance to throw away his policies, as they would not be carried out.

In dealing with unemployment, he asked for a blank cheque and the right to take out of the Public Treasury. All the money he wanted, he has drawn for four years in succession, and he has the right to take out whatever money he wants for that purpose of unemployment. There has been spent on unemployment over $110,000,000. There has been, in addition to that, three loans to different Provinces, and guarantees to different concerns, amounts which bring the total to something like $270,000,000.

With the Prime Minister using money to provide work, do you think instead of these high tariffs, we had had a reasonable amount of trade taking place between other countries, and the Government had an unemployment scheme, that we would not have had greater prosperity than we have at the present time. The Government have an entirely wrong idea. The best prosperity can be brought about by trade. I think I am right when I say Mr. Bennett's policy was not a sound one. Mr. Bennett believed in a Home Market when he put a high tariff wall around the country so as to prevent any commodities coming in. What are we going to do when there are no people to get money from?

Let me assume for a moment. We are in the Village of Enterprise. Let us suppose that this high tariff would be taking in Enterprise and see how it would work. This place is a locality where nothing can come in. My idea of a home market is a place that adds to her purchasing power, which means the money that is available for purchasing. That would not be a market

High tariffs do not mean high wages and high tariffs do not mean high prices for the farmers. It is true that wages during this four years, and prices were lower than the four years previous. These conditions largely come about through the Government being in power.

Dr. Manion speaking in Toronto on the 15th September, said that it would not make any difference to the life or length of the present Government whether Liberals or Conservatives were returned in the coming five by-elections. Dr. Manion, as a Minister of the Government, is speaking for the Prime Minister, so that they are gong to hold to the Government as long as they can.

I want to say this to you about the situation today. If you study the employment of the nations of the world, you will find that there is a great upheavel going on between democracy on the one hand and autocracy on the other, democracy being the will of the people, and autocracy the will of the few. By responsible Government is meant being responsible to the people and not to just a few. It is their Parliament. On the other hand, the will of the people is expressed in by-elections. In Russia they have not the Institutions we have. They have been for the most part poor people and have risen in revolt.

In Germany, you have a leader today who takes a position, the result of which you saw the other day when sixty men were shot down in cold blood, without being questioned.

The Marketing Bill, I might also mention, was put through. One clause gives the government the right to stop all imports or exports, and not Parliament. Parliament has nothing to do with it, and this authority is given for the purpose of meeting any situations as they arise. Mr. Bennett and his Government have the power to limit production and to require all people to have licenses before they sell any of their produce or go on with their business.

You say a Government may never make use of that authority. We were told they were never going to use this unemployment.

They used $60,000,000 of it to guarguarantee the banks for the C. P. R. loan, and the fact that they got that power means that they can make agreements and sign other agreements for the trade of the country without any consent of Parliament.

It would have been perfectly proper to have appeared before Parliament, but this Government did not do that. They told the Parliament that they had to take it for five years.

Take the Banking Act, do you realize the position you are in as regards Monetary Policy. The people were in favor of the appointment of a Central Bank controlled by the Government, but the Bennett Government have framed a measure that creates an Institution more powerful than the Government itself, and Canada is not to have a director. It is to be a privately owned Institution and bonds are to be put on the market. In addition to that, this Government has appointed a President of the Board for seven years. This President of the Board cannot be changed except by the authority of both parties.

As a result of this, Canada will have to send to Parliament representatives who will have a certain policy so that their interests may be protected and we will not be facing the problems which occurred in the last session. I do not thing that this Government can be trusted to stay in office any longer. We know how far they have gone in taking away from Parliament and keeping themselves in office. What they would do if they had just one more year is pretty hard to say. I

Leader of the Liberal Party in Canada

Right-Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King



Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was born in the City of Kitchener in 1874. Editor of Labour Gazette 1900-08, Deputy Minister of Labour 1909, elected to House of Commons for N. Waterloo 1908; re-elected in 1909, has sat as member for North York and Prince Albert, Leader of Opposition 1919-21, Prime Minister of Canada 1921-1930, Member of Imperial Privy Council, represented Canada at Imperial Conferences, London 1923 and 1926, and at signing of the Kellogg Peace Treaty, Paris, 1928, Fellow Royal Society of Canada, 1910, Author of "The Secret of Heroism" 1906, "Industry and Humanity," 1918, "The Message of the Carillion," 1927. Religion, Presbyterian. Was Vice-President League of Nations, 1928. Under his Regime as Premier of Canada, Canadians shared the benefits of lowered taxation, annual surpluses, and a very substantial reduction in the National Debt.

The Review of Reviews—One of the world's most accredited magazines, has this to say of Mr. King:

More than once we have expressed the view in this periodical that the world position of Canada is pivotal, wth Mackenzie King a statesman of the first rank. He has had no superior—perhaps no equal—during the past decade among all the political leaders within the realms of the "British commonwealth of nations." In his make-up are found some of the best qualities of three British premiers and present-day party leaders, Baldwin, Macdonald and Lloyd George. He is better trained in economics and history than any of these three, and also has a broader understandng of the world at large."

Colin Campbell's Great Speech

Delivered at Enterprise Meeting

Greeted by Frequent Outbursts of Applause, Liberal Candidate Makes Tremendous Hit

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Mr. Chairman, My Honoured Leader, Ladies' and Gentlemen:—

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise before you this evening, especially am I very pleased to have here on this occasion the Ex-Prime Minister of Canada, who will be the next one after the General Election.

We are also glad to have with us on the plaform, Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan.

This gathering tonight takes us back to a good deal of history connected with the riding of Frontenac-Addington. We have a representative of the oldest family of United Empire Loyalists, and I am glad to see that my opponent's name happens to be Aylesworth. I have fighting on my side the majority of the Aylesworth family. We have also on this platform tonight the grand-daughter of the late Sir Oliver Mowat. We have also the privilege of having with us tonight, my good friend, Mr. Geo. W. Dawson, who represented the northern portion of this riding some 43 years ago in the Federal House. It was a stronge coincidence that he came out of the North to defeat the Conservatives at that time. I do not know whether history will repeat itself. From the crowd I see tonight, it augurs well.

You did not come here tonight to hear me, you came here to listen to the next Prime Minister, however, I cannot let tonight pass without saying something of my good old friend from the old riding of Frontenac-Addington. I realize at this time that it is necessary to finish out the term of our friend, the late Dr. Spankie. It was my pleasure during last summer to have travelled throughout this riding with him at non-political gatherings. The good old Doctor, unfortunately, has passed on, so that we must fill his seat. The people who elected Dr. Spankie at that time voted to support the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett and his colleagues, who had stated their policy, and you expected in four years' time that Dr. Spankie would give you an account of his stewardship. Unfortunately, we find that he is not here to do that.

The Leader of the Government has put the sea between you and he so that you cannot hear anything from him.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that the speeches which are being made in this campaign, by our opponents, are not what might be expected, and it grieves me considerably that Dr. Ross and others have made attacks upon myself that are not in keeping with one another as graduates of

The first year of the Bennett Government, the people paid 40 per cent. of the road charge, 50 per cent. the next year. This year it is 50 cents per day per man. The rest was paid for by you taxpayers of Ontario.

In the matter of Old Age Pensions you voted to get rid of this as a local tax, yet you were taxed 15 per cent. after having promised it would all be accepted by the Federal Government.

I note there are men going about this riding at the present time that take great credit for the Old Age Pensions. It was the King Government that passed this Act in 1927 in spite of opposition.

General Ross and others, who are speaking in this riding say this is not so. They put into effect the "Canada First" Policy. Dairy farmers felt it was a good thing to get higher prices. So in the year 1930, they placed a duty on every article entering Canada. That meant some articles on the free list had a duty.

During the regime of our Leader, Right Hon. Mr. King, export trade had risen to $2,800,000,000.

You were told that Canada was on the verge of bankruptcy, and so after the first application of high protection, the trade had dropped to $1,700,000,000 in one year.

Not satisfied with that, Mr. Bennett and his colleagues increased the duties on three successive occasions, with the result that trade dwindled until it is practically 40 per cent. of what it was in 1930.

Yet you people were told that this country was suffering from lack of markets.

The agriculturists in this country are producing about the same amount of produce as they were in 1930, nor is it as easy to get the prices that you had in 1930.

I want to point out something more and that is the fact that you were told that you as farmers were not benefitting under the policy of the old King Government in that it failed to enlarge the scope of the primary producer.

You farmers who bought binders or mowers only had to pay duty at 6%. This was increased to 28.75 per cent.

Practically every man I see before me is a dairyman. Under the King Government, you had the privilege of buying separators in the country, duty free, and this was increased to 28.75 per cent.

The large Separators at the milk factory in 1930 cost $950.00. This year it went to $1250, a $300.00 increase.

You all know that the price of your butter has gone down. You are being exploited to that extent just because of an economic policy of a man who does not know the conditions of the people of Canada.

You are paying more for your cream separators and there is a 25 per cent. 12% of the entire nation being fed by the people who are working away trying to keep their business going in the hope that they will get some of their money back. So we can go along and show the conditions which places this large number out of employment When they had to use up their life savings to live, naturally they asked for relief. It means that they cannot pay as much money for food or products as in the year 1930, when this country was prosperous. You are just as hungry as you were in 1930, but only eating 60 per cent. of the amount. The reason you were not buying more is that you have not got the money to buy it. The reason they are unemployed is that you have no markets; trade is not moving.

It is the result of this that you farmers are in the position you are today.

The miners of this country are in a specially privileged position. When copper goes to a low price, they can close the mines. The steel mills can also close down. The lumberman can leave the lumber in the bush, and so can the fishermen leave the fish in the lake. The farmer has to till his land, keep his fences up, and repair his barns. So the farmer in this country is still trying to keep his business going. He finds he is producing too much produce. They cannot do that—instead they have to keep on producing—even at a loss.

Mr. Bennett claims that the Home Market is the best market in the world. You were told that if you elected R. B. Bennett, a duty would be placed on New Zealand butter, but you were not told of the products we were selling to New Zealand.You were told that with the duty on butter, you would be that much richer. The next year after this tariff was put on, butter dropped to 21 cents, and at present it is 19¾c.

You all know what your cream cheque is.

The Honourable Harry Stevens, Head of the Department of Trade and Commerce, issues a statement of butter stored in the Dominion the first of each year. There was about 35,000,000 lbs. average for the last four years, and 48,000,000 lbs this year.

Let us point out this fact. The protection of butter was supposed to be a benefit to the trade, yet we find an increase of 36 per cent. in storage of butter and lower production.

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You were told that after these agreements, that this country was going to prosper, yet prosperity has not taken place.

I would like at this time to just explain to you the way in which tariffs of this Government has allowed you to be exploited. You, as drivers of motor cars, all buy gasoline. The people of Canada have been exploited six cents per gallon. The Oil Companies receive their crude oil in this country, duty free. We find that Oil Companies annually pay in wages $8,000,000. It does not take many men to run a large refinery. And so we find that most of our large manufacturers are exploiting you people.

Now I have been accused of being a terrible man, because I was born in Elgin County. I still think it is part and parcel of the Dominion of Canada. I want to point out something further, that since the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett has taken to flight and gone across the pond, that the man who is Acting Prime Minister of Canada, is Sir George Perley, and he does not happen to have been born in Canada. I do not hold that against him. Because Sir George Perley has given freely to his Country.

When I came to reside in this County four years ago, I certainly would not have picked out the riding of Frontenac-Addington as an easy place to get elected in, if I had had political ambitions. I feel sure that I have many friends now and I hope I can hold them because the only payment you get out of this life is the true friendships you make. I am very pleased with the men who fought with me, and are beside me at this time. I am also pleased to have with me the supporters of the late Dr. Spankie. I appreciate the fact that these men voted for me in the late Provincial Election, as they felt that the Government of that day was not governing in the best interest of the people, and to relieve the taxpayer in this province. I appreciate the fact that all these men are still with me. They are not voting for me because I am a Grit, but because the Government of this country is liable to become endangered, through lack of responsibility to the people.

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I want to draw your attention to the fact that the speeches which are being made in this campaign, by our opponents, are not what might be expected, and it grieves me considerably that Dr. Ross and others have made attacks upon myself that are not in keeping with one another as graduates of Queen's University.

There is one thing I did notice that when different speakers are questioned, they resort to the tactics that they have gone into during the last few days.

I will not attempt to deny any of the remarks made by Dr. Ross. I do not wish to lower myself to this sort of thing.

If Bennett takes a chance, we know that Mr. King will be retruned to power.

When the Bennett Government came into power four years ago, on that occasion we were told that this Dominion of Canada was strong and virile. You people were told that a terrible situation existed in Canada and a coat of black was painted across the whole business structure carried on in Canada at that time.

It was pointedout to you that we had 140,000 people on relief. It was a condition that should not exist in Canada.

You were told that if you elected R. B. Bennett they would erect a highway across Canada.

You were told all about the Old Age Pensions.

He told you that he was going to institute a "Canada First" policy.

He made certain selfish statements the people of this country fell for and I will show you in a few minutes what they were. The people felt that these promises were made in all sincerity, and they voted the Bennett government into power.

The first year of the Bennett Government, the people paid 40 per cent. of the road charge, 50 per cent. the next year. This year it is 50 cents per day per man. The rest was paid for by you taxpayers of Ontario.

In the matter of Old Age Pensions, you voted to get rid of this as a local tax, yet you were taxed 15 per cent. after having promised it would all be accepted by the Federal Government.

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You all know that the price of your butter has gone down. You are being exploited to that extent just because of an economic policy of a man who does not know the conditions of the people of Canada.

You are paying more for your cream separators and there is a 25 per cent. reduction in the United States.

Labor men, farmers, lumberman fishermen and all are exploited to the extent of the tariff which is against these articles. I want to point out this fact that certain tariffs are made for revenue.

Trade went down from $200,000,000 to $65,000,000 as the result of restriction of trade.

Regarding butter, according to the Bureau of Statistics, this had dwindled from 38.9 per cent. to, at the present time, 34.1 per cent., a loss in trade.

My opponent spoke to you about the great increase in bacon which has been sold to the British Empire, and tells you of the Imperial Trade Agreements. A quota of $270,000,000 was given, whereas we only supplied $71,000,000. If this quota was lived up to, we would have to raise four times as many hogs, and they would have to be all first class at that to be shipped.

These agreements were just made to hoodwink the people, but unfortunately for the Bennett Government they have turned out to be the Uneconomic Policy.

Owing to this reductoin in trade, it has meant that the Railway Companies, and other transportation companies, steamships, have found it necessary ot lay off a number of employees.

The payment of $100,000,000 by relief funds was not an economy. We find in 1930, 140,000 people on relief, and in 1934, over 1,000,000 on relief.

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We can start to do that on September 24th. The people in these five ridings have the privilege of telling R. B. Bennett that his policies are uneconomical. You have a chance getting new trade. At the present time you are receiving only 40 per cent. of what you received in 1930 for the same goods.

Sales Tax has been increased to six per cent., instead of one.

You have to pay an increase in postage, all because R. B. Bennett has put into force an uneconomical policy. You have a chance of starting R. B. Bennett on his way out. The farmers of this riding know that they are still going broke. They realize that they are working at a loss. They know that their standard of living is being lowered, and your chance of responsible government is being endangered. I want to point out a similarty of events before. There was a group of men who were governing this country, from 1830 to 1835. They refused to go to the country, and there was an illustrious man of that time who rose up and led a group of reformers and that man was William Lyon Mackenzie.

Now at the present time, instead of having William Lyon Mackenze, we have his grandson, Willam Lyon Mackenzie King. Let us, on September 24th, usher into power a new Government so that your standard of living can be raised.

ing a very large number of meetings in Canada during the course of my public life, but I do not recollect any greater thrill than I had when we were trying to get here tonight. I have experienced a thrill the like of which I have never had before in my life.

"We are living in times that are very trying, very difficult. Times which the people are looking over something that goes to hold them up.

"As I look here at this great gathering at this moment, I feel in my heart that the people of Canada have at last said to themselves that we are going to settle the question of this country ourselves and we are determined to have self Government carried out.

"My Campbell spoke tonight about the history of the County of Frontenac. It is the finest in the history of Canada. I recollect at this minute fifteen years ago, Sir Allan Aylesworth, our oldest statesman in the Government of Canada, sitting at the right of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it was Sir Allan Aylesworth who nominated me as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's successor to the head of the Liberal party, and I recollect over twenty-five years ago, I had the privilege of being taken into the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurer, and Sir Allan Aylesworth was sitting close to him.

"I feel with a sense of satisfaction and pride the policies of the Liberal party, and as a result they had fifteen years of golden prosperity. I have been Prime Minister of Canada for nine years. When you think back over these nine years and the situation that exists today, it is hard to understand. Our National debts were lowered, we lowered the taxes of the people, and we brought increased prosperity. When you think of these facts, do you not believe that a similar policy would bring about the same results ? I want also so say that I am glad to see Mr. Haycock still on the platform. I have known him for a long time and he has always had the interests of the people of rural communities in his mind.

"It is always the Liberal Government the people look to when they want a restoration of better times and greater prosperity throughout Canada.

"I want to say what a pleasure it is to see Mr. Gardiner on the platform tonight. He is a representative of the church to which he belongs at the Conference in Kingston, and I say it is a fortunate thing that we have him with us tonight at this gathering, and particularly to be able to congratulate him on the magnificent victory which he and his followers had in the Province of Saskatchewan .

"There is one regret I have. I regret deeply the occasion of this by-election. I knew Dr. Spankie and he was one of my real friends. It is true he was on the opposite side of the House, but just the same we were very dear friends. He was one who was always ready to do his bit. I wish to express to this constituency my deepest sympathy at his passing.

"As I said a moment ago, these times are quite exceptional times. At no period have there been more serious issues than at present. The result of the five by-elections in this Province of Ontario will, I venture to say, be fairly representative of the feeling of the people of Canada. No Government can afford to ignore the voice of the people in this Province as it will be shown on Monday next. I do not know what the voice of the people will be. If there are five Conservatives returned to Parliament, it will be an evidence that the people have confidence in the Bennett policy, but if, as a result of the voting, five constituencies go against him, he has not the right to stay as a leader of the government beyond that time. There have been several occasions in which the people have expressed themselves.

"We have had a number of by-elections since 1930. The first was in the County of Huron, with a majority of 2,000 for a Liberal. One in the Province of Quebec. The Liberal candidate increased his majority by 84%. Out in Mackenzie, in the Province of Saskatchewan, the Tory candidate lost his deposit. There was also a C.C.F. candidate, and the Liberal majority rolled up. It was a direct indication of the policies against the present admnistration.

"We have also had elections in the different Provinces. They have been voting down the policies of the Bennett administraton. All the Government's policies strangle trade. The people are not going to endorse it.

"In Quebec we had Mr. Taschereau's tion issues, and Mr. Bracken's Government came back into power. Then Nova Scotia — the issues discussed against the Government was set out and the Liberal Government, under Mr. Macdonald, was put in office.

"Take our friend, Mr. Gardiner's Government. I am sure Mr. Gardiner will bear be out when I say it was fought on the Federal issue and he is returned to power with a huge majority.

"I come down to the Province of Ontario, a Province that could never be wrested from the Conservative party. Was it not true that the Henry Government went down to defeat ? Mr. Hepburn, in the course of that campaign, went into the matter very thoroughly.:

"You have had Tory Governments swept out of office. New Brounswick is the only one left. Canada is the only country almost in the world that has not had an election since August 1930, when the present administration was elected. In Great Britain, they have had an election, in Australia, New Zealand as well, and in different parts of the British Empire they have had their elections. In the United States, they have had a general election. In China they have not had a Government. In Venzuela they settle their differences by actions of civil war. In Italy they have not had an election because they have a Dictator there that takes away that right. In Germany they have a dictatorship and in Austria, which is another autocratic country. In Russia they have not had an election. We are not in that category. These are the countries that have not had a chance. Now I wish to take all these facts under consideration. There is the fact that the people throughout the world generally feel that Canada will express the voice of the people in the five by-elctions this month, and if Liberals are returned, it will be an indicatons that the people are opposed to this present administration, and it is Mr. Bennett's duty to listen to the voice of the people, who will return whatever Government they wish.

"May I point this out to you—you are not being asked to decide this question. What is before you is the question as to whether the people should be given a right to choose which policy they wish. We can express our opinion as to the policies which will govern us.

I am quite prepared to support the Conservative Government if it is a real Government and if they will change its policy somewhat. We do not inherit our party feeling without wishing to show our party ideals.

"The voice of the people at this time will serve notice on the Government. I ask you to think back to the days of Sir John A. Macdonald, then to the days of Sir Robert Borden, and ask yourself if any of these old Conservatives ever thought of putting up a tariff something like from 300 to 400 per cent. Did any of them ever think of putting duty on goods ?

"There has been no limit to what this Government has done, which are not the views of Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir Robert Borden. While we believe in protectve tariff, we do not believe that industries should be allowed to create monoplies, and that trade should be strangled. You have a chance to decide for yourselves, which you want. Perhaps the voice from Frontenac-Addington would add very materially to bringing them to their senses. I do not know what will happen to us if we have this Government in office another year.

Let me ask you this question - Have you asked yourself what is the best manner in which to choose ? Is it not the choice of the people to speak to you in terms of parliamentary proceedure. It is perfectly true that in our statutes no Government can stay in longer than five years. Imagine if there was no limit, and you had Mr. Bennett in office. They would not get out until they went to the other shore.

If there is any evidence of the people to that effect, a Prime Minister with a sense of responsibility will resign, or will ask for a dissolution of parliament. We are supposed to have one session of parliament each year. He called a special session the first year and that session put through more legislation than any other session of parliament. In Canada we have never had a parliament that had more than five sessions, except one parliament during the period of the war that was held [illegible] as long as they are alive.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I should say that the average length of time that a parliament has lasted in Canada is about three years. You remember when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in office and the Reciprocity was under discussion. What did he do? He said, "It is perfectly true I have five years and I could perhaps force this thing through." But he did not, he wanted the will of the people, and so at the end of three years, Sir Wilfrid asked the Governor-General for a dissolution. That was carrying along the Government according to the will of the people.

The questions that came up at the time this present Government came into power were to be dealt with satisfactorily, if they were capable of dealing with them. The two problems were work, and trade. Mr. Bennett said, "If you return me to power, I will see that you all get work." He thought he could do it by means of the tariffs. He thought that it could be possible that there would be plenty of employment in a short time.

The other problem was for the farmers. He said : "I will get you markets." How did he propose to get them? He also said, "I will place your goods in the markets of the world." How far has he succeeded in getting them ?

116.000 unemployed when he came into office, according to his own figures. Over 1,000,000 on relief at present.

As far as markets are concerned, you know the extent of such. You had the markets in the Provinces. You have the markets in other parts of the world. He introduced policies that he thought were sartisfactory. He has had a chance to throw away his policies, as they would not be carried out.

In dealing with unemployment, he asked for a blank cheque and the right to take out of the Public Treasury. All the money he wanted, he has drawn for four years in succession, and he has the right to take out whatever money he wants for that purpose of unemployment. There has been spent on unemployment over $110,000,000. There has been, in addition to that, three loans to different Provinces, and guarantees to different concerns, amounts which bring the total to something like $270,000,000.

With the Prime Minister using money to provide work, do you think instead of these high tariffs, we had had a reasonable amount of trade taking place between other countries, and the Government had an unemployment scheme, that we would not have had greater prosperity than we have at the present time. The Government have an entirely wrong idea. The best prosperity can be brought about by trade. I think I am right when I say Mr. Bennett's policy was not a sound one. Mr. Bennett believed in a Home Market when he put a high tariff wall around the country so as to prevent any commodities coming in. What are we going to do when there are no people to get money from ?

Let me assume for a moment. We are in the Village of Enterprise. Let us suppose that this high tariff would be taking in Enterprise and see how it would work. This place is a locality where nothing can come in. My idea of a home market is a place that adds to her purchasing power, which means the money that is available for purchasing. That would not be a market in any true sense of the word, but it would not be a market worthy of the name of the community. The merchants of Enterprise were depending on this to sell their commodities and how much money would go into the shops.

This country of Canada is one of great national resources, and we cannot use them within the Dominion of Canada to any great extent. The only way we can hope to get results through these resources are from different markets.

Does the present Government want some people to realize that we are having a hard time of it. They say that other markets are doing the same thing, and they will tell you it is wrong and other countries are doing it, and we have had to do it ourselves.

If they had gone to the country to the south of us, we could have got bids on some of our goods and we could take some of theirs in return. They could have gone to Europe. We have got a grand country of reserves, which they would be glad to have at a much less rate. In this they changed their tariff policy. England then became a Protectionist country.

whether Liberals or Conservatives were returned in the coming five by-elections. Dr. Manion, as a Minister of the Government, is speaking for the Prime Minister, so that they are gong to hold to the Government as long as they can.

I want to say this to you about the situation today. If you study the employment of the nations of the world, you will find that there is a great upheavel going on between democracy on the one hand and autocracy on the other, democracy being the will of the people, and autocracy the will of the few. By responsible Government is meant being responsible to the people and not to just a few. It is their Parliament. On the other hand, the will of the people is expressed in by-elections. In Russia they have not the Institutions we have. They have been for the most part poor people and have risen in revolt.

In Germany, you have a leader today who takes a position, the result of which you saw the other day when sixty men were shot down in cold blood, without being questioned.

The Marketing Bill, I might also mention, was put through. One clause gives the government the right to stop all imports or exports, and not Parliament. Parliament has nothing to do with it, and this authority is given for the purpose of meeting any situations as they arise. Mr. Bennett and his Government have the power to limit production and to require all people to have licenses before they sell any of their produce or go on with their business.

You say a Government may never make use of that authority. We were told they were never going to use this unemployment.

They used $60,000,000 of it to guarguarantee the banks for the C. P. R. loan, and the fact that they got that power means that they can make agreements and sign other agreements for the trade of the country without any consent of Parliament.

It would have been perfectly proper to have appeared before Parliament, but this Government did not do that. They told the Parliament that they had to take it for five years.

Take the Banking Act, do you realize the position you are in as regards Monetary Policy. The people were in favor of the appointment of a Central Bank controlled by the Government, but the Bennett Government have framed a measure that creates an Institution more powerful than the Government itself, and Canada is not to have a director. It is to be a privately owned Institution and bonds are to be put on the market. In addition to that, this Government has appointed a President of the Board for seven years. This President of the Board cannot be changed except by the authority of both parties.

As a result of this, Canada will have to send to Parliament representatives who will have a certain policy so that their interests may be protected and we will not be facing the problems which occurred in the last session. I do not thing that this Government can be trusted to stay in office any longer. We know how far they have gone in taking away from Parliament and keeping themselves in office. What they would do if they had just one more year is pretty hard to say. I think when Monday next comes along, you should have no uncertainty as to who you should send to Ottawa and join in expressing your views as to the rights of the people. I urge you to elect a Liberal that will assist us to get the country back to prosperity. You have heard Mr. Campbell speak to you tonight, and as I told you before, it is the young men we need at Ottawa. He has been educated at a University and he understands the problems of the farmer. He is a mining man with a constructive mind and he has lived on farms.

I am glad to see so many young people interested in this election, they are the ones we want.

The people of Canada are tired of this narrow nationalism and the Liberals party believed in internationalism and were desirous of having peace and good will to all men. We do not want a dictatorship here. We are prepared to say to the world that what is wanted is a Liberal outlook. Not only in Canada would the five by-elections be watched, but by other nations who wanted to trade with Canada and would decide on these results what was going to happen in the future.



world's most accredited magazines, has this to say of Mr. King :

More than once we have expressed the view in this periodical that the world position of Canada is pivotal, wth Mackenzie King a statesman of the first rank. He has had no superior—perhaps no equal—during the past decade among all the political leaders within the realms of the "British commonwealth of nations." In his make-up are found some of the best qualities of three British premiers and present-day party leaders, Baldwin, Macdonald and Lloyd George. He is better trained in economics and history than any of these three, and also has a broader understandng of the world at large."

2 of/de 2

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Stoves!
Stoves!

We invite you to inspect our up-to-date line of Stoves.

Quebec Enammeled Ranges
Circulating Heaters

ENAMELWARE in popular colors.

Heavy ALUMINUMWARE suitable for waterless cooking.

Also
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Where Prices tell, and Quality Sells
Personal Delivery Service
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Westinghouse Mechanical Refrigeration.
Radio Licenses issued.
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1 water-power Washer, $10.00
Water Heaters of all kinds, sold and installed complete, all by ourselves, at

Vine's Electric Shop
Market Square,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO

Shoot and Troll

Trolling and shooting in the month of September

Full line of Shot, Shells.

Single and double barrel Guns.

Trolling Spoons and Lines,

BOYLE & SON
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John Street
Barber Shop
(One door south of Express Printing Office)
We specialize in
Ladies', Men's and Children's Hair Cutting
SANITARY SERVICE
WE AIM TO PLEASE
We solicit your trade
Fred S. Scott, - Prop.

MOUNTAIN GROVE

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Barr spent Friday at Mr. Arch Smith's, Elmdale.

Left For England.

Mr. Arthur Hankins left for England the past week and before his departure a dinner was held in his honor at the Superior Restaurant, which was attended by twelve of his chums, and all wished for him a very enjoyable trip.

Like An Arabian Night's Adventure.

Lady Dorothy Mills, distinguished traveler, explorer and novelist, relates a remarkable experience while visiting the castle stronghold of a mountain Prince in Morocco. Read the article in The American Weekly with Sunday's Detroit Times.

Cheese Board.

At the regular meeting of the Napanee Cheese Board, held in the Agricultural Rooms on Saturday afternoon, 604 white and 169 colored cheese were boarded. The colored cheese sold for 10c. and 201 white cheese sold for 9½., the balance being refused. The prices indicated a slight increase over last week. The Napanee Cheese Factory ceased operations for the season on Saturday.

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On Friday evening, Miss Doris Knapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Knapp, was presented with a lovely fountain pen and pencil set by the members of Grace church choir, of which organization she has been a faithful member for the past few years. Miss Knapp will reside with her parents in Kingston, her father having recently accepted a position with Abramskys.

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GRACE UNITED CHURCH

REV. R. T .RICHARDS, B.A., B.D.,

9.30 a.m.—Morning Class.
10.30 a.m.—Worship service.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday school.
7 o'clock—United service in St. Andrew's Church. Preacher, Rev. A. C. Bridgeman, returned missionary from China.

V.O.N. Extends Thanks.

The finance committee of the V.O.N. wishes to thank all, who in any way, helped to make tag day a success. A handsome sum was handed to the treasurer.

Won Mattress.

Mrs. Howard, who resides at Napanee R.R., had the honor of winning the lovely mattress in the drawing which was held by the Canadian Department Stores during Fair days.

Auction Sale.

S. W. Clark, Auctioneer, will sell for Simon Leween, on Slash Road, one mile from Marysville, all his farm stock, implements and crop. 9 cows, 4 horses, 19 tons hay, and other farm produce. Terms, cash. Date of sale, Monday, October 1st, at 12 o'clock noon.

Kidd-Doyle.

The Church of the Assumption, Erinsville, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Monday, Sept. 3rd, at 9 o'clock a.m., when Rev. Father J. A. Powell united in matrimony Elizabeth Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kidd, to John Francis Doyle, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Doyle, of Richmond township.

Transport Burned.

Word was received in town on Saturday afternoon, stating that a Smith Transport had been completely burned and that the driver received painful burns, necessitating his removal to the Kingston Hospital. When the transport left the highway it plunged into the ditch snapping off a hydro pole, and immediately flames came through the floor board.

Funeral of the Late W. J. Jewell.

Rev. R. T. Richards, of Grace United Church, conducted the funeral of the late W. J. Jewell which was held from the family residence on Thursday afternoon. The home was filled with relatives and friends and a very comforting sermon was given by Mr. Richards. The Worshipful Master of Union Lodge No. 9, A.F. & A.M., with a goodly number of brethren were in attendance, and following the committal service at the graveside, the Masonic burial service was read. Those taking part were W. Bro Taylor, V. Wor. Bro. Wilfred Wilson, and Bro. C. E. Hendricks, Senior Warden. There was a wealth of floral tributes evidencing the high regard in which Mr. Jewel was held, these coming from relatives, from fraternal organizations and from his friends. The pall bearers were from Union Lodge, and were : J. W. Thompson, F. S. Scott, Geo. D. Robson, E. J. Walters, O. S. Reddick and Harry Roney. Interment took place in Riverview cemetery.

SAVE WITH SAFETY AT
WALLACE'S
Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Lowest prices prevailing anywhere in Canada on patent medicines, tooth pastes and face creams!

No need to give you a long list of these! When you make a purchase you can always rest assured they are the **very lowest prices** possible to obtain!

Fly Kill doesn't just stun flies it actually kills them! A 25c. hand spray and a 57c. bottle, all for 60c.

If you require a truss, remember delay is dangerous! We guarantee every truss we sell! Over 25 years experience in fitting and a private truss room for your convenience.

Don't sneeze! Rexall nose and throat drops with Ephedrine is just the best preparation for head colds we have yet found—sold in 50c bottles

ST. MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH

Ven. Archdeacon R. J. Dumbrille, Vicar.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

For the Hunters.

Loaded shells, cartridges, guns and rifles.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

W. C. T. U.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold its September meeting in St. Andrew's Church on Wednesday, Sept. 26th, at 3 p.m. Everybody cordially welcomed.

Appreciation.

The Officers and Directors of Lennox Fair wish to express their appreciation to the judges and all those who assisted in arranging and caring for the exhibits and assisted the judges in their duties.

Private Sale.

The private sale at the home of Rev. P. A. Scott will continue for another week. Good or excellent bargains in the following: Buffet, dining room table, book case, stand, iron bed and springs, 3-piece parlor suite, dresser, all the above articles are new. Many other articles in first class condition will also be sold. 46-a

Transferred.

Mr. E. O. Rawlins, who has been Traffic Officer for the district during the past two or three years, has been transferred to Ingersoll and left for his new home the latter part of the week. There has been no successor appointed as yet, and on Saturday the Traffic Officer residing in Belleville was in Napanee on official duties. It is expected that the route for the new appointee will be in excess of that which has prevailed for the past few years and will possibly extend from Kingston to Belleville, instead of from Cataraqui to Deseronto as heretofore.

Anniversary Service.

Rev. T. H. P. Anderson, who had a most successful ministry on the Bay circuit several years ago, was selected as the special preacher for the anniversary service at the Anderson church on Sunday evening, and his profitable discourse was heard by a splendid congregation. The musical portion of the service was exceptionally fine and was given by the Crossman male choir, with Mrs. James Robson as accompanist. The choir contributed several numbers, which were greatly enjoyed and tonight will assist in the program for the annual fowl supper. The minister, Rev. J. E. Beckel, was at Newburgh on Sunday night, supplying for Mr. Anderson.

EXPORT EGG PROSPECTS GOOD

Canadian egg export prospects continue to command considerable attention and the first export shipment of current year consisting of 1,000 cases, left Winnipeg on September 8th. This shipment is a little early and it is probable that the bulk of the exports will not start to move until the month of October. With the prospects for a substantial export trade this year and with the storage stocks apparently less than a year ago, the outlook for the egg market during the winter continues quite favorable. On the first of September, storage stocks at Montreal were above last year but at both Toronto and Winnipeg the holdings were lighter than in 1933.—Egg and Poultry Market Review.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

REV. HARRY PAWSON, Minister

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7 o'clock—United service in St. Andrew's Church. Preacher, Rev. A. C. Bridgeman, returned missionary from China.

The Farmer's Friend.

Will sell choice beef from 5c. to 15c. per lb.
36-tf J. G. LOUCKS.

Temporary Appointment.

Provincial Officer F. W. Barrett has been requested by the department in Toronto to take charge of the gun and hunting licenses for this district, which is only temporary.

Coming.

Mr. Lionel Scott, of Toronto, noted authority on Home and Interior decorations, under auspices of the Napanee Women's Institute, Town Hall, Monday, October 1st, at 2.30 p.m.

Attended District Meeting.

Mrs. Marshall Hudson and Mrs. R. S. Wales, official delegates from Queen of Sheba Rebekah Lodge, attended the District meeting which was held at Harrowsmith last week and every lodge in the district was represented. The lodges are from Gananoque, Kingston, Harrowsmith, Yarker and Napanee. Miss Edna Hull accompanied the local delegates.

Fall and Winter Meetings.

The initial meeting of Napanee Chapter No. 151, O.E.S., for the fall and winter months was held in the rooms of Argyll Lodge on Tuesday evening of last week, and despite the fact that the Fair was in progress, there was a splendid attendance of the officers and members. During the course of the Chapter session, the Worthy Matron, Mrs. T. M. Asselstine, gave a very interesting synopsis of the proceedings of Grand Chapter session held at Hamilton several weeks ago. At the Grand Chapter sessions Mrs. C. Milton Stratton of the local Chapter had the honor of being selected one of the pages. For her splendid report Mrs. Asselstine was tendered a hearty vote of thanks. Arrangements are being completed for the anniversary of the Chapter which will be held on Tuesday evening, September 25th, and the officers and members intend to make it a memorable and delightful event.

Romanelli at Beaver Lake.

Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra, under the direction of L. Romanelli, appears at Beaver Lake on Friday, Sept. 21st. The management of the Pavillion has arranged with this very popular orchestra to give a program of five hours continuous dancing, from 9 o'clock until 2. This is the first time that this orchestra has appeared out of the Toronto district, and is an opportunity for which the up-to-date dance crowd have been long waiting for. Arrangements have been made to conduct the dance so that every one that participates in the evening's entertainment will enjoy it to the full extent. We only ask you to co-operate with us in regards to parking your cars and over-crowding in the dance hall. With the continuous hours of dancing there will be no need to jam. Admission to the grounds is 25 cents, to the dance floor 95 cents. Anyone with the admission ticket to the grounds will be charged 75 cents, including tax. Take advantage of the early hours and avoid the rush.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
Sept. 17th, 1934.

Council met in regular session in the Council Chamber in the Town Hall on Monday evening, Mayor Geo. J. Tustin presiding.

Present—Reeve Hughson and Councillors Morden, Topping, Cowling, Exley and Luffman.

The minutes of the previous meeting and a subsequent meeting were read and approved, with a clause added to the adjournment motion that the council adjourn until further information regarding the proposed hospital be laid on the table.

A communication was read from Mr. Ellis, re school supplies furnished pupils whose parents are on relief ,advising Relief Committee that such expenditure was in order. Referred to Relief Committee.

The Streets Committee reported:

Net expenditure to date	$5873 18
Cost of repairing Dairy Ave., including patching from Acme-Farmers Dairy to Selby Road	130 00
Available for resurfacing Thomas St	200 00

Residences on Robert St. south of Dundas St. have for a considerable time been troubled with vapour of gasoline escaping into the cellars through the connections with the old stone drain on Robert St. It has been discovered that one of the pipes from a gasoline pump of the Imperial Oil Service Station was broken and gasoline for some time has been escaping into the ground. The pipe line has been repaired. The connection between the old stone drain and the Howitt residence occupied by Mr. Nicol has been closed. No further trouble has been noted.

Permission is requested by Mr. Lucas to cut the curb in front of part of his property to allow cars to get to and from his service pumps without jumping the curb.

Lewis Vanvolkenburg has asked the Streets Committee to open a driveway to his property on York St. so that he may have access to it on the west.

With reference to the drainage of the property of Mr. Edw. Plane on the north side of Anne St. the Committee desires to know if Robert St. has been opened north of Anne St.

Report adopted.

The Fire, Water and Light Committee reported requesting Mr. C. A. Walters to address council re new lights required.

Mr. Walters recommended replacing one 1000 candle power lamp on Market by two 300 candle power lamps. Report adopted.

Mr. Walters stated that property owners on certain streets could help the situation by trimming low hanging trees.

The Printing Committee reported, advising no action in reference to the Midmer proposition. Report adopted.

Messrs. W. Wiggins and G. F. Smith addressed Council in reference to Chautauqua and the amount requested by the town for rental. The rent was fixed at $40.00.

The Lennox and Addington Teachers' Association asked the price of the hall for their convention. The teachers were granted a remittance of the rent.

The recommendations of the Streets Committee in their report were approved, provided the Streets Committee have funds to their credit.

The hotel operators of Napanee asked the council to petition the Liquor Commission to close all beverage rooms in Napanee at 11 p.m.

Laid on the table until next meeting.

Council adjourned.

Car Glass.

For windows and windshields, cut and fitted to any size.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Wonderland!

Napanee's Favorite Place of Amusement
OUR SCREEN SPEAKS

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Best child performer, in Hollywood. She'll steal your heart, in

"BABY, TAKE A BOW"

with SHIRLEY TEMPLE, JAMES DUNN and ALAN DINEHART. A Fox picture.

Also a good Comedy and News Reel.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

He flashed across the heavens in pursuit of romance. Buck Jones in

"THE THRILL HUNTER"

with DOROTHY REVIER.

Also a good Comedy and News Reel.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

FREDERIC MARCH, in

"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"

with EVELYN VENABLE, SIR GUY STANDING and KENT TAYLOR. A Paramount picture.

Also a Comedy, Cartoon, and other Reels.

TUESDAY NIGHT IS "GLASSWARE NITE"

Fall Excursions
To WESTERN CANADA and the PACIFIC COAST
from All Points in the East
Going Dates **Sept. 21st to Oct. 2nd** Inclusive
RETURN LIMIT—30 DAYS

CENT A MILE—Each Way Good in Coaches Only
1 1-4 CENTS A MILE—Each Way Good in Tourist Sleeping Cars
CHILDREN—Usual Half Fare. — Baggage Checked — Stop overs
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MOUNTAIN GROVE

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Barr spent Friday at Mr. Arch Smith's, Elmdale.

Master Glen Fox spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. Clarence Barr, Bass Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Cronk spent Tuesday evening last with Mrs. Storms Parham.

Mrs. Hiram Timmerman and son Clinton, of Sharbot Lake, spent Friday with Mrs. Frank Bender.

Mr. E. E. Clark, of Bordenwood, Misses Ethel Smith and Frona Cronk spent Sunday with Mrs. G. Steele.

Miss Dickout, Miss Richie, Mrs. E. Barr and family spent Saturday with Mrs. C. Barr, Bass Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Shortts and family motored to Napanee on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Card motored to Sharbot Lake on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown and son Bert spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Thompson, Havelock.

Misses Frona Cronk, Ethel Smith, Messrs. Fred Steele and Eric Clark spent Saturday evening with friends at Oso.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McCrimmon and family have moved to their new home recently purchased from Roy Barr on Highway No. 7.

Say you saw it in The Express.

Presentation.

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On Sunday morning the pulpits of the three United churches were occupied by ministers who are attending the General Council in Kingston, and the heavy showers somewhat interfered with the usual attendance. Rev. C. G. Mackenzie, M.A.,D.D., of Victoria, B.C., was at Trinity Church, the Rev. J. Y. Mackinnon, M.A., B.D., of Brantford, was at St. Andrew's church, and the service in Grace Church was conducted by Rev. Maxwell Allan, of Pembroke. In the evening ,the congregations of the three churches united to hear Rev. T. Ferrier Hulme, M.A., L.L.D., fraternal delegate to the General Council from the newly United Methodist Churches of England. Mr. Hulme is a noted church statesman, author and preacher, and his discourse was heard by a splendid congregation. On Sunday, Rev. R. T. Richards conducted the anniversary services on the Thomasburg circuit.

Death of Mrs. B. Frink.

In failing health for some time, there passed away at her home in North Fredericksburg on Wednesday, Mrs. Frink, widow of the late Mr. Ben. Frink, at the ripe old age of 83 years. Her passing was particularly sad, it occurring on the same day as the funeral of her sister, Mrs. George Brown, whose funeral was held at Sandhill. Mrs. Frink was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Serenus McCabe, and had resided all her life in North Fredericksburg, her earlier years at Hay Bay, and for many years near Anderson. For the past number of years she had made her home just south of the town. Her husband predeceased her many years ago. She leaves to mourn her loss, two sons, J. W. Frink, of Napanee and Roy Frink of Hawley, five daughters, Mrs. Damon Perry, North Fredericksburg, Mrs. John Doyle, Belleville Road, Mrs. Robert Blackadder, Toronto, Mrs. Archie Howie, Deseronto, and Mrs. Blakely, Oshawa, two brothers, Simeon McCabe, Sandhill, and Myro McCabe, North Fredericksburg, and one sister, Mrs. George Butcher, Deseronto.

Simon Deween, on Slash Road, one mile from Marysville, all his farm stock, implements and crop. 9 cows, 4 horses, 19 tons hay, and other farm produce. Terms, cash. Date of sale, Monday, October 1st, at 12 o'clock noon.

Kidd-Doyle.

The Church of the Assumption, Erinsville, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Monday, Sept. 3rd, at 9 o'clock a.m., when Rev. Father J. A. Powell united in matrimony Elizabeth Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kidd, to John Francis Doyle, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Doyle, of Richmond township.

Transport Burned.

Word was received in town on Saturday afternoon, stating that a Smith Transport had been completely burned and that the driver received painful burns, necessitating his removal to the Kingston Hospital. When the transport left the highway it plunged into the ditch snapping off a hydro pole, and immediately flames came through the floor board.

Funeral of the Late W. J. Jewell.

Rev. R. T. Richards, of Grace United Church, conducted the funeral of the late W. J. Jewell which was held from the family residence on Thursday afternoon. The home was filled with relatives and friends and a very comforting sermon was given by Mr. Richards. The Worshipful Master of Union Lodge No. 9, A.F. & A.M., with a goodly number of brethren were in attendance, and following the committal service at the graveside, the Masonic burial service was read. Those taking part were W. Bro Taylor, V. Wor. Bro. Wilfred Wilson, and Bro. C. E. Hendricks, Senior Warden. There was a wealth of floral tributes evidencing the high regard in which Mr. Jewel was held, these coming from relatives, from fraternal organizations and from his friends. The pall bearers were from Union Lodge, and were : J. W. Thompson, F. S. Scott, Geo. D. Robson, E. J. Walters, O. S. Reddick and Harry Roney. Interment took place in Riverview cemetery.

SAVE WITH SAFETY AT
WALLACE'S
Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Lowest prices prevailing anywhere in Canada on patent medicines, tooth pastes and face creams !

No need to give you a long list of these ! When you make a purchase you can always rest assured they are the **very lowest prices** possible to obtain !

Fly Kil doesn't just stun flies it actually kills them ! A 25c. hand spray and a 57c. bottle, all for 60c.

If you require a truss, remember delay is dangerous ! We guarantee every truss we sell ! Over 25 years experience in fitting and a private truss room for your convenience.

Don't sneeze ! Rexall nose and throat drops with Ephedrine is just the best preparation for head colds we have yet found—sold in 50c. bottles.

Now is the time to commence giving the children **Howard's Emulsion !** It builds them up, making it easier to throw off colds. 35c., 60c., 90c. bottles.

Pure Test Cod Liver Oil is richer by far in Vitamins—Repeated tests by the greatest authorities prove Pure Test unsurpassed by even oils selling at double the price ! Sold only in 50c. and $1.00 bottles. We are the sole agents.

Wampoles Cold Liver Oil preparation in the familiar red package is splendid for colds of long standing—and a great tonic besides—sold only in $1.00 bottles

Attention, Girls ! You all know how popular Jasmine of Southern France face powder is. Have you seen the lovely tray we are giving with each dollar box ? Just beautiful, you'll say.

Delicious Laura Secord Candy continues to grow in favor. Two and often three shipments each week from the Studio insures their always being deliciously fresh.

For service, quality goods and fair prices—it pays to shop at
WALLACE'S
"The Best Known Spot to Meet and Shop."

Private Sale.

The private sale at the home of Rev. P. A. Scott will continue for another week. Good or excellent bargains in the following : Buffet, dining room table, book case, stand, iron bed and springs, 3-piece parlor suite, dresser, all the above articles are new. Many other articles in first class condition will also be sold. 46-a

Transferred.

Mr. E. O. Rawlins, who has been Traffic Officer for the district during the past two or three years, has been transferred to Ingersoll and left for his new home the latter part of the week. There has been no successor appointed as yet, and on Saturday the Traffic Officer residing in Belleville was in Napanee on official duties. It is expected that the route for the new appointee will be in excess of that which has prevailed for the past few years and will possibly extend from Kingston to Belleville, instead of from Cataraqui to Deseronto as heretofore.

Anniversary Service.

Rev. T. H. P. Anderson, who had a most successful ministry on the Bay circuit several years ago, was selected as the special preacher for the anniversary service at the Anderson church on Sunday evening, and his profitable discourse was heard by a splendid congregation. The musical portion of the service was exceptionally fine and was given by the Crossman male choir, with Mrs. James Robson as accompanist. The choir contributed several numbers, which were greatly enjoyed and tonight will assist in the program for the annual fowl supper. The minister, Rev. J. E. Beckel, was at Newburgh on Sunday night, supplying for Mr. Anderson.

EXPORT EGG PROSPECTS GOOD

Canadian egg export prospects continue to command considerable attention and the first export shipment of current year consisting of 1,000 cases, left Winnipeg on September 8th. This shipment is a little early and it is probable that the bulk of the exports will not start to move until the month of October. With the prospects for a substantial export trade this year and with the storage stocks apparently less than a year ago, the outlook for the egg market during the winter continues quite favorable. On the first of September, storage stocks at Montreal were above last year but at both Toronto and Winnipeg the holdings were lighter than in 1933.—Egg and Poultry Market Review.

anee Women's Institute, Town Hall, Monday, October 1st, at 2.30 p.m.

Attended District Meeting.

Mrs. Marshall Hudson and Mrs. R. S. Wales, official delegates from Queen of Sheba Rebekah Lodge, attended the District meeting which was held at Harrowsmith last week and every lodge in the district was represented. The lodges are from Gananoque, Kingston, Harrowsmith, Yarker and Napanee. Miss Edna Hull accompanied the local delegates.

Fall and Winter Meetings.

The initial meeting of Napanee Chapter No. 151, O.E.S., for the fall and winter months was held in the rooms of Argyll Lodge on Tuesday evening of last week, and despite the fact that the Fair was in progress, there was a splendid attendance of the officers and members. During the course of the Chapter session, the Worthy Matron, Mrs. T. M. Asselstine, gave a very interesting synopsis of the proceedings of Grand Chapter session held at Hamilton several weeks ago. At the Grand Chapter sessions Mrs. C. Milton Stratton of the local Chapter had the honor of being selected one of the pages. For her splendid report Mrs. Asselstine was tendered a hearty vote of thanks. Arrangements are being completed for the anniversary of the Chapter which will be held on Tuesday evening, September 25th, and the officers and members intend to make it a memorable and delightful event.

Romanelli at Beaver Lake.

Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra, under the direction of L. Romanelli, appears at Beaver Lake on Friday, Sept. 21st. The management of the Pavillion has arranged with this very popular orchestra to give a program of five hours continuous dancing, from 9 o'clock until 2. This is the first time that this orchestra has appeared out of the Toronto district, and is an opportunity for which the up-to-date dance crowd have been long waiting for. Arrangements have been made to conduct the dance so that every one that participates in the evening's entertainment will enjoy it to the full extent. We only ask you to co-operate with us in regards to parking your cars and overcrowding in the dance hall. With the continuous hours of dancing there will be no need to jam. Admission to the grounds is 25 cents, to the dance floor 95 cents. Anyone with the admission ticket to the grounds will be charged 75 cents, including tax. Take advantage of the early hours and avoid the rush.

Acme-Farmers Dairy to Selby Road 130 00
Available for resurfacing Thomas St 200 00

Residences on Robert St. south of Dundas St. have for a considerable time been troubled with vapour of gasoline escaping into the cellars through the connections with the old stone drain on Robert St. It has been discovered that one of the pipes from a gasoline pump of the Imperial Oil Service Station was broken and gasoline for some time has been escaping into the ground. The pipe line has been repaired. The connection between the old stone drain and the Howitt residence occupied by Mr. Nicol has been closed. No further trouble has been noted.

Permission is requested by Mr. Lucas to cut the curb in front of part of his property to allow cars to get to and from his service pumps without jumping the curb.

Lewis Vanvolkenburg has asked the Streets Committee to open a driveway to his property on York St. so that he may have access to it on the west.

With reference to the drainage of the property of Mr. Edw. Plane on the north side of Anne St. the Committee desires to know if Robert St. has been opened north of Anne St.

Report adopted.

The Fire, Water and Light Committee reported requesting Mr. C. A. Walters to address council re new lights required.

Mr. Walters recommended replacing one 1000 candle power lamp on Market by two 300 candle power lamps. Report adopted.

Mr. Walters stated that property owners on certain streets could help the situation by trimming low hanging trees.

The Printing Committee reported, advising no action in reference to the Midmer proposition. Report adopted.

Messrs. W. Wiggins and G. F. Smith addressed Council in reference to Chautauqua and the amount requested by the town for rental. The rent was fixed at $40.00.

The Lennox and Addington Teachers' Association asked the price of the hall for their convention. The teachers were granted a remittance of the rent.

The recommendations of the Streets Committee in their report were approved, provided the Streets Committee have funds to their credit.

The hotel operators of Napanee asked the council to petition the Liquor Commission to close all beverage rooms in Napanee at 11 p.m.

Laid on the table until next meeting.

Council adjourned .

Car Glass.

For windows and windshields, cut and fitted to any size.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY
FREDERIC MARCH, in
"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"
with EVELYN VENABLE, SIR GUY STANDING and KENT TAYLOR. A Paramount picture.
Also a Comedy, Cartoon, and other Reels.

TUESDAY NIGHT IS "GLASSWARE NITE"

Fall Excursions
To WESTERN CANADA and the PACIFIC COAST
from All Points in the East
Going Dates **Sept. 21st to Oct. 2nd** Inclusive
RETURN LIMIT—30 DAYS

CENT A MILE—Each Way Good in Coaches Only
1 1-4 CENTS A MILE—Each Way Good in Tourist Sleeping Cars
CHILDREN—Usual Half Fare. — Baggage Checked — Stop overs
OPTIONAL ROUTINGS.—CONVENIENT TRAIN SERVICE
SEE NEAREST AGENT FOR SPECIFIC FARES, TICKETS—BERTH RESERVATIONS—TRAIN INFORMATION
CANADIAN NATIONAL
T-331

BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL $5,000,000

Divided into 100,000 Shares of $50.00 Each

The Minister of Finance, pursuant to the provisions of the Bank of Canada Act, offers for public subscription:

100,000 Shares of the Capital Stock of the
BANK OF CANADA

Issue Price: $50.00 a Share

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On Application - $12.50 a Share
On Jan. 2, 1935 - $37.50 a Share

The Bank of Canada has been incorporated by the Parliament of Canada and given wide powers to operate as a central bank of issue and rediscount for Canada.

The Bank is authorized to pay cumulative dividends from its profits, after provision for expenses, depreciation, etc., at the rate of 4½% per annum, payable half-yearly. Surplus profits are to be applied to the rest fund of the Bank or paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund as provided by the Bank of Canada Act.

Not more than 50 shares may be held by or for the benefit of any one person. Shareholders must be British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada or corporations organized under Dominion or provincial laws and controlled by British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada.

Subscriptions should be mailed to the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, in envelopes marked "Bank of Canada Shares."

Payment must be made by a certified cheque on a chartered bank or by a bank draft or post office or express company money order, payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

As soon as possible after subscriptions have been received, allotments will be made and notice of the allotment will be mailed to the post office address furnished by the subscriber.

Further particulars will be found in the official prospectus and application form which may be obtained at the Department of Finance, the offices of the Assistant Receivers General, post offices, any branch of any chartered bank, and other financial institutions.

The Subscription List will open on September 17, 1934, and close on or before September 21, 1934, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
SEPTEMBER 17, 1934.

2 of/de 2

Japanese Express Sept 8/34

HON. MACKENZIE KING SPEAKS AT ENTERPRISE

D30343

Enterprise witnessed the largest crowd ever congregated in the village when the whole countryside turned out to hear Hon. Mackenzie King speak on behalf of Mr. Colin Campbell, Liberal candidate. Cars were parked a mile out on every road leading into the village and there were five times as many people outside as the hall would hold, who heard the addresses from a loud speaker. So great was the crowd that some of the speakers had to enter the building through a window in order to reach the platform.

Mr. King was tendered a magnificant ovation. He was supported on the platform by Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan; Joseph Haycock, former Patron Leader; Hon. Nelson Parliament; William A. Fraser, M.P. for Northumberland; and Colin Campbell, the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in Frontenac-Addington. G. Anson Aylesworth, of Newburgh, a brother of Sir Allan Aylesworth, presided.

The Liberal Leader delivered a devastating attack on the Government, concentrating particularly on the trade and tariff policies, which he maintained were strangling Canada. The only way Canada could hope to prosper was by selling her wheat, lumber, fruit and manufactured goods abroad as well as in the home market.

He urged the people to express disapproval of Bennett Government policies in the by-elections and thus make it impossible for the administration longer to cling to office.

Those on the platform were: Miss E. L. Mowat, Vice-President O.W.L.A.; Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; J. L. Haycock; Miss Florence Pritchard, Recording Secretary O.W.L.A.; Premier Gardiner; Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell (candidate); W. A. Fraser, M.P.; J. J. Duffus, Peterboro', President Central O.L.A.; Hon. Nelson Parliament; George Anson Aylesworth; A. R. Black, President Frontenac-Addington Liberal Association; James B. Garvin, Secretary Frontenac-Addington Liberal Association; Vice-President Dr. F. D. O'Connor; William O. Both, James E. Davidson, Angus McCallum, Nelson McAdoo, Dr. T. W. Warner, Dr. Northmore, Ed. Payne; Chairman Samuel Shuickcombe, J. A. Newton, Ed. Morley, J. W. Smith, Jas. B. Scanlon, Robert McFadden, Percy Henderson, J. O. Ellerbeck, Lloyd Thompson, Robert Campbell, Henry Young, Thomas Kring, David Gemmill, James Fair, Dr. A. R. E. Mounce, Charles S. Clark, Alfred Franklin, Stuart Simmons, Jim O'Shea, John Pickett, Robert Long, Jack German and G. L. Hawley.

Napanee Express Sept 18/34

Frontenac-Addington's Greatest Meeting

(BY "BOB" LONG)

'Twas a Great and Glorious Meeting—And will long be talked of by the Citizens of Enterprise.

D 30344

'Twas a great and glorious meeting —and will long be talked of by the citizens of Enterprise.

Long before seven o'clock the hall was a packed mass of electors—thousands (since it is estimated that more than 4000 people were present) crowded every available foot of space for many yards in every direction—who listened earnestly and eagerly to the addresses which were punctuated with rounds of applause.

True ,the speaker of the evening was Canada's most illustrious son, Right Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, who held his hearers spellbound — but "Cole" Campbell electrified that great throng with a masterly presentation of the issues, as they effected the welfare of the farmers, dairymen, business men, artisans and laborers of the constituency.

Electors of Frontenac-Addington learned with pride that the Liberals have a candidate that the overburdened populace of every faith, political and otherwise, can cheer for—a young man whose knowledge of the social and economic problems warrant them and encouraged them to rally to his support that he may, as he will, devote his energies and his talents to the task of solving these problems—rather than sit on a back bench in the commons as a mere voting machine, as the majority of elected members in the Commons do.

"Colie" Campbell is not only the follower of the greatest statesman of Canada and one of the leading statesmen of the world, but he demonstrated that he will be an asset to that leader —to the electors of the County and to Canadians as a whole.

Few men at his age have demonstrated ability as rare as his, and from the manner in which he is received in every part of the riding, it is evident that the riding of Frontenac-Addington will overwhelmingly acclaim him as its adopted son on Sept. 24th.

Opposition speakers have been sniping at his candidature, claiming him to be an "outsider" in a vain effort to demean his strength—if that were possible, but this will not affect his candidature. Born in Elgin, one of the true British Counties of the Province, "Colie" graduated, with his Scotch blood, from Queen's University after spending his life on the farm, he came to Northbrook in the north part of the riding, in 1930 and has resided there during these four years.

He was chosen Standard Bearer for the Liberal party to contest the riding in the Provincial contest, which gave Premier Hepburn such an overwhelming landslide in June. "Colie" went down to defeat through despicable tactics, with the largest vote ever polled by a Liberal candidate, cutting the opposition majority by nearly two-thirds —and at Sydenham received the unanimous endorsation of the largest political convention ever held in the County. No other name was mentioned—"Campbell, Campbell" wa s the cry, and Campbell it was without even a thought of a contest for the honor and the battle that is on.

Contrasted with the Tory convention at which six names were placed forward and fought out on, it is indeed a tribute to the strength and popularity of this young men, who will go far in the public life of his country—who will shed a lustre upon the county that sends him to Ottawa as its representative—and who will shed lustre upon his native land—Canada.

In their effort to discount his strength by the false statement that he is not a resident of the riding, Tory speakers do not remind their hearers of the fact that their Acting Leader, Sir George Perley, was not even born in Canada, or that their great former chieftain, the late Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, was not Canadian born; that their leader, the present Prime Minister Bennett, was born in Nova Scotia, though sitting as the member for Calgary. These facts do not condemn these famous Tory leaders, but while on the subject let me also remind them that Dr. Ross, sitting member for Kingston, was born outside the riding and was not—is not "a native son." The facts are mentioned merely to remind electors of the means to which Tory speakers go to detract them from the Big issues so ably "tackled" by "Colie' 'Campbell and voided by the Tory speakers—who are now pretty well silenced on the "garbage" they were handing to their listeners.

Only a few days remain till the polls close. Many attempts may be made in an effort to "cheat" the riding of the services of this brilliant candidate—who as Premier Hepburn stated on several occasions, would have been a member of his cabinet—which would have been of tremendous value to the riding. That he will, if elected, and when the Right Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King is again placed in charge of National affairs as the head of a government of, by and for the people —be chosen as a cabinet minister in that government, is the prediction of the leaders of Liberalism—thus it is your opportunity, Ladies' and Gentlemen, to give to your riding a representative possessed of such qualifications that you and yours may share in the better conditions that a King victory will bring to Canada and Canadians.

Forget not that your interests transcend the interests of any political party or candidate—this is a battle to decide whether a few millionaires, banded together in Oil, Coal, Packing, Industrial and Financial combines shall continue to hoard up millions, while you sweat and toil and become more impoverished through their exploitation. You cannot serve these interests and serve you own—and your interests are the Real issue. Your hope is in "Colie" Campbell's candidature and in his election on Monday, therefore let every man and woman, true to their own personal interests, that day do their duty.

D30345

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King at Enterprise Greeted By More Than 4000 People

Greatest Political Rally ever held in Frontenac-Addington---Will Long be Remembered by the Populace

Warns Bennett He Has Lost Confidence of People

Rising amidst thunderous applause, Mr. King lost no time in presenting his never to be forgotten address.

"First of all," said he, "I must thank Mr. Fraser very warmly for the manner in which he has spoken and the kind words with which he has introduced me to this gathering. I feel very deeply at seeing all these people gathered together here, and I appreciate very much the beautiful gift and what went with it.

"I have had the pleasure of addressing a very large number of meetings in Canada during the course of my public life, but I do not recollect any greater thrill than I had when we were trying to get here tonight. I have experienced a thrill the like of which I have never had before in my life.

"We are living in times that are very trying, very difficult. Times which the people are looking over something that goes to hold them up.

"As I look here at this great gathering at this moment, I feel in my heart that the people of Canada have at last said to themselves that we are going to settle the question of this country ourselves and we are determined to have self Government carried out.

"My Campbell spoke tonight about the history of the County of Frontenac. It is the finest in the history of Canada. I recollect at this minute fifteen years ago, Sir Allan Aylesworth, our oldest statesman in the Government of Canada, sitting at the right of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it was Sir Allan Aylesworth who nominated me as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's successor to the head of the Liberal party, and I recollect over twenty-five years ago, I had the privilege of being taken into the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurer, and Sir Allan Aylesworth was sitting close to him.

"I feel with a sense of satisfaction and pride the policies of the Liberal party, and as a result they had fifteen years of golden prosperity. I have been Prime Minister of Canada for nine years. When you think back over these nine years and the situation that exists today, it is hard to understand. Our National debts were lowered, we lowered the taxes of the people, and we brought increased prosperity. When you think of these facts, do you not believe that a similar policy would bring about the same results? I want also so say that I am glad to see Mr. Haycock still on the platform. I have known him for a long time and he has always had the interests of the people of rural communities in his mind.

"It is always the Liberal Government the people look to when they want a restoration of better times and greater prosperity throughout Canada.

"I want to say what a pleasure it is to see Mr. Gardiner on the platform tonight. He is a representative of the church to which he belongs at the Conference in Kingston, and I say it is a fortunate thing that we have him with us tonight at this gathering, and particularly to be able to congratulate him on the magnificent victory which he and his followers had in the Province of Saskatchewan .

"There is one regret I have. I regret deeply the occasion of this by-election. I knew Dr. Spankie and he was one of my real friends. It is true he was on the opposite side of the House, but just the same we were very dear friends. He was one who was always ready to do his bit. I wish to express to this constituency my deepest sympathy at his passing.

"As I said a moment ago, these times are quite exceptional times. At no period have there been more serious issues than at present. The result of the five by-elections in this Province of Ontario will, I venture to

Government ,which was going to be defeated. Mr. Bennett got into the fray, with the result that Mr. Taschereau's Government came back into power.

"Take the situation in Manitoba, Mr. Bracken's Government had been in office. Judging by the way of the depression, it was due to pass out. Mr. Bennett had begun to interfere in their finances and with other matters that had occurred and with the result that the people began to discuss election issues, and Mr. Bracken's Government came back into power. Then Nova Scotia — the issues discussed against the Government was set out and the Liberal Government, under Mr. Macdonald, was put in office.

"Take our friend, Mr. Gardiner's Government. I am sure Mr. Gardiner will bear be out when I say it was fought on the Federal issue and he is returned to power with a huge majority.

"I come down to the Province of Ontario, a Province that could never be wrested from the Conservative party. Was it not true that the Henry Government went down to defeat? Mr. Hepburn, in the course of that campaign, went into the matter very thoroughly.:

"You have had Tory Governments swept out of office. New Brounswick is the only one left. Canada is the only country almost in the world that has not had an election since August 1930, when the present administration was elected. In Great Britain, they have had an election, in Australia, New Zealand as well, and in different parts of the British Empire they have had their elections. In the United States, they have had a general election. In China they have not had a Government. In Venzuela they settle their differences by actions of civil war. In Italy they have not had an election because they have a Dictator there that takes away that right. In Germany they have a dictatorship and in Austria, which is another autocratic country. In Russia they have not had an election. We are not in that category. These are the countries that have not had a chance. Now I wish to take all these facts under consideration. There is the fact that the people throughout the world generally feel that Canada will express the voice of the people in the five by-elctions this month, and if Liberals are returned, it will be an indicatons that the people are opposed to this present administration, and it is Mr. Bennett's duty to listen to the voice of the people, who will return whatever Government they wish.

"May I point this out to you—you are not being asked to decide this question. What is before you is the question as to whether the people should be given a right to choose which policy they wish. We can express our opinion as to the policies which will govern us.

I am quite prepared to support the Conservative Government if it is a real Government and if they will change its policy somewhat. We do not inherit our party feeling without wishing to show our party ideals.

"The voice of the people at this time will serve notice on the Government. I ask you to think back to the days of Sir John A. Macdonald, then to the days of Sir Robert Borden, and ask yourself if any of these old Conservatives ever thought of putting up a tariff something like from 300 to 400 per cent. Did any of them ever think of putting duty on goods?

"There has been no limit to what this Government has done, which are not the views of Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir Robert Borden. While we

by mutual consent of the parties. I might also mention the time of Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1891, when he was succeeded by Sir John Thompson, and then by Sir George Abbott. Those were the days when Knighthood was in Flower.

That is the story coming to us with the Tory party. They have not attempted to use their office to further the people's needs. I do not think this Government will ever see power again as long as they are alive.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I should say that the average length of time that a parliament has lasted in Canada is about three years. You remember when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in office and the Reciprocity was under discussion. What did he do? He said, "It is perfectly true I have five years and I could perhaps force this thing through." But he did not, he wanted the will of the people, and so at the end of three years, Sir Wilfrid asked the Governor-General for a dissolution. That was carrying along the Government according to the will of the people.

The questions that came up at the time this present Government came into power were to be dealt with satisfactorily, if they were capable of dealing with them. The two problems were work, and trade. Mr. Bennett said, "If you return me to power, I will see that you all get work." He thought he could do it by means of the tariffs. He thought that it could be possible that there would be plenty of employment in a short time.

The other problem was for the farmers. He said: "I will get you markets." How did he propose to get them? He also said, "I will place your goods in the markets of the world." How far has he succeeded in getting them?

116,000 unemployed when he came into office, according to his own figures. Over 1,000,000 on relief at present.

As far as markets are concerned, you know the extent of such. You had the markets in the Provinces. You have the markets in other parts of the world. He introduced policies that he thought were sartisfactory. He has had a chance to throw away his policies, as they would not be carried out.

In dealing with unemployment, he asked for a blank cheque and the right to take out of the Public Treasury. All the money he wanted, he has drawn for four years in succession, and he has the right to take out whatever money he wants for that purpose of unemployment. There has been spent on unemployment over $110,000,000. There has been, in addition to that, three loans to different Provinces, and guarantees to different concerns, amounts which bring the total to something like $270,000,000.

With the Prime Minister using money to provide work, do you think instead of these high tariffs, we had had a reasonable amount of trade taking place between other countries, and the Government had an unemployment scheme, that we would not have had greater prosperity than we have at the present time. The Government have an entirely wrong idea. The best prosperity can be brought about by trade. I think I am right when I say Mr. Bennett's policy was not a sound one. Mr. Bennett believed in a Home Market when he put a high tariff wall around the country so as to prevent any commodities coming in. What are we going to do when there are no people to get money from?

Let me assume for a moment. We are in the Village of Enterprise. Let us suppose that this high tariff would be taking in Enterprise and see how it would work. This place is a locality where nothing can come in. My idea

High tariffs do not mean high wages and high tariffs do not mean high prices for the farmers. It is true that wages during this four years, and prices were lower than the four years previous. These conditions largely come about through the Government being in power.

Dr. Manion speaking in Toronto on the 15th September, said that it would not make any difference to the life or length of the present Government whether Liberals or Conservatives were returned in the coming five by-elections. Dr. Manion, as a Minister of the Government, is speaking for the Prime Minister, so that they are gong to hold to the Government as long as they can.

I want to say this to you about the situation today. If you study the employment of the nations of the world, you will find that there is a great upheavel going on between democracy on the one hand and autocracy on the other, democracy being the will of the people, and autocracy the will of the few. By responsible Government is meant being responsible to the people and not to just a few. It is their Parliament. On the other hand, the will of the people is expressed in by-elections. In Russia they have not the Institutions we have. They have been for the most part poor people and have risen in revolt.

In Germany, you have a leader today who takes a position, the result of which you saw the other day when sixty men were shot down in cold blood, without being questioned.

The Marketing Bill, I might also mention, was put through. One clause gives the government the right to stop all imports or exports, and not Parliament. Parliament has nothing to do with it, and this authority is given for the purpose of meeting any situations as they arise. Mr. Bennett and his Government have the power to limit production and to require all people to have licenses before they sell any of their produce or go on with their business.

You say a Government may never make use of that authority. We were told they were never going to use this unemployment.

They used $60,000,000 of it to guarguarantee the banks for the C. P. R. loan, and the fact that they got that power means that they can make agreements and sign other agreements for the trade of the country without any consent of Parliament.

It would have been perfectly proper to have appeared before Parliament, but this Government did not do that. They told the Parliament that they had to take it for five years.

Take the Banking Act, do you realize the position you are in as regards Monetary Policy. The people were in favor of the appointment of a Central Bank controlled by the Government, but the Bennett Government have framed a measure that creates an Institution more powerful than the Government itself, and Canada is not to have a director. It is to be a privately owned Institution and bonds are to be put on the market. In addition to that, this Government has appointed a President of the Board for seven years. This President of the Board cannot be changed except by the authority of both parties.

As a result of this, Canada will have to send to Parliament representatives who will have a certain policy so that their interests may be protected and we will not be facing the problems which occurred in the last session. I do not thing that this Government can be trusted to stay in office any longer. We know how far they have gone in

Leader of the Liberal Party in Canada Right-Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King



Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was born in the City of Kitchener in 1874. Editor of Labour Gazette 1900-08, Deputy Minister of Labour 1909, elected to House of Commons for N. Waterloo 1908; re-elected in 1909, has sat as member for North York and Prince Albert, Leader of Opposition 1919-21, Prime Minister of Canada 1921-1930, Member of Imperial Privy Council, represented Canada at Imperial Conferences, London 1923 and 1926, and at signing of the Kellogg Peace Treaty, Paris, 1928, Fellow Royal Society of Canada, 1910, Author of "The Secret of Heroism" 1906, "Industry and Humanity," 1918, "The Message of the Carillion," 1927. Religion, Presbyterian. Was Vice-President League of Nations, 1928. Under his Regime as Premier of Canada, Canadians shared the benefits of lowered taxation, annual surpluses, and a very substantial reduction in the National Debt.

The Review of Reviews—One of the world's most accredited magazines, has this to say of Mr. King:

More than once we have expressed the view in this periodical that the world position of Canada is pivotal, wth Mackenzie King a statesman of the first rank. He has had no superior—perhaps no equal—during the past decade among all the political leaders within the realms of the "British commonwealth of nations." In his make-up are found some of the best qualities of three British premiers and present-day party leaders, Baldwin, Macdonald and Lloyd George. He is better trained in economics and history than any of these three, and also has a broader understandng of the world at large."

Colin Campbell's Great Speech Delivered at Enterprise Meeting

Greeted by Frequent Outbursts of Applause, Liberal Candidate Makes Tremendous Hit

Rarely has a candidate been given a greater reception than that tendered "Colie" Campbell as he rose to address the thousands in and around the hall. He proceeded:

Mr. Chairman, My Honoured Leader, Ladies' and Gentlemen:—

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise before you this evening, especially am I very pleased to have here on this occasion the Ex-Prime Minister of Canada, who will be the next one after the General Election.

We are also glad to have with us on the plaform, Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan.

This gathering tonight takes us back to a good deal of history connected with the riding of Frontenac-Addington. We have a representative of the oldest family of United Empire Loyalists, and I am glad to see that my opponent's name happens to be Aylesworth. I have fighting on my side the majority of the Aylesworth family. We have also on this platform tonight the grand-daughter of the late Sir Oliver Mowat. We have also the privilege of having with us tonight, my good friend, Mr. Geo. W. Dawson, who represented the northern portion of this riding some 43 years ago in the Federal House. It was a stronge coincidence that he came out of the North to defeat the Conservatives at that time. I do not know whether history will repeat itself. From the crowd I see tonight, it augurs well.

You did not come here tonight to hear me, you came here to listen to the next Prime Minister, however, I cannot let tonight pass without saying something of my good old friend from the old riding of Frontenac-Addington. I realize at this time that it is necessary to finish out the term of our friend, the late Dr. Spankie. It was my pleasure during last summer to have travelled throughout this riding with him at non-political gatherings. The good old Doctor, unfortunately, has passed on, so that we must fill his seat. The people who elected Dr. Spankie at that time voted to support the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett and his colleagues, who had stated their policy, and you expected in four years' time that Dr. Spankie would give you an account of his stewardship. Unfortunately, we find that he is not here to do that.

The Leader of the Government has put the sea between you and he so that you cannot hear anything from him.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that the speeches which are being made in this campaign, by our opponent, the first year of the Bennett Government, the people paid 40 per cent of the road charge, 50 per cent. the next year. This year it is 50 cents per day per man. The rest was paid for by you taxpayers of Ontario.

In the matter of Old Age Pensions you voted to get rid of this as a local tax, yet you were taxed 15 per cent. after having promised it would all be accepted by the Federal Government.

I note there are men going about this riding at the present time that take great credit for the Old Age Pensions. It was the King Government that passed this Act in 1927 in spite of opposition.

General Ross and others, who are speaking in this riding say this is not so. They put into effect the "Canada First" Policy. Dairy farmers felt it was a good thing to get higher prices. So in the year 1930, they placed a duty on every article entering Canada. That meant some articles on the free list had a duty.

During the regime of our Leader, Right Hon. Mr. King, export trade had risen to $2,800,000,000.

You were told that Canada was on the verge of bankruptcy, and so after the first application of high protection, the trade had dropped to $1,700,000,000 in one year.

Not satisfied with that, Mr. Bennett and his colleagues increased the duties on three successive occasions, with the result that trade dwindled until it is practically 40 per cent. of what it was in 1930.

Yet you people were told that this country was suffering from lack of markets.

The agriculturists in this country are producing about the same amount of produce as they were in 1930, nor is it as easy to get the prices that you had in 1930.

I want to point out something more and that is the fact that you were told that you as farmers were not benefiting under the policy of the old King Government in that it failed to enlarge the scope of the primary producer.

You farmers who bought binders or mowers only had to pay duty at 6%. This was increased to 28.75 per cent.

Practically every man I see before me is a dairyman. Under the King Government, you had the privilege of buying separators in the country, duty free, and this was increased to 28.75 per cent.

The large Separators at the milk factory in 1930 cost $950.00. This year it went to $1250, a $300.00 increase.

You all know that the price of your butter has gone down. You are being 12% of the entire nation being fed by the people who are working away trying to keep their business going in the hope that they will get some of their money back. So we can go along and show the conditions which places this large number out of employment When they had to use up their life savings to live, naturally they asked for relief. It means that they cannot pay as much money for food or products as in the year 1930, when this country was prosperous. You are just as hungry as you were in 1930, but only eating 60 per cent. of the amount. The reason you were not buying more is that you have not got the money to buy it. The reason they are unemployed is that you have no markets; trade is not moving.

It is the result of this that you farmers are in the position you are today.

The miners of this country are in a specially privileged position. When copper goes to a low price, they can close the mines. The steel mills can also close down. The lumberman can leave the lumber in the bush, and so can the fishermen leave the fish in the lake. The farmer has to till his land, keep his fences up, and repair his barns. So the farmer in this country is still trying to keep his business going. He finds he is producing too much produce. They cannot do that—instead they have to keep on producing—even at a loss.

Mr. Bennett claims that the Home Market is the best market in the world. You were told that if you elected R. B. Bennett, a duty would be placed on New Zealand butter, but you were not told of the products we were selling to New Zealand. You were told that with the duty on butter, you would be that much richer. The next year after this tariff was put on, butter dropped to 21 cents, and at present it is 18¾c.

You all know what your cream cheque is .

The Honourable Harry Stevens, Head of the Department of Trade and Commerce, issues a statement of butter stored in the Dominion the first of each year. There was about 35,000,000 lbs. average for the last four years, and 48,000,000 lbs this year.

Let us point out this fact. The protection of butter was supposed to be a benefit to the trade, yet we find an increase of 36 per cent. in storage of butter and lower production.

You know that the people of Canada cannot buy, and you wonder why you cannot sell them. They refuse to buy goods in other countries. They have trade barriers up to such an extent that we cannot do business with them.

You were told that after these agreements, that this country was going to prosper, yet prosperity has not taken place.

I would like at this time to just explain to you the way in which tariffs of this Government has allowed you to be exploited. You, as drivers of motor cars, all buy gasoline. The people of Canada have been exploited six cents per gallon. The Oil Companies receive their crude oil in this country, duty free. We find that Oil Companies annually pay in wages $8,000,000. It does not take many men to run a large refinery. And so we find that most of our large manufacturers are exploiting you people.

Now I have been accused of being a terrible man, because I was born in Elgin County. I still think it is part and parcel of the Dominion of Canada. I want to point out something further, that since the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett has taken to flight and gone across the pond, that the man who is Acting Prime Minister of Canada, is Sir George Perley, and he does not happen to have been born in Canada. I do not hold that against him, because Sir George Perley has given freely to his Country.

When I came to reside in this County four years ago, I certainly would not have picked out the riding of Frontenac-Addington as an easy place to get elected in, if I had had political ambitions. I feel sure that I have many friends now and I hope I can hold them because the only payment you get out of this life is the true friendships you make. I am very pleased with the men who fought with me, and are beside me at this time. I am also pleased to have with me the supporters of the late Dr. Spankie. I appreciate the fact that these men voted for me in the late Provincial Election, as they felt that the Government of that day was not governing in the best interest of the people, and to relieve the taxpayer in this province. I appreciate the fact that all these men are still with me. They are not voting for me because I am a Grit, but through lack of responsibility to the people.

A week from today you are called upon to vote on who is to fill the seat of the late Dr. Spankie. The farmers all want to receive some value for their products. You are not going to have any increase in farm products until a new Government is ushered into office at Ottawa. I have been told by my opponents I am wrong because I made this statement. I am again telling you that if you have any products to sell and that if you had a market to the south of us you would be receiving a lot more. Pork was selling in Toronto last week from $8.75 to $8.90, and in Chicago from $8.95 to $9.50. Our present cattle are selling at three cents more in Chicago than in Toronto. Beef is higher: In Toronto,

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The Leader of the Government has put the sea between you and he so that you cannot hear anything from him.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that the speeches which are being made in this campaign, by our opponents, are not what might be expected, and it grieves me considerably that Dr. Ross and others have made attacks upon myself that are not in keeping with one another as graduates of Queen's University.

There is one thing I did notice that when different speakers are questioned, they resort to the tactics that they have gone into during the last few days.

I will not attempt to deny any of the remarks made by Dr. Ross. I do not wish to lower myself to this sort of thing.

If Bennett takes a chance, we know that Mr. King will be retruned to power.

When the Bennett Government came into power four years ago, on that occasion we were told that this Dominion of Canada was strong and virile. You people were told that a terrible situation existed in Canada and a coat of black was painted across the whole business structure carried on in Canada at that time.

It was pointedout to you that we had 140,000 people on relief. It was a condition that should not exist in Canada.

You were told that if you elected R. B. Bennett they would erect a highway across Canada.

You were told all about the Old Age Pensions.

He told you that he was going to institute a "Canada First" policy.

He made certain selfish statements the people of this country fell for and I will show you in a few minutes what they were. The people felt that these promises were made in all sincerity, and they voted the Bennett government into power.

The first year of the Bennett Government, the people paid 40 per cent. of the road charge, 50 per cent. the next year. This year it is 50 cents per day per man. The rest was paid for by you taxpayers of Ontario.

In the matter of Old Age Pensions you voted to get rid of this as a local tax, yet you were taxed 15 per cent. after having promised it would all be accepted by the Federal Government.

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Practically every man I see before me is a dairyman. Under the King Government, you had the privilege of buying separators in the country, duty free, and this was increased to 28.75 per cent.

The large Separators at the milk factory in 1930 cost $950.00. This year it went to $1250, a $300.00 increase.

You all know that the price of your butter has gone down. You are being exploited to that extent just because of an economic policy of a man who does not know the conditions of the people of Canada.

You are paying more for your cream separators and there is a 25 per cent. reduction in the United States.

Labor men, farmers, lumberman fishermen and all are exploited to the extent of the tariff which is against these articles. I want to point out this fact that certain tariffs are made for revenue.

Trade went down from $200,000,000 to $65,000,000 as the result of restriction of trade.

Regarding butter, according to the Bureau of Statistics, this had dwindled from 38.9 per cent. to, at the present time, 34.1 per cent., a loss in trade.

My opponent spoke to you about the great increase in bacon which has been sold to the British Empire, and tells you of the Imperial Trade Agreements. A quota of $270,000,000 was given, whereas we only supplied $71,000,000. If this quota was lived up to, we would have to raise four times as many hogs, and they would have to be all first class at that to be shipped.

These agreements were just made to hoodwink the people, but unfortunately for the Bennett Government they have turned out to be the Uneconomic Policy.

Owing to this reductoin in trade, it has meant that the Railway Companies, and other transportation companies, steamships, have found it necessary ot lay off a number of employees.

The payment of $100,000,000 by relief funds was not an economy. We find in 1930, 140,000 people on relief, and in 1934, over 1,000,000 on relief.

I have had the pleasure of addressing a very large number of meetings in Canada during the course of my public life, but I do not recollect any greater thrill than I had when we were trying to get here tonight. I have experienced a thrill the like of which I have never had before in my life.

"We are living in times that are very trying, very difficult. Times which the people are looking over something that goes to hold them up.

"As I look here at this great gathering at this moment, I feel in my heart that the people of Canada have at last said to themselves that we are going to settle the question of this country ourselves and we are determined to have self Government carried out.

"My Campbell spoke tonight about the history of the County of Frontenac. It is the finest in the history of Canada. I recollect at this minute fifteen years ago, Sir Allan Aylesworth, our oldest statesman in the Government of Canada, sitting at the right of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it was Sir Allan Aylesworth who nominated me as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's successor to the head of the Liberal party, and I recollect over twenty-five years ago, I had the privilege of being taken into the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurer, and Sir Allan Aylesworth was sitting close to him.

"I feel with a sense of satisfaction and pride the policies of the Liberal party, and as a result they had fifteen years of golden prosperity. I have been Prime Minister of Canada for nine years. When you think back over these nine years and the situation that exists today, it is hard to understand. Our National debts were lowered, we lowered the taxes of the people, and we brought increased prosperity. When you think of these facts, do you not believe that a similar policy would bring about the same results? I want also so say that I am glad to see Mr. Haycock still on the platform. I have known him for a long time and he has always had the interests of the people of rural communities in his mind.

"It is always the Liberal Government the people look to when they want a restoration of better times and greater prosperity throughout Canada.

"I want to say what a pleasure it is to see Mr. Gardiner on the platform tonight. He is a representative of the church to which he belongs at the Conference in Kingston, and I say it is a fortunate thing that we have him with us tonight at this gathering, and particularly to be able to congratulate him on the magnificent victory which he and his followers had in the Province of Saskatchewan .

"There is one regret I have. I regret deeply the occasion of this by-election. I knew Dr. Spankie and he was one of my real friends. It is true he was on the opposite side of the House, but just the same we were very dear friends. He was one who was always ready to do his bit. I wish to express to this constituency my deepest sympathy at his passing.

"As I said a moment ago, these times are quite exceptional times. At no period have there been more serious issues than at present. The result of the five by-elections in this Province of Ontario will, I venture to say, be fairly representative of the feeling of the people of Canada. No Government can afford to ignore the voice of the people in this Province as it will be shown on Monday next. I do not know what the voice of the people will be. If there are five Conservatives returned to Parliament, it will be an evidence that the people have confidence in the Bennett policy, but if, as a result of the voting, five constituencies go against him, he has not the right to stay as a leader of the government beyond that time. There have been several occasions in which the people have expressed themselves.

"We have had a number of by-elections since 1930. The first was in the County of Huron, with a majority of 2,000 for a Liberal. One in the Province of Quebec. The Liberal candidate increased his majority by 84%. Out in Mackenzie, in the Province of Saskatchewan, the Tory candidate lost his deposit. There was also a C.C.F. candidate, and the Liberal majority rolled up. It was a direct indication of the policies against the present admnistration.

"We have also had elections in the different Provinces. They have been voting down the policies of the Bennett administraton. All the Government's policies strangle trade. The people are not going to endorse it.

"In Quebec we had Mr. Taschereau's name and the situation that the people began to discuss election issues, and Mr. Bracken's Government came back into power. Then Nova Scotia—the issues discussed against the Government was set out and the Liberal Government, under Mr. Macdonald, was put in office.

"Take our friend, Mr. Gardiner's Government. I am sure Mr. Gardiner will bear be out when I say it was fought on the Federal issue and he is returned to power with a huge majority.

"I come down to the Province of Ontario, a Province that could never be wrested from the Conservative party. Was it not true that the Henry Government went down to defeat? Mr. Hepburn, in the course of that campaign, went into the matter very thoroughly.:

"You have had Tory Governments swept out of office. New Brounswick is the only one left. Canada is the only country almost in the world that has not had an election since August 1930, when the present administration was elected. In Great Britain, they have had an election, in Australia, New Zealand as well, and in different parts of the British Empire they have had their elections. In the United States, they have had a general election. In China they have not had a Government. In Venzuela they settle their differences by actions of civil war. In Italy they have not had an election because they have a Dictator there that takes away that right. In Germany they have a dictatorship and in Austria, which is another autocratic country. In Russia they have not had an election. We are not in that category. These are the countries that have not had a chance. Now I wish to take all these facts under consideration. There is the fact that the people throughout the world generally feel that Canada will express the voice of the people in the five by-elctions this month, and if Liberals are returned, it will be an indicatons that the people are opposed to this present administration, and it is Mr. Bennett's duty to listen to the voice of the people, who will return whatever Government they wish.

"May I point this out to you—you are not being asked to decide this question. What is before you is the question as to whether the people should be given a right to choose which policy they wish. We can express our opinion as to the policies which will govern us.

I am quite prepared to support the Conservative Government if it is a real Government and if they will change its policy somewhat. We do not inherit our party feeling without wishing to show our party ideals.

"The voice of the people at this time will serve notice on the Government. I ask you to think back to the days of Sir John A. Macdonald, then to the days of Sir Robert Borden, and ask yourself if any of these old Conservatives ever thought of putting up a tariff something like from 300 to 400 per cent. Did any of them ever think of putting duty on goods?

"There has been no limit to what this Government has done, which are not the views of Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir Robert Borden. While we believe in protectve tariff, we do not believe that industries should be allowed to create monoplies, and that trade should be strangled. You have a chance to decide for yourselves, which you want. Perhaps the voice from Frontenac-Addington would add very materially to bringing them to their senses. I do not know what will happen to us if we have this Government in office another year.

Let me ask you this question - Have you asked yourself what is the best manner in which to choose? Is it not the choice of the people to speak to you in terms of parliamentary proceedure. It is perfectly true that in our statutes no Government can stay in longer than five years. Imagine if there was no limit, and you had Mr. Bennett in office. They would not get out until they went to the other shore.

If there is any evidence of the people to that effect, a Prime Minister with a sense of responsibility will resign, or will ask for a dissolution of parliament. We are supposed to have one session of parliament each year. He called a special session the first year and that session put through more legislation than any other session of parliament. In Canada we have never had a parliament that had more than five sessions, except one parliament during the period of the war that was held again as long as they are alive.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I should say that the average length of time that a parliament has lasted in Canada is about three years. You remember when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in office and the Reciprocity was under discussion. What did he do? He said, "It is perfectly true I have five years and I could perhaps force this thing through." But he did not, he wanted the will of the people, and so at the end of three years, Sir Wilfrid asked the Governor-General for a dissolution. That was carrying along the Government according to the will of the people.

The questions that came up at the time this present Government came into power were to be dealt with satisfactorily, if they were capable of dealing with them. The two problems were work, and trade. Mr. Bennett said, "If you return me to power, I will see that you all get work." He thought he could do it by means of the tariffs. He thought that it could be possible that there would be plenty of employment in a short time.

The other problem was for the farmers. He said : "I will get you markets." How did he propose to get them? He also said, "I will place your goods in the markets of the world." How far has he succeeded in getting them?

116,000 unemployed when he came into office, according to his own figures. Over 1,000,000 on relief at present.

As far as markets are concerned, you know the extent of such. You had the markets in the Provinces. You have the markets in other parts of the world. He introduced policies that he thought were sartisfactory. He has had a chance to throw away his policies, as they would not be carried out.

In dealing with unemployment, he asked for a blank cheque and the right to take out of the Public Treasury. All the money he wanted, he has drawn for four years in succession, and he has the right to take out whatever money he wants for that purpose of unemployment. There has been spent on unemployment over $110,000,000. There has been, in addition to that, three loans to different Provinces, and guarantees to different concerns, amounts which bring the total to something like $270,000,000.

With the Prime Minister using money to provide work, do you think instead of these high tariffs, we had had a reasonable amount of trade taking place between other countries, and the Government had an unemployment scheme, that we would not have had greater prosperity than we have at the present time. The Government have an entirely wrong idea. The best prosperity can be brought about by trade. I think I am right when I say Mr. Bennett's policy was not a sound one. Mr. Bennett believed in a Home Market when he put a high tariff wall around the country so as to prevent any commodities coming in. What are we going to do when there are no people to get money from?

Let me assume for a moment. We are in the Village of Enterprise. Let us suppose that this high tariff would be taking in Enterprise and see how it would work. This place is a locality where nothing can come in. My idea of a home market is a place that adds to her purchasing power, which means the money that is available for purchasing. That would not be a market in any true sense of the word, but it would not be a market worthy of the name of the community. The merchants of Enterprise were depending on this to sell their commodities and how much money would go into the shops.

This country of Canada is one of great national resources, and we cannot use them within the Dominion of Canada to any great extent. The only way we can hope to get results through these resources are from different markets.

Does the present Government want some people to realize that we are having a hard time of it. They say that other markets are doing the same thing, and they will tell you it is wrong and other countries are doing it, and we have had to do it ourselves.

If they had gone to the country to the south of us, we could have got bids on some of our goods and we could take some of theirs in return. They could have gone to Europe. We have got a grand country of reserves, which they would be glad to have at a much less rate. In this they changed their tariff policy. England then became a Protectionist country.

whether Liberals or Conservatives were returned in the coming five by-elections. Dr. Manion, as a Minister of the Government, is speaking for the Prime Minister, so that they are gong to hold to the Government as long as they can.

I want to say this to you about the situation today. If you study the employment of the nations of the world, you will find that there is a great upheavel going on between democracy on the one hand and autocracy on the other, democracy being the will of the people, and autocracy the will of the few. By responsible Government is meant being responsible to the people and not to just a few. It is their Parliament. On the other hand, the will of the people is expressed in by-elections. In Russia they have not the Institutions we have. They have been for the most part poor people and have risen in revolt.

In Germany, you have a leader today who takes a position, the result of which you saw the other day when sixty men were shot down in cold blood, without being questioned.

The Marketing Bill, I might also mention, was put through. One clause gives the government the right to stop all imports or exports, and not Parliament. Parliament has nothing to do with it, and this authority is given for the purpose of meeting any situations as they arise. Mr. Bennett and his Government have the power to limit production and to require all people to have licenses before they sell any of their produce or go on with their business.

You say a Government may never make use of that authority. We were told they were never going to use this unemployment.

They used $60,000,000 of it to guarguarantee the banks for the C. P. R. loan, and the fact that they got that power means that they can make agreements and sign other agreements for the trade of the country without any consent of Parliament.

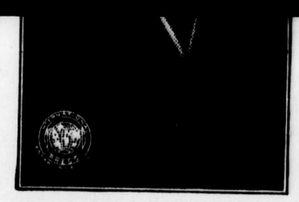
It would have been perfectly proper to have appeared before Parliament, but this Government did not do that. They told the Parliament that they had to take it for five years.

Take the Banking Act, do you realize the position you are in as regards Monetary Policy. The people were in favor of the appointment of a Central Bank controlled by the Government, but the Bennett Government have framed a measure that creates an Institution more powerful than the Government itself, and Canada is not to have a director. It is to be a privately owned Institution and bonds are to be put on the market. In addition to that, this Government has appointed a President of the Board for seven years. This President of the Board cannot be changed except by the authority of both parties.

As a result of this, Canada will have to send to Parliament representatives who will have a certain policy so that their interests may be protected and we will not be facing the problems which occurred in the last session. I do not thing that this Government can be trusted to stay in office any longer. We know how far they have gone in taking away from Parliament and keeping themselves in office. What they would do if they had just one more year is pretty hard to say. I think when Monday next comes along, you should have no uncertainty as to who you should send to Ottawa and join in expressing your views as to the rights of the people. I urge you to elect a Liberal that will assist us to get the country back to prosperity. You have heard Mr. Campbell speak to you tonight, and as I told you before, it is the young men we need at Ottawa. He has been educated at a University and he understands the problems of the farmer. He is a mining man with a constructive mind and he has lived on farms.

I am glad to see so many young people interested in this election, they are the ones we want.

The people of Canada are tired of this narrow nationalism and the Liberals party believed in internationalism and were desirous of having peace and good will to all men. We do not want a dictatorship here. We are prepared to say to the world that what is wanted is a Liberal outlook. Not only in Canada would the five by-elections be watched, but by other nations who wanted to trade with Canada and would decide on these results what was going to happen in the future.



world's most accredited magazines, has this to say of Mr. King :

More than once we have expressed the view in this periodical that the world position of Canada is pivotal, wth Mackenzie King a statesman of the first rank. He has had no superior—perhaps no equal—during the past decade among all the political leaders within the realms of the "British commonwealth of nations." In his make-up are found some of the best qualities of three British premiers and present-day party leaders, Baldwin, Macdonald and Lloyd George. He is better trained in economics and history than any of these three, and also has a broader understandng of the world at large."

New Zealand Butter, but you were told of the products we were selling to New Zealand. You were told that with the duty on butter, you would be that much richer. The next year after this tariff was put on, butter dropped to 21 cents, and at present it is 18¾c.

You all know what your cream cheque is .

The Honourable Harry Stevens, Head of the Department of Trade and Commerce, issues a statement of butter stored in the Dominion the first of each year. There was about 35,000,000 lbs. average for the last four years, and 48,000,000 lbs this year.

Let us point out this fact. The protection of butter was supposed to be a benefit to the trade, yet we find an increase of 36 per cent. in storage of butter and lower production.

You know that the people of Canada cannot buy, and you wonder why you cannot sell them. They refuse to buy goods in other countries. They have trade barriers up to such an extent that we cannot do business with them.

You were told that after these agreements, that this country was going to prosper, yet prosperity has not taken place.

I would like at this time to just explain to you the way in which tariffs of this Government has allowed you to be exploited. You, as drivers of motor cars, all buy gasoline. The people of Canada have been exploited six cents per gallon. The Oil Companies receive their crude oil in this country, duty free. We find that Oil Companies annually pay in wages $8,000,000. It does not take many men to run a large refinery. And so we find that most of our large manufacturers are exploiting you people.

Now I have been accused of being a terrible man, because I was born in Elgin County. I still think it is part and parcel of the Dominion of Canada. I want to point out something further, that since the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett has taken to flight and gone across the pond, that the man who is Acting Prime Minister of Canada, is Sir George Perley, and he does not happen to have been born in Canada. I do not hold that against him, because Sir George Perley has given freely to his Country.

When I came to reside in this County four years ago, I certainly would not have picked out the riding of Frontenac-Addington as an easy place to get elected in, if I had had political ambitions. I feel sure that I have many friends now and I hope I can hold them because the only payment you get out of this life is the true friendships you make. I am very pleased with the men who fought with me, and are beside me at this time. I am also pleased to have with me the supporters of the late Dr. Spankie. I appreciate the fact that these men voted for me in the late Provincial Election, as they felt that the Government of that day was not governing in the best interest of the people, and to relieve the taxpayer in this province. I appreciate the fact that all these men are still with me. They are not voting for me because I am a Grit, but because the Government of this country is liable to become endangered through lack of responsibility to the people.

A week from today you are called upon to vote on who is to fill the seat of the late Dr. Spankie. The farmers all want to receive some value for their products. You are not going to have any increase in farm products until a new Government is ushered into office at Ottawa. I have been told by my opponents I am wrong because I made this statement. I am again telling you that if you have any products to sell and that if you had a market to the south of us you would be receiving a lot more. Pork was selling in Toronto last week from $8.75 to $8.90, and in Chicago from $8.95 to $9.50. Our present cattle are selling at three cents more in Chicago than in Toronto. Beef is higher : In Toronto, $4.25 to $4.75 ; In Chicago, $6.50 to $9.50. Lambs $1.00 a hundred more in Chicago than in Toronto. You can sell it in the States. We in this country suffer because we have no market. The unemployed are on our backs because we have no trade moving. The only way you are going to get back prosperity is to have a new Government.

We can start to do that on September 24th. The people in these five ridings have the privilege of telling R. B. Bennett that his policies are uneconomical. You have a chance getting new trade. At the present time you are receiving only 40 per cent. of what you received in 1930 for the same goods.

Sales Tax has been increased to six per cent., instead of one.

You have to pay an increase in postage, all because R. B. Bennett has put into force an uneconomical policy. You have a chance of starting R. B. Bennett on his way out. The farmers of this riding know that they are still going broke. They realize that they are working at a loss. They know that their standard of living is being lowered, and your chance of responsible government is being endangered. I want to point out a similarty of events before. There was a group of men who were governing this country, from 1830 to 1835. They refused to go to the country, and there was an illustrious man of that time who rose up and led a group of reformers and that man was William Lyon Mackenzie.

Now at the present time, instead of having William Lyon Mackenze, we have his grandson, Willam Lyon Mackenzie King. Let us, on September 24th, usher into power a new Government so that your standard of living can be raised.

2 of/de 2

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Wilson's Hardware!

Stoves!
Stoves!

We invite you to inspect our up-to-date line of Stoves.

Quebec Enammeled Ranges
Circulating Heaters

ENAMELWARE in popular colors.

Heavy ALUMINUMWARE suitable for waterless cooking.

Also
ALL NECESSITIES FOR PRESERVING TIME

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Phone 226, Dundas St.
Where Prices tell, and Quality Sells
Personal Delivery Service
Napanee, - Ontario
Opposite Howitt's Marble Works. 32

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Radio Licenses issued.
Tubes tested free.
Radios repaired.
House wiring.
2 used Electric Ranges at a burgain.
1 water-power Washer, $10.00
Water Heaters of all kinds, sold and installed complete, all by ourselves, at
Vine's Electric Shop
Market Square,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO

Shoot and Troll
Trolling and shooting in the month of September
Full line of Shot, Shells.
Single and double barrel Guns.
Trolling Spoons and Lines.
BOYLE & SON
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John Street
Barber Shop
(One door south of Express Printing Office)
We specialize in
Ladies', Men's and Children's Hair Cutting
SANITARY SERVICE
WE AIM TO PLEASE
We solicit your trade
Fred S. Scott, - Prop.

MOUNTAIN GROVE

A number from here attended the Liberal meeting in the Town Hall, Ar-

Left For England.

Mr. Arthur Hankins left for England the past week and before his departure a dinner was held in his honor at the Superior Restaurant, which was attended by twelve of his chums, and all wished for him a very enjoyable trip.

Like An Arabian Night's Adventure.

Lady Dorothy Mills, distinguished traveler, explorer and novelist, relates a remarkable experience while visiting the castle stronghold of a mountain Prince in Morocco. Read the article in The American Weekly with Sunday's Detroit Times.

Cheese Board.

At the regular meeting of the Napanee Cheese Board, held in the Agricultural Rooms on Saturday afternoon, 604 white and 169 colored cheese were boarded. The colored cheese sold for 10c. and 201 white cheese sold for 9½., the balance being refused. The prices indicated a slight increase over last week. The Napanee Cheese Factory ceased operations for the season on Saturday.

Presentation.

On Friday evening, Miss Doris Knapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Knapp, was presented with a lovely fountain pen and pencil set by the members of Grace church choir, of which organization she has been a faithful member for the past few years. Miss Knapp will reside with her parents in Kingston, her father having recently accepted a position with Abramskys.

Market.

The threatening weather on Saturday morning did not prevent the usual large market and practically every space on the market was taken. There was an abundance of garden produce, with prices about the same as last market. Tomatoes were very reasonable and potatoes sold from 20c. to 25c. peck. Eggs sold from 22c. up. Grapes and peaches were plentiful in the fruit stores, selling at various prices.

Election of Officers.

At the annual election of officers of Argyll Lodge No. 212, I.O.O.F., held on Thursday night, Leslie Richardson was elected Noble Grand, Cecil Joynt was elected vice-grand and the remaining elective officers were all re-elected, namely, E. J. Walters, Recording Secretary, Dr. Harry Loucks, Financial Secretary and F. S. Scott, Treasurer. James S. Douglas is the retiring Noble Grand. The installation of officers will be held in the near future and will be in charge of Matt. Taylor, who was elected District Deputy Grand Master a few months ago.

Crashed Into Bridge.

A car containing Mr. Ben. Cook and his son and two other men, of Toronto, while trying to make the turn at the railroad bridge at the eastern entrance of the town, crashed head on into the stone abutment about 11 o'clock on Thursday morning and the impact was so hard that the car was so badly damaged that its valuation is practically nil. Mr. Cook, Sr., received injuries to such an extent that he was taken to Dr. Hall's office, where fifteen stitches were found necessary to close the wounds. The son had a cut ear and other minor injuries. They were able later to proceed to Toronto. The car was brought to a local garage.

Church Services.

On Sunday morning the pulpits of the three United churches were occupied by ministers who are attending the General Council in Kingston, and the heavy showers somewhat interfered with the usual attendance. Rev. C. G. Mackenzie, M.A.,D.D., of Victoria, B.C., was at Trinity Church, the Rev. J. Y. Mackinnon, M.A., B.D., of Brantford, was at St. Andrew's church, and the service in Grace Church was conducted by Rev. Maxwell Allan, of Pembroke. In the evening ,the congregations of the three churches united to hear Rev. T. Ferrier Hulme, M.A., L.L.D., fraternal delegate to the General Council from the newly United Methodist Churches of England. Mr. Hulme is a noted

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

REV. R. T .RICHARDS, B.A., B.D.,

9.30 a.m.—Morning Class.
10.30 a.m.—Worship service.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday school.
7 o'clock—United service in St. Andrew's Church. Preacher, Rev. A. C. Bridgeman, returned missionary from China.

V.O.N. Extends Thanks.

The finance committee of the V.O.N. wishes to thank all, who in any way, helped to make tag day a success. A handsome sum was handed to the treasurer.

Won Mattress.

Mrs. Howard, who resides at Napanee R.R., had the honor of winning the lovely mattress in the drawing which was held by the Canadian Department Stores during Fair days.

Auction Sale.

S. W. Clark, Auctioneer, will sell for Simon Leween, on Slash Road, one mile from Marysville, all his farm stock, implements and crop. 9 cows, 4 horses, 19 tons hay, and other farm produce. Terms, cash. Date of sale, Monday, October 1st, at 12 o'clock noon.

Kidd-Doyle.

The Church of the Assumption, Erinsville, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Monday, Sept. 3rd, at 9 o'clock a.m., when Rev. Father J. A. Powell united in matrimony Elizabeth Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kidd, to John Francis Doyle, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Doyle, of Richmond township.

Transport Burned.

Word was received in town on Saturday afternoon, stating that a Smith Transport had been completely burned and that the driver received painful burns, necessitating his removal to the Kingston Hospital. When the transport left the highway it plunged into the ditch snapping off a hydro pole, and immediately flames came through the floor board.

Funeral of the Late W. J. Jewell.

Rev. R. T. Richards, of Grace United Church, conducted the funeral of the late W. J. Jewell which was held from the family residence on Thursday afternoon. The home was filled with relatives and friends and a very comforting sermon was given by Mr. Richards. The Worshipful Master of Union Lodge No. 9, A.F. & A.M., with a goodly number of brethren were in attendance, and following the committal service at the graveside, the Masonic burial service was read. Those taking part were W. Bro Taylor, V. Wor. Bro. Wilfred Wilson, and Bro. C. E. Hendricks, Senior Warden. There was a wealth of floral tributes evidencing the high regard in which Mr. Jewel was held, these coming from relatives, from fraternal organizations and from his friends. The pall bearers were from Union Lodge, and were : J. W. Thompson, F. S. Scott, Geo. D. Robson, E. J. Walters, O. S. Reddick and Harry Roney. Interment took place in Riverview cemetery.

SAVE WITH SAFETY AT
WALLACE'S
Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Lowest prices prevailing anywhere in Canada on patent medicines, tooth pastes and face creams!

No need to give you a long list of these! When you make a purchase you can always rest assured they are the **very lowest prices** possible to obtain!

Fly Kill doesn't just stun flies it actually kills them! A 25c. hand spray and a 57c. bottle, all for 60c.

If you require a truss, remember delay is dangerous! We guarantee every truss we sell! Over 25 years experience in fitting and a private truss room for your convenience.

Don't sneeze! Rexall nose

ST. MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH

Ven. Archdeacon R. J. Dumbrille, Vicar.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

For the Hunters.

Loaded shells, cartridges, guns and rifles.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

W. C. T. U.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold its September meeting in St. Andrew's Church on Wednesday, Sept. 26th, at 3 p.m. Everybody cordially welcomed.

Appreciation.

The Officers and Directors of Lennox Fair wish to express their appreciation to the judges and all those who assisted in arranging and caring for the exhibits and assisted the judges in their duties.

Private Sale.

The private sale at the home of Rev. P. A. Scott will continue for another week. Good or excellent bargains in the following: Buffet, dining room table, book case, stand, iron bed and springs, 3-piece parlor suite, dresser, all the above articles are new. Many other articles in first class condition will also be sold. 46-a

Transferred.

Mr. E. O. Rawlins, who has been Traffic Officer for the district during the past two or three years, has been transferred to Ingersoll and left for his new home the latter part of the week. There has been no successor appointed as yet, and on Saturday the Traffic Officer residing in Belleville was in Napanee on official duties. It is expected that the route for the new appointee will be in excess of that which has prevailed for the past few years and will possibly extend from Kingston to Belleville, instead of from Cataraqui to Deseronto as heretofore.

Anniversary Service.

Rev. T. H. P. Anderson, who had a most successful ministry on the Bay circuit several years ago, was selected as the special preacher for the anniversary service at the Anderson church on Sunday evening, and his profitable discourse was heard by a splendid congregation. The musical portion of the service was exceptionally fine and was given by the Crossman male choir, with Mrs. James Robson as accompanist. The choir contributed several numbers, which were greatly enjoyed and tonight will assist in the program for the annual fowl supper. The minister, Rev. J. E. Beckel, was at Newburgh on Sunday night, supplying for Mr. Anderson.

EXPORT EGG PROSPECTS GOOD

Canadian egg export prospects continue to command considerable attention and the first export shipment of current year consisting of 1,000 cases, left Winnipeg on September 8th. This shipment is a little early and it is probable that the bulk of the exports will not start to move until the month of October. With the prospects for a substantial export trade this year and with the storage stocks apparently less than a year ago, the outlook for the egg market during the winter continues quite favorable. On the first of September, storage stocks at Montreal were above last year but at both Toronto and Winnipeg the holdings were lighter than in 1933.—Egg and Poultry Market Review.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

REV. HARRY PAWSON, Minister

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7 o'clock—United service in St. Andrew's Church. Preacher, Rev. A. C. Bridgeman, returned missionary from China.

The Farmer's Friend.

Will sell choice beef from 5c. to 15c. per lb.
36-tf J. G. LOUCKS.

Temporary Appointment.

Provincial Officer F. W. Barrett has been requested by the department in Toronto to take charge of the gun and hunting licenses for this district, which is only temporary.

Coming.

Mr. Lionel Scott, of Toronto, noted authority on Home and Interior decorations, under auspices of the Napanee Women's Institute, Town Hall, Monday, October 1st, at 2.30 p.m.

Attended District Meeting.

Mrs. Marshall Hudson and Mrs. R. S. Wales, official delegates from Queen of Sheba Rebekah Lodge, attended the District meeting which was held at Harrowsmith last week and every lodge in the district was represented. The lodges are from Gananoque, Kingston, Harrowsmith, Yarker and Napanee. Miss Edna Hull accompanied the local delegates.

Fall and Winter Meetings.

The initial meeting of Napanee Chapter No. 151, O.E.S., for the fall and winter months was held in the rooms of Argyll Lodge on Tuesday evening of last week, and despite the fact that the Fair was in progress, there was a splendid attendance of the officers and members. During the course of the Chapter session, the Worthy Matron, Mrs. T. M. Asselstine, gave a very interesting synopsis of the proceedings of Grand Chapter session held at Hamilton several weeks ago. At the Grand Chapter sessions Mrs. C. Milton Stratton of the local Chapter had the honor of being selected one of the pages. For her splendid report Mrs. Asselstine was tendered a hearty vote of thanks. Arrangements are being completed for the anniversary of the Chapter which will be held on Tuesday evening, September 25th, and the officers and members intend to make it a memorable and delightful event.

Romanelli at Beaver Lake.

Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra, under the direction of L. Romanelli, appears at Beaver Lake on Friday, Sept. 21st. The management of the Pavillion has arranged with this very popular orchestra to give a program of five hours continuous dancing, from 9 o'clock until 2. This is the first time that this orchestra has appeared out of the Toronto district, and is an opportunity for which the up-to-date dance crowd have been long waiting for. Arrangements have been made to conduct the dance so that every one that participates in the evening's entertainment will enjoy it to the full extent. We only ask you to co-operate with us in regards to parking your cars and overcrowding in the dance hall. With the continuous hours of dancing there will be no need to jam. Admission to the grounds is 25 cents, to the dance floor 95 cents. Anyone with the admission ticket to the grounds will be charged 75 cents, including tax. Take advantage of the early hours and avoid the rush.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
Sept. 17th, 1934.

Council met in regular session in the Council Chamber in the Town Hall on Monday evening, Mayor Geo. J. Tustin presiding.

Present—Reeve Hughson and Councillors Morden, Topping, Cowling, Exley and Luffman.

The minutes of the previous meeting and a subsequent meeting were read and approved, with a clause added to the adjournment motion that the council adjourn until further information regarding the proposed hospital be laid on the table.

A communication was read from Mr. Ellis, re school supplies furnished pupils whose parents are on relief ,advising Relief Committee that such expenditure was in order. Referred to Relief Committee.

The Streets Committee reported:

Net expenditure to date	$5873 18
Cost of repairing Dairy Ave., including patching from Acme-Farmers Dairy to Selby Road	130 00
Available for resurfacing Thomas St	200 00

Residences on Robert St. south of Dundas St. have for a considerable time been troubled with vapour of gasoline escaping into the cellars through the connections with the old stone drain on Robert St. It has been discovered that one of the pipes from a gasoline pump of the Imperial Oil Service Station was broken and gasoline for some time has been escaping into the ground. The pipe line has been repaired. The connection between the old stone drain and the Howitt residence occupied by Mr. Nicol has been closed. No further trouble has been noted.

Permission is requested by Mr. Lucas to cut the curb in front of part of his property to allow cars to get to and from his service pumps without jumping the curb.

Lewis Vanvolkenburg has asked the Streets Committee to open a driveway to his property on York St. so that he may have access to it on the west.

With reference to the drainage of the property of Mr. Edw. Plane on the north side of Anne St. the Committee desires to know if Robert St. has been opened north of Anne St.

Report adopted.

The Fire, Water and Light Committee reported requesting Mr. C. A. Walters to address council re new lights required.

Mr. Walters recommended replacing one 1000 candle power lamp on Market by two 300 candle power lamps. Report adopted.

Mr. Walters stated that property owners on certain streets could help the situation by trimming low hanging trees.

The Printing Committee reported, advising no action in reference to the Midmer proposition. Report adopted.

Messrs. W. Wiggins and G. F. Smith addressed Council in reference to Chautauqua and the amount requested by the town for rental. The rent was fixed at $40.00.

The Lennox and Addington Teachers' Association asked the price of the hall for their convention. The teachers were granted a remittance of the rent.

The recommendations of the Streets Committee in their report were approved, provided the Streets Committee have funds to their credit.

The hotel operators of Napanee asked the council to petition the Liquor Commission to close all beverage rooms in Napanee at 11 p.m.

Laid on the table until next meeting.

Council adjourned.

Car Glass.

For windows and windshields, cut and fitted to any size.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Wonderland!

Napanee's Favorite Place of Amusement
OUR SCREEN SPEAKS

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Best child performer, in Hollywood. She'll steal your heart, in
"BABY, TAKE A BOW"
with SHIRLEY TEMPLE, JAMES DUNN and ALAN DINEHART. A Fox picture.
Also a good Comedy and News Reel.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

He flashed across the heavens in pursuit of romance. Buck Jones in
"THE THRILL HUNTER"
with DOROTHY REVIER.
Also a good Comedy and News Reel.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

FREDERIC MARCH, in
"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"
with EVELYN VENABLE, SIR GUY STANDING and KENT TAYLOR. A Paramount picture.
Also a Comedy, Cartoon, and other Reels.

TUESDAY NIGHT IS "GLASSWARE NITE"

Fall Excursions
To WESTERN CANADA and the PACIFIC COAST
from All Points in the East
Going Dates **Sept. 21st to Oct. 2nd** Inclusive
RETURN LIMIT—30 DAYS

CENT A MILE—Each Way Good in Coaches Only
1 1-4 CENTS A MILE—Each Way Good in Tourist Sleeping Cars
CHILDREN—Usual Half Fare. — Baggage Checked — Stop overs
OPTIONAL ROUTINGS.—CONVENIENT TRAIN SERVICE
SEE NEAREST AGENT FOR SPECIFIC FARES, TICKETS—BERTH RESERVATIONS—TRAIN INFORMATION
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CAPITAL $5,000,000
Divided into 100,000 Shares of $50.00 Each

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Personal Delivery Service
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Opposite Howitt's Marble Works. 32

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House wiring.
2 used Electric Ranges at a burgain.
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Shoot and Troll

Trolling and shooting in the month of September
Full line of Shot, Shells.
Single and double barrel Guns.
Trolling Spoons and Lines.

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John Street
Barber Shop
(One door south of Express Printing Office)
We specialize in
Ladies', Men's and Children's Hair Cutting
SANITARY SERVICE
WE AIM TO PLEASE
We solicit your trade
Fred S. Scott, - Prop.

MOUNTAIN GROVE

A number from here attended the Liberal meeting in the Town Hall, Arden, on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Barr spent Friday at Mr. Arch Smith's, Elmdale.

Master Glen Fox spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. Clarence Barr, Bass Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Cronk spent Tuesday evening last with Mrs. Storms Parham.

Mrs. Hiram Timmerman and son Clinton, of Sharbot Lake, spent Friday with Mrs. Frank Bender.

Mr. E. E. Clark, of Bordenwood, Misses Ethel Smith and Frona Cronk spent Sunday with Mrs. G. Steele.

Miss Dickout, Miss Richie, Mrs. E. Barr and family spent Saturday with Mrs. C. Barr, Bass Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Shortts and family motored to Napanee on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Card motored to Sharbot Lake on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown and son Bert spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Thompson, Havelock.

Misses Frona Cronk, Ethel Smith, Messrs. Fred Steele and Eric Clark spent Saturday evening with friends at Oso.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McCrimmon and family have moved to their new home recently purchased from Roy Barr on Highway No. 7.

Say you saw it in The Express.

On Friday evening, Miss Doris Knapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Knapp, was presented with a lovely fountain pen and pencil set by the members of Grace church choir, of which organization she has been a faithful member for the past few years. Miss Knapp will reside with her parents in Kingston, her father having recently accepted a position with Abramskys.

Market.

The threatening weather on Saturday morning did not prevent the usual large market and practically every space on the market was taken. There was an abundance of garden produce, with prices about the same as last market. Tomatoes were very reasonable and potatoes sold from 20c. to 25c. peck. Eggs sold from 22c. up. Grapes and peaches were plentiful in the fruit stores, selling at various prices.

Election of Officers.

At the annual election of officers of Argyll Lodge No. 212, I.O.O.F., held on Thursday night, Leslie Richardson was elected Noble Grand, Cecil Joynt was elected vice-grand and the remaining elective officers were all re-elected, namely, E. J. Walters, Recording Secretary, Dr. Harry Loucks, Financial Secretary and F. S. Scott, Treasurer. James S. Douglas is the retiring Noble Grand. The installation of officers will be held in the near future and will be in charge of Matt. Taylor, who was elected District Deputy Grand Master a few months ago.

Crashed Into Bridge.

A car containing Mr. Ben. Cook and his son and two other men, of Toronto, while trying to make the turn at the railroad bridge at the eastern entrance of the town, crashed head on into the stone abutment about 11 o'clock on Thursday morning and the impact was so hard that the car was so badly damaged that its valuation is practically nil. Mr. Cook, Sr., received injuries to such an extent that he was taken to Dr. Hall's office, where fifteen stitches were found necessary to close the wounds. The son had a cut ear and other minor injuries. They were able later to proceed to Toronto. The car was brought to a local garage.

Church Services.

On Sunday morning the pulpits of the three United churches were occupied by ministers who are attending the General Council in Kingston, and the heavy showers somewhat interfered with the usual attendance. Rev. C. G. Mackenzie, M.A.,D.D., of Victoria, B.C., was at Trinity Church, the Rev. J. Y. Mackinnon, M.A., B.D., of Brantford, was at St. Andrew's church, and the service in Grace Church was conducted by Rev. Maxwell Allan, of Pembroke. In the evening ,the congregations of the three churches united to hear Rev. T. Ferrier Hulme, M.A., L.L.D., fraternal delegate to the General Council from the newly United Methodist Churches of England. Mr. Hulme is a noted church statesman, author and preacher, and his discourse was heard by a splendid congregation. On Sunday, Rev. R. T. Richards conducted the anniversary services on the Thomasburg circuit.

Death of Mrs. B. Frink.

In failing health for some time, there passed away at her home in North Fredericksburg on Wednesday, Mrs. Frink, widow of the late Mr. Ben. Frink, at the ripe old age of 83 years. Her passing was particularly sad, it occurring on the same day as the funeral of her sister, Mrs. George Brown, whose funeral was held at Sandhill. Mrs. Frink was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Serenus McCabe, and had resided all her life in North Fredericksburg, her earlier years at Hay Bay, and for many years near Anderson. For the past number of years she had made her home just south of the town. Her husband predeceased her many years ago. She leaves to mourn her loss, two sons, J. W. Frink, of Napanee and Roy Frink of Hawley, five daughters, Mrs. Damon Perry, North Fredericksburg, Mrs. John Doyle, Belleville Road, Mrs. Robert Blackadder, Toronto, Mrs. Archie Howie, Deseronto, and Mrs. Blakely, Oshawa, two brothers, Simeon McCabe, Sandhill, and Myro McCabe, North Fredericksburg, and one sister, Mrs. George Butcher, Deseronto.

horses, 19 tons hay, and other farm produce. Terms, cash. Date of sale, Monday, October 1st, at 12 o'clock noon.

Kidd-Doyle.

The Church of the Assumption, Erinsville, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Monday, Sept. 3rd, at 9 o'clock a.m., when Rev. Father J. A. Powell united in matrimony Elizabeth Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kidd, to John Francis Doyle, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Doyle, of Richmond township.

Transport Burned.

Word was received in town on Saturday afternoon, stating that a Smith Transport had been completely burned and that the driver received painful burns, necessitating his removal to the Kingston Hospital. When the transport left the highway it plunged into the ditch snapping off a hydro pole, and immediately flames came through the floor board.

Funeral of the Late W. J. Jewell.

Rev. R. T. Richards, of Grace United Church, conducted the funeral of the late W. J. Jewell which was held from the family residence on Thursday afternoon. The home was filled with relatives and friends and a very comforting sermon was given by Mr. Richards. The Worshipful Master of Union Lodge No. 9, A.F. & A.M., with a goodly number of brethren were in attendance, and following the committal service at the graveside, the Masonic burial service was read. Those taking part were W. Bro Taylor, V. Wor. Bro. Wilfred Wilson, and Bro. C. E. Hendricks, Senior Warden. There was a wealth of floral tributes evidencing the high regard in which Mr. Jewel was held, these coming from relatives, from fraternal organizations and from his friends. The pall bearers were from Union Lodge, and were : J. W. Thompson, F. S. Scott, Geo. D. Robson, E. J. Walters, O. S. Reddick and Harry Roney. Interment took place in Riverview cemetery.

SAVE WITH SAFETY AT
WALLACE'S
Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Lowest prices prevailing anywhere in Canada on patent medicines, tooth pastes and face creams !

No need to give you a long list of these ! When you make a purchase you can always rest assured they are the **very lowest prices** possible to obtain !

Fly Kill doesn't just stun flies it actually kills them ! A 25c. hand spray and a 57c. bottle, all for 60c.

If you require a truss, remember delay is dangerous ! We guarantee every truss we sell ! Over 25 years experience in fitting and a private truss room for your convenience.

Don't sneeze ! Rexall nose and throat drops with Ephedrine is just the best preparation for head colds we have yet found—sold in 50c. bottles.

Now is the time to commence giving the children **Howard's Emulsion !** It builds them up, making it easier to throw off colds. 35c., 60c., 90c. bottles.

Pure Test Cod Liver Oil is richer by far in Vitamins—Repeated tests by the greatest authorities prove Pure Test unsurpassed by even oils selling at double the price ! Sold only in 50c. and $1.00 bottles. We are the sole agents.

Wampoles Cold Liver Oil preparation in the familiar red package is splendid for colds of long standing—and a great tonic besides—sold only in $1.00 bottles

Attention, Girls ! You all know how popular Jasmine of Southern France face powder is. Have you seen the lovely tray we are giving with each dollar box ? Just beautiful, you'll say.

Delicious Laura Secord Candy continues to grow in favor. Two and often three shipments each week from the Studio insures their always being deliciously fresh.

For service, quality goods and fair prices—it pays to shop at
WALLACE'S
"The Best Known Spot to Meet and Shop."

The private sale of the ... P. A. Scott will continue for another week. Good or excellent bargains in the following: Buffet, dining room table, book case, stand, iron bed and springs, 3-piece parlor suite, dresser, all the above articles are new. Many other articles in first class condition will also be sold. 46-a

Transferred.

Mr. E. O. Rawlins, who has been Traffic Officer for the district during the past two or three years, has been transferred to Ingersoll and left for his new home the latter part of the week. There has been no successor appointed as yet, and on Saturday the Traffic Officer residing in Belleville was in Napanee on official duties. It is expected that the route for the new appointee will be in excess of that which has prevailed for the past few years and will possibly extend from Kingston to Belleville, instead of from Cataraqui to Deseronto as heretofore.

Anniversary Service.

Rev. T. H. P. Anderson, who had a most successful ministry on the Bay circuit several years ago, was selected as the special preacher for the anniversary service at the Anderson church on Sunday evening, and his profitable discourse was heard by a splendid congregation. The musical portion of the service was exceptionally fine and was given by the Crossman male choir, with Mrs. James Robson as accompanist. The choir contributed several numbers, which were greatly enjoyed and tonight will assist in the program for the annual fowl supper. The minister, Rev. J. E. Beckel, was at Newburgh on Sunday night, supplying for Mr. Anderson.

EXPORT EGG PROSPECTS GOOD

Canadian egg export prospects continue to command considerable attention and the first export shipment of current year consisting of 1,000 cases, left Winnipeg on September 8th. This shipment is a little early and it is probable that the bulk of the exports will not start to move until the month of October. With the prospects for a substantial export trade this year and with the storage stocks apparently less than a year ago, the outlook for the egg market during the winter continues quite favorable. On the first of September, storage stocks at Montreal were above last year but at both Toronto and Winnipeg the holdings were lighter than in 1933.—Egg and Poultry Market Review.

Attended District Meeting.

Mrs. Marshall Hudson and Mrs. R. S. Wales, official delegates from Queen of Sheba Rebekah Lodge, attended the District meeting which was held at Harrowsmith last week and every lodge in the district was represented. The lodges are from Gananoque, Kingston, Harrowsmith, Yarker and Napanee. Miss Edna Hull accompanied the local delegates.

Fall and Winter Meetings.

The initial meeting of Napanee Chapter No. 151, O.E.S., for the fall and winter months was held in the rooms of Argyll Lodge on Tuesday evening of last week, and despite the fact that the Fair was in progress, there was a splendid attendance of the officers and members. During the course of the Chapter session, the Worthy Matron, Mrs. T. M. Asselstine, gave a very interesting synopsis of the proceedings of Grand Chapter session held at Hamilton several weeks ago. At the Grand Chapter sessions Mrs. C. Milton Stratton of the local Chapter had the honor of being selected one of the pages. For her splendid report Mrs. Asselstine was tendered a hearty vote of thanks. Arrangements are being completed for the anniversary of the Chapter which will be held on Tuesday evening, September 25th, and the officers and members intend to make it a memorable and delightful event.

Romanelli at Beaver Lake.

Luigi Romanelli's Orchestra, under the direction of L. Romanelli, appears at Beaver Lake on Friday, Sept. 21st. The management of the Pavillion has arranged with this very popular orchestra to give a program of five hours continuous dancing, from 9 o'clock until 2. This is the first time that this orchestra has appeared out of the Toronto district, and is an opportunity for which the up-to-date dance crowd have been long waiting for. Arrangements have been made to conduct the dance so that every one that participates in the evening's entertainment will enjoy it to the full extent. We only ask you to co-operate with us in regards to parking your cars and overcrowding in the dance hall. With the continuous hours of dancing there will be no need to jam. Admission to the grounds is 25 cents, to the dance floor 95 cents. Anyone with the admission ticket to the grounds will be charged 75 cents, including tax. Take advantage of the early hours and avoid the rush.

Thomas St..... 200 00

Residences on Robert St. south of Dundas St. have for a considerable time been troubled with vapour of gasoline escaping into the cellars through the connections with the old stone drain on Robert St. It has been discovered that one of the pipes from a gasoline pump of the Imperial Oil Service Station was broken and gasoline for some time has been escaping into the ground. The pipe line has been repaired. The connection between the old stone drain and the Howitt residence occupied by Mr. Nicol has been closed. No further trouble has been noted.

Permission is requested by Mr. Lucas to cut the curb in front of part of his property to allow cars to get to and from his service pumps without jumping the curb.

Lewis Vanvolkenburg has asked the Streets Committee to open a driveway to his property on York St. so that he may have access to it on the west.

With reference to the drainage of the property of Mr. Edw. Plane on the north side of Anne St. the Committee desires to know if Robert St. has been opened north of Anne St.

Report adopted.

The Fire, Water and Light Committee reported requesting Mr. C. A. Walters to address council re new lights required.

Mr. Walters recommended replacing one 1000 candle power lamp on Market by two 300 candle power lamps. Report adopted.

Mr. Walters stated that property owners on certain streets could help the situation by trimming low hanging trees.

The Printing Committee reported, advising no action in reference to the Midmer proposition. Report adopted.

Messrs. W. Wiggins and G. F. Smith addressed Council in reference to Chautauqua and the amount requested by the town for rental. The rent was fixed at $40.00.

The Lennox and Addington Teachers' Association asked the price of the hall for their convention. The teachers were granted a remittance of the rent.

The recommendations of the Streets Committee in their report were approved, provided the Streets Committee have funds to their credit.

The hotel operators of Napanee asked the council to petition the Liquor Commission to close all beverage rooms in Napanee at 11 p.m.

Laid on the table until next meeting.

Council adjourned .

"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"
with EVELYN VENABLE, SIR GUY STANDING and KENT TAYLOR. A Paramount picture.
Also a Comedy, Cartoon, and other Reels.

TUESDAY NIGHT IS "GLASSWARE NITE"

Car Glass.
For windows and windshields, cut and fitted to any size.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Fall Excursions
To WESTERN CANADA and the PACIFIC COAST
from All Points in the East
Going Dates **Sept. 21st to Oct. 2nd** Inclusive
RETURN LIMIT—30 DAYS
CENT A MILE—Each Way Good in Coaches Only
1 1-4 CENTS A MILE—Each Way Good in Tourist Sleeping Cars
CHILDREN—Usual Half Fare. — Baggage Checked — Stop overs
OPTIONAL ROUTINGS.—CONVENIENT TRAIN SERVICE
SEE NEAREST AGENT FOR SPECIFIC FARES, TICKETS—BERTH RESERVATIONS—TRAIN INFORMATION
CANADIAN NATIONAL
T-331

BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL $5,000,000

Divided into 100,000 Shares of $50.00 Each

The Minister of Finance, pursuant to the provisions of the Bank of Canada Act, offers for public subscription:

100,000 Shares of the Capital Stock of the

BANK OF CANADA

Issue Price: $50.00 a Share

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On Application - $12.50 a Share
On Jan. 2, 1935 - $37.50 a Share

The Bank of Canada has been incorporated by the Parliament of Canada and given wide powers to operate as a central bank of issue and rediscount for Canada.

The Bank is authorized to pay cumulative dividends from its profits, after provision for expenses, depreciation, etc., at the rate of 4½% per annum, payable half-yearly. Surplus profits are to be applied to the rest fund of the Bank or paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund as provided by the Bank of Canada Act.

Not more than 50 shares may be held by or for the benefit of any one person. Shareholders must be British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada or corporations organized under Dominion or provincial laws and controlled by British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada.

Subscriptions should be mailed to the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, in envelopes marked "Bank of Canada Shares."

Payment must be made by a certified cheque on a chartered bank or by a bank draft or post office or express company money order, payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

As soon as possible after subscriptions have been received, allotments will be made and notice of the allotment will be mailed to the post office address furnished by the subscriber.

Further particulars will be found in the official prospectus and application form which may be obtained at the Department of Finance, the offices of the Assistant Receivers General, post offices, any branch of any chartered bank, and other financial institutions.

The Subscription List will open on September 17, 1934, and close on or before September 21, 1934, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
SEPTEMBER 17, 1934.

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The London Free Press

30346

PARLIAMENT TO RUN FIVE YEARS

By-elections Will Not Affect This Decision

MAJORITY A LARGE ONE

Status In House of Commons Would Be the Same

BY C. L. BISHOP
Free Press Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—The theory of Mr. Mackenzie King, expounded at Enterprise last night and previously, that if the Government party lose the by-elections next Monday, it will be the duty of Premier Bennett forthwith to recommend the dissolution of Parliament and bring on a general election, was completely rejected in Government circles at Ottawa today. One spokesman of the Government was very definite in saying: "We are here and we will dissolve Parliament when we think it fit and proper. Parliament represents the people and, so long as the Government commands a majority there, it is entitled to remain for the full five years of its term."

The argument which Mr. King has put forth was previously advanced by himself and Mr. Lapointe. Briefly, the contention is that at the end of five years a general election must be held but that it is due any time, meanwhile that there is evidence of the Government "losing the confidence of the people."

Many years ago, this principle was affirmed in the British Parliament by Mr. Gladstone who, having lost several by-elections recommended the dissolution of Parliament. At the general election he was defeated.

It is the contention of Conservatives, that Mr. Gladstone was actuated by a desire to head off charges against a minister of his cabinet, more than being influenced by the adverse results of by-elections.

In any event, whatever the outcome of Monday's election.—and Conservatives hope to hold their own—it is quite clear that the purpose of going on to the end of the term will not be frustrated. Even if all the seats were lost, the majority would be adequate and, as stated, so long as such losses do not mean loss of the essential dominance of the House, any adversity of sentiment in the by-elections is not regarded by the Government as compelling dissolution.

Ottawa shows some signs of marking time till the by-elections are over. Several cabinet ministers are away attending to them, but owing to a rheumatic affection of the eye, Hon. R. J. Manion has had to cancel several speaking engagements. Sir George Perley and Hon. E. N. Rhodes contemplate a fishing trip.

DEMOCRATS IN

D3534T Sept 13/34
Ottawa Citizen

Hepburn Speaks On Wolfe Island

Says Liberal Sweep in By-election Would Hasten Federal Ballot.

(Canadian Press)

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 12—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn today urged the electors to return Liberals to the House of Commons in the five by-elections in Ontario Sept. 24 and thus empower Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader, with the right to inform Prime Minister R. B. Bennett he no longer holds the people's confidence. "Defeat R. B. Bennett in these by-elections Sept. 24 and you will hasten the day of election," he declared.

"You will hasten the establishment of a stable government and the return of prosperity. You will be working in your own interests and in the interests of your neighbor and of posterity."

Mr. Hepburn addressed a political gathering on Wolfe Island in support of Colin Campbell, Liberal candidate in the Frontenac-Addington by-election. He called on the voters to throw their support behind Mr. Campbell, who was defeated by a Conservative in the recent Ontario provincial elections.

Only by turning the Conservative government out of power and placing the Liberals in control would the people of Canada obtain lower interest rates, reduction in excessive tariffs and removal of the unemployment evil.

"George S. Henry said that it was impossible to effect any greater economies than he was attempting but I am doing it," Mr. Hepburn said. "And the only people I am hurting are those supernumeraries who were never needed in the first place."

See p. 2 for Statement by Mr. King

D30348

THE ELECTION REVIEW

VOL. 1—NO. 1 | Published by The Frontenac-Addington Liberal Association | THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1934 | "Supporting the Interests of the People"

BEAT BENNETT AND BAD TIMES ELECT CAMPBELL ON MONDAY

Is Well Qualified To Serve Frontenac-Addington

Business Experience And Farm Background Are Valuable Assets

Colin A. Campbell, Born and Raised on Farm, Has Played an Important Part in the Development of Canada's Natural Resources—Has Lived in Riding Since 1930.

A son of the soil, born and raised on an Ontario farm, with a broad education at Queen's University, Kingston, wide experience in the business world and in the development of Canada's natural resources, Colin A. Campbell is eminently qualified to represent a riding such as Frontenac-Addington in the House of Commons. His early life impressed on him the problems and difficulties of the farmers in a manner which only those raised on the farm can understand. Thus he is no stranger to the life which the farmers of this riding have to live, and is fully conversant with the many problems which they have to meet under the conditions which have been imposed on them by the policies of the Bennett government.

Colin A. Campbell was born on the farm, in Elgin County, in 1901, and spent his boyhood on a farm in that county. He knew what it meant to tramp the mud roads to school in Southwold Township, where he attended public school, and to Dutton High School. Leaving high school, he entered Queen's University, Kingston, where he was educated in science, and took up the profession of mining engineer, which he now practices, with his home and office at Northbrook.

After leaving Queen's University, Mr. Campbell spent several years of his life in Northern Ontario, taking his part in the development of the natural resources of the province. He is keenly interested in the lumbering industry, and has valuable knowledge of this branch of Canadian development. For several years he was associated, as an engineer, with the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines and the McIntyre Porcupine Mines, two of the greatest mining properties on the North American continent. Since 1928 he has been manager and consulting engineer for several mining companies, including the Dunkin Gold Mines in the Patricia district and the Bey Mines at Northbrook. He was also manager of one of Ontario's great gold-producing mines, the Barry Hollinger. At the present time, he is consulting engineer for the Federated Mining Corporation and other mining companies. This experience in the practical operation of mines has given him an intensive knowledge of Canada's mining problems, and if elected, he would be one of the few members of parliament with first-hand knowledge of the development of Canada's natural mineral resources.

Mr. Campbell comes of good old Liberal stock. His father, A. C. Campbell, was active in municipal and political life in his native county of Elgin, and at some time or another during his life held all the important municipal positions in the county. He was for thirty years treasurer of the township of Southwold. He was an active Liberal all his life, and was identified with the Liberal executive for over thirty years, part of that time being president of the Liberal association.

His son, Colin A. Campbell, the Liberal standard-bearer for Frontenac-Addington, has been just as active as a Liberal worker. He was Liberal organizer in the rural section of West Elgin in the federal election of 1921. Since boyhood, he has been a close personal friend of the Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn, on whose behalf he took an active part

(Continued on page 2)

Popular Liberal Candidate



COLIN A. CAMPBELL
Liberal Candidate for Frontenac-Addington

Conservatives Are Shrouded in Gloom of the Depression

Hon. Robert J. Manion once said that the Liberals hid behind the shrouds of dead men. But, speaking recently in Hamilton, Premier R. B. Bennett advised his audience to seek inspiration from the graveyards. But, if he wished his followers to be shrouded in gloom to find their inspiration, they did not need to go to the graveyards. All they need to do is look around them, in the towns and cities and on the farms of Canada, and see the hardships, the suffering, the misery and the degredation which have been inflicted upon hundreds of thousands of Canadian farmers and

A Death-Bed Repentance?

Have the Hon. Harry H. Steves and the Hon. R. B. Bennett suffered a death-bed repentance? This seems to be the only explanation for the rush to appoint a commission to inquire into the business and industrial exploitation which have sprung up under four years of Bennett and Stevens rule in Canada. If ever men were condemned out of their own mouths, the members of the Bennett government are being condemned out of the mouth of the Hon. Harry H. Stevens, Bennett's minister of trade and commerce.

Here is what the Hon. Harry H. Stevens has to say in August, 1934, after the application for four years of the policies enacted by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Bennett:—

"For beef, when you find a western producer of first class steers, high grade, well-finished steers, getting, as some of them did, as low as a cent and a half a pound on the ranch, and two and a quarter cents and so on in the Winnipeg market, the thing is outrag-

Mackenzie King Appeals To Electors To Demand Responsible Government And Force General Federal Election

Highlights of Speeches Delivered in Present Federal Election Campaigns Declare Bennett Government is Usurping the Rights of the People of Canada.

In his speeches in the present federal by-elections, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party, is placing the issues fairly and squarely before the people of Canada. Here are some of the highlights of his speeches, delivered at Enterprise, in the riding of Frontenac-Addington, and at Markham, in North York, in support of the Liberal candidates. They form a scathing indictment of the Bennett government, and provide definite reasons why the Liberal candidate, Colin A. Campbell, should be elected in Frontenac-Addington.

"The great question is whether the people have the right of governing themselves, or for another year the government will carry out, not the will of the people, but of a few gentlemen who, after failing to fulfill their promises to you, still cling to office for their own interests."

"The Liberal party contributed fifteen years of golden prosperity to Canada under Laurier. In the last 15 years, there have been nine years of prosperity, during which I was Prime Minister. I ask you to consider the record since 1921. There was a depression then. In the succeeding nine years, as a result of Liberal policies, there was increased trade, reduction of debt, lowered taxes and bright prospects. Today, the same policies will produce the same results."

"At the present time, there are five by-elections in Ontario, and the vote will be fairly representative of the feelings of the people of Canada as a whole. No government can afford to ignore the will of the people as it will be expressed at the polls next Monday, no matter what it may be. If these five constituencies go against the government, Mr. Bennett will not have the right to remain at the head of the government of this country for one hour beyond that time."

"The trouble is that the government has an entirely wrong idea as to the basis on which trade can be brought about. Mr. Bennett thinks the way to get the home market is to build a wall around this country, so that the people will have to buy home products, but he forgets that the people have to get the money to buy. He has been spending public money freely to try to help them farmers. Wages and prices are lower, bad conditions of sweating have been revealed, the cattle men of the west have been suffering greviously, and the developments of the last four years have made it clear that the policies of the government have been of such a character as to lower wages and prices of farm products, and to produce sweatshop conditions."

"The marketing bill is an iniquitous measure. Under it, one clause says that the government may, as regards regulated products, have the right to stop all imports and exports. They say they will not do it, but there is the law, and Bennett and his cabinet, with no voice of the people behind them, have the power to stop all exports and imports, the power to limit production, to require you to secure licenses before you can go on with your business. They say they will never make use of it, but they said they would never use the unemployment emergency powers save to help the unemployed. Yet they used them to give a $60,000,000 guarantee to the Canadian Pacific Railway, they used many millions for purposes for which they never secured the consent of parliament. When it took to itself the right to sign agreements at the Empire conference, without the consent of parliament, this government took to itself powers it had no right to take."

"In the last two or three years, every by-election in Canada has gone against the government. The voice of the people, at every opportunity, has been expressed as being against the present administration."

George W. Dawson Endorses Campbell

Speaking at Enterprise on Monday evening of this week, G. W. Dawson, member of parliament for Addington constituency from 1891 to 1896, expressed his warm support of Colin A. Campbell.

"I am glad," said Mr. Dawson, "to have an opportunity of saying a word regarding so splendid a candidate as Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell was the unanimous choice of the Liberal convention, and was demanded as the candidate by the whole gathering. If ever a man was nominated by the people of this riding, it was Mr. Campbell, and I feel sure that the electors will give him a large majority in next Monday's election."

WHY THE FARMER SUFFERS TODAY

Prices of Farm Products Drop 30%, While Costs of Production Higher

Mr. R. B. Bennett, in 1930, promised that he would improve the condition of agriculture or perish in the attempt. Let us see how he did it.

In 1930, when he came into power, the index number of the price of farm products was 80. It now stands at 57. In other words, you now receive $57 for farm products for which you received $80 in 1930. This is a decline of 23 points, or approximately 30 per cent.

The index of the price of manufactured products, in the same time, dropped from 85 to 72, a decline of only 13 points, or approximately 15 per cent.

For every dollar of farm produce you sold in 1930 you now receive only 70 cents. But your 70 cents will not buy nearly as much as the same sum would in 1930, because the decrease in the prices of manufactured products has been only one half of the decrease in price of farm products, while your taxes and fixed charges have gone up, and the ever-increasing burden of federal, provincial and municipal taxation is putting you in a worse and worse position, day after day, week after week, month after month.

What is the cause of all this? Simply that Mr. Bennett raised the tariff to the highest point in Canadian history. Tariffs restrict imports. Imports are payments which

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See p. 2 for Statement by Mr. King

D30348

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(Continued on page 2)

Popular Liberal Candidate



COLIN A. CAMPBELL
Liberal Candidate for Frontenac-Addington

Conservatives Are Shrouded in Gloom of the Depression

Hon. Robert J. Manion once said that the Liberals hid behind the shrouds of dead men. But, speaking recently in Hamilton, Premier R. B. Bennett advised his audience to seek inspiration from the graveyards. But, if he wished his followers to be shrouded in gloom to find their inspiration, they did not need to go to the graveyards. All they need to do is look around them, in the towns and cities and on the farms of Canada, and see the hardships, the suffering, the misery and the degredation which have been inflicted upon hundreds of thousands of Canadian farmers and

A Death-Bed Repentance?

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Here is what the Hon. Harry H. Stevens has to say in August, 1934, after the application for four years of the policies enacted by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Bennett:—

"For beef, when you find a western producer of first class steers, high grade, well-finished steers, getting, as some of them did, as low as a cent and a half a pound on the ranch, and two and a quarter cents and so on in the Winnipeg market, the thing is outrag-

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"The Liberal party contributed fifteen years of golden prosperity to Canada under Laurier. In the last 15 years, there have been nine years of prosperity, during which I was Prime Minister. I ask you to consider the record since 1921. There was a depression then. In the succeeding nine years, as a result of Liberal policies, there was increased trade, reduction of debt, lowered taxes and bright prospects. Today, the same policies will produce the same results."

"At the present time, there are five by-elections in Ontario, and the vote will be fairly representative of the feelings of the people of Canada as a whole. No government can afford to ignore the will of the people as it will be expressed at the polls next Monday, no matter what it may be. If these five constituencies go against the government, Mr. Bennett will not have the right to remain at the head of the government of this country for one hour beyond that time."

"The trouble is that the government has an entirely wrong idea as to the basis on which trade can be brought about. Mr. Bennett thinks the way to get the home market is to build a wall around this country, so that the people will have to buy home products, but he forgets that the people have to get the money to buy. He has been spending public money freely to try to help them farmers. Wages and prices are lower, bad conditions of sweating have been revealed, the cattle men of the west have been suffering greviously, and the developments of the last four years have made it clear that the policies of the government have been of such a character as to lower wages and prices of farm products, and to produce sweatshop conditions."

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In 1930, when he came into power, the index number of the price of farm products was 80. It now stands at 57. In other words, you now receive $57 for farm products for which you received $80 in 1930. This is a decline of 23 points, or approximately 30 per cent.

The index of the price of manufactured products, in the same time, dropped from 85 to 72, a decline of only 13 points, or approximately 15 per cent.

For every dollar of farm produce you sold in 1930 you now receive only 70 cents. But your 70 cents will not buy nearly as much as the same sum would in 1930, because the decrease in the prices of manufactured products has been only one half of the decrease in price of farm products, while your taxes and fixed charges have gone up, and the ever-increasing burden of federal, provincial and municipal taxation is putting you in a worse and worse position, day after day, week after week, month after month.

What is the cause of all this? Simply that Mr. Bennett raised the tariff to the highest point in Canadian history. Tariffs restrict imports. Imports are payments which

REPEAT REPETITION

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ELECT CAMPBELL ON MONDAY

Is Well Qualified To Serve Frontenac-Addington

Business Experience And Farm Background Are Valuable Assets

Colin A. Campbell, Born and Raised on Farm, Has Played an Important Part in the Development of Canada's Natural Resources—Has Lived in Riding Since 1930.

A son of the soil, born and raised on an Ontario farm, with a broad education at Queen's University, Kingston, wide experience in the business world and in the development of Canada's natural resources, Colin A. Campbell is eminently qualified to represent a riding such as Frontenac-Addington in the House of Commons. His early life impressed on him the problems and difficulties of the farmers in a manner which only those raised on the farm can understand. Thus he is no stranger to the life which the farmers of this riding have to live, and is fully conversant with the many problems which they have to meet under the conditions which have been imposed on them by the policies of the Bennett government.

Colin A. Campbell was born on the farm, in Elgin County, in 1901, and spent his boyhood on a farm in that county. He knew what it meant to tramp the mud roads to school in Southwold Township, where he attended public school, and to Dutton High School. Leaving high school, he entered Queen's University, Kingston, where he was educated in science, and took up the profession of mining engineer, which he now practices, with his home and office at Northbrook.

After leaving Queen's University, Mr. Campbell spent several years of his life in Northern Ontario, taking his part in the development of the natural resources of the province. He is keenly interested in the lumbering industry, and has valuable knowledge of this branch of Canadian development. For several years he was associated, as an engineer, with the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines and the McIntyre Porcupine Mines, two of the greatest mining properties on the North American continent. Since 1928 he has been manager and consulting engineer for several mining companies, including the Dunkin Gold Mines in the Patricia district and the Bey Mines at Northbrook. He was also manager of one of Ontario's great gold-producing mines, the Barry Hollinger. At the present time, he is consulting engineer for the Federated Mining Corporation and other mining companies. This experience in the practical operation of mines has given him an intensive knowledge of Canada's mining problems, and if elected, he would be one of the few members of parliament with first-hand knowledge of the development of Canada's natural mineral resources.

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(Continued on page 2)

J. L. HAYCOCK HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF COLIN CAMPBELL

Joseph L. Haycock, of Adolphustown, formerly head of the Patrons of Industry, and member of the legislative assembly for Frontenac County for four years, is a strong supporter of Colin A. Campbell, Liberal candidate in the federal by-election in Frontenac-Addington.

"I have been personally acquainted with every representative of Frontenac County for the last 65 years," said Mr. Haycock, "and of all the representatives we have ever had, I would choose Colin A. Campbell one hundred per cent ahead of all of them to represent the farmers of the county.

"It is a strange thing," said Mr. Haycock, "that the Conservatives have never, in the last 142 years, nominated a farmer in Frontenac County. Now, when they see the handwriting on the wall, they rush into the field with a candidate whom they call a farmer, but who is ninety per cent drover and ten per cent farmer. And they are only nominating him because there is but one session left, and they want to try him out to see if it is safe to nominate a farmer or not.

"I am supporting Mr. Campbell because he is the best man, because I believe in the policies he is supporting, and I hope the electors of Frontenac-Addington will give him a substantial majority next Monday."

Popular Liberal Candidate



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Liberal Candidate for Frontenac-Addington

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Banish the gloom from Canadian farms and homes by voting for Liberal policies and principles and for Colin A. Campbell.

Bennett's tariffs have increased the cost of your implements and your cost of living.

If Bennett's policy of protection will cure troubles, why not give us more of it? But the people of Canada know that his high tariffs have been the cause of our troubles.

Under Bennett policies, the producer of basic commodities gets pinched between high tariffs and high money rates, increasing the interest rates on your farm and your cost of living.

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And this outrageous condition is after four years of the government of which Mr. Stevens himself was a member.

Here is another Stevens' statement, showing what Mr. Stevens thinks regarding conditions in the textile industry:—

"At first I did not realize the magnitude of it, the extent of it, and I may illustrate it in this way. There are about 60,000 people, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec, engaged in what is known as the needle trade, and I think I am well within the mark in saying that out of the 60,000 I should judge 40,000 were living under wage conditions and labor conditions below anything that could be or should be tolerated in this country, and in a vast number of instances down to wages as low as $3.00 and $4.00 per week."

Remember, you voters of Frontenac-Addington, that this is the statement of the Hon. Harry H. Stevens after four years of the Bennett government. Mr. Stevens even goes further than that, for in August, 1934, he stated that he had found conditions in Canada which he described in the following words:

"I realized that such conditions might be common to cities of Central Europe, but in Canada, NO."

Further, Mr. Stevens sat in the House of Commons and voted for the imposition of a duty of four cents a pound on cotton goods used in the trade which employs these $3. and $4. a week workers. And he voted to double the duty on woollen goods which were being pur-

(Continued on page 2)

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"The Liberal party contributed fifteen years of golden prosperity to Canada under Laurier. In the last 15 years, there have been nine years of prosperity, during which I was Prime Minister. I ask you to consider the record since 1921. There was a depression then. In the succeeding nine years, as a result of Liberal policies, there was increased trade, reduction of debt, lowered taxes and bright prospects. Today, the same policies will produce the same results."

"At the present time, there are five by-elections in Ontario, and the vote will be fairly representative of the feelings of the people of Canada as a whole. No government can afford to ignore the will of the people as it will be expressed at the polls next Monday, no matter what it may be. If these five constituencies go against the government, Mr. Bennett will not have the right to remain at the head of the government of this country for one hour beyond that time."

"The trouble is that the government has an entirely wrong idea as to the basis on which trade can be brought about. Mr. Bennett thinks the way to get the home market is to build a wall around this country, so that the people will have to buy home products, but he forgets that the people have to get the money to buy. He has been spending public money freely to try to help them buy, but it is impossible to spend it in sufficient volume, and that will never save the situation. They regard the home market as a place. I regard the home market as a purchasing power. If there is no trade it is not a market, only a market place. The only way to prosperity is to sell our products in other markets, and when the money flows in from other countries for these products, there will be a real home market, a purchasing power that will create a demand for the goods of the factories and the produce of the farms. Because the government has not realized that, we have had hard times."

"The result of the government's policies is that few are making profits while the masses of the people are suffering. The Stevens commission has shown that high tariffs do not mean high wages for the workers or high prices for the farmers. Wages and prices are lower, bad conditions of sweating have been revealed, the cattle men of the west have been suffering greviously, and the developments of the last four years have made it clear that the policies of the government have been of such a character as to lower wages and prices of farm products, and to produce sweatshop conditions."

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"In the last two or three years, every by-election in Canada has gone against the government. The voice of the people, at every opportunity, has been expressed as being against the present administration."

"For these reasons, I say the government has no right to stay in power any longer, because it is taking the power out of the hands of the people, and putting it into the control of a small executive."

Campbell's Views On Conditions Now

Here is how Colin A. Campbell sums up the conditions which have prevailed under the Bennett government.

"Canada's trade has dropped from over $2,400,000,000 in 1930 to about $800,000,000 in 1933. Your products are harder to sell, your prices are lower, the duties you have to pay are higher and your implements of production cost you more. Mr. Bennett has lowered revenues by restriction of trade, and you are taxed more heavily. Restriction of trade has meant less business for the railways, less business for industry, less buying power for the products of the farmer, because of unemployment, and less demand for the farmer's products."

You farmers of Frontenac-Addington know from your own experience that every word of that is true. Vote for Colin A. Campbell and a new and better deal.

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What is the cause of all this? Simply that Mr. Bennett raised the tariff to the highest point in Canadian history. Tariffs restrict imports. Imports are payments which we receive for exports. When we restrict imports we refuse to accept payments for our exports. Thus trade is strangled.

Vote for Colin A. Campbell and the Liberal policy of opening up wider markets for Canadian products, and thus creating prosperity for the farmers who are the country's greatest exporters.

The Bennett government has given you a four cent tax on tea, a tax on sugar, and a six per cent. sales tax. These direct taxes were imposed because Bennett's tariffs killed trade.

A farmer at Kingston gets $1.35 for a horse-hide—yet pays $1.50 a pound for a belt-lace made from this hide. Thus the farmer is being bled under the Bennett government.

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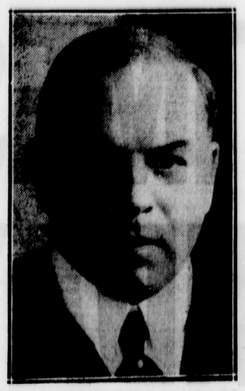
W. L. Mackenzie King Endorses Colin A. Campbell



To the Electors of Frontenac-Addington:

In the election of Monday next, you have a grave responsibility and a great opportunity. You will be speaking not only for yourselves, but on behalf of the people of Canada, with respect to the rights of citizens and the duties of governments. You will have the opportunity of declaring that the people are not the servants but the masters of any and every administration, and of telling the government at Ottawa that it is the right of the people at any and all times to say who shall govern them, who shall conduct their affairs. It is yours to make clear that Canada will not tolerate dictatorship, or any trend towards dictatorship, but that in our country the principle of responsible government must be preserved.

You are fortunate that, in the Liberal candidate, Colin A. Campbell, you have a man of high qualities, who is capable of rendering the greatest possible service, not only to you, but to the Dominion. He has the ability and the qualifications to represent you worthily in the House of Commons, and his interests, as are yours, are tied up with Canada's present and future.

I appeal to you to elect him, and thereby, to take the only means which at the moment you have, to tell to the present administration that it is not a sixth session of the present parliament and another year of the Bennett government which the citizens of Canada desire, but an immediate general election in which the great issues of the present day may be fully and freely discussed, and a government returned to power which will possess the confidence of the people.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Popularity Grows For Liberal Candidate

Business Experience And Farm Background Are Valuable Assets

(Continued from page 1)

in the federal elections of 1926 and 1930. Coming to Addington, he continued his activities on behalf of the Liberal party, and in the provincial general election he was chosen as the Liberal candidate, polling a record Liberal vote of 6,198. This splendid showing was the result of his earnestness in setting forth policies for the benefit of the people of his riding, and when the federal general election was called, he was chosen once again to carry the Liberal banner. His supporters in the riding of Frontenac-Addington are satisfied that he will be a worthy representative of their interests in the House of Commons, and they are determined to put forth every effort to elect him on Monday next.

Mr. Campbell has found time to take a keen interest in various fraternal and engineering associations. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Arden, and of the Royal Arch Masons of West Lorne, Ontario. He was for three years secretary of the Mine Managers' Association of the District of Patricia, and is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Association of Professional Engineers.

In 1923, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Vera M. Smith of Dutton, Ontario, and they now have four children. Their home is at Northbrook, Ontario, where they have resided since coming to this constituency in Aug. 1930. During the last four years, Mr. Campbell has taken a leading part in many of the activities of his community. He has been particularly active in organizing rural sports. At school and college, he was an active athlete, playing hockey, rugby and baseball. On coming to Northbrook, his interest in sports made itself felt for the benefit of the community, and he organized and was president of the North Frontenac-Addington Softball league, which position he has held for the last three years, as well as being an active player on the Northbrook team.

This, then, is the man who is seeking your support as Liberal candidate in the federal by-election in Frontenac-Addington. That he is well qualified to give splendid service to the electors of this riding is amply borne out by his wide experience in an important industry and his boyhood life on an Ontario farm. As a Liberal, anxious to serve you and to bring back better times to the farmers of this constituency, Colin A. Campbell appeals to you for your support, your influence and your votes in the election on Monday, September 24.

W. A. Fraser, M.P. Northumberland Advises Electors to Vote Campbell

To the Electors of Frontenac-Addington:

I have the honor of representing a constituency that is mainly rural.

I am a farmer and fruit-grower and am familiar with the problems of agriculture.

It is in the interest of the

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PRICES COMPARED

Bennett Blocks Way To Opening up of Profitable Markets

You are being told that the farmers of Canada, as a result of the Imperial trade agreements, are receiving higher prices for their hogs and other products than the farmers of the United States. This contention today is absolutely false. Here are some figures to prove it, the quotations being those from official Canadian and United States sources:

	Canada	U. S.
Hogs ..	$8.75 to $8.90	$8.95 to $9.85
Choice Steers	$4.25 to $4.75	$6.75 to $9.75
Top Yearlings	$9.50 to 10.60	$5.70
Lambs .	$6.00 to $6.25	$6.75 to $7.00
Butter ..	18¼ to 19½	23 to 26½

Wheat futures in the United States average 19 cents a bushel higher than in Canada. Yet, because of the trade restrictions imposed by the Bennett government on Canadian trade with the United States, this market across the border, with much higher prices than in Canada, is closed to the farmers of this country.

Vote for Colin A. Campbell and the opening up of wider and more profitable markets for your farm products.

Campbell Sorry He Cannot Visit All Constituents

In so large a constituency as Frontenac-Addington, it is physically impossible for any candidate to make a personal call on every elector. Much as Colin A. Campbell would like to meet you all, to shake you by the hand and discuss your problems with you individually, it is not possible, in the time which is available, for him to do so. He hopes, however, that those who can will make sure of attending the remaining meetings of his election campaign, so that he can meet them and greet them personally.

To those whom he cannot possibly visit, this newspaper is intended to introduce Colin Campbell to you, and help you to know him better, and to appreciate the qualifications of the man who is the Liberal standard-bearer in Frontenac-Addington. In it, you will find his views and policies on the subjects in which you are vitally interested. They are commended to your serious study, because Colin Campbell firmly believes that they will appeal to you, and are worthy of your support.

No matter what your previous political affiliation may have been,

Campbell Supports Policy To Widen Farmers' Markets

The greatest problem which Canadians have had to face during the last four years has been that of lack of adequate markets for the products of Canada, which has been responsible, first, for depriving the farmer of an opportunity of disposing of his products at prices which would ensure him a fair standard of living, and secondly, for increasing the amount of unemployment in Canada. Thus the farmer has lost, not only to a very large extent, his export market, but has been deprived of his home market because of the lowered purchasing power of the people of the Dominion. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians, unable to find work, have had no money to buy the necessities of life, and government effort to solve this problem, under the Bennett government, has been so weak, haphazard and ineffectual that it has absolutely failed to deal with the problem.

In condemning the Bennett government for its failure to grapple with the problems of the farmers and the working men in an intelligent way, Colin A. Campbell, Liberal candidate for Frontenac-Addington, has a constructive policy to offer. It is the Liberal policy, which recognizes that while relief measures are necessary, these are only temporary expedients, palliatives applied to keep the patient alive, but doing nothing to effect a cure of his condition. And even these temporary remedies have been badly mismanaged and mishandled by the Bennett government.

The only real cure, Mr. Campbell says, is to bring about better conditions for farmers and workers alike by an extension of Canadian trade. The trouble of the last four years has been largely due to a world-wide violation of economic laws, and Canada has been among the leaders in taking the wrong course. Mr. Campbell's policy, and that of the Liberal party, is to encourage the opening of new and wider markets for Canadian products. As this affects both the export market and the domestic market for the products of the farms of Frontenac-Addington, the electors are asked to consider the following statement of Mr. Campbell's policy, and that of the Liberal party:

"Trace the record of Canadian trade. When the total volume is large, unemployment is at a minimum. When trade shrinks, the volume of unemployment increases. This is just as clear and simple a statement as if we were to say, 'the number of employees in a great store must be less when business is less.'

"The world during the past few years has striven to solve the problem by restricting the volume of business. Liberal policies in Can-

Senator A. C. Hardy Endorses Campbell

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 20, 1934.

To the Electors of Frontenac-Addington:

I am delighted to give my fullest endorsation to the candidature of Colin Campbell as the Liberal standard-bearer in the riding of Frontenac - Addington. As a staunch Liberal, and one who has kept in close touch with the problems of the Dominion of Canada, he is eminently qualified to serve you as your representative in the House of Commons at Ottawa. At the present time, when Canada is suffering as a result of the inertia of the Bennett government in dealing with the serious problems of Canada during the last four years, it is essential, for your own welfare, that you elect Mr. Campbell as your representative. Canada today needs Liberal policies to hasten the return of prosperity and to stabilize business and industrial conditions, and by electing Mr. Campbell you will serve notice on the present government that it has lost the confidence of the people. I trust you will give him an overwhelming majority in next Monday's election.

Yours very sincerely,

A. C. HARDY.

to introduce policies which will serve to provide wider markets and better prices for farm products by reviving trade and industry, and thus building up the home market as well as the export market."

That is the policy on which Colin A. Campbell appeals to his fellow-citizens of Frontenac-Addington for their support in the election of September 24. If you are interested in your own welfare, in bringing about better times for the farmers of Canada, your vote and influence should go in favor of Colin A. Campbell.

No Extravagant Promises Made By C. Campbell

In appealing for your support for his election as member of the House of Commons for Frontenac-Addington Colin A. Campbell, is making no extravagant promises

MARKETING BILL IS DICTATORIAL AND AUTOCRATIC

British Economists Attack Similar Measure Passed In Great Britain

One of the most autocratic and dictatorial pieces of legislation ever passed by a Canadian parliament is the Marketing Bill, against which the fruit growers of Eastern and Central Ontario are almost unanimous in their protests. It is interesting to note that in Great Britain an Agricultural Marketing Bill of a similar type, but not nearly so drastic in its provisions, was passed last year. In connection with this bill, the comments made in "The Economist" an authoritative British publication, can be taken as a guide to the farmers of Canada. It says:

"The attempt to raise differentially the prices of agricultural produce by creating separate artificial scarcities here, there and everywhere in the body economic can only impoverish still further some nine-tenths of the population of this country. Moreover, the quota method, as all economic experts have long since recognized, is disproportionately destructive of international (and for that matter of the most economical domestic) trade, and will therefore affect still further our depressed basic export industries, if only by raising the cost of living."

"Passing now to the second object of the Bill, namely, the control of the domestic production of agricultural commodities, the various schemes which have so far been contemplated, (e.g. bacon and milk) suffer from several serious defects. The attempt to fix producers' prices, leaving the secondary manufacturer and the consumer to stand the racket, is fundamentally unsound. It completely neglects the important consideration of the price system in ensuring continuous equilibrium between production and consumption, as well as between the demand for, and supply of, the various factors of production."

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Public Opinion Is Swinging Rapidly in Favor of Liberal Candidate, Colin A. Campbell

As Monday next, September 24, voting day in the Frontenac-Addington by-election approaches, the swing of popular opinion in favor of Colin A. Campbell, Liberal candidate in this election, gains in momentum. Wherever he goes throughout the riding, he is being met with the warmest enthusiasm, and his meetings have been attended by interested crowds, anxious to listen with keen attention to his clear-cut presentations on the issues of the election, and to give him their assurance of support. Many who have formerly been listed as Conservatives have cast in their lot with Colin Campbell, because they see no hope of any relief from the conditions which are retarding recovery under the Conservative government, and are genuinely desirous of having a change.

There are, of course, definite reasons for the swing of public opinion in favor of Colin Campbell. One is a realization that the Bennett government has failed to bring about the betterment in conditions which it promised in 1930. The people of Frontenac-Addington cannot be fooled. They remember the Bennett promises, and they are comparing them with the Bennett performance. The farmers of Frontenac-Addington know what they have suffered during the four years of the Bennett regime, and they are determined to put an end to it just as quickly as they can. They are eager for the opportunity to serve notice on the Bennett government that its days are numbered, and that the people of this riding, at least, have no further confidence in it.

There is another great reason for the swing to Colin Campbell, and that is the growing personal popularity of the Liberal candidate. The electors are warming up to his clear-cut, intelligent and decisive pronouncements on the solution of their problems, and the policies he is advocating in his campaign. They realize that he is a true son of the farm, one who, in his boyhood days, did the chores, followed the plough, and shared in the difficulties and trials of farm life. They know that in him they have a sympathetic friend, who is keenly alive to the necessity of making agriculture more profitable to the farmers, and not to the packers and those associated with them. The farmers realize that in the policies advocated by Mr. Campbell there is a real hope for wider markets and better prices for their products.

And so one could go on, giving reasons why the tide of public opinion is running strongly in favor of Colin Campbell, the Liberal standard-bearer in next Monday's election. They are turning to him because he inspires confidence that he will do his very best to lighten their burdens and improve their condition. They are turning to him because they realize he has a policy that will work, that will be effective in righting the wrongs from which the electors of Frontenac-Addington are suffering.

Climb on the band-wagon of success. Vote and work for Colin Campbell, and make him the choice of the people of Frontenac-Addington as their next representative in the House of Commons.

A Death-Bed Repentance

(Continued from page 1)

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1 of/de

confidence of the people.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Popularity Grows For Liberal Candidate

Business Experience And Farm Background Are Valuable Assets

(Continued from page 1)

in the federal elections of 1926 and 1930. Coming to Addington, he continued his activities on behalf of the Liberal party, and in the provincial general election he was chosen as the Liberal candidate, polling a record Liberal vote of 6,198. This splendid showing was the result of his earnestness in setting forth policies for the benefit of the people of his riding, and when the federal general election was called, he was chosen once again to carry the Liberal banner. His supporters in the riding of Frontenac-Addington are satisfied that he will be a worthy representative of their interests in the House of Commons, and they are determined to put forth every effort to elect him on Monday next.

Mr. Campbell has found time to take a keen interest in various fraternal and engineering associations. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Arden, and of the Royal Arch Masons of West Lorne, Ontario. He was for three years secretary of the Mine Managers' Association of the District of Patricia, and is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Association of Professional Engineers.

In 1923, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Vera M. Smith of Dutton, Ontario, and they now have four children. Their home is at Northbrook, Ontario, where they have resided since coming to this constituency in Aug. 1930. During the last four years, Mr. Campbell has taken a leading part in many of the activities of his community. He has been particularly active in organizing rural sports. At school and college, he was an active athlete, playing hockey, rugby and baseball. On coming to Northbrook, his interest in sports made itself felt for the benefit of the community, and he organized and was president of the North Frontenac-Addington Softball league, which position he has held for the last three years, as well as being an active player on the Northbrook team.

This, then, is the man who is seeking your support as Liberal candidate in the federal by-election in Frontenac-Addington. That he is well qualified to give splendid service to the electors of this riding is amply borne out by his wide experience in an important industry and his boyhood life on an Ontario farm. As a Liberal, anxious to serve you and to bring back better times to the farmers of this constituency, Colin A. Campbell appeals to you for your support, your influence and your votes in the election on Monday, September 24.

W. A. Fraser, M.P. Northumberland Advises Electors to Vote Campbell

To the Electors of Frontenac-Addington:

I have the honor of representing a constituency that is mainly rural.

I am a farmer and fruit-grower and am familiar with the problems of agriculture.

It is in the interest of the farmers of Frontenac-Addington to elect Mr. Colin Campbell on Sept. 24., because:

He is a capable, experienced young Canadian who understands the needs of the people of this Dominion.

He is opposed to the policies of the Bennett government which are economically unsound and detrimental to the progress and prosperity of Canada. Conditions, under which you have lived for the past four years, are your proof of this fact.

He is opposed to the natural products marketing act which is a direct attempt to socialize agriculture to take away your freedom of action in production and selling and to pool the products of your farms. The fruit-growers of Ontario are fighting this act as being opposed to their interest.

If you elect Colin Campbell it will hasten the return to responsible government in Canada, cut the barb-wire entanglements of trade, and give you an opportunity of exchanging what you have to sell for those things you require to buy on a more equal basis of value.



The eyes of Canada are on you, electors of Frontenac-Addington. It is your opportunity to get a new deal for yourselves and all Canadians to extend your trade within the Empire and to open markets in foreign countries.

Vote Campbell next Monday.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. FRASER,
M.P. for Northumberland.

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PRICES COMPARED

Bennett Blocks Way To Opening up of Profitable Markets

You are being told that the farmers of Canada, as a result of the Imperial trade agreements, are receiving higher prices for their hogs and other products than the farmers of the United States. This contention today is absolutely false. Here are some figures to prove it, the quotations being those from official Canadian and United States sources:

	Canada	U. S.
Hogs ..	$8.75 to $8.90	$8.95 to $9.85
Choice Steers	$4.25 to $4.75	$6.75 to $9.75
Top Yearlings	$9.50 to 10.60	$5.70
Lambs .	$6.00 to $6.25	$6.75 to $7.00
Butter ..	18¾ to 19½	23 to 26½

Wheat futures in the United States average 19 cents a bushel higher than in Canada. Yet, because of the trade restrictions imposed by the Bennett government on Canadian trade with the United States, this market across the border, with much higher prices than in Canada, is closed to the farmers of this country.

Vote for Colin A. Campbell and the opening up of wider and more profitable markets for your farm products.

Campbell Sorry He Cannot Visit All Constituents

In so large a constituency as Frontenac-Addington, it is physically impossible for any candidate to make a personal call on every elector. Much as Colin A. Campbell would like to meet you all, to shake you by the hand and discuss your problems with you individually, it is not possible, in the time which is available, for him to do so. He hopes, however, that those who can will make sure of attending the remaining meetings of his election campaign, so that he can meet them and greet them personally.

To those whom he cannot possibly visit, this newspaper is intended to introduce Colin Campbell to you, and help you to know him better, and to appreciate the qualifications of the man who is the Liberal standard-bearer in Frontenac-Addington. In it, you will find his views and policies on the subjects in which you are vitally interested. They are commended to your serious study, because Colin Campbell firmly believes that they will appeal to you, and are worthy of your support.

No matter what your previous political affiliation may have been, you are asked to read this newspaper thoroughly, and, having done so, to go to the polls and cast your ballot conscientiously in the way which you believe to be in the best interests of Frontenac-Addington and the Dominion of Canada as a whole. Colin Campbell believes the Liberal way is the best way, and in that belief appeals for your votes and influence on Monday next.

If high protection is a good thing for you, Mr. Farmer, why do you get a cent a quart for your milk, three cents a pound for your wool, 18 3-4 cents a pound for your butter, two cents a pound for your cow-hides, 35 cents each for your sheep-skins, 25 cents a bushel for your oats, one-tenth of a cent a pound for your plow points. The banks refuse to lend you money, and you pay an increased price for everything you buy. How can you be prosperous under these conditions.

The Bennett barbed wire entanglements of trade resulted in a two cent tax on your sugar and a four cent tax on your tea.

Campbell Supports Policy To Widen Farmers' Markets

The greatest problem which Canadians have had to face during the last four years has been that of lack of adequate markets for the products of Canada, which has been responsible, first, for depriving the farmer of an opportunity of disposing of his products at prices which would ensure him a fair standard of living, and secondly, for increasing the amount of unemployment in Canada. Thus the farmer has lost, not only to a very large extent, his export market, but has been deprived of his home market because of the lowered purchasing power of the people of the Dominion. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians, unable to find work, have had no money to buy the necessities of life, and government effort to solve this problem, under the Bennett government, has been so weak, haphazard and ineffectual that it has absolutely failed to deal with the problem.

In condemning the Bennett government for its failure to grapple with the problems of the farmers and the working men in an intelligent way, Colin A. Campbell, Liberal candidate for Frontenac-Addington, has a constructive policy to offer. It is the Liberal policy, which recognizes that while relief measures are necessary, these are only temporary expedients, palliatives applied to keep the patient alive, but doing nothing to effect a cure of his condition. And even these temporary remedies have been badly mismanaged and mishandled by the Bennett government.

The only real cure, Mr. Campbell says, is to bring about better conditions for farmers and workers alike by an extension of Canadian trade. The trouble of the last four years has been largely due to a world-wide violation of economic laws, and Canada has been among the leaders in taking the wrong course. Mr. Campbell's policy, and that of the Liberal party, is to encourage the opening of new and wider markets for Canadian products. As this affects both the export market and the domestic market for the products of the farms of Frontenac-Addington, the electors are asked to consider the following statement of Mr. Campbell's policy, and that of the Liberal party:

"Trace the record of Canadian trade. When the total volume is large, unemployment is at a minimum. When trade shrinks, the volume of unemployment increases. This is just as clear and simple a statement as if we were to say, 'the number of employees in a great store must be less when business is less.'

"The world during the past few years has striven to solve the problem by restricting the volume of business. Liberal policies in Canada, consistent with Liberal policies throughout the world, have protested against this attitude. The policy of restriction can now be tested by its fruits, by the condition in which the farmers of Canada find themselves today. Only by the Liberal approach to the problem can this situation be improved.

"Not only does the restriction of imports lead to a reduction of exports, but the reduction of imports tends to increase the load of taxation, and this, in turn, increases the burdens of the farmers and adds to the cost of their implements of production. Every farmer knows that this has been true under the Bennett government. We have watched, since that fatal month of June, 1930, when Bennett came into office, the application of a policy which cannot be defined in better words than to state that it constitutes 'plain insanity.' Since 1930, the farmers have suffered loss of their markets, reduction of the returns for their products, because trade has been less and less under Bennett policies. It is indeed time for a change.

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Senator A. C. Hardy Endorses Campbell

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In appealing for your support for his election as member of the House of Commons for Frontenac-Addington Colin A. Campbell, is making no extravagant promises. He is appealing for your support on a common-sense basis, realizing that one of the strongest points in the condemnation of Premier Bennett is that, in the 1930 election, he made too many promises that he could not fulfil.

In the Election Review, however, Mr. Campbell places before the people of this Riding the Liberal platform and policies, and the reasons why he believes these to provide the solution of most of Canada's difficulties of the present day. If, after studying Mr. Campbell's record and the Liberal statements of policy, as contained in this newspaper, you believe that they merit your support, go out and vote to elect him as your member of parliament on September 24.

Only the votes which are placed in the ballot box are counted, so be sure to cast your ballot on Monday next.

MARKETING BILL IS DICTATORIAL AND AUTOCRATIC

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One of the most autocratic and dictatorial pieces of legislation ever passed by a Canadian parliament is the Marketing Bill, against which the fruit growers of Eastern and Central Ontario are almost unanimous in their protests. It is interesting to note that in Great Britain an Agricultural Marketing Bill of a similar type, but not nearly so drastic in its provisions, was passed last year. In connection with this bill, the comments made in "The Economist" an authoritative British publication, can be taken as a guide to the farmers of Canada. It says:

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AN OPPORTUNITY WAITING

Canada today has a splendid opportunity to gain an entry into the great market of 120,000,000 people in the United States. A low tariff party is in power under President Roosevelt, and it is willing to enter into a reciprocity agreement with Canada.

BUT, and mark this well, President Roosevelt has declined to enter into negotiations with Canada for a reciprocity agreement until there has been a general election in this country. He does not want to negotiate with the present government, because he knows that it is a high tariff government, committed to policies which restrict trade.

There can be no reciprocity treaty with the United States until a new government is in power.

This newspaper is published by the Frontenac-Addington Liberal Association election campaign organization which is responsible for its contents.

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A Death-Bed Repentance

(Continued from page 1)

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Today, in September, 1934, Hon. Harry Stevens is shedding crocodile tears about the terrible actions of combines in Canada, combines which arose as the result of the policies of the Bennett government of which he is a member. Yet, rising in the House of Commons in 1923, to oppose the legislation of the Liberal government to control combines, this same Harry H. Stevens said:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I desire to sum up very briefly what I have said, not to weary the House with further details. I oppose the bill. First, because a combine is usually prompted by efforts for efficiency and economy and generally results in better service, the stabilizing of prices and the uniformity of supply."

In 1923, Hon. Harry H. Stevens stood up in the House of Commons as the champion and friend of the combines. Today, in September, 1934, he swallows what he said then, and, because a general election is in sight, poses as the friend of the people and the enemy of the combines which have been created by Stevens and Bennett policies. Where has his consistency gone?

His present attitude is only a red herring dragged across the trail. Has the Hon. Harry H. Stevens become a Socialist? Has he become so alarmed over the results of the policies of the government of which he is a member that he has been forced to turn on those who were formerly his friends, and of whom he was, in 1923, the champion? Is his conscience bothering him? He knows now that the policies of the Bennett government have been all wrong, and he should resign from his office and refrain from contradictig himself on the public platform.

Electors of Frontenac-Addington, do not be misled by the last-minute desperate efforts of the Hon. Harry H. Stevens to cover up the terrible results of four years of Bennett misrule. Serve notice on Premier Bennett and the Hon. Harry H. Stevens that the country wants a change by electing Colin A. Campbell to represent you in the House of Commons.

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The Liberal Party's Position on Some of the Important Issues of the Day---



The policies of the Liberal Party of Canada in relation to some immediate oustanding problems were set forth by its leader, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in the House of Commons.

Control of Investments

The Liberal Party believes the financial mismanagement of industry is largely responsible for many conditions obtaining today.

To prevent exploitation of the public through the sale of watered stocks and worthless securities, it believes AN INVESTMENT CONTROL BOARD should be established, with supervision of issues of securities by companies incorporated under federal charters.

Development of Primary Industries

The Liberal Party, by its policies, will continue to further the development of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fisheries by effecting REDUCTIONS IN THE COSTS OF PRODUCTION of Canada's basic products and by obtaining WIDER MARKETS therefor, by encouraging export trade, and by state assistance in the marketing of natural products.

Unemployment of First Concern

The Liberal party believes unemployment is Canada's most urgent national problem. It would deal with the present emergency conditions through A REPRESENTATIVE NATIONAL COMMISSION, which would co-operate with the provinces and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief and in an adequate endeavour to provide work for the unemployed.

As permanent measures the Liberal Party is pledged to introduce policies which will serve to provide employment by reviving industry and trade; and to introduce A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Liberation of Internal Trade

The Liberal party will seek to END ARTIFICIAL PRICE CONTROL and agreements in restraint of trade. Price fixing by agreements restrict and hamper trade internally. The internal trade of our country has become honeycombed and enmeshed by secret understandings and agreements.

Electoral Reform

The Liberal Party stands for the electoral laws which will ensure A TRUE PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION of the Canadian people and such legislation as may help to REDUCE THE COST OF ELECTION CAMPAIGNS.

A Balanced Budget

The Liberal Party believes the aim of every government should be the balancing of its budget.

It would seek to effect that end by RETRENCHMENT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES, by REDUCTION OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT by a REDUCTION IN TAXATION and by INCREASING REVENUES through the encouragement of trade.

It will seek to effect a REDUCTION OF THE COST OF GOVERNMENT in Canada by a careful inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs.

International Relations

The Liberal party will seek to further wherever possible those courses in international relations which make for PEACE and GOODWILL among nations, and promote friendly intercourse between them. It will seek to further the work of the League of Nations.

Control of Credit

The Liberal Party believes that credit is a public matter, not of interest to bankers only, but of direct concern to the average citizen. It stands for the immediate establishment of a properly constituted NATIONAL CENTRAL BANK to perform the functions of rediscount, and the control of currency issue, considered in terms of public need. A Central Bank is necessary to determine the supply of currency in relation to the domestic, social and industrial requirements of the Canadian people; and also to deal with problems of international commerce and exchange.

Re-Assertion of Personal Liability

The Liberal Party believes that under the excuse of the present crisis, the rights of the individual have been violated. Liberalism stands, as always, for the British principle of FREE SPEECH and FREE ASSOCIATION, and to this end will repeal section 98 of the Criminal Code, and end the present practice of arbitrary deportation.

Liberation of External Trade

The Liberal party believes that trade is the basis of industrial and commercial development, and that Canada needs trade.

It will promote TRADE WITH ALL NATIONS and negotiate trade agreements with any countries willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis.

It will ABOLISH the extravagant INCREASES IN THE TARIFF made by the present administration, which have had the effect of strangling trade, exploiting consumers and robbing railways of business.

It will ABOLISH ALL UNWARRANTED EXTRA TAXES on imports, such as the exchange

BENNETT'S BROKEN PROMISES A DEADLY PARALLEL

BENNETT IN 1930

July 14, 1930. "I do not want place and power over broken promises."

June 18, 1930. "After I am Prime Minister on July 26, I will see that my promises are carried out, or the government will go out of power trying to do so."

July 11, 1930. "Mr. King promises conferences. I promise you action. He promises you consideration of the problem of unemployment. I promise to end unemployment.

July 10, 1930. "Conservative party is going to find work for all who are willing to work, or perish in the attempt. It is going to take such steps as will end this tragic condition of unemployment and bring prosperity to the country as a whole."

July 11, 1930. "I propose to have enacted such measures as will give Canadians fair competition and equal opportunities with the nations of the world. Then the bogey of unemployment will be destroyed."

June 13, 1930. "I will not permit this country with my voice or vote to ever become committed to the dole system."

June 9, 1930. "We pledge ourselves to foster and develop agriculture, and the live stock and dairy industries, now so sadly neglected."

June 9, 1930. "You say tariffs are only for the manufacturers. I will make them fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you."

June 13, 1930. "We will look over the top of the hill and beyond the horizon to make provision for the Canadian Agriculturist and secure for him markets."

June 17, 1930. "It is true we must have foreign markets, and as I said the other evening we will blast a way into these markets on a world-wide basis with any exportable surplus."

June 13, 1930. "Men and women of Canada, the policy of the Conservative party today is to establish stability of markets, the establishment of permanent channels of trade."

June 27, 1930. "I will enact such tariff measures to give Canadians an even chance or perish in the attempt. At the same time we will protect labor as well as consumers. There will be no exploitation."

June 26, 1930. "The United States trouble is over-production. Our trouble is under-production.

BENNETT IN 1934

Here are the actual conditions prevailing in Canada today. Compare them with the promises given in the parallel column, and you will see how Mr. Bennett has utterly failed to carry out his promises, and why he should resign as Prime Minister of Canada.

Unemployment: In 1930 there were 116,000 unemployed in Canada. Today there are over 500,000 unemployed in this country. Has he ended unemployment?

The Dole: Today there are over one million people in Canada receiving the dole in the form of direct relief. What of Bennett's pledge of June 13, 1930?

Canada's Trade: In 1929, Canada's exports were $1,388,000,000, and imports $1,265,000,000. In 1933, Canada's exports were $480,000,000 and imports were $406,000,000. Has Mr. Bennett been able to blast a way into the markets of the world?

Dairy Products: In 1930, butter brought the farmers as high as 40 cents a pound. Today it is bringing 18¾ to 19½ cents a pound. Is that building up the dairy industry?

Markets: Today, farmers are suffering because of lack of markets for their products. Live stock men and dairy farmers alike cannot secure profitable prices for their products because Mr. Bennett has strangled the channels of trade. Is this using tariffs to help farmers?

Production Costs: As a result of Bennett's high tariffs, as every farmer knows, the price of farm implements, particularly implements and machines used in dairying, have increased tremendously, thus benefitting the manufacturers at the expense of the farmers.

Killing Exports: Mr. Bennett cancelled the New Zealand trade treaty, which he claimed was killing the Canadian butter industry. Yet butter prices have dropped from 40 cents a pound to 18¾ cents a pound, while Canada's exports have dropped from $19,166,000 in 1930 to $4,480,000 in 1934. Mr. Bennett has killed Canada's profitable export trade with New Zealand.

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Over-production: In 1930, Mr. Bennett said Canada's trouble was under-production. In 1934, he signed a treaty with other wheat growing countries to curtail Canada's production of wheat. Mr. Bennett's policy is to do away with plenty. Mr. King's policy is to do away with poverty.

Restoration of Responsible Government

The Liberal Party believes that the present crisis has been made an excuse for the usurpation of the rights of parliament and the assumption of autocratic powers by the executive. Liberalism stands, as always, for the principle of A FREE PARLIAMENT, and for the supremacy of parliament. To this end it would repeal the legislation enacted by the present administration, which deprives parliament of its control over expenditures and taxation, and invests the executive with unwarranted arbitrary powers, as for example:

(1) legislation permitting the executive to enact measures by order-in-council for peace, order and good government, and

(2) legislation providing the executive with a "blank cheque" for expenditures of any kind.

Safeguarding of National Railways

The Liberal Party stands for the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways as A PUBLICLY OWNED AND PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SERVICE.

Democratization of Industry

The Liberal Party believes that INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION is the problem of the future. It will seek in industrial relations as opportunity offers, to give to workers and consumers a larger share in the Government of industry.

More Equitable Distribution

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The policies of the Liberal Party of Canada in relation to some immediate oustanding problems were set forth by its leader, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in the House of Commons.

Control of Credit

The Liberal Party believes that credit is a public matter, not of interest to bankers only, but of direct concern to the average citizen. It stands for the immediate establishment of a properly constituted NATIONAL CENTRAL BANK to perform the functions of rediscount, and the control of currency issue, considered in terms of public need. A Central Bank is necessary to determine the supply of currency in relation to the domestic, social and industrial requirements of the Canadian people; and also to deal with problems of international commerce and exchange.

Re-Assertion of Personal Liability

The Liberal Party believes that under the excuse of the present crisis, the rights of the individual have been violated. Liberalism stands, as always, for the British principle of FREE SPEECH and FREE ASSOCIATION, and to this end will repeal section 98 of the Criminal Code, and end the present practice of arbitrary deportation.

Liberation of External Trade

The Liberal party believes that trade is the basis of industrial and commercial development, and that Canada needs trade.

It will promote TRADE WITH ALL NATIONS and negotiate trade agreements with any countries willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis.

It will ABOLISH the extravagant INCREASES IN THE TARIFF made by the present administration, which have had the effect of strangling trade, exploiting consumers and robbing railways of business.

It will ABOLISH ALL UNWARRANTED EXTRA TAXES on imports, such as the exchange and dumping duties, as imposed by the present administration.

It will end the making and altering of tariffs by executive action.

It will substitute STABILITY FOR UNCERTAINTY in the administration of customs laws.

It will continue the Liberal policy of BRITISH PREFERENCE by a percentage reduction in existing tariffs rather than by a percentage increase against foreign countries in existing tariffs.

It will grant to British imports a real preference.

it believes AN INVESTMENT CONTROL BOARD should be established, with supervision of issues of securities by companies incorporated under federal charters.

Development of Primary Industries

The Liberal Party, by its policies, will continue to further the development of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fisheries by effecting REDUCTIONS IN THE COSTS OF PRODUCTION of Canada's basic products and by obtaining WIDER MARKETS therefor, by encouraging export trade, and by state assistance in the marketing of natural products.

and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief and in an adequate endeavour to provide work for the unemployed.

As permanent measures the Liberal Party is pledged to introduce policies which will serve to provide employment by reviving industry and trade; and to introduce A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Liberation of Internal Trade

The Liberal party will seek to END ARTIFICIAL PRICE CONTROL and agreements in restraint of trade. Price fixing by agreements restrict and hamper trade internally. The internal trade of our country has become honeycombed and enmeshed by secret understandings and agreements.

A Balanced Budget

The Liberal Party believes the aim of every government should be the balancing of its budget.

It would seek to effect that end by RETRENCHMENT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES, by REDUCTION OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT by a REDUCTION IN TAXATION and by INCREASING REVENUES through the encouragement of trade.

It will seek to effect a REDUCTION OF THE COST OF GOVERNMENT in Canada by a careful inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs.

International Relations

The Liberal party will seek to further wherever possible those courses in international relations which make for PEACE and GOODWILL among nations, and promote friendly intercourse between them. It will seek to further the work of the League of Nations.

BENNETT'S BROKEN PROMISES
A DEADLY PARALLEL

BENNETT IN 1930

July 14, 1930. "I do not want place and power over broken promises."

June 18, 1930. "After I am Prime Minister on July 26, I will see that my promises are carried out, or the government will go out of power trying to do so."

July 11, 1930. "Mr. King promises conferences. I promise you action. He promises you consideration of the problem of unemployment. I promise to end unemployment.

July 10, 1930. "Conservative party is going to find work for all who are willing to work, or perish in the attempt. It is going to take such steps as will end this tragic condition of unemployment and bring prosperity to the country as a whole."

July 11, 1930. "I propose to have enacted such measures as will give Canadians fair competition and equal opportunities with the nations of the world. Then the bogey of unemployment will be destroyed."

June 13, 1930. "I will not permit this country with my voice or vote to ever become committed to the dole system."

June 9, 1930. "We pledge ourselves to foster and develop agriculture, and the live stock and dairy industries, now so sadly neglected."

June 9, 1930. "You say tariffs are only for the manufacturers. I will make them fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you."

June 13, 1930. "We will look over the top of the hill and beyond the horizon to make provision for the Canadian Agriculturist and secure for him markets."

June 17, 1930. "It is true we must have foreign markets, and as I said the other evening we will blast a way into these markets on a world-wide basis with any exportable surplus."

June 13, 1930. "Men and women of Canada, the policy of the Conservative party today is to establish stability of markets, the establishment of permanent channels of trade."

June 27, 1930. "I will enact such tariff measures to give Canadians an even chance or perish in the attempt. At the same time we will protect labor as well as consumers. There will be no exploitation."

June 26, 1930. "The United States trouble is over-production. Our trouble is under-production.

BENNETT IN 1934

Here are the actual conditions prevailing in Canada today. Compare them with the promises given in the parallel column, and you will see how Mr. Bennett has utterly failed to carry out his promises, and why he should resign as Prime Minister of Canada.

Unemployment: In 1930 there were 116,000 unemployed in Canada. Today there are over 500,000 unemployed in this country. Has he ended unemployment?

The Dole: Today there are over one million people in Canada receiving the dole in the form of direct relief. What of Bennett's pledge of June 13, 1930?

Canada's Trade: In 1929, Canada's exports were $1,388,000,000, and imports $1,265,000,000. In 1933, Canada's exports were $480,000,000 and imports were $406,000,000. Has Mr. Bennett been able to blast a way into the markets of the world?

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Markets: Today, farmers are suffering because of lack of markets for their products. Live stock men and dairy farmers alike cannot secure profitable prices for their products because Mr. Bennett has strangled the channels of trade. Is this using tariffs to help farmers?

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Protecting Labor: In 1934, we find the Stevens commission revealing thousands of glaring instances of the exploitation of labor, of wage conditions and working conditions which Hon. H. H. Stevens has described as outrageous. Has the Bennett policy protected labor, as promised on June 27, 1930?

Above are the Bennett promises of 1930, compared with the Bennett performance of 1934. Was there ever so great a failure to live up to promises, solemnly given to the people of Canada, in an effort to seize the reins of government? The electors of Frontenac-Addington should demand that Mr. Bennett carry out, at least, his promise of June 18, 1930, — "I will see that my promises are carried out, or the government will go out of power."

Restoration of Responsible Government

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More Equitable Distribution of Wealth

The Liberal Party recognizes that the problem of distribution has become more important than that of production, and believes that personality is more sacred than property. It will devote itself to finding ways and means of effecting a fair and just distribution of wealth with increasing regard to HUMAN NEEDS, to the furtherance of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and to the promotion of THE COMMON GOOD.

VOTE AND ELECT COLIN A. CAMPBELL

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To The Electors of FRONTENAC-ADDINGTON!



COLIN A. CAMPBELL

Liberal Candidate in the Federal By-Election for the Riding of Frontenac-Addington on Monday, September 24.

Colin A. Campbell Stands For New and Better Deal

You are tired of the Bennett Government's lack of constructive policy and action. You are tired of its failure to bring you relief from the trials, difficulties and hardships of the last

In the by-election of Monday, September 24, you are called upon to make a decision which will have a vital effect on your own future welfare, and that of the whole Dominion of Canada. For the last four years you have suffered from the complete failure of the Bennett government to live up to the promises made to you in 1930. You have seen your markets for farm products dwindle away and disappear. You have seen the prices for your farm products drop far below profitable levels. You have seen your home market ruined by unemployment and lack of purchasing power of hundreds of thousands of your fellow-Canadians. These have been the inevitable results of the misrule of the Bennett government, and it rests with you to decide whether you desire a return to better conditions.

You, the electors of Frontenac-Addington, know from your own experiences what the Bennett government has meant to you in misery, suffering and financial burdens. You know just how bad conditions have been. In the election of Monday next, you have an opportunity to take a decisive step towards righting these conditions.

The Liberal party, of which I am candidate, definitely pledges itself to policies which will serve to create wider markets for Canada's farm products, to re-establish the home market by reviving industry and trade and providing employment for Canada's workers, and further, to reduce the cost of production to the farmers of Canada by lowering the cost of their implements of production. With these policies I am heartily in accord, and it will be my aim, if I am elected as your representative in the House of Commons, to further them to the best of my ability.

In the election of Monday, September 24, the eyes of Canada will be on you the electors of Frontenac-Addington. By electing me, you will serve notice on the Bennett government that it no longer has the confidence of the people, and that a change to a new and better era is wanted.

In asking for your support, my only thought is that I can be of service to you, my fellow citizens of Frontenac-Addington. As a son of the soil, raised on an Ontario farm, I believe I understand your problems and difficulties and can advocate constructive policies for their solution. Your interests are my interests; your welfare is my welfare. I pledge myself to serve you whole-heartedly, striving always to bring nearer to realization those Liberal policies which I believe can alone better conditions for you.

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If you are agreed that the time has come for a change, that you want improved conditions in both agriculture and industry, I appeal to you for your support and your votes when you go to the polls on Monday next.

Yours very sincerely,

Colin A. Campbell

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THE ELECTION REVIEW

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BEAT BENNETT AND BAD TIMES
ELECT CAMPBELL ON MONDAY

Is Well Qualified To Serve Frontenac-Addington

Business Experience And Farm Background Are Valuable Assets

Colin A. Campbell, Born and Raised on Farm, Has Played an Important Part in the Development of Canada's Natural Resources—Has Lived in Riding Since 1930.

A son of the soil, born and raised on an Ontario farm, with a broad education at Queen's University, Kingston, wide experience in the business world and in the development of Canada's natural resources, Colin A. Campbell is eminently qualified to represent a riding such as Frontenac-Addington in the House of Commons. His early life impressed on him the problems and difficulties of the farmers in a manner which only those raised on the farm can understand. Thus he is no stranger to the life which the farmers of this riding have to live, and is fully conversant with the many problems which they have to meet under the conditions which have been imposed on them by the policies of the Bennett government.

Colin A. Campbell was born on the farm, in Elgin County, in 1901, and spent his boyhood on a farm in that county. He knew what it meant to tramp the mud roads to school in Southwold Township, where he attended public school, and to Dutton High School. Leaving high school, he entered Queen's University, Kingston, where he was educated in science, and took up the profession of mining engineer, which he now practices, with his home and office at Northbrook.

After leaving Queen's University, Mr. Campbell spent several years of his life in Northern Ontario, taking his part in the development of the natural resources of the province. He is keenly interested in the lumbering industry, and has valuable knowledge of this branch of Canadian development. For several years he was associated, as an engineer, with the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines and the McIntyre Porcupine Mines, two of the greatest mining properties on the North American continent. Since 1928 he has been manager and consulting engineer for several mining companies, including the Dunkin Gold Mines in the Patricia district and the Bey Mines at Northbrook. He was also manager of one of Ontario's great gold-producing mines, the Barry Hollinger. At the present time, he is consulting engineer for the Federated Mining Corporation and other mining companies. This experience in the practical operation of mines has given him an intensive knowledge of Canada's mining problems, and if elected, he would be one of the few members of parliament with first-hand knowledge of the development of Canada's natural mineral resources.

Mr. Campbell comes of good old Liberal stock. His father, A. C. Campbell, was active in municipal and political life in his native county of Elgin, and at some time or another during his life held all the important municipal positions in the county. He was for thirty years treasurer of the township of Southwold. He was an active Liberal all his life, and was identified with the Liberal executive for over thirty years, part of that time being president of the Liberal association.

His son, Colin A. Campbell, the Liberal standard-bearer for Frontenac-Addington, has been just as active as a Liberal worker. He was Liberal organizer in the rural section of West Elgin in the federal election of 1921. Since boyhood, he has been a close personal friend of the Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn, on whose behalf he took an active part

Popular Liberal Candidate



COLIN A. CAMPBELL
Liberal Candidate for Frontenac-Addington

Conservatives Are Shrouded in Gloom of the Depression

Hon. Robert J. Manion once said that the Liberals hid behind the shrouds of dead men. But, speaking recently in Hamilton, Premier R. B. Bennett advised his audience to seek inspiration from the graveyards. But, if he wished his followers to be shrouded in gloom to find their inspiration, they did not need to go to the graveyards. All they need to do is look around them, in the towns and cities and on the farms of Canada, and see the hardships, the suffering, the misery and the degradation which have been

A Death-Bed Repentance?

Have the Hon. Harry H. Stevens and the Hon. R. B. Bennett suffered a death-bed repentance? That seems to be the only explanation for the rush to appoint a commission to inquire into the business and industrial exploitation which have sprung up under four years of Bennett and Stevens rule in Canada. If ever men were condemned out of their own mouths, the members of the Bennett government are being condemned out of the mouth of the Hon. Harry H. Stevens, Bennett's minister of trade and commerce.

Here is what the Hon. Harry H. Stevens has to say in August, 1934, after the application for four years of the policies enacted by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Bennett:—

"For beef, when you find a western producer of first class steers, high grade, well-finished steers, getting, as some of them did, as low as a cent and a half a pound on the ranch and two and a quar-

Mackenzie King Appeals To Electors To Demand Responsible Government And Force General Federal Election

Highlights of Speeches Delivered in Present Federal Election Campaigns Declare Bennett Government is Usurping the Rights of the People of Canada.

In his speeches in the present federal by-elections, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party, is placing the issues fairly and squarely before the people of Canada. Here are some of the highlights of his speeches, delivered at Enterprise, in the riding of Frontenac-Addington, and at Markham, in North York, in support of the Liberal candidates. They form a scathing indictment of the Bennett government, and provide definite reasons why the Liberal candidate, Colin A. Campbell, should be elected in Frontenac-Addington.

"The great question is whether the people have the right of governing themselves, or for another year the government will carry out, not the will of the people, but of a few gentlemen who, after failing to fulfill their promises to you, still cling to office for their own interests."

"The Liberal party contributed fifteen years of golden prosperity to Canada under Laurier. In the last 15 years, there have been nine years of prosperity, during which I was Prime Minister. I ask you to consider the record since 1921. There was a depression then. In the succeeding nine years, as a result of Liberal policies, there was increased trade, reduction of debt, lowered taxes and bright prospects. Today, the same policies will produce the same results."

"At the present time, there are five by-elections in Ontario, and the vote will be fairly representative of the feelings of the people of Canada as a whole. No government can afford to ignore the will of the people as it will be expressed at the polls next Monday, no matter what it may be. If these five constituencies go against the government, Mr. Bennett will not have the right to remain at the head of the government of this country for one hour beyond that time."

"The trouble is that the government has an entirely wrong idea as to the basis on which trade can be brought about. Mr. Bennett thinks the way to get the home market is to build a wall around this country, so that the people will have to buy home products, but he forgets that the people have to get the money

farmers. Wages and prices are lower, bad conditions of sweating have been revealed, the cattle men of the west have been suffering greviously, and the developments of the last four years have made it clear that the policies of the government have been of such a character as to lower wages and prices of farm products, and to produce sweatshop conditions."

"The marketing bill is an iniquitous measure. Under it, one clause says that the government may, as regards regulated products, have the right to stop all imports and exports. They say they will not do it, but there is the law, and Bennett and his cabinet, with no voice of the people behind them, have the power to stop all exports and imports, the power to limit production, to require you to secure licenses before you can go on with your business. They say they will never make use of it, but they said they would never use the unemployment emergency powers save to help the unemployed. Yet they used them to give a $60,000,000 guarantee to the Canadian Pacific Railway, they used many millions for purposes for which they never secured the consent of parliament. When it took to itself the right to sign agreements at the Empire conference, without the consent of parliament, this government took to itself powers it had no right to take."

"In the last two or three years, every by-election in Canada has gone against the government. The voice of the people, at every opportunity, has been expressed as being against the present adminis-

George W. Dawson Endorses Campbell

Speaking at Enterprise on Monday evening of this week, G. W. Dawson, member of parliament for Addington constituency from 1891 to 1896, expressed his warm support of Colin A. Campbell.

"I am glad," said Mr. Dawson, "to have an opportunity of saying a word regarding so splendid a candidate as Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell was the unanimous choice of the Liberal convention, and was demanded as the candidate by the whole gathering. If ever a man was nominated by the people of this riding, it was Mr. Campbell, and I feel sure that the electors will give him a large majority in next Monday's election."

WHY THE FARMER SUFFERS TODAY

Prices of Farm Products Drop 30%, While Costs of Production Higher

Mr. R. B. Bennett, in 1930, promised that he would improve the condition of agriculture or perish in the attempt. Let us see how he did it.

In 1930, when he came into power, the index number of the price of farm products was 80. It now stands at 57. In other words, you now receive 857 for farm products for which you received $80 in 1930. This is a decline of 23 points, or approximately 30 per cent.

The index of the price of manufactured products, in the same time, dropped from 85 to 72, a decline of only 13 points, or approximately 15 per cent.

For every dollar of farm produce you sold in 1930 you now receive only 70 cents. But your 70 cents will not buy nearly as much as the same sum would in 1930, because the decrease in the prices of manufactured products has been only one half of the decrease in price of farm products, while your taxes and fixed charges have gone up, and the ever-increasing burden of federal, provincial and municipal taxation is putting you in a worse and worse position, day after day, week after week, month after month.

What is the cause of all this? Simply that Mr. Bennett raised the tariff to the highest point in Canadian history. Tariffs restrict im-

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(Continued on page 2)

Popular Liberal Candidate



COLIN A. CAMPBELL
Liberal Candidate for Frontenac-Addington

J. L. HAYCOCK HEARTILY IN FAVOR OF COLIN CAMPBELL

Joseph L. Haycock, of Adolphustown, formerly head of the Patrons of Industry, and member of the legislative assembly for Frontenac County for four years, is a strong supporter of Colin A. Campbell, Liberal candidate in the federal by-election in Frontenac-Addington.

"I have been personally acquainted with every representative of Frontenac County for the last 65 years," said Mr. Haycock, "and of all the representatives we have ever had, I would choose Colin A. Campbell one hundred per cent ahead of all of them to represent the farmers of the county.

"It is a strange thing," said Mr. Haycock, "that the Conservatives have never, in the last 142 years, nominated a farmer in Frontenac County. Now, when they see the handwriting on the wall, they rush into the field with a candidate whom they call a farmer, but who is ninety per cent drover and ten per cent farmer. And they are only nominating him because there is but one session left, and they want to try him out to see if it is safe to nominate a farmer or not.

"I am supporting Mr. Campbell because he is the best man, because I believe in the policies he is supporting, and I hope the electors of Frontenac-Addington will give him a substantial majority next Monday."

Conservatives Are Shrouded in Gloom of the Depression

Hon. Robert J. Manion once said that the Liberals hid behind the shrouds of dead men. But, speaking recently in Hamilton, Premier R. B. Bennett advised his audience to seek inspiration from the graveyards. But, if he wished his followers to be shrouded in gloom to find their inspiration, they did not need to go to the graveyards. All they need to do is look around them, in the towns and cities and on the farms of Canada, and see the hardships, the suffering, the misery and the degredation which have been inflicted upon hundreds of thousands of Canadian farmers and working men by four years of the Bennett government's policies. If they will do that, then they will indeed be shrouded in a greater gloom than the country ever knew in the happier days of Liberal governments.

Banish the gloom from Canadian farms and homes by voting for Liberal policies and principles and for Colin A. Campbell.

Bennett's tariffs have increased the cost of your implements and your cost of living.

If Bennett's policy of protection will cure troubles, why not give us more of it? But the people of Canada know that his high tariffs have been the cause of our troubles.

Under Bennett policies, the producer of basic commodities gets pinched between high tariffs and high money rates, increasing the interest rates on your farm and your cost of living.

A Death-Bed Repentance?

Have the Hon. Harry H. Stevens and the Hon. R. B. Bennett suffered a death-bed repentance? That seems to be the only explanation for the rush to appoint a commission to inquire into the business and industrial exploitation which have sprung up under four years of Bennett and Stevens rule in Canada. If ever men were condemned out of their own mouths, the members of the Bennett government are being condemned out of the mouth of the Hon. Harry H. Stevens, Bennett's minister of trade and commerce.

Here is what the Hon. Harry H. Stevens has to say in August, 1934, after the application for four years of the policies enacted by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Bennett:—

"For beef, when you find a western producer of first class steers, high grade, well-finished steers, getting, as some of them did, as low as a cent and a half a pound on the ranch, and two and a quarter cents and so on in the Winnipeg market, the thing is outrageous."

And this outrageous condition is after four years of the government of which Mr. Stevens himself was a member.

Here is another Stevens' statement, showing what Mr. Stevens thinks regarding conditions in the textile industry:—

"At first I did not realize the magnitude of it, the extent of it, and I may illustrate it in this way. There are about 60,000 people, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec, engaged in what is known as the needle trade, and I think I am well within the mark in saying that out of the 60,000 I should judge 40,000 were living under wage conditions and labor conditions below anything that could be or should be tolerated in this country, and in a vast number of instances down to wages as low as $3.00 and $4.00 per week."

Remember, you voters of Frontenac-Addington, that this is the statement of the Hon. Harry H. Stevens after four years of the Bennett government. Mr. Stevens even goes further than that, for in August, 1934, he stated that he had found conditions in Canada which he described in the following words:

"I realized that such conditions might be common to cities of Central Europe, but in Canada, NO."

Further, Mr. Stevens sat in the House of Commons and voted for the imposition of a duty of four cents a pound on cotton goods used in the trade which employs these $3. and $4. a week workers. And he voted to double the duty on woollen goods which were being pur-

(Continued on page 2)

Mackenzie King Appeals To Electors To Demand Responsible Government And Force General Federal Election

Highlights of Speeches Delivered in Present Federal Election Campaigns Declare Bennett Government is Usurping the Rights of the People of Canada.

In his speeches in the present federal by-elections, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party, is placing the issues fairly and squarely before the people of Canada. Here are some of the highlights of his speeches, delivered at Enterprise, in the riding of Frontenac-Addington, and at Markham, in North York, in support of the Liberal candidates. They form a scathing indictment of the Bennett government, and provide definite reasons why the Liberal candidate, Colin A. Campbell, should be elected in Frontenac-Addington.

"The great question is whether the people have the right of governing themselves, or for another year the government will carry out, not the will of the people, but of a few gentlemen who, after failing to fulfill their promises to you, still cling to office for their own interests."

"The Liberal party contributed fifteen years of golden prosperity to Canada under Laurier. In the last 15 years, there have been nine years of prosperity, during which I was Prime Minister. I ask you to consider the record since 1921. There was a depression then. In the succeeding nine years, as a result of Liberal policies, there was increased trade, reduction of debt, lowered taxes and bright prospects. Today, the same policies will produce the same results."

"At the present time, there are five by-elections in Ontario, and the vote will be fairly representative of the feelings of the people of Canada as a whole. No government can afford to ignore the will of the people as it will be expressed at the polls next Monday, no matter what it may be. If these five constituencies go against the government, Mr. Bennett will not have the right to remain at the head of the government of this country for one hour beyond that time."

"The trouble is that the government has an entirely wrong idea as to the basis on which trade can be brought about. Mr. Bennett thinks the way to get the home market is to build a wall around this country, so that the people will have to buy home products, but he forgets that the people have to get the money to buy. He has been spending public money freely to try to help them buy, but it is impossible to spend it in sufficient volume, and that will never save the situation. They regard the home market as a place. I regard the home market as a purchasing power. If there is no trade it is not a market, only a market place. The only way to prosperity is to sell our products in other markets, and when the money flows in from other countries for these products, there will be a real home market, a purchasing power that will create a demand for the goods of the factories and the produce of the farms. Because the government has not realized that, we have had hard times."

"The result of the government's policies is that few are making profits while the masses of the people are suffering. The Stevens commission has shown that high tariffs do not mean high wages for the workers or high prices for the farmers. Wages and prices are lower, bad conditions of sweating have been revealed, the cattle men of the west have been suffering greviously, and the developments of the last four years have made it clear that the policies of the government have been of such a character as to lower wages and prices of farm products, and to produce sweatshop conditions."

"The marketing bill is an iniquitous measure. Under it, one clause says that the government may, as regards regulated products, have the right to stop all imports and exports. They say they will not do it, but there is the law, and Bennett and his cabinet, with no voice of the people behind them, have the power to stop all exports and imports, the power to limit production, to require you to secure licenses before you can go on with your business. They say they will never make use of it, but they said they would never use the unemployment emergency powers save to help the unemployed. Yet they used them to give a $60,000,000 guarantee to the Canadian Pacific Railway, they used many millions for purposes for which they never secured the consent of parliament. When it took to itself the right to sign agreements at the Empire conference, without the consent of parliament, this government took to itself powers it had no right to take."

"In the last two or three years, every by-election in Canada has gone against the government. The voice of the people, at every opportunity, has been expressed as being against the present administration."

"For these reasons, I say the government has no right to stay in power any longer, because it is taking the power out of the hands of the people, and putting it into the control of a small executive."

Campbell's Views On Conditions Now

Here is how Colin A. Campbell sums up the conditions which have prevailed under the Bennett government.

"Canada's trade has dropped from over $2,400,000,000 in 1930 to about $800,000,000 in 1933. Your products are harder to sell, your prices are lower, the duties you have to pay are higher and your implements of production cost you more. Mr. Bennett has lowered revenues by restriction of trade, and you are taxed more heavily. Restriction of trade has meant less business for the railways, less business for industry, less buying power for the products of the farmer, because of unemployment, and less demand for the farmer's products."

You farmers of Frontenac-Addington know from your own experience that every word of that is true. Vote for Colin A. Campbell and a new and better deal.

George W. Dawson Endorses Campbell

Speaking at Enterprise on Monday evening of this week, G. W. Dawson, member of parliament for Addington constituency from 1891 to 1896, expressed his warm support of Colin A. Campbell.

"I am glad," said Mr. Dawson, "to have an opportunity of saying a word regarding so splendid a candidate as Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell was the unanimous choice of the Liberal convention, and was demanded as the candidate by the whole gathering. If ever a man was nominated by the people of this riding, it was Mr. Campbell, and I feel sure that the electors will give him a large majority in next Monday's election."

WHY THE FARMER SUFFERS TODAY

Prices of Farm Products Drop 30%, While Costs of Production Higher

Mr. R. B. Bennett, in 1930, promised that he would improve the condition of agriculture or perish in the attempt. Let us see how he did it.

In 1930, when he came into power, the index number of the price of farm products was 80. It now stands at 57. In other words, you now receive $57 for farm products for which you received $80 in 1930. This is a decline of 23 points, or approximately 30 per cent.

The index of the price of manufactured products, in the same time, dropped from 85 to 72, a decline of only 13 points, or approximately 15 per cent.

For every dollar of farm produce you sold in 1930 you now receive only 70 cents. But your 70 cents will not buy nearly as much as the same sum would in 1930, because the decrease in the prices of manufactured products has been only one half of the decrease in price of farm products, while your taxes and fixed charges have gone up, and the ever-increasing burden of federal, provincial and municipal taxation is putting you in a worse and worse position, day after day, week after week, month after month.

What is the cause of all this? Simply that Mr. Bennett raised the tariff to the highest point in Canadian history. Tariffs restrict imports. Imports are payments which we receive for exports. When we restrict imports we refuse to accept payments for our exports. Thus trade is strangled.

Vote for Colin A. Campbell and the Liberal policy of opening up wider markets for Canadian products, and thus creating prosperity for the farmers who are the country's greatest exporters.

The Bennett government has given you a four cent tax on tea, a tax on sugar, and a six per cent. sales tax. These direct taxes were imposed because Bennett's tariffs killed trade.

A farmer at Kingston gets $1.35 for a horse-hide—yet pays $1.50 a pound for a belt-lace made from this hide. Thus the farmer is being bled under the Bennett government.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Endorses Colin A. Campbell



To the Electors of Frontenac-Addington:

In the election of Monday next, you have a grave responsibility and a great opportunity. You will be speaking not only for yourselves, but on behalf of the people of Canada, with respect to the rights of citizens and the duties of governments. You will have the opportunity of declaring that the people are not the servants but the masters of any and every administration, and of telling the government at Ottawa that it is the right of the people at any and all times to say who shall govern them, who shall conduct their affairs. It is yours to make clear that Canada will not tolerate dictatorship, or any trend towards dictatorship, but that in our country the principle of responsible government must be preserved.

You are fortunate that, in the Liberal candidate, Colin A. Campbell, you have a man of high qualities, who is capable of rendering the greatest possible service, not only to you, but to the Dominion. He has the ability and the qualifications to represent you worthily in the House of Commons, and his interests, as are yours, are tied up with Canada's present and future.

I appeal to you to elect him, and thereby, to take the only means which at the moment you have, to tell to the present administration that it is not a sixth session of the present parliament and another year of the Bennett government which the citizens of Canada desire, but an immediate general election in which the great issues of the present day may be fully and freely discussed, and a government returned to power which will possess the confidence of the people.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Popularity Grows For Liberal Candidate

Business Experience And Farm Background Are Valuable Assets

(Continued from page 1)

in the federal elections of 1926 and 1930. Coming to Addington, he continued his activities on behalf of the Liberal party, and in the provincial general election he was chosen as the Liberal candidate, polling a record Liberal vote of 6,198. This splendid showing was the result of his earnestness in setting forth policies for the benefit of the people of his riding, and when the federal general election was called, he was chosen once again to carry the Liberal banner. His supporters in the riding of Frontenac-Addington are satisfied that he will be a worthy representative of their interests in the House of Commons, and they are determined to put forth every effort to elect him on Monday next.

Mr. Campbell has found time to take a keen interest in various fraternal and engineering associations. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Arden, and of the Royal Arch Masons of West Lorne, Ontario. He was for three years secretary of the Mine Managers' Association of the District of Patricia, and is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and the Association of Professional Engineers.

In 1923, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Vera M. Smith of Dutton, Ontario, and they now have four children. Their home is at Northbrook, Ontario, where they have resided since coming to this constituency in Aug. 1930. During the last four years, Mr. Campbell has taken a leading part in many of the activities of his community. He has been particularly active in organizing rural sports. At school and college, he was an active athlete, playing hockey, rugby and baseball. On coming to Northbrook, his interest in sports made itself felt for the benefit of the community, and he organized and was president of the North Frontenac-Addington Softball league, which position he has held for the last three years, as well as being an active player on the Northbrook team.

This, then, is the man who is seeking your support as Liberal candidate in the federal by-election in Frontenac-Addington. That he is well qualified to give splendid service to the electors of this riding is amply borne out by his wide experience in an important industry and his boyhood life on an Ontario farm. As a Liberal, anxious to serve you and to bring back better times to the farmers of this constituency, Colin A. Campbell appeals to you for your support, your influence and your votes in the election on Monday, September 24.

W. A. Fraser, M.P. Northumberland Advises Electors to Vote Campbell

To the Electors of Frontenac-Addington:

I have the honor of representing a constituency that is mainly rural.

I am a farmer and fruit-grower and am familiar with the problems of agriculture.

It is in the interest of the

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PRICES COMPARED

Bennett Blocks Way To Opening up of Profitable Markets

You are being told that the farmers of Canada, as a result of the Imperial trade agreements, are receiving higher prices for their hogs and other products than the farmers of the United States. This contention today is absolutely false. Here are some figures to prove it, the quotations being those from official Canadian and United States sources:

	Canada	U. S.
Hogs .. Choice	$8.75 to $8.90	$8.95 to $9.85
Steers	$4.25 to $4.75	$6.75 to $9.75
Top Yearlings	$9.50 to 10.60	$5.70
Lambs .	$6.00 to $6.25	$6.75 to $7.00
Butter ..	18¾ to 19½	23 to 26½

Wheat futures in the United States average 19 cents a bushel higher than in Canada. Yet, because of the trade restrictions imposed by the Bennett government on Canadian trade with the United States, this market across the border, with much higher prices than in Canada, is closed to the farmers of this country.

Vote for Colin A. Campbell and the opening up of wider and more profitable markets for your farm products.

Campbell Sorry He Cannot Visit All Constituents

In so large a constituency as Frontenac-Addington, it is physically impossible for any candidate to make a personal call on every elector. Much as Colin A. Campbell would like to meet you all, to shake you by the hand and discuss your problems with you individually, it is not possible, in the time which is available, for him to do so. He hopes, however, that those who can will make sure of attending the remaining meetings of his election campaign, so that he can meet them and greet them personally.

To those whom he cannot possibly visit, this newspaper is intended to introduce Colin Campbell to you, and help you to know him better, and to appreciate the qualifications of the man who is the Liberal standard-bearer in Frontenac-Addington. In it, you will find his views and policies on the subjects in which you are vitally interested. They are commended to your serious study, because Colin Campbell firmly believes that they will appeal to you, and are worthy of your support.

No matter what your previous political affiliation may have been,

Campbell Supports Policy To Widen Farmers' Markets

The greatest problem which Canadians have had to face during the last four years has been that of lack of adequate markets for the products of Canada, which has been responsible, first, for depriving the farmer of an opportunity of disposing of his products at prices which would ensure him a fair standard of living, and secondly, for increasing the amount of unemployment in Canada. Thus the farmer has lost, not only to a very large extent, his export market, but has been deprived of his home market because of the lowered purchasing power of the people of the Dominion. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians, unable to find work, have had no money to buy the necessities of life, and government effort to solve this problem, under the Bennett government, has been so weak, haphazard and ineffectual that it has absolutely failed to deal with the problem.

In condemning the Bennett government for its failure to grapple with the problems of the farmers and the working men in an intelligent way, Colin A. Campbell, Liberal candidate for Frontenac-Addington, has a constructive policy to offer. It is the Liberal policy, which recognizes that while relief measures are necessary, these are only temporary expedients, palliatives applied to keep the patient alive, but doing nothing to effect a cure of his condition. And even these temporary remedies have been badly mismanaged and mishandled by the Bennett government.

The only real cure, Mr. Campbell says, is to bring about better conditions for farmers and workers alike by an extension of Canadian trade. The trouble of the last four years has been largely due to a world-wide violation of economic laws, and Canada has been among the leaders in taking the wrong course. Mr. Campbell's policy, and that of the Liberal party, is to encourage the opening of new and wider markets for Canadian products. As this affects both the export market and the domestic market for the products of the farms of Frontenac-Addington, the electors are asked to consider the following statement of Mr. Campbell's policy, and that of the Liberal party:

"Trace the record of Canadian trade. When the total volume is large, unemployment is at a minimum. When trade shrinks, the volume of unemployment increases. This is just as clear and simple a statement as if we were to say, 'the number of employees in a great store must be less when business is less.'

"The world during the past few years has striven to solve the problem by restricting the volume of business. Liberal policies in Canada to introduce policies which will serve to provide wider markets and better prices for farm products by reviving trade and industry, and thus building up the home market as well as the export market."

That is the policy on which Colin A. Campbell appeals to his fellow-citizens of Frontenac-Addington for their support in the election of September 24. If you are interested in your own welfare, in bringing about better times for the farmers of Canada, your vote and influence should go in favor of Colin A. Campbell.

Senator A. C. Hardy Endorses Campbell

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 20, 1934.

To the Electors of Frontenac-Addington:

I am delighted to give my fullest endorsation to the candidature of Colin Campbell as the Liberal standard-bearer in the riding of Frontenac - Addington. As a staunch Liberal, and one who has kept in close touch with the problems of the Dominion of Canada, he is eminently qualified to serve you as your representative in the House of Commons at Ottawa. At the present time, when Canada is suffering as a result of the inertia of the Bennett government in dealing with the serious problems of Canada during the last four years, it is essential, for your own welfare, that you elect Mr. Campbell as your representative. Canada today needs Liberal policies to hasten the return of prosperity and to stabilize business and industrial conditions, and by electing Mr. Campbell you will serve notice on the present government that it has lost the confidence of the people. I trust you will give him an overwhelming majority in next Monday's election.

Yours very sincerely,

A. C. HARDY.

No Extravagant Promises Made By C. Campbell

In appealing for your support for his election as member of the House of Commons for Frontenac-Addington Colin A. Campbell, is

MARKETING BILL IS DICTATORIAL AND AUTOCRATIC

British Economists Attack Similar Measure Passed In Great Britain

One of the most autocratic and dictatorial pieces of legislation ever passed by a Canadian parliament is the Marketing Bill, against which the fruit growers of Eastern and Central Ontario are almost unanimous in their protests. It is interesting to note that in Great Britain an Agricultural Marketing Bill of a similar type, but not nearly so drastic in its provisions, was passed last year. In connection with this bill, the comments made in "The Economist" an authoritative British publication, can be taken as a guide to the farmers of Canada. It says:

"The attempt to raise differentially the prices of agricultural produce by creating separate artificial scarcities here, there and everywhere in the body economic can only impoverish still further some nine-tenths of the population of this country. Moreover, the quota method, as all economic experts have long since recognized, is disproportionately destructive of international (and for that matter of the most economical domestic) trade, and will therefore affect still further our depressed basic export industries, if only by raising the cost of living."

"Passing now to the second object of the Bill, namely, the control of the domestic production of agricultural commodities, the various schemes which have so far been contemplated, (e.g. bacon and milk) suffer from several serious defects. The attempt to fix producers' prices, leaving the secondary manufacturer and the consumer to stand the racket, is fundamentally unsound. It completely neglects the important consideration of the price system in ensuring continuous equilibrium between production and consumption, as well as between the demand for, and supply of, the various factors of production."

"It is, indeed, strange that a measure which would seek to impose on agriculture a degree of regulation to which no other industry in the country has been subjected should have met with little or no protest from the farmers themselves."

That is the comment of the world's outstanding economists on a Marketing Bill which is not nearly so drastic as that which has been imposed on the farmers of Canada by the Bennett government. Register your protest against this unfair legislation and make it effective by electing Colin A. Campbell in next Mon-

Public Opinion Is Swinging Rapidly in Favor of Liberal Candidate, Colin A. Campbell

As Monday next, September 24, voting day in the Frontenac-Addington by-election approaches, the swing of popular opinion in favor of Colin A. Campbell, Liberal candidate in this election, gains in momentum. Wherever he goes throughout the riding, he is being met with the warmest enthusiasm, and his meetings have been attended by interested crowds, anxious to listen with keen attention to his clear-cut presentations on the issues of the election, and to give him their assurance of support. Many who have formerly been listed as Conservatives have cast in their lot with Colin Campbell, because they see no hope of any relief from the conditions which are retarding recovery under the Conservative government, and are genuinely desirous of having a change.

There are, of course, definite reasons for the swing of public opinion in favor of Colin Campbell. One is a realization that the Bennett government has failed to bring about the betterment in conditions which it promised in 1930. The people of Frontenac-Addington cannot be fooled. They remember the Bennett promises, and they are comparing them with the Bennett performance. The farmers of Frontenac-Addington know what they have suffered during the four years of the Bennett regime, and they are determined to put an end to it just as quickly as they can. They are eager for the opportunity to serve notice on the Bennett government that its days are numbered, and that the people of this riding, at least, have no further confidence in it.

There is another great reason for the swing to Colin Campbell, and that is the growing personal popularity of the Liberal candidate. The electors are warming up to his clear-cut, intelligent and decisive pronouncements on the solution of their problems, and the policies he is advocating in his campaign. They realize that he is a true son of the farm, one who, in his boyhood days, did the chores, followed the plough, and shared in the difficulties and trials of farm life. They know that in him they have a sympathetic friend, who is keenly alive to the necessity of making agriculture more profitable to the farmers, and not to the packers and those associated with them. The farmers realize that in the policies advocated by Mr. Campbell there is a real hope for wider markets and better prices for their products.

And so one could go on, giving reasons why the tide of public opinion is running strongly in favor of Colin Campbell, the Liberal standard-bearer in next Monday's election. They are turning to him because he inspires confidence that he will do his very best to lighten their burdens and improve their condition. They are turning to him because they realize he has a policy that will work, that will be effective in righting the wrongs from which the electors of Frontenac-Addington are suffering.

Climb on the band-wagon of success. Vote and work for Colin Campbell, and make him the choice of the people of Frontenac-Addington as their next representative in the House of Commons.

A Death-Bed Repentance

(Continued from page 1)

chased by the industry which employed $3. and $4. a week labor.

Today, in September, 1934, Hon. Harry Stevens is shedding crocodile tears about the terrible actions of combines in Canada, combines which arose as the result of the policies of the Bennett government of which he is a member. Yet, rising in the House of Commons in 1923,

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confidence of the people.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Popularity Grows For Liberal Candidate

Business Experience And Farm Background Are Valuable Assets

(Continued from page 1)

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I have the honor of representing a constituency that is mainly rural.

I am a farmer and fruit-grower and am familiar with the problems of agriculture.

It is in the interest of the farmers of Frontenac-Addington to elect Mr. Colin Campbell on Sept. 24., because:

He is a capable, experienced young Canadian who understands the needs of the people of this Dominion.

He is opposed to the policies of the Bennett government which are economically unsound and detrimental to the progress and prosperity of Canada. Conditions, under which you have lived for the past four years, are your proof of this fact.

He is opposed to the natural products marketing act which is a direct attempt to socialize agriculture to take away your freedom of action in production and selling and to pool the products of your farms. The fruit-growers of Ontario are fighting this act as being opposed to their interest.

If you elect Colin Campbell it will hasten the return to responsible government in Canada, cut the barb-wire entanglements of trade, and give you an opportunity of exchanging what you have to sell for those things you require to buy on a more equal basis of value.

The eyes of Canada are on you, electors of Frontenac-Addington. It is your opportunity to get a new deal for yourselves and all Canadians to extend your trade within the Empire and to open markets in foreign countries.

Vote Campbell next Monday.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. FRASER,
M.P. for Northumberland.

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PRICES COMPARED

Bennett Blocks Way To Opening up of Profitable Markets

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No matter what your previous political affiliation may have been, you are asked to read this newspaper thoroughly, and, having done so, to go to the polls and cast your ballot conscientiously in the way which you believe to be in the best interests of Frontenac-Addington and the Dominion of Canada as a whole. Colin Campbell believes the Liberal way is the best way, and in that belief appeals for your votes and influence on Monday next.

If high protection is a good thing for you, Mr. Farmer, why do you get a cent a quart for your milk, three cents a pound for your wool, 18 3-4 cents a pound for your butter, two cents a pound for your cow-hides, 35 cents each for your sheep-skins, 25 cents a bushel for your oats, one-tenth of a cent a pound for your plow points. The banks refuse to lend you money, and you pay an increased price for everything you buy. How can you be prosperous under these conditions.

The Bennett barbed wire entanglements of trade resulted in a two cent tax on your sugar and a four cent tax on your tea.

Campbell Supports Policy To Widen Farmers' Markets

The greatest problem which Canadians have had to face during the last four years has been that of lack of adequate markets for the products of Canada, which has been responsible, first, for depriving the farmer of an opportunity of disposing of his products at prices which would ensure him a fair standard of living, and secondly, for increasing the amount of unemployment in Canada. Thus the farmer has lost, not only to a very large extent, his export market, but has been deprived of his home market because of the lowered purchasing power of the people of the Dominion. Hundreds of thousands of Canadians, unable to find work, have had no money to buy the necessities of life, and government effort to solve this problem, under the Bennett government, has been so weak, haphazard and ineffectual that it has absolutely failed to deal with the problem.

In condemning the Bennett government for its failure to grapple with the problems of the farmers and the working men in an intelligent way, Colin A. Campbell, Liberal candidate for Frontenac-Addington, has a constructive policy to offer. It is the Liberal policy, which recognizes that while relief measures are necessary, these are only temporary expedients, palliatives applied to keep the patient alive, but doing nothing to effect a cure of his condition. And even these temporary remedies have been badly mismanaged and mishandled by the Bennett government.

The only real cure, Mr. Campbell says, is to bring about better conditions for farmers and workers alike by an extension of Canadian trade. The trouble of the last four years has been largely due to a world-wide violation of economic laws, and Canada has been among the leaders in taking the wrong course. Mr. Campbell's policy, and that of the Liberal party, is to encourage the opening of new and wider markets for Canadian products. As this affects both the export market and the domestic market for the products of the farms of Frontenac-Addington, the electors are asked to consider the following statement of Mr. Campbell's policy, and that of the Liberal party:

"Trace the record of Canadian trade. When the total volume is large, unemployment is at a minimum. When trade shrinks, the volume of unemployment increases. This is just as clear and simple a statement as if we were to say, 'the number of employees in a great store must be less when business is less.'

"The world during the past few years has striven to solve the problem by restricting the volume of business. Liberal policies in Canada, consistent with Liberal policies throughout the world, have protested against this attitude. The policy of restriction can now be tested by its fruits, by the condition in which the farmers of Canada find themselves today. Only by the Liberal approach to the problem can this situation be improved.

"Not only does the restriction of imports lead to a reduction of exports, but the reduction of imports tends to increase the load of taxation, and this, in turn, increases the burdens of the farmers and adds to the cost of their implements of production. Every farmer knows that this has been true under the Bennett government. We have watched, since that fatal month of June, 1930, when Bennett came into office, the application of a policy which cannot be defined in better words than to state that it constitutes 'plain insanity.' Since 1930, the farmers have suffered loss of their markets, reduction of the returns for their products, because trade has been less and less under Bennett policies. It is indeed time for a change.

"The Liberal party, which I represent in this election, is pledged to introduce policies which will serve to provide wider markets and better prices for farm products by reviving trade and industry, and thus building up the home market as well as the export market."

That is the policy on which Colin A. Campbell appeals to his fellow-citizens of Frontenac-Addington for their support in the election of September 24. If you are interested in your own welfare, in bringing about better times for the farmers of Canada, your vote and influence should go in favor of Colin A. Campbell.

Senator A. C. Hardy Endorses Campbell

Brockville, Ont.,
Sept. 20, 1934.

To the Electors of Frontenac-Addington:

I am delighted to give my fullest endorsation to the candidature of Colin Campbell as the Liberal standard-bearer in the riding of Frontenac - Addington. As a staunch Liberal, and one who has kept in close touch with the problems of the Dominion of Canada, he is eminently qualified to serve you as your representative in the House of Commons at Ottawa. At the present time, when Canada is suffering as a result of the inertia of the Bennett government in dealing with the serious problems of Canada during the last four years, it is essential, for your own welfare, that you elect Mr. Campbell as your representative. Canada today needs Liberal policies to hasten the return of prosperity and to stabilize business and industrial conditions, and by electing Mr. Campbell you will serve notice on the present government that it has lost the confidence of the people. I trust you will give him an overwhelming majority in next Monday's election.

Yours very sincerely,
A. C. HARDY.

No Extravagant Promises Made By C. Campbell

In appealing for your support for his election as member of the House of Commons for Frontenac-Addington Colin A. Campbell, is making no extravagant promises. He is appealing for your support on a common-sense basis, realizing that one of the strongest points in the condemnation of Premier Bennett is that, in the 1930 election, he made too many promises that he could not fulfil.

In the Election Review, however, Mr. Campbell places before the people of this Riding the Liberal platform and policies, and the reasons why he believes these to provide the solution of most of Canada's difficulties of the present day. If, after studying Mr. Campbell's record and the Liberal statements of policy, as contained in this newspaper, you believe that they merit your support, go out and vote to elect him as your member of parliament on September 24.

Only the votes which are placed in the ballot box are counted, so be sure to cast your ballot on Monday next.

MARKETING BILL IS DICTATORIAL AND AUTOCRATIC

British Economists Attack Similar Measure Passed In Great Britain

One of the most autocratic and dictatorial pieces of legislation ever passed by a Canadian parliament is the Marketing Bill, against which the fruit growers of Eastern and Central Ontario are almost unanimous in their protests. It is interesting to note that in Great Britain an Agricultural Marketing Bill of a similar type, but not nearly so drastic in its provisions, was passed last year. In connection with this bill, the comments made in "The Economist" an authoritative British publication, can be taken as a guide to the farmers of Canada. It says:

"The attempt to raise differentially the prices of agricultural produce by creating separate artificial scarcities here, there and everywhere in the body economic can only impoverish still further some nine-tenths of the population of this country. Moreover, the quota method, as all economic experts have long since recognized, is disproportionately destructive of international (and for that matter of the most economical domestic) trade, and will therefore affect still further our depressed basic export industries, if only by raising the cost of living."

"Passing now to the second object of the Bill, namely, the control of the domestic production of agricultural commodities, the various schemes which have so far been contemplated, (e.g. bacon and milk) suffer from several serious defects. The attempt to fix producers' prices, leaving the secondary manufacturer and the consumer to stand the racket, is fundamentally unsound. It completely neglects the important consideration of the price system in ensuring continuous equilibrium between production and consumption, as well as between the demand for, and supply of, the various factors of production."

"It is, indeed, strange that a measure which would seek to impose on agriculture a degree of regulation to which no other industry in the country has been subjected should have met with little or no protest from the farmers themselves."

That is the comment of the world's outstanding economists on a Marketing Bill which is not nearly so drastic as that which has been imposed on the farmers of Canada by the Bennett government. Register your protest against this unfair legislation and make it effective by electing Colin A. Campbell in next Monday's election.

AN OPPORTUNITY WAITING

Canada today has a splendid opportunity to gain an entry into the great market of 120,000,000 people in the United States. A low tariff party is in power under President Roosevelt, and it is willing to enter into a reciprocity agreement with Canada.

BUT, and mark this well, President Roosevelt has declined to enter into negotiations with Canada for a reciprocity agreement until there has been a general election in this country. He does not want to negotiate with the present government, because he knows that it is a high tariff government, committed to policies which restrict trade.

There can be no reciprocity treaty with the United States until a new government is in power.

This newspaper is published by the Frontenac-Addington Liberal Association election campaign organization which is responsible for its contents.

Public Opinion Is Swinging Rapidly in Favor of Liberal Candidate, Colin A. Campbell

As Monday next, September 24, voting day in the Frontenac-Addington by-election approaches, the swing of popular opinion in favor of Colin A. Campbell, Liberal candidate in this election, gains in momentum. Wherever he goes throughout the riding, he is being met with the warmest enthusiasm, and his meetings have been attended by interested crowds, anxious to listen with keen attention to his clear-cut presentations on the issues of the election, and to give him their assurance of support. Many who have formerly been listed as Conservatives have cast in their lot with Colin Campbell, because they see no hope of any relief from the conditions which are retarding recovery under the Conservative government, and are genuinely desirous of having a change.

There are, of course, definite reasons for the swing of public opinion in favor of Colin Campbell. One is a realization that the Bennett government has failed to bring about the betterment in conditions which it promised in 1930. The people of Frontenac-Addington cannot be fooled. They remember the Bennett promises, and they are comparing them with the Bennett performance. The farmers of Frontenac-Addington know what they have suffered during the four years of the Bennett regime, and they are determined to put an end to it just as quickly as they can. They are eager for the opportunity to serve notice on the Bennett government that its days are numbered, and that the people of this riding, at least, have no further confidence in it.

There is another great reason for the swing to Colin Campbell, and that is the growing personal popularity of the Liberal candidate. The electors are warming up to his clear-cut, intelligent and decisive pronouncements on the solution of their problems, and the policies he is advocating in his campaign. They realize that he is a true son of the farm, one who, in his boyhood days, did the chores, followed the plough, and shared in the difficulties and trials of farm life. They know that in him they have a sympathetic friend, who is keenly alive to the necessity of making agriculture more profitable to the farmers, and not to the packers and those associated with them. The farmers realize that in the policies advocated by Mr. Campbell there is a real hope for wider markets and better prices for their products.

And so one could go on, giving reasons why the tide of public opinion is running strongly in favor of Colin Campbell, the Liberal standard-bearer in next Monday's election. They are turning to him because he inspires confidence that he will do his very best to lighten their burdens and improve their condition. They are turning to him because they realize he has a policy that will work, that will be effective in righting the wrongs from which the electors of Frontenac-Addington are suffering.

Climb on the band-wagon of success. Vote and work for Colin Campbell, and make him the choice of the people of Frontenac-Addington as their next representative in the House of Commons.

A Death-Bed Repentance

(Continued from page 1)

chased by the industry which employed $3. and $4. a week labor.

Today, in September, 1934, Hon. Harry Stevens is shedding crocodile tears about the terrible actions of combines in Canada, combines which arose as the result of the policies of the Bennett government of which he is a member. Yet, rising in the House of Commons in 1923, to oppose the legislation of the Liberal government to control combines, this same Harry H. Stevens said:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I desire to sum up very briefly what I have said, not to weary the House with further details. I oppose the bill. First, because a combine is usually prompted by efforts for efficiency and economy and generally results in better service, the stabilizing of prices and the uniformity of supply."

In 1923, Hon. Harry H. Stevens stood up in the House of Commons as the champion and friend of the combines. Today, in September, 1934, he swallows what he said then, and, because a general election is in sight, poses as the friend of the people and the enemy of the combines which have been created by Stevens and Bennett policies. Where has his consistency gone?

His present attitude is only a red herring dragged across the trail. Has the Hon. Harry H. Stevens become a Socialist? Has he become so alarmed over the results of the policies of the government of which he is a member that he has been forced to turn on those who were formerly his friends, and of whom he was, in 1923, the champion? Is his conscience bothering him? He knows now that the policies of the Bennett government have been all wrong, and he should resign from his office and refrain from contradictig himself on the public platform.

Electors of Frontenac-Addington, do not be misled by the last-minute desperate efforts of the Hon. Harry H. Stevens to cover up the terrible results of four years of Bennett misrule. Serve notice on Premier Bennett and the Hon. Harry H. Stevens that the country wants a change by electing Colin A. Campbell to represent you in the House of Commons.

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The Liberal Party's Position on Some of the Important Issues of the Day---



The policies of the Liberal Party of Canada in relation to some immediate oustanding problems were set forth by its leader, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in the House of Commons.

Control of Credit

The Liberal Party believes that credit is a public matter, not of interest to bankers only, but of direct concern to the average citizen. It stands for the immediate establishment of a properly constituted NATIONAL CENTRAL BANK to perform the functions of rediscount, and the control of currency issue, considered in terms of public need. A Central Bank is necessary to determine the supply of currency in relation to the domestic, social and industrial requirements of the Canadian people; and also to deal with problems of international commerce and exchange.

Re-Assertion of Personal Liability

The Liberal Party believes that under the excuse of the present crisis, the rights of the individual have been violated. Liberalism stands, as always, for the British principle of FREE SPEECH and FREE ASSOCIATION, and to this end will repeal section 98 of the Criminal Code, and end the present practice of arbitrary deportation.

Liberation of External Trade

The Liberal party believes that trade is the basis of industrial and commercial development, and that Canada needs trade.

It will promote TRADE WITH ALL NATIONS and negotiate trade agreements with any countries willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis.

It will ABOLISH the extravagant INCREASES IN THE TARIFF made by the present administration, which have had the effect of strangling trade, exploiting consumers and robbing railways of business.

It will ABOLISH ALL UNWARRANTED EXTRA TAXES on imports such as the exchange

Control of Investments

The Liberal Party believes the financial mismanagement of industry is largely responsible for many conditions obtaining today.

To prevent exploitation of the public through the sale of watered stocks and worthless securities, it believes AN INVESTMENT CONTROL BOARD should be established, with supervision of issues of securities by companies incorporated under federal charters.

Development of Primary Industries

The Liberal Party, by its policies, will continue to further the development of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fisheries by effecting REDUCTIONS IN THE COSTS OF PRODUCTION of Canada's basic products and by obtaining WIDER MARKETS therefor, by encouraging export trade, and by state assistance in the marketing of natural products.

Unemployment of First Concern

The Liberal party believes unemployment is Canada's most urgent national problem. It would deal with the present emergency conditions through A REPRESENTATIVE NATIONAL COMMISSION, which would co-operate with the provinces and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief and in an adequate endeavour to provide work for the unemployed.

As permanent measures the Liberal Party is pledged to introduce policies which will serve to provide employment by reviving industry and trade; and to introduce A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Liberation of Internal Trade

The Liberal party will seek to END ARTIFICIAL PRICE CONTROL and agreements in restraint of trade. Price fixing by agreements restrict and hamper trade internally. The internal trade of our country has become honeycombed and enmeshed by secret understandings and agreements.

Electoral Reform

The Liberal Party stands for the electoral laws which will ensure A TRUE PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION of the Canadian people and such legislation as may help to REDUCE THE COST OF ELECTION CAMPAIGNS.

A Balanced Budget

The Liberal Party believes the aim of every government should be the balancing of its budget.

It would seek to effect that end by RETRENCHMENT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES, by REDUCTION OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT by a REDUCTION IN TAXATION and by INCREASING REVENUES through the encouragement of trade.

It will seek to effect a REDUCTION OF THE COST OF GOVERNMENT in Canada by a careful inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs.

International Relations

The Liberal party will seek to further wherever possible those courses in international relations which make for PEACE and GOODWILL among nations, and promote friendly intercourse between them. It will seek to further the work of the League of Nations.

Restoration of Responsible Government

The Liberal Party believes that the present crisis has been made an excuse for the usurpation of the rights of parliament and the assumption of autocratic powers by the executive. Liberalism stands, as always, for the principle of A FREE PARLIAMENT, and for the supremacy of parliament. To this end it would repeal the legislation enacted by the present administration, which deprives parliament of its control over expenditures and taxation, and invests the executive with unwarranted arbitrary powers, as for example:

(1) legislation permitting the executive to enact measures by order-in-council for peace, order and good government, and

(2) legislation providing the executive with a "blank cheque" for expenditures of any kind.

Safeguarding of National Railways

The Liberal Party stands for the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways as A PUBLICLY OWNED AND PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SERVICE.

Democratization of Industry

The Liberal Party believes that INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION is the problem of the future. It will seek in industrial relations as opportunity offers, to give to workers and consumers a larger share in the Government of industry.

BENNETT'S BROKEN PROMISES A DEADLY PARALLEL

BENNETT IN 1930

July 14, 1930. "I do not want place and power over broken promises."

June 18, 1930. "After I am Prime Minister on July 26, I will see that my promises are carried out, or the government will go out of power trying to do so."

July 11, 1930. "Mr. King promises conferences. I promise you action. He promises you consideration of the problem of unemployment. I promise to end unemployment.

July 10, 1930. "Conservative party is going to find work for all who are willing to work, or perish in the attempt. It is going to take such steps as will end this tragic condition of unemployment and bring prosperity to the country as a whole."

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June 13, 1930. "I will not permit this country with my voice or vote to ever become committed to the dole system."

June 9, 1930. "We pledge ourselves to foster and develop agriculture, and the live stock and dairy industries, now so sadly neglected."

June 9, 1930. "You say tariffs are only for the manufacturers. I will make them fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you."

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June 13, 1930. "Men and women of Canada, the policy of the Conservative party today is to establish stability of markets, the establishment of permanent channels of trade."

June 27, 1930. "I will enact such tariff measures to give Canadians an even chance or perish in the attempt. At the same time we will protect labor as well as consumers. There will be no exploitation."

June 26, 1930. "The United States trouble is over-

BENNETT IN 1934

Here are the actual conditions prevailing in Canada today. Compare them with the promises given in the parallel column, and you will see how Mr. Bennett has utterly failed to carry out his promises, and why he should resign as Prime Minister of Canada.

Unemployment: In 1930 there were 116,000 unemployed in Canada. Today there are over 500,000 unemployed in this country. Has he ended unemployment?

The Dole: Today there are over one million people in Canada receiving the dole in the form of direct relief. What of Bennett's pledge of June 13, 1930?

Canada's Trade: In 1929, Canada's exports were $1,388,000,000, and imports $1,265,000,000. In 1933, Canada's exports were $480,000,000 and imports were $406,000,000. Has Mr. Bennett been able to blast a way into the markets of the world?

Dairy Products: In 1930, butter brought the farmers as high as 40 cents a pound. Today it is bringing 18¾ to 19½ cents a pound. Is that building up the dairy industry?

Markets: Today, farmers are suffering because of lack of markets for their products. Live stock men and dairy farmers alike cannot secure profitable prices for their products because Mr. Bennett has strangled the channels of trade. Is this using tariffs to help farmers?

Production Costs: As a result of Bennett's high tariffs, as every farmer knows, the price of farm implements, particularly implements and machines used in dairying, have increased tremendously, thus benefitting the manufacturers at the expense of the farmers.

Killing Exports: Mr. Bennett cancelled the New Zealand trade treaty, which he claimed was killing the Canadian butter industry. Yet butter prices have dropped from 40 cents a pound to 18¾ cents a pound, while Canada's exports have dropped from $19,166,000 in 1930 to $4,480,000 in 1934. Mr. Bennett has killed Canada's profitable export trade with New Zealand.

Cheese Exports: Canada, in 1930, exported cheese to the value of $16,224,000. In 1934, cheese exports dropped to $7,710,000. Is this finding a market for Canadian agricultural products?

Over-production: In 1930, Mr. Bennett said Canada's trouble was under-production. In 1934, he signed a treaty with other wheat growing countries to curtail Canada's production of wheat. Mr. Bennett's policy is to do away with plenty. Mr. King's policy is to do away

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Re-Assertion of Personal Liability

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It will ABOLISH the extravagant INCREASES IN THE TARIFF made by the present administration, which have had the effect of strangling trade, exploiting consumers and robbing railways of business.

It will ABOLISH ALL UNWARRANTED EXTRA TAXES on imports, such as the exchange and dumping duties, as imposed by the present administration.

It will end the making and altering of tariffs by executive action.

It will substitute STABILITY FOR UNCERTAINTY in the administration of customs laws.

It will continue the Liberal policy of BRITISH PREFERENCE by a percentage reduction in existing tariffs rather than by a percentage increase against foreign countries in existing tariffs.

It will grant to British imports a real preference.

it believes AN INVESTMENT CONTROL BOARD should be established, with supervision of issues of securities by companies incorporated under federal charters.

Development of Primary Industries

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Protecting Labor: In 1934, we find the Stevens commission revealing thousands of glaring instances of the exploitation of labor, of wage conditions and working conditions which Hon. H. H. Stevens has described as outrageous. Has the Bennett policy protected labor, as promised on June 27, 1930?

Above are the Bennett promises of 1930, compared with the Bennett performance of 1934. Was there ever so great a failure to live up to promises, solemnly given to the people of Canada, in an effort to seize the reins of government? The electors of Frontenac-Addington should demand that Mr. Bennett carry out, at least, his promise of June 18, 1930, — "I will see that my promises are carried out, or the government will go out of power."

A Balanced Budget

The Liberal Party believes the aim of every government should be the balancing of its budget.

It would seek to effect that end by RETRENCHMENT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURES, by REDUCTION OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT by a REDUCTION IN TAXATION and by INCREASING REVENUES through the encouragement of trade.

It will seek to effect a REDUCTION OF THE COST OF GOVERNMENT in Canada by a careful inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs.

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The Liberal Party believes that INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION is the problem of the future. It will seek in industrial relations as opportunity offers, to give to workers and consumers a larger share in the Government of industry.

More Equitable Distribution of Wealth

The Liberal Party recognizes that the problem of distribution has become more important than that of production, and believes that personality is more sacred than property. It will devote itself to finding ways and means of effecting a fair and just distribution of wealth with increasing regard to HUMAN NEEDS, to the furtherance of SOCIAL JUSTICE, and to the promotion of THE COMMON GOOD.

VOTE AND ELECT COLIN A. CAMPBELL

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To The Electors of FRONTENAC-ADDINGTON!



COLIN A. CAMPBELL

Liberal Candidate in the Federal By-Election for the Riding of Frontenac-Addington on Monday, September 24.

In the by-election of Monday, September 24, you are called upon to make a decision which will have a vital effect on your own future welfare, and that of the whole Dominion of Canada. For the last four years you have suffered from the complete failure of the Bennett government to live up to the promises made to you in 1930. You have seen your markets for farm products dwindle away and disappear. You have seen the prices for your farm products drop far below profitable levels. You have seen your home market ruined by unemployment and lack of purchasing power of hundreds of thousands of your fellow-Canadians. These have been the inevitable results of the misrule of the Bennett government, and it rests with you to decide whether you desire a return to better conditions.

You, the electors of Frontenac-Addington, know from your own experiences what the Bennett government has meant to you in misery, suffering and financial burdens. You know just how bad conditions have been. In the election of Monday next, you have an opportunity to take a decisive step towards righting these conditions.

The Liberal party, of which I am candidate, definitely pledges itself to policies which will serve to create wider markets for Canada's farm products, to re-establish the home market by reviving industry and trade and providing employment for Canada's workers, and further, to reduce the cost of production to the farmers of Canada by lowering the cost of their implements of production. With these policies I am heartily in accord, and it will be my aim, if I am elected as your representative in the House of Commons, to further them to the best of my ability.

In the election of Monday, September 24, the eyes of Canada will be on you the electors of Frontenac-Addington. By electing me, you will serve notice on the Bennett government that it no longer has the confidence of the people, and that a change to a new and better era is wanted.

In asking for your support, my only thought is that I can be of service to you, my fellow citizens of Frontenac-Addington. As a son of the soil, raised on an Ontario farm, I believe I understand your problems and difficulties and can advocate constructive policies for their solution. Your interests are my interests; your welfare is my welfare. I pledge myself to serve you whole-heartedly, striving always to bring nearer to realization those Liberal policies which I believe can alone better conditions for you.

Colin A. Campbell Stands For New and Better Deal

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FRONTENAC ADDINGTON.



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If you are agreed that the time has come for a change, that you want improved conditions in both agriculture and industry, I appeal to you for your support and your votes when you go to the polls on Monday next.

Yours very sincerely,

Colin A. Campbell

Printed by Rotary Printing Co., 66 Temperance St., Toronto

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THE KINGSTON WHIG - STANDARD Sept 18/54 D30356

No Confidence in the Government, Says King

Liberal Leader at Great Meeting at Enterprise, Delivers Attack on Present Administration.

Delivering an attack on the Bennett Government at Ottawa and declaring that the time has come when the people of the country have a right to say what they want, Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, leader of the Liberal party in Canada, addressed a rousing meeting at Enterprise on Monday night in the interests of Colin Campbell, Liberal candidate in Frontenac-Addington. The provincial elections and the by-elections, all within the space of a year, have shown the Government, said Mr. King, that the people have lost confidence in the administration.

The meeting was one of the largest held in the present campaign and one of the greatest ever held in the village of Enterprise. The hall was not large enough to accommodate all the people, it being estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 people were in enterprise to hear the Liberal leader. Loud speakers were placed at vantage points so that hundreds unable to get into the hall, were able to hear the addresses from the street.

Mr. King was accorded a rousing reception as he approached the vicinity of the village hall and he was forced to make his entrance into the hall by means of a ladder and through a window, it being impossible for him to even get near it any other way.

Anson Aylesworth, brother of Sir Alan Aylesworth, former Minister of Justice, acted as chairman and before Mr. King's arrival speeches were delivered by various speakers, including Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan. Mr. King was introduced by W. A. Fraser, M.P., of Northumberland and as the former Prime Minister rose to speak, he was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses by little Miss Wagar. Mr. King was touched by the presentation of the flowers and implanted a kiss on the little maid amidst great applause.

In opening his address he stated that in his public life he had experienced hundreds of thrills, but none as impressive as at the present meeting with hundreds sitting or standing outside. It was not a personal tribute to him, he said, but was indicative that in these times of difficulties and stress that the people were looking for the hand to help them and the people have come to believe that the government belongs to them and must help them. The people of Canada are saying that they will settle this matter for themselves and they are determined to assert their rights; whether Canada is to have the government carried on according to the will of the people or according to the will of a few who cling to office in which they had failed in their promises to the people.

Golden Years

Mr. King recalled that the brother of the chairman, Sir Alan Aylesworth, had nominated him (Mr. King) for the leadership of the Liberal party. Sir Alan had been Minister of Justice in the Laurier Cabinet. The speaker referred to the fifteen years of golden prosperity under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and contrasted it to the fifteen years of which he himself had been leader of the Liberal party, nine years of which he had been prime minister of this country. Under the rule of the Conservative party there was depression and hard times, while under the regime of the Liberal administration the policies of lowered taxes had brought about prosperity and if the Liberal party had the opportunity now would bring about those same conditions.

Mr. King also referred to the presence on the platform of Joseph L. Haycock, who had told the farmers that they owed to themselves as farmers to vote for the Liberal party. Mr. King pointed out that Mr. Haycock knew the farmers and the problems of the farmers perhaps as no other man knew them. He also referred to the presence of Miss E. L. Mowat, of the family of Sir Oliver Mowat, who gave such service to this Dominion of Canada. Mr. King also paid a glowing tribute to the late Dr. W. M. Spankie as a worthy public servant and a sincere member of the Parliament of Canada.

Exceptional Times

"These are exceptional times," said Hon. Mr. King, "and at no time, except during the war, has the world faced a more serious situation than that which exists at present." The speaker referred to the conditions existing all over Europe and in the United States and stated that the people in Canada were faced with the effects of those conditions and the effects of the policies in force in Canada. The present was a critical time, he said, and in these circumstances the people should have an opportunity to express their wishes with respect to government in Canada. There were two ways of doing this, one chance was in a general election and the other chance lay in the by-elections. The vote cast in the by-elections, Mr. King asserted, would be representative of the feeling in Canada and no government could ignore the voice of the people in those by-elections, no matter what the result. If five Conservatives were elected in the by-elections next Monday, Mr. King said, he would say to Mr. Bennett to stay in power by all means, because those by-elections if they went that way, would express confidence in the Government. But if Liberals were elected, Mr. Bennett hasn't the right to stay in power an hour.

Mr. King declared that the results of the by-elections already held and the result of the vote in the provincial elections in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario indicated the feeling of the people of this country towards the present Conservative Government. He referred to the by-elections in Huron County and the County of Oxford where the voice of the people was against the policies of the Bennett Government. While the elctions in the provinces were on provincial issues, yet they were affected by trade, because the people of the provinces were strangled by restrictions. The Taschereau Government in Quebec was returned, as was the Bracken Government in Manitoba. In the Maritimes there had been a Tory Government, but it was swept out of office and again in British Columbia where Federal issues were discussed not a Tory was left. In Saskatchewan Premier Gardiner's government was swept into office and former Premier Anderson defeated. Federal issues were again to the fore. Then in Ontario, where it had been the cry that Ontario could never be wrested from Toryism, a Liberal government had gone into office with an overwhelming majority. Beneath it all was the feeling on the part of the people that the government was theirs and they were going to express their feelings. Tories were swept out of office all across the country. People have shown that they believe that as long as this country had high tariffs that it will not be prosperous.

Should Have Election

Canada, said Mr. King, is the only country in which there has not been a general election since 1930, with the exception of China, Venezula and Czecho-Slovakia and Italy, in which there is a dictatorship and the people have no voice. Great Britain has had two elections, Australia has had an election and so have South Africa and Newfoundland, all since the Bennett Government went into office. Even in Germany there has been an election and also in Austria. There has been no election in Russia. Mr. King asked if Canada was to be placed in the same category as Russia and China. By the results of what has taken place in Canada, Mr. Bennett and his Government have been served with notice to get out, then Mr. Bennet's duty is to listen to the voice of the people.

"You are not being asked at this time to have a government C.C.F. or Liberal but to show that you shall have a chance to express your desire as to what government you want for the next four or five years," he said.

Mr. King criticized Mr. Bennett's Government for its high tariffs and stated that no other Conservative leader had even thought of putting up a tariff to 200 per cent and 300 per cent, as this Government has done. There has been no limit to the ruin of trade of this country. Other Conservative leaders believed in protection, but they said they didn't believe in high protection.

The Bennett Government, he pointed out, had already held five sessions. In Canada there never was a government that went the full period of five years, with the exception of the government during which Sir John A. Macdonald passed away. They were badly beaten when they did go to the country.

"I tell Mr. Bennett if he stays in," declared Mr. King, "that he or his cabinet will never see power again. Though the constitution allows five years, the average is three years." Mr. King pointed out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to the country on reciprocity with the United States in three years and though reciprocity was turned down and the government defeated it was statesmanship that prompted Sir Wilfrid to go to the country.

Were Two Issues

In the last election there were two issues, Mr. King said. Mr. Bennett said he would relieve the conditions of the working men in the cities and towns of the country and the other appeal was to the farmers. He said that he would blast his way into the markets of the world. Mr. King stated that there were 116,000 unemployed when Mr. Bennett went into office and now there were over half a million and over a million on relief. The speaker referred to the markets and declared that Mr. Bennett had not found them but had introduced legislation which made it impossible for markets to be secured. He stated that Mr. Bennett has the opportunity that no other government had ever had. He had a free hand, even to violating the constitution and had asked for a blank cheque for unemployment relief. He has had that power for four or five years without the consent of Parliament. He has spent on unemployment $110,000,000 and in addition to that through loans and guarantees has brought the total to $270,000,000. The Government, he said, had the wrong idea of the basis on which trade operates.

Mr. Bennett and his party believed in the home market and in putting a wall around it and saying to the people that they must buy in their home markets.

Mr. King applied the principle of high tariff to the village of Enterprise and declared that if the people of Enterprise confined their buying and selling to the village alone that they could not bet along. If purchasing was confined to Canada alone, Hon. Mr. King said, Canadians could not begin to use all the products that Canada had. The present government can't seem to realize that and offer in excuse that other countries are doing it.

"Have they ever made any effort to change other countries by going to them, to the United States or to Europe to develop trade?" asked Mr. King. "Has this Government tried to democracies and declared that democracy could function only under parliamentary institutions. It took a great many years to get the freedom of today and that freedom has been enjoyed until four years ago. The will of the people must be heeded. Against that freedom there was a group of a few who wanted to hang on to power.

Mr. King criticized what he termed the so-called marketing bill and decried the clause which stated that the Government had the right to stop all imports and exports and not Parliament. He emphasized that it was the government in council, not the voice of Parliament. Power to limit production was also held by the government without the voice of Parliament.

Mr. King also roundly condemned the Banking Act, declaring that the Liberals advocated the appointment of a Central Bank controlled by the government, but the Bennett Government framed the Central Bank as more powerful than the government itself with no voice from the people. He stated that it was to be a privately owned institution and bonds are to be put on the market and directors elected but, it was significant,, that Canada is not to have a director. This Government, he said, could not be trusted to handle the affairs of this country. For these and other reasons he urged his audience and the people of Frontenac-Addington to leave no stone unturned, in their own interests as citizens of Canada, to elect a Liberal, and to the people of Canada in the other by-elections to elect Liberals so that by doing so they could say to the Bennett Government the time has gone for it to continue in office.

In closing his address, Mr. King referred to the Liberal candidate in Frontenac-Addington and declared that he was of the type needed in Parliament. He was young, knew the problems of the country and would be valuable because of his experience. By electing him to Parliament, Mr. King said, the people would not merely be voting for a representative of Frontenac-Addington, but for a representative of the best interests of Canada. The people were tired of this narrow nationalism and the Liberal partly believed in internationalism and was desirous of seeing peace and goodwill among the nations. No dictatorship was wanted here. The Liberal party was prepared to say to the world that it needed a liberal outlook. Not only in Canada would the five by-elections be watched, but by other countries as well, who desired to trade with Canada and who would see by the results of those by-elections whether that was to come about.

Premier Gardiner

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Referring to the statements made that he was not a native of the riding, Mr. Campbell stated that Sir George Perley was not even born in Canada at all. He repeated the challenge issued a short time ago to have the Conservative candidate, W. R. Aylesworth and Dr. A. E. Ross or any cabinet minister he may select meet him and W. A. Fraser, M.P., in debate providing both cancelled all their remaining meetings. So far the challenge had not been accepted. Mr. Campbell said. He also told of the higher prices being paid for products in the United States as compared with the prices being quoted for the same products in Canada.

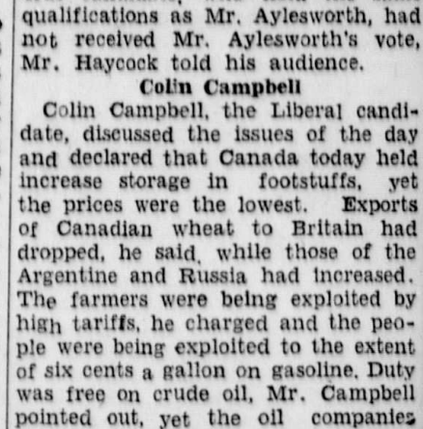
He stated that the people would on September 24th have the opportunity of telling Premier Bennett that he had no mandate from the people and declared that Canada had not now a Conservative Government but a Bennett Government.

W. A. Fraser

W. A. Fraser, M.P., of Northumberland, who introduced Hon. Mr. King, declared that the Liberal party was not hiding behind any shroud, but was leading the vanguard against the shroud of depression. He declared Hon. H. H. Stevens to be "a political hypocrite" and was trying to hoodwink the people of Canada. The Tories were on rear-guard action and the Liberals were determined to see that the attention of the electorate will not be diverted from the affairs of the day.

The last speakers of the evening was George W. Dawson, ex-M.P., who recalled a few memoirs out of the past political history in an interesting manner.

The platform, was tastefully decorated in honor of the visit of Mr. King and during the early part of the evening Elgin Vannest and Freda Wagar, rendered enjoyable solos, accompanied by Mrs. William Jackson while the Plezall orchestra of Enterprise rendered a number of selections.



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"Have they ever made any effort to change other countries by going to them, to the United States or to Europe to develop trade?" asked Mr. King. "Has this Government tried to improve trade?" Mr. King stated that at a special session tariffs were set up against Britain by the Bennett Government at the Imperial Conference. It was Mr. Stanley Baldwin who said that he hoped that the Imperial conference would mean the lowering of the trade barriers. High tariffs did not mean high wages for workers nor high prices for farmers as brought out in the Stevens inquiry. These conditions were nearly all under the present Government and the big tobacco condition with which the people of this country were familiar, was prevalent since 1930, during which were exposed the sweating conditions and low wages.

Assailed Manion

Mr. King assailed Hon. R. J. Manion for his statement that even if all the by-elections went against the Government that it would make no difference. As a minister of the Crown Dr. Manion spoke for his Government, which meant that the Government didn't care what the voice of the people was. That raised an issue in itself, Mr. King declared, if the people are the servants of the government or the government the servants of the people.

The speaker referred to the battle going on between dictatorships and ...owned institution and bonds are to be put on the market and directors elected but, it was significant,, that Canada is not to have a director. This Government, he said, could not be trusted to handle the affairs of this country. For these and other reasons he urged his audience and the people of Frontenac-Addington to leave no stone unturned, in their own interests as citizens of Canada, to elect a Liberal, and to the people of Canada in the other by-elections to elect Liberals so that by doing so they could say to the Bennett Government that the time has gone for it to continue in office.

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Insurance Broker
271 Bagot Street

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Anson Aylesworth, brother of Sir Alan Aylesworth, former Minister of Justice, acted as chairman and before Mr. King's arrival speeches were delivered by various speakers, including Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan. Mr. King was introduced by W. A. Fraser, M.P., of Northumberland and as the former Prime Minister rose to speak, he was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses by little Miss Wagar. Mr. King was touched by the presentation of the flowers and implanted a kiss on the little maid amidst great applause.

In opening his address he stated that in his public life he had experienced hundreds of thrills, but none as impressive as at the present meeting with hundreds sitting or standing outside. It was not a personal tribute to him, he said, but was indicative that in these times of difficulties and stress that the people were looking for the hand to help them and the people have come to believe that the government belongs to them and must help them. The people of Canada are saying that they will settle this matter for themselves and they are determined to assert their rights; whether Canada is to have the government carried on according to the will of the people or according to the will of a few who cling to office in which they had failed in their promises to the people.

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Mr. King recalled that the brother of the chairman, Sir Alan Aylesworth, had nominated him (Mr. King) for the leadership of the Liberal party. Sir Alan had been Minister of Justice in the Laurier Cabinet. The speaker referred to the fifteen years of golden prosperity under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and contrasted it to the fifteen years of which he himself had been leader of the Liberal party, nine years of which he had been prime minister of this country. Under the rule of the Conservative party there was depression and hard times, while under the regime of the Liberal administration the policies of lowered taxes had brought about prosperity and if the Liberal party had the opportunity now would bring about those same conditions.

Mr. King also referred to the presence on the platform of Joseph L. Haycock, who had told the farmers that they owed to themselves as farmers to vote for the Liberal party. Mr. King pointed out that Mr. Haycock knew the farmers and the problems of the farmers perhaps as no other man knew them. He also referred to the presence of Miss E. L. Mowat, of the family of Sir Oliver Mowat, who gave such service to this Dominion of Canada. Mr. King also paid a glowing tribute to the late Dr. W. M. Spankie as a worthy public servant and a sincere member of the Parliament of Canada.

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"These are exceptional times," said Hon. Mr. King, "and at no time, except during the war, has the world faced a more serious situation than that which exists at present." The speaker referred to the conditions existing all over Europe and in the United States and stated that the people in Canada were faced with the effects of those conditions and the effects of the policies in force in Canada. The present was a critical time, he said, and in these circumstances the people should have an opportunity to express their wishes with respect to government in Canada. There were two ways of doing this, one chance was in a general election and the other chance lay in the by-elections. The vote cast in the by-elections, Mr. King asserted, would be representative of the feeling in Canada and no government could ignore the voice of the people in those by-elections, no matter what the result. If five Conservatives were elected in the by-elections next Monday, Mr. King said, he would say to Mr. Bennett to stay in power by all means, because those by-elections if they went that way, would express confidence in the Government. But if Liberals were elected, Mr. Bennett hasn't the right to stay in power an hour.

Mr. King declared that the results of the by-elections already held and the result of the vote in the provincial elections in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario indicated the feeling of the people of this country towards the present Conservative Government. He referred to the by-elections in Huron County and the County of Oxford where the voice of the people was against the policies of the Bennett Government. While the elctions in the provinces were on provincial issues, yet they were affected by trade, because the people of the provinces were strangled by restrictions. The Taschereau Government in Quebec was returned, as was the Bracken Government in Manitoba. In the Maritimes there had been a Tory Government, but it was swept out of office and again in British Columbia where Federal issues were discussed not a Tory was left. In Saskatchewan Premier Gardiner's government was swept into office and former Premier Anderson defeated. Federal issues were again to the fore. Then in Ontario, where it had been the cry that Ontario could never be wrested from Toryism, a Liberal government had gone into office with an overwhelming majority. Beneath it all was the feeling on the part of the people that the government was theirs and they were going to express their feelings. Tories were swept out of office all across the country. People have shown that they believe that as long as this country had high tariffs that it will not be prosperous.

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"I tell Mr. Bennett if he stays in," declared Mr. King, "that he or his cabinet will never see power again. Though the constitution allows five years, the average is three years." Mr. King pointed out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to the country on reciprocity with the United States in three years and though reciprocity was turned down and the government defeated it was statesmanship that prompted Sir Wilfrid to go to the country.

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"Have they ever made any effort to change other countries by going to them, to the United States or to Europe to develop trade?" asked Mr. King. "Has this Government tried to democracies and declared that democracy could function only under parliamentary institutions. It took a great many years to get the freedom of today and that freedom has been enjoyed until four years ago. The will of the people must be heeded. Against that freedom there was a group of a few who wanted to hang on to power.

Mr. King criticized what he termed the so-called marketing bill and decried the clause which stated that the Government had the right to stop all imports and exports and not Parliament. He emphasized that it was the government in council, not the voice of Parliament. Power to limit production was also held by the government without the voice of Parliament.

Mr. King also roundly condemned the Banking Act, declaring that the Liberals advocated the appointment of a Central Bank controlled by the government, but the Bennett Government framed the Central Bank as more powerful than the government itself with no voice from the people. He stated that it was to be a privately owned institution and bonds are to be put on the market and directors elected but, it was significant., that Canada is not to have a director. This Government, he said, could not be trusted to handle the affairs of this country. For these and other reasons he urged his audience and the people of Frontenac-Addington to leave no stone unturned, in their own interests as citizens of Canada, to elect a Liberal, and to the people of Canada in the other by-elections to elect Liberals so that by doing so they could say to the Bennett Government that the time has gone for it to continue in office.

In closing his address, Mr. King referred to the Liberal candidate in Frontenac-Addington and declared that he was of the type needed in Parliament. He was young, knew the problems of the country and would be valuable because of his experience. By electing him to Parliament, Mr. King said, the people would not merely be voting for a representative of Frontenac-Addington, but for a representative of the best interests of Canada. The people were tired of this narrow nationalism and the Liberal partly believed in internationalism and was desirous of seeing peace and goodwill among the nations. No dictatorship was wanted here. The Liberal party was prepared to say to the world that it needed a liberal outlook. Not only in Canada would the five by-elections be watched, but by other countries as well, who desired to trade with Canada and who would see by the results of those by-elections whether that was to come about.

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Premier J. G. Gardiner of Saskatchewan during a brief address deplored that the results of by-elections would have a great effect on the general election. Other countries were adopting governments prepared to trade with other countries. The results here would be felt on the railways, in industry and in employment if a Liberal Government was returned to power with the policies which would mean trade among the nations of the world.

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Referring to the statements made that he was not a native of the riding, Mr. Campbell stated that Sir George Perley was not even born in Canada at all. He repeated the challenge issued a short time ago to have the Conservative candidate, W. R. Aylesworth and Dr. A. E. Ross or any cabinet minister he may select meet him and W. A. Fraser, M.P., in debate providing both cancelled all their remaining meetings. So far the challenge had not been accepted. Mr. Campbell said. He also told of the higher prices being paid for products in the United States as compared with the prices being quoted for the same products in Canada.

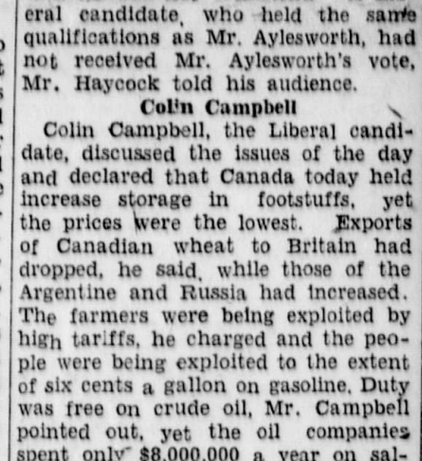
He stated that the people would on September 24th have the opportunity of telling Premier Bennett that he had no mandate from the people and declared that Canada had not now a Conservative Government but a Bennett Government.

W. A. Fraser

W. A. Fraser, M.P., of Northumberland, who introduced Hon. Mr. King, declared that the Liberal party was not hiding behind any shroud, but was leading the vanguard against the shroud of depression. He declared Hon. H. H. Stevens to be "a political hypocrite" and was trying to hoodwink the people of Canada. The Tories were on rear-guard action and the Liberals were determined to see that the attention of the electorate will not be diverted from the affairs of the day.

The last speakers of the evening was George W. Dawson, ex-M.P., who recalled a few memoirs out of the past political history in an interesting manner.

The platform, was tastefully decorated in honor of the visit of Mr. King and during the early part of the evening Elgin Vannest and Freda Wagar, rendered enjoyable solos, accompanied by Mrs. William Jackson while the Plezall orchestra of Enterprise rendered a number of selections.



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"Have they ever made any effort to change other countries by going to them, to the United States or to Europe to develop trade?" asked Mr. King. "Has this Government tried to improve trade?" Mr. King stated that at a special session tariffs were set up against Britain by the Bennett Government at the Imperial Conference. It was Mr. Stanley Baldwin who said that he hoped that the Imperial conference would mean the lowering of the trade barriers. High tariffs did not mean high wages for workers nor high prices for farmers as brought out in the Stevens inquiry. These conditions were nearly all under the present Government and the big tobacco condition with which the people of this country were familiar, was prevalent since 1930, during which were exposed the sweating conditions and low wages.

Assailed Manion

Mr. King assailed Hon. R. J. Manion for his statement that even if all the by-elections went against the Government that it would make no difference. As a minister of the Crown Dr. Manion spoke for his Government, which meant that the Government didn't care what the voice of the people was. That raised an issue in itself, Mr. King declared, if the people are the servants of the government or the government the servants of the people.

The speaker referred to the battle going on between dictatorships and

owned institution and bonds are to be put on the market and directors elected but, it was significant,, that Canada is not to have a director. This Government, he said, could not be trusted to handle the affairs of this country. For these and other reasons he urged his audience and the people of Frontenac-Addington to leave no stone unturned, in their own interests as citizens of Canada, to elect a Liberal, and to the people of Canada in the other by-elections to elect Liberals so that by doing so they could say to the Bennett Government that the time has gone for it to continue in office.

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THE KINGSTON WHIG - STANDARD Sept 18/34 D 30358

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Mr. King declared that the results of the by-elections already held and the result of the vote in the provincial elections in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario indicated the feeling of the people of this country towards the present Conservative Government. He referred to the by-elections in Huron County and the County of Oxford where the voice of the people was against the policies of the Bennett Government. While the elctions in the provinces were on provincial issues, yet they were affected by trade, because the people of the provinces were strangled by restrictions. The Taschereau Government in Quebec was returned, as was the Bracken Government in Manitoba. In the Maritimes there had been a Tory Government, but it was swept out of office and again in British Columbia where Federal issues were discussed not a Tory was left. In Saskatchewan Premier Gardiner's government was swept into office and former Premier Anderson defeated. Federal issues were again to the fore. Then in Ontario, where it had been the cry that Ontario could never be wrested from Toryism, a Liberal government had gone into office with an overwhelming majority. Beneath it all was the feeling on the part of the people that the government was theirs and they were going to express their feelings. Tories were swept out of office all across the country. People have shown that they believe that as long as this country had high tariffs that it will not be prosperous.

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Canada, said Mr. King, is the only country in which there has not been a general election since 1930, with the exception of China, Venezula and Czecho-Slovakia and Italy, in which there is a dictatorship and the people have no voice. Great Britain has had two elections, Australia has had an election and so have South Africa and Newfoundland, all since the Bennett Government went into office. Even in Germany there has been an election and also in Austria. There has been no election in Russia. Mr. King asked if Canada was to be placed in the same category as Russia and China. By the results of what has taken place in Canada, Mr. Bennett and his Government have been served with notice to get out, then Mr. Bennet's duty is to listen to the voice of the people.

"You are not being asked at this time to have a government C.C.F. or Liberal but to show that you shall have a chance to express your desire as to what government you want for the next four or five years," he said.

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The Bennett Government, he pointed out, had already held five sessions. In Canada there never was a government that went the full period of five years, with the exception of the government during which Sir John A. Macdonald passed away. They were badly beaten when they did go to the country.

"I tell Mr. Bennett if he stays in," declared Mr. King, "that he or his cabinet will never see power again. Though the constitution allows five years, the average is three years." Mr. King pointed out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to the country on reciprocity with the United States in three years and though reciprocity was turned down and the government defeated it was statesmanship that prompted Sir Wilfrid to go to the country.

Were Two Issues

In the last election there were two issues, Mr. King said. Mr. Bennett said he would relieve the conditions of the working men in the cities and towns of the country and the other appeal was to the farmers. He said that he would blast his way into the markets of the world. Mr. King stated that there were 116,000 unemployed when Mr. Bennett went into office and now there were over half a million and over a million on relief. The speaker referred to the markets and declared that Mr. Bennett had not found them but had introduced legislation which made it impossible for markets to be secured. He stated that Mr. Bennett has the opportunity that no other government had ever had. He had a free hand, even to violating the constitution and had asked for a blank cheque for unemployment relief. He has had that power for four or five years without the consent of Parliament. He has spent on unemployment $110,000,000 and in addition to that through loans and guarantees has brought the total to $270,000,000. The Government, he said, had the wrong idea of the basis on which trade operates.

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Mr. King applied the principle of high tariff to the village of Enterprise and declared that if the people of Enterprise confined their buying and selling to the village alone that they could not bet along. If purchasing was confined to Canada alone, Hon. Mr. King said, Canadians could not begin to use all the products that Canada had. The present government can't seem to realize that and offer in excuse that other countries are doing it.

"Have they ever made any effort to change other countries by going to them, to the United States or to Europe to develop trade?" asked Mr. King. "Has this Government tried to improve trade?" Mr. King stated that at a special session tariffs were set up against Britain by the Bennett Government at the Imperial Conference. It was Mr. Stanley Baldwin who said that he hoped that the Imdemocracies and declared that democracy could function only under parliamentary institutions. It took a great many years to get the freedom of today and that freedom has been enjoyed until four years ago. The will of the people must be heeded. Against that freedom there was a group of a few who wanted to hang on to power.

Mr. King criticized what he termed the so-called marketing bill and decried the clause which stated that the Government had the right to stop all imports and exports and not Parliament. He emphasized that it was the government in council, not the voice of Parliament. Power to limit production was also held by the government without the voice of Parliament.

Mr. King also roundly condemned the Banking Act, declaring that the Liberals advocated the appointment of a Central Bank controlled by the government, but the Bennett Government framed the Central Bank as more powerful than the government itself with no voice from the people. He stated that it was to be a privately owned institution and bonds are to be put on the market and directors elected but, it was significant,, that Canada is not to have a director. This Government, he said, could not be trusted to handle the affairs of this country. For these and other reasons he urged his audience and the people of Frontenac-Addington to leave no stone unturned, in their own interests as citizens of Canada, to elect a Liberal, and to the people of Canada in the other by-elections to elect Liberals so that by doing so they could say to the Bennett Government that the time has gone for it to continue in office.

In closing his address, Mr. King referred to the Liberal candidate in Frontenac-Addington and declared that he was of the type needed in Parliament. He was young, knew the problems of the country and would be valuable because of his experience. By electing him to Parliament, Mr. King said, the people would not merely be voting for a representative of Frontenac-Addington, but for a representative of the best interests of Canada. The people were tired of this narrow nationalism and the Liberal partly believed in internationalism and was desirous of seeing peace and goodwill among the nations. No dictatorship was wanted here. The Liberal party was prepared to say to the world that it needed a liberal outlook. Not only in Canada would the five by-elections be watched, but by other countries as well, who desired to trade with Canada and who would see by the results of those by-elections whether that was to come about.

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Referring to the statements made that he was not a native of the riding, Mr. Campbell stated that Sir George Perley was not even born in Canada at all. He repeated the challenge issued a short time ago to have the Conservative candidate, W. R. Aylesworth and Dr. A. E. Ross or any cabinet minister he may select meet him and W. A. Fraser, M.P., in debate providing both cancelled all their remaining meetings. So far the challenge had not been accepted. Mr. Campbell said. He also told of the higher prices being paid for products in the United States as compared with the prices being quoted for the same products in Canada.

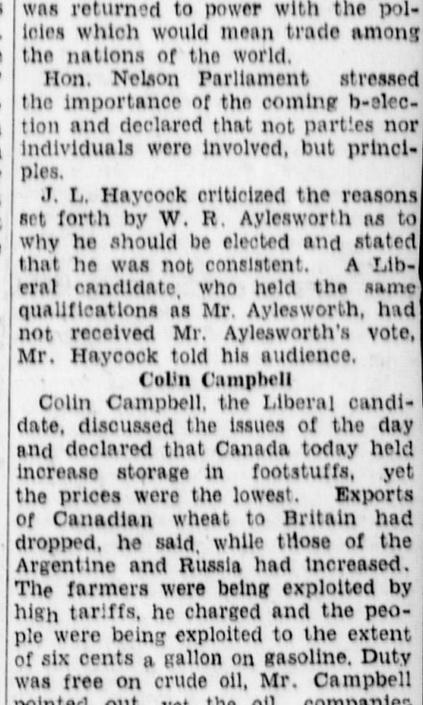
He stated that the people would on September 24th have the opportunity of telling Premier Bennett that he had no mandate from the people and declared that Canada had not now a Conservative Government but a Bennett Government.

W. A. Fraser

W. A. Fraser, M.P., of Northumberland, who introduced Hon. Mr. King, declared that the Liberal party was not hiding behind any shroud, but was leading the vanguard against the shroud of depression. He declared Hon. H. H. Stevens to be "a political hypocrite" and was trying to hoodwink the people of Canada. The Tories were on rear-guard action and the Liberals were determined to see that the attention of the electorate will not be diverted from the affairs of the day.

The last speakers of the evening was George W. Dawson, ex-M.P., who recalled a few memoirs out of the past political history in an interesting manner.

The platform, was tastefully decorated in honor of the visit of Mr. King and during the early part of the evening Elgin Vannest and Freda Wagar, rendered enjoyable solos, accompanied by Mrs. William Jackson while the Plezall orchestra of Enterprise rendered a number of selections.



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fidence in the administration.

The meeting was one of the largest held in the present campaign and one of the greatest ever held in the village of Enterprise. The hall was not large enough to accommodate all the people, it being estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 people were in enterprise to hear the Liberal leader. Loud speakers were placed at vantage points so that hundreds unable to get into the hall, were able to hear the addresses from the street.

Mr. King was accorded a rousing reception as he approached the vicinity of the village hall and he was forced to make his entrance into the hall by means of a ladder and through a window, it being impossible for him to even get near it any other way.

Anson Aylesworth, brother of Sir Alan Aylesworth, former Minister of

to believe that the government belongs to them and must help them. The people of Canada are saying that they will settle this matter for themselves and they are determined to assert their rights; whether Canada is to have the government carried on according to the will of the people or according to the will of a few who cling to office in which they had failed in their promises to the people.

Golden Years

Mr. King recalled that the brother of the chairman, Sir Alan Aylesworth, had nominated him (Mr. King) for the leadership of the Liberal party. Sir Alan had been Minister of Justice in the Laurier Cabinet. The speaker referred to the fifteen years of golden prosperity under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and contrasted it to the fifteen years of which he himself had been leader of the Liberal party, nine years of which he had been prime minister of this country. Under the rule of the Conservative party there was depression and hard times, while under the regime of the Liberal administration the policies of lowered taxes had brought about prosperity and if the Liberal party had the opportunity now would bring about those same conditions.

Mr. King also referred to the presence on the platform of Joseph L. Haycock, who had told the farmers that they owed to themselves as farmers to vote for the Liberal party. Mr. King pointed out that Mr. Haycock knew the farmers and the problems of the farmers perhaps as no other man knew them. He also referred to the presence of Miss E. L. Mowat, of the family of Sir Oliver Mowat, who gave such service to this Dominion of Canada. Mr. King also paid a glowing tribute to the late Dr. W. M. Spankie as a worthy public servant and a sincere member of the Parliament of Canada.

Exceptional Times

"These are exceptional times," said Hon. Mr. King, "and at no time, except during the war, has the world faced a more serious situation than that which exists at present." The speaker referred to the conditions existing all over Europe and in the United States and stated that the people in Canada were faced with the effects of those conditions and the effects of the policies in force in Canada. The present was a critical time, he said, and in these circumstances the people should have an opportunity to express their wishes with respect to government in Canada. There were two ways of doing this, one chance was in a general election and the other chance lay in the by-elections. The vote cast in the by-elections, Mr. King asserted, would be representative of the feeling in Canada and no government could ignore the voice of the people in those by-elections, no matter what the result. If five Conservatives were elected in the by-elections next Monday, Mr. King said, he would say to Mr. Bennett to stay in power by all means, because those by-elections if they went that way, would express confidence in the Government. But if Liberals were elected, Mr. Bennett hasn't the right to stay in power an hour.

Mr. King declared that the results of the by-elections already held and the result of the vote in the provincial elections in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario indicated the feeling of the people of this country towards the present Conservative Government. He referred to the by-elections in Huron County and the County of Oxford where the voice of the people was against the policies of the Ben-

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Assailed Manion

Mr. King assailed Hon. R. J. Manion for his statement that even if all the by-elections went against the Government that it would make no difference. As a minister of the Crown Dr. Manion spoke for his Government, which meant that the Government didn't care what the voice of the people was. That raised an issue in itself, Mr. King declared, if the people are the servants of the government or the government the servants of the people.

The speaker referred to the battle going on between dictatorships and

ed but, it was significant, that Canada is not to have a director. This Government, he said, could not be trusted to handle the affairs of this country. For these and other reasons he urged his audience and the people of Frontenac-Addington to leave no stone unturned, in their own interests as citizens of Canada, to elect a Liberal, and to the people of Canada in the other by-elections to elect Liberals so that by doing so they could say to the Bennett Government that the time has gone for it to continue in office.

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Napanee Express 3 Apr 18/34

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D 30359

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Mr. King was tendered a magnificant ovation. He was supported on the platform by Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan; Joseph Haycock, former Patron Leader; Hon. Nelson Parliament; William A. Fraser, M.P. for Northumberland; and Colin Campbell, the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in Frontenac-Addington. G. Anson Aylesworth, of Newburgh, a brother of Sir Allan Aylesworth, presided.

The Liberal Leader delivered a devastating attack on the Government, concentrating particularly on the trade and tariff policies, which he maintained were strangling Canada. The only way Canada could hope to prosper was by selling her wheat, lumber, fruit and manufactured goods abroad as well as in the home market.

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Gananoque Reporter Sept 18/34

Frontenac-Addington's Greatest Meeting

D30360

(BY "BOB" LONG)

'Twas a Great and Glorious Meeting—And will long be talked of by the Citizens of Enterprise.

'Twas a great and glorious meeting —and will long be talked of by the citizens of Enterprise.

Long before seven o'clock the hall was a packed mass of electors—thousands (since it is estimated that more than 4000 people were present) crowded every available foot of space for many yards in every direction—who listened earnestly and eagerly to the addresses which were punctuated with rounds of applause.

True ,the speaker of the evening was Canada's most illustrious son, Right Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, who held his hearers spellbound—but "Cole" Campbell electrified that great throng with a masterly presentation of the issues, as they effected the welfare of the farmers, dairymen, business men, artisans and laborers of the constituency.

Electors of Frontenac-Addington learned with pride that the Liberals have a candidate that the overburdened populace of every faith, political and otherwise, can cheer for—a young man whose knowledge of the social and economic problems warrant them and encouraged them to rally to his support that he may, as he will, devote his energies and his talents to the task of solving these problems—rather than sit on a back bench in the commons as a mere voting machine, as the majority of elected members in the Commons do.

"Colie" Campbell is not only the follower of the greatest statesman of Canada and one of the leading statesmen of the world, but he demonstrated that he will be an asset to that leader —to the electors of the County and to Canadians as a whole.

Few men at his age have demonstrated ability as rare as his, and from the manner in which he is received in every part of the riding, it is evident that the riding of Frontenac-Addington will overwhelmingly acclaim him as its adopted son on Sept. 24th.

Opposition speakers have been sniping at his candidature, claiming him to be an "outsider" in a vain effort to demean his strength—if that were possible, but this will not affect his candidature. Born in Elgin, one of the true British Counties of the Province, "Colie" graduated, with his Scotch blood, from Queen's University after spending his life on the farm, he came to Northbrook in the north part of the riding, in 1930 and has resided there during these four years.

He was chosen Standard Bearer for the Liberal party to contest the riding in the Provincial contest, which gave Premier Hepburn such an overwhelming landslide in June. "Colie" went down to defeat through despicable tactics, with the largest vote ever polled by a Liberal candidate, cutting the opposition majority by nearly two-thirds —and at Sydenham received the unanimous endorsation of the largest political convention ever held in the County. No other name was mentioned—"Campbell, Campbell" wa s the cry, and Campbell it was without even a thought of a contest for the honor and the battle that is on.

Contrasted with the Tory convention at which six names were placed forward and fought out on, it is indeed a tribute to the strength and popularity of this young men, who will go far in the public life of his country—who will shed a lustre upon the county that sends him to Ottawa as its representative—and who will shed lustre upon his native land—Canada.

In their effort to discount his strength by the false statement that he is not a resident of the riding, Tory speakers do not remind their hearers of the fact that their Acting Leader, Sir George Perley, was not even born in Canada, or that their great former chieftain, the late Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, was not Canadian born; that their leader, the present Prime Minister Bennett, was born in Nova Scotia, though sitting as the member for Calgary. These facts do not condemn these famous Tory leaders, but while on the subject let me also remind them that Dr. Ross, sitting member for Kingston, was born outside the riding and was not—is not "a native son." The facts are mentioned merely to remind electors of the means to which Tory speakers go to detract them from the Big issues so ably "tackled" by "Colie' 'Campbell and voided by the Tory speakers—who are now pretty well silenced on the "garbage" they were handing to their listeners.

Only a few days remain till the polls close. Many attempts may be made in an effort to "cheat" the riding of the services of this brilliant candidate—who as Premier Hepburn stated on several occasions, would have been a member of his cabinet—which would have been of tremendous value to the riding. That he will, if elected, and when the Right Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King is again placed in charge of National affairs as the head of a government of, by and for the people —be chosen as a cabinet minister in that government, is the prediction of the leaders of Liberalism—thus it is your opportunity, Ladies' and Gentlemen, to give to your riding a representative possessed of such qualifications that you and yours may share in the better conditions that a King victory will bring to Canada and Canadians.

Forget not that your interests transcend the interests of any political party or candidate—this is a battle to decide whether a few millionaires, banded together in Oil, Coal, Packing, Industrial and Financial combines shall continue to hoard up millions, while you sweat and toil and become more impoverished through their exploitation. You cannot serve these interests and serve you own—and your interests are the Real issue. Your hope is in "Colie" Campbell's candidature and in his election on Monday, therefore let every man and woman, true to their own personal interests, that day do their duty.

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Long before seven o'clock the hall was a packed mass of electors—thousands (since it is estimated that more than 4000 people were present) crowded every available foot of space for many yards in every direction—who listened earnestly and eagerly to the addresses which were punctuated with rounds of applause.

True ,the speaker of the evening was Canada's most illustrious son, Right Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, who held his hearers spellbound — but "Cole" Campbell electrified that great throng with a masterly presentation of the issues, as they effected the welfare of the farmers, dairymen, business men, artisans and laborers of the constituency.

Electors of Frontenac-Addington learned with pride that the Liberals have a candidate that the overburdened populace of every faith, political and otherwise, can cheer for—a young man whose knowledge of the social and economic problems warrant them and encouraged them to rally to his support that he may, as he will, devote his energies and his talents to the task of solving these problems—rather than sit on a back bench in the commons as a mere voting machine, as the majority of elected members in the Commons do.

"Colie" Campbell is not only the follower of the greatest statesman of Canada and one of the leading statesmen of the world, but he demonstrated that he will be an asset to that leader —to the electors of the County and to Canadians as a whole.

Few men at his age have demonstrated ability as rare as his, and from the manner in which he is received in every part of the riding, it is evident that the riding of Frontenac-Addington will overwhelmingly acclaim him as its adopted son on Sept. 24th.

Opposition speakers have been sniping at his candidature, claiming him to be an "outsider" in a vain effort to demean his strength—if that were possible, but this will not affect his candidature. Born in Elgin, one of the true British Counties of the Province, "Colie" graduated, with his Scotch blood, from Queen's University after spending his life on the farm, he came to Northbrook in the north part of the riding, in 1930 and has resided there during these four years.

He was chosen Standard Bearer for the Liberal party to contest the riding in the Provincial contest, which gave Premier Hepburn such an overwhelming landslide in June. "Colie" went down to defeat through despicable tactics, with the largest vote ever polled by a Liberal candidate, cutting the opposition majority by nearly two-thirds —and at Sydenham received the unanimous endorsation of the largest political convention ever held in the County. No other name was mentioned—"Campbell, Campbell" wa s the cry, and Campbell it was without even a thought of a contest for the honor and the battle that is on.

Contrasted with the Tory convention at which six names were placed forward and fought out on, it is indeed a tribute to the strength and popularity of this young men, who will go far in the public life of his country—who will shed a lustre upon the county that sends him to Ottawa as its representative—and who will shed lustre upon his native land—Canada.

In their effort to discount his strength by the false statement that he is not a resident of the riding, Tory speakers do not remind their hearers of the fact that their Acting Leader, Sir George Perley, was not even born in Canada, or that their great former chieftain, the late Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, was not Canadian born; that their leader, the present Prime Minister Bennett, was born in Nova Scotia, though sitting as the member for Calgary. These facts do not condemn these famous Tory leaders, but while on the subject let me also remind them that Dr. Ross, sitting member for Kingston, was born outside the riding and was not—is not "a native son." The facts are mentioned merely to remind electors of the means to which Tory speakers go to detract them from the Big issues so ably "tackled" by "Colie' 'Campbell and voided by the Tory speakers—who are now pretty well silenced on the "garbage" they were handing to their listeners.

Only a few days remain till the polls close. Many attempts may be made in an effort to "cheat" the riding of the services of this brilliant candidate—who as Premier Hepburn stated on several occasions, would have been a member of his cabinet—which would have been of tremendous value to the riding. That he will, if elected, and when the Right Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King is again placed in charge of National affairs as the head of a government of, by and for the people —be chosen as a cabinet minister in that government, is the prediction of the leaders of Liberalism—thus it is your opportunity, Ladies' and Gentlemen, to give to your riding a representative possessed of such qualifications that you and yours may share in the better conditions that a King victory will bring to Canada and Canadians.

Forget not that your interests transcend the interests of any political party or candidate—this is a battle to decide whether a few millionaires, banded together in Oil, Coal, Packing, Industrial and Financial combines shall continue to hoard up millions, while you sweat and toil and become more impoverished through their exploitation. You cannot serve these interests and serve you own—and your interests are the Real issue. Your hope is in "Colie" Campbell's candidature and in his election on Monday, therefore let every man and woman, true to their own personal interests, that day do their duty.

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LE DOSSIER CONTINUE SUR LA BOBINE SUIVANTE

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