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Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

Continued from Roll C- 3

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Roll C- 4.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W.L. MACKENZIE KING PAPERS

MEMORANDA AND NOTES (1887-1921)

LIST OF FILES

1.	Aberdeen, Lord and Lady	C 1
2.	Agriculture	C 4
3.	American Association for International Conciliation	C 162
4.	Anglo-Japanese Relations	C 180
5.	Art and Literature	C 228
6.	Autographs	C 300
7.	Berlin High School	C 353
8.	Board of Commerce, 1919-1920	C 558
9.	Borden, Sir Robert	C 583
10.	Brown, Adam	C 585
11.	Burke, Kathleen	C 588
12.	Burnaby, R.W.E.	C 599
13.	By-elections	C 600
14.	Cabinet Formation, 1921	C 621
15.	Calling Cards	C 709
16.	Campbell, Basil	C 768
17.	Campbell, William Wilfred	C 770
18.	Canada - History	C 820
19.	Canadian-American Relations	C 823

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

20.	Canadian Association for International Conciliation	C 875
21.	Canadian Club of Ottawa	C 887
22.	Canadian Patriotic Fund	C 911
23.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (1)	C 1095
24.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (2)	C 1265
25.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (3)	C 1592
26.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (4)	C 1740
27.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (5)	C 1992
28.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (6)	C 2174
29.	Combines Investigation Act, 1910 (7)	C 2416
30.	Co-operative Movement	C 2733
31.	Cost of Living	C 2748
32.	Credit Societies	C 2754
33.	Education - Industrial Training and Technical Education	C 2756
34.	Election of 1908	C 2780
35.	Election of 1911	C 2855
36.	Election of 1917 (1)	C 2923
37.	Election of 1917 (2)	C 3422
38.	Election of 1921	C 3769
39.	Fisher, Sydney	C 3960
40.	Fleming, Sir Sandford	C 3963
41.	Franchise (1)	C 3977
42.	Franchise (2)	C 4164

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

43.	Freight Rates	C 4352
44.	Gerry, Peter G.	C 4356
45.	Grant, Sir James A.	C 4359
46.	Greetings (1)	C 4369
47.	Greetings (2)	C 4448
48.	Greetings (3)	C 4507
49.	Grenfell, Wilfred T.	C 4577
50.	Harper, Henry Albert	C 4607
51.	Harvard University	C 4720
52.	Harvard University - Essays	C 4766
53.	Harvard University - Examinations	C 4859
54.	Harvard University - Notes - Banking and History of Leading Banking Systems (Dunbar)	C 4897
55.	Harvard University - Notes - Economic History of the U.S. (Callendar)	C 5203
56.	Harvard University - Notes - Economic Theory in the 19th Century (Taussig)	C 5342
57.	Harvard University - Notes - Economics Seminary	C 5622
58.	Harvard University - Notes - Financial Administration and Public Debts (Dunbar) (1)	C 5629
59.	Harvard University - Notes - Financial Administration and Public Debts (Dunbar) (2)	C 5767
60.	Harvard University - Notes - History and Literature of Economics (Ashley) (1)	C 5926
61.	Harvard University - Notes - History and Literature of Economics (Ashley) (2)	C 6067

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

62.	Harvard University - Notes - History and Literature of Economics (Ashley) (3)	C 6237
63.	Harvard University - Notes - Industrial Revolution (Cunningham)	C 6607
64.	Harvard University - Notes - International Payments (Dunbar)	C 6862
65.	Harvard University - Notes - Labour Question in Europe and U.S. (E. Cummings)	C 7071
66.	Harvard University - Notes - Methods of Economic Investigation (Taussig)	C 7171
67.	Harvard University - Notes - Miscellaneous	C 7211
68.	Harvard University - Notes - Modern Economic History of Europe and America (Ashley)	C 7233
69.	Harvard University - Notes - Outlines of Economics (Taussig)	C 7434
70.	Harvard University - Notes - Principles of Sociology (E. Cummings)	C 7719
71.	Harvard University - Notes - Theory and Methods of Taxation (Taussig)	C 8002
72.	Harvard University - Notes - Western Civilization (Cunningham)	C 8223
73.	Honours and Awards	C 8491
74.	Housing	C 8597
75.	Immigration	C 8603
76.	Imperial Conference of 1921	C 8811
77.	Imperial Relations	C 8839
78.	Industrial Accidents	C 8898
79.	Industrial Disputes	C 9051
80.	Industrial Disputes - Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., 1906.	C 9065

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

81.	Industrial Disputes - Grand Trunk Railway, 1910	C 9119
82.	Industrial Disputes - Western Fuel Co., 1905	C 9338
83.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (1)	C 9428
84.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (2)	C 9651
85.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (3)	C 9917
86.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (4)	C 10138
87.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (5)	C 10233
88.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6)	C 10499
89.	Industrial Relations (1)	C 10615
90.	Industrial Relations (2)	C 10831
91.	Industrial Relations - Survey by Robert F. Foerster, 1914 (1)	C 11017
92.	Industrial Relations - Survey by Robert F. Foerster, 1914 (2)	C 11205
93.	Industrial Relations - U.S. Commission, 1915 (1)	C 11349
94.	Industrial Relations - U.S. Commission, 1915 (2)	C 11600
95.	"Industry and Humanity" - Notes and Drafts (1)	C 11770
96.	"Industry and Humanity" - Notes and Drafts (2)	C 11964
97.	"Industry and Humanity" - Notes and Drafts (3)	C 12229
98.	"Industry and Humanity" - Notes and Drafts (4)	C 12447
99.	"Industry and Humanity" - Charts and Diagrams	C 12617
100.	"Industry and Humanity" - Manuscript (1)	C 12643
101.	"Industry and Humanity" - Manuscript (2)	C 12921
102.	"Industry and Humanity" - Letter of Transmittal	C 13200

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

103.	"Industry and Humanity" - Publication	C 13210
104.	International Hygiene Exhibition, Dresden, 1910	C 13305
105.	International Opium Commission, Shanghai, 1909 (1)	C 13309
106.	International Opium Commission, Shanghai, 1909 (2)	C 13490
107.	Interprovincial Relations	C 13665
108.	Invitations A - Cl	C 13675
109.	Invitations Co - D	C 13755
110.	Invitations E - Gr	C 13815
111.	Invitations Gr - K	C 13870
112.	Invitations L - M	C 13935
113.	Invitations N - R	C 14013
114.	Invitations S - Y	C 14057
115.	James, Robert Coleman	C 14119
116.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Articles	C 14127
117.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Biographical	C 14140
118.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Clubs and Associations	C 14267
119.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Department of Labour Career, 1900-1911	C 14323
120.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Finances	C 14433
121.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - "Labour Reports"	C 14581
122.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Mission to England, 1906	C 15050
123.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Mission to England, 1908	C 15072
124.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Mission to India and China, 1908-1909 (1)	C 15286
125.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Mission to India and China, 1908-1909 (2)	C 15428

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

126.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Personal	C 15609
127.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Poetry (University and High School)	C 15718
128.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Social Engagements	C 15749
129.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Speaking Tours	C 15798
130.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Trip to England, 1912	C 15804
131.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Trip to Europe, 1899-1900	C 15818
132.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Trip to Europe, 1910	C 15898
133.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Trip to Europe, 1919	C 15972
134.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Trip to Washington, 1908	C 16138
135.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - Visit to Montreal, Jan., 1921	C 16341
136.	King, W.L. Mackenzie - "War Service"	C 16351
137.	Labour	C 16423
138.	Labour - Fair Wages Movement (1)	C 16474
139.	Labour - Fair Wages Movement (2)	C 16714
140.	Labour - Fair Wages Movement (3)	C 16964
141.	Labour - Fair Wages Movement (4)	C 17274
142.	Labour - Sweating System (1)	C 17627
143.	Labour - Sweating System (2)	C 17769
144.	Labour - Sweating System (3)	C 18011
145.	Labour - Sweating System (4)	C 18293
146.	Labour - Sweating System (5)	C 18561
147.	Labour - Sweating System - Bibliography	C 18742
148.	Labour - Sweating System - Massachusetts (1)	C 19124
149.	Labour - Sweating System - Massachusetts (2)	C 19362

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

150.	Labour - Sweating System - Massachusetts (3)	C 19556
151.	Labrador Medical Mission	C 19731
152.	Lake Mohonk Conference on International arbitration, 1910-1916	C 19737
153.	Laurier, Lady	C 19757
154.	Laurier, Sir Wilfrid	C 19766
155.	League of Nations	C 19826
156.	Lemieux, Rodolphe - Mission to Japan, 1907	C 19831
157.	Liberal Party	C 19943
158.	Liberal Party - National Convention of 1919	C 20104
159.	Liberal Party - Ontario	C 20316
160.	McCaughan, W.J.	C 20569
161.	Manitoba Schools Issue, 1896	C 20616
162.	Markham, Violet	C 20621
163.	Miscellaneous	C 20650
164.	Munitions	C 20790
165.	Naval Policy	C 20815
166.	North York Co. (1)	C 20823
167.	North York Co. (2)	C 21010
168.	North York Co. (3)	C 21884
169.	Notes ("Squibs")	C 22755
170.	Opium Traffic	C 22785
171.	Parliament and Parliament Buildings	C 22910
172.	Party Government	C 22963

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

173.	Peace Movements	C 23001
174.	Prince Co., P. E. I.	C 23079
175.	Programmes and Menus (1) 1898-1911	C 23113
176.	Programmes and Menus (2) 1912-1913	C 23361
177.	Programmes and Menus (3) 1914-1921	C 23524
178.	Proportional Representation	C 23647
179.	Quebec Battlefields	C 23655
180.	Queen's University Convocation, 1919	C 23731
181.	Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903	C 23759
182.	Railways	C 23769
183.	Railways - C. N. R.	C 24082
184.	Railways - Grand Trunk	C 24265
185.	Rockefeller, Jr., John D.	C 24283
186.	Rockefeller Foundation	C 24482
187.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation	C 24540
188.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Accounts	C 24786
189.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Annual Report, 1914-1915	C 24962
190.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Bethlehem Steel Co.	C 25121
191.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. (1)	C 25363
192.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. (2)	C 25789

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

193.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. (3)	C 26053
194.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. (4)	C 26253
195.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Consolidation Coal Co.	C 26539
196.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - General Electric Co. (1)	C 26743
197.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - General Electric Co. (2)	C 26969
198.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Great Western Sugar Co.	C 27055
199.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - International Harvester Co.	C 27331
200.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Standard Oil Co.	C 27386
201.	Rockefeller Foundation - Industrial Relations Investigation - Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.	C 27778
202.	Royal Commission to inquire into industrial disputes in the Cotton Factories of the Province of Quebec, 1908 - Minutes of Evidence.	C 27844
203.	Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Documents	C 29064
204.	Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Exhibits	C 29265
205.	Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Minutes of Evidence (1)	C 29360
206.	Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Minutes of Evidence (2)	C 29804

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

207.	Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Report (1)	C 30173
208.	Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Report (2)	C 30455
209.	Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Report (3)	C 30744
210.	Royal Commission to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada, 1907 - Report (4)	C 31013
211.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - Report	C 31135
212.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - Record Book, etc.	C 31246
213.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - Exhibits	C 31425
214.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - Minutes of Evidence	C 31470
215.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - "Actual" Claims (1)	C 32050
216.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - "Actual" Claims (2)	C 32295
217.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - "Resultant" Claims (1)	C 32537

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

218.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1908 - "Resultant" Claims (2)	C 32719
219.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1907 (1)	C 32900
220.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1907 (2)	C 33017
221.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1907 (3)	C 33375
222.	Royal Commission to investigate into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., 1907 (4)	C 33433
223.	St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa	C 33928
224.	Second Cruiser Squadron, 1905	C 34001
225.	"Secret of Heroism"	C 34009
226.	Social Security	C 34095
227.	Social Unit Plan	C 34130
228.	Tariff	C 34211
229.	Town Planning	C 34316
230.	Toynbee, Arnold	C 34349
231.	Trade	C 34364
232.	Treaties - Memorandum by David Mills (ca. 1900)	C 34445
233.	Treaty of Versailles	C 34555
234.	University of Chicago - Essays, Articles, Lectures	C 34562
235.	University of Chicago - Notes - Miscellaneous	C 34660
236.	University of Chicago - Notes - "Money and Practical Economics."	C 34783
237.	University of Chicago - Notes - Political Economy (Veblen)	C 34968

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

238.	University of Chicago - Notes - Socialism (Veblen)	C 35019
239.	University of Chicago - Notes - Sociology	C 35187
240.	University of Chicago - Notes - Unsettled Problems in Distribution (Laughlin)	C 35340
241.	University of Chicago - Thesis ("International Typographical Union")	C 35405
242.	University of Toronto	C 35408
243.	University of Toronto - Debates	C 35593
244.	University of Toronto - Essays	C 35670
245.	University of Toronto - Examinations	C 35758
246.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1891-1892	C 35944
247.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1892-1893 (1)	C 36120
248.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1892-1893 (2)	C 36770
249.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1893-1894 (1)	C 37174
250.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1893-1894 (2)	C 37633
251.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes, 1894-1895 (1)	C 37854
252.	University of Toronto - Lecture Notes - 1894-1895 (2)	C 38341
253.	University of Toronto - "Philosophical Musings"	C 38688
254.	University of Toronto - Speeches and Sermons	C 38698
255.	University of Toronto - University College Literary and Scientific Society	C 38888
256.	Waterloo North Co.	C 38934
257.	White Phosphorus Matches Act, 1911	C 38961
258.	Workmen's Compensation	C 39057
259.	World War I	C 39118
260.	World War I - Conscription	C 39272

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TEN O'CLOCK SUMMARY

	Lib.	Govt.	Prog.
Nova Scotia	14	2	
New Brunswick	7	3	1
P. E. I.	4		
Quebec	65		
Ontario	11 or 12	23	4
Manitoba	1		6
	102	28	11

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Volume C 5

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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[John Lewis?]

matter, next to having together which I would like to do all the material which I may wish to use in North York, but nothing that is unnecessary : for example, number, nature and extent of Armstrong's speeches in Parliament since 1917; how he has voted on different motions that have real significance to the electors; show absences from voting where they are significant. Then regarding Burnaby, have any speeches of him gathered and significant utterances marked; for example, speech made in North York recently, in Schomburg about two months ago, stating that he stood for Farmers as a class.

Please have this material all sifted. It will be of no service to me whatever if it covers 5, 10 or 20 pages. It should be brought down to the merest statement of essential facts.

Yours very sincerely,

W. L. Mackenzie King.

I allocate a minus indicating what is wanted re compromise of Blakeney.

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National Liberal and Conservative BULLETIN

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FARMERS IN POWER WOULD PREVENT FLOW OF CAPITAL

If the Western Farmer leaders have their way, the great movement of United States manufacturers into Canada, which has been going on for years and which has done and is doing much to build up the country and make it self-sustaining, would immediately stop.

We need all the new capital we can get from any source and we would be worse than foolish if we were to stop it from flowing into the country, which would surely be the case if the Tariff walls were torn down. The American manufacturers who have established plants in Canada were practically compelled to do so by our Tariff to save their Canadian business. The Tariff says to these Americans, "If you want our trade come over and be one of us by doing your manufacturing here."

Crerar and Wood, the Western Farmer leaders, with Mackenzie King trailing behind, say, in effect to the American manufacturer, "Don't bother coming over here. We will make it unnecessary for you to do so by lowering our Tariff walls."

Narrow and Parochial Outlook

We do not accuse these gentlemen of lack of patriotism. but we do say they are woefully lacking in national vision. Their outlook is narrow and parochial. They deliberately shut their eyes to Canada' great humiliation, the fact that our dollar is heavily discounted in the United States and actually advocate policies which would make that humiliating condition very much worse.

The Tariff is an obsession with the U.F.'s, yet they have never seriously enquired into its working. Mr. Wood admitted this before the Tariff Commission in Calgary. They have never taken into consideration the all-important fact that manufacturing plants in a country of large population like the United States can produce, by reason of the large quantities required by the market, very much cheaper than manufacturers in Canada with its limited population. They have never given proper credit to the business men of enterprise who have risked their money in building up necessary industrial concerns which afford the variety of employment so necessary to have if the country is to be at all self-sustaining, and if it is to keep our young people within our borders. We cannot all be farmers. They apparently overlook the fact that Providence has endowed Canada with water powers which properly developed in conjunction with a moderate and sane Tariff policy, would make the country in time the greatest industrial nation in the British Empire. They likewise lose sight of the enormous coal deposits of Alberta—the greatest in the world, which before long are bound to be developed by the establishment of manufacturing industries in proximity to them. When that takes place the cry of Free Trade will no longer be heard in our Western Territory.

The same Free Trade cry was heard in the Middle Western United States and it was dropped when manufacturing became established there.

The farmer leaders forget the fact that the United States was built up by protection.

UNITED FARMERS OF THE WEST

"Le Canada," Montreal, one of the foremost Liberal newspapers in the Province of Quebec, writes as follows, under date of July 30, 1921:

One can easily observe in the organisation of the new government of Alberta the dangers of the Farmer party, if we accept it as it is understood by the people of the West.

It is an admitted fact that even without a leader and without a program, this party has been able to elect a majority of members, simply on an appeal to class prejudice.

Without knowing who would govern them and how they would be governed, the electors of thirty-eight constituencies have voted for farmer candidates without any other reason than that they were farmers.

They have at their head, men who have no use for Canadian traditions, men who have been living in Canada but for a short period, men who have at heart but one thing: the interests of the West and nothing else.

The farmer movement, which is essentially a class movement, constitutes a grave error in politics.

But this movement becomes an absolute danger when it is left in the hands of strangers who seek the interests of only one particular section of the country, and who have no use for the interests of all the provinces of Canada.

PREMIER ARTHUR MEIGHEN AT LONDON CONFERENCE

Canadian Prime Minister is Worthy Successor of Borden and Laurier

(BY M. GRATTAN O'LEARY)

When Mr. Meighen sailed from England for Canada, after having spent six weeks at the Congress of the Empire, Mr. John W. Dafoe wrote in the Manitoba Free Press as follows:

"Mr. Meighen is on his way home. He will find Canada as disunited as ever upon the question of maintaining his administration in power **but pretty well agreed that he represented his country with distinction and acceptability in the Conference of British Premiers."**

This from the outstanding Liberal publicist of the Dominion, published in an organ both able and militant in its antagonism to Mr. Meighen's Ministry, constituted a remarkable tribute, but one that was not undeserved. It has been Canada's good fortune that ever since the days of Baldwin and Lafontaine, those two great exemplars of all that is best in our Saxon and Gallic origins, her statesmen, without regard to party, have cherished the ideal of Canada a nation within a British Commonwealth. Such was the common vision of Blake, the Liberal, and of Macdonald, the Conservative; of Wilfred Laurier, who bestrode the Imperial stage as one of the salient personalities of his time; of Sir Robert Borden, whose state papers, and whose acts and utterances at London and Versailles, stand as milestones along the path of our constitutional progress. And again, today in the not less difficult period of after-war restoration, when the political as well as the economic foundations of nations are being readjusted to changed conditions, it has been this Dominion's kindly fate that her national and imperial aspirations were entrusted to a statesman possessed of the will and the capacity to afford them both expression and promotion in the councils of the Empire and the world.

Fears That Were Groundless.

Mr. Meighen was not trained in the school of international statesmanship. Fated to be Prime Minister of his country at a time when her industrial, economic and transportation problems are infinitely graver than at any time in history, he had neither time nor opportunity for the study of external problems, and when last June he sailed for London to represent the Dominion at a momentous conference of Empire Prime Ministers, he was invading a sphere of affairs in which he had no experience. It was a hazardous adventure, and it is disclosing no secret to say that there were those, who aware of the pitfalls and the complexity of world and Imperial politics, entertained doubts regarding its outcome. Fortunately for Canada, however, and fortunately too, perhaps, for interests of vaster scope, they were doubts that were speedily removed. For that power of intense concentration, of subtle analysis and of acute perception which in domestic affairs brought a struggling young attorney from the obscurity of a western law office to the Premiership of his country, as speedily made its impression upon the Imperial stage. Arthur Meighen took his place as the worthy successor of Laurier and of Borden.

Meighen's Characteristic Courage

The first and greatest question upon the agenda of the Conference was the advisability of renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It was a delicate question, and vital, made all the more so because it was no secret that a powerful body of British statesmanship, backed by an equally powerful following in the press, favored the treaty being renewed. Mr. Meighen, however, with that characteristic courage, for which even his bitterest enemies give him credit, faced the issue without flinching. He was opposed to the Alliance, and in a speech which so competent an authority as Sir Maurice Hankey declared to be among the most powerful utterances ever delivered on the subject, he argued against its renewal. In effect, he said: "The objections to the Alliance are many. In the forefront is the fact that it has served its purpose. It was entered into to curb the Pacific ambitions of Russia and of Germany and those ambitions, or at least the power to realize them, no longer exist. Today there is no menace to Japan from any nation, and there is no menace from any nation to the Pacific interests of Britain. This being so, why the Alliance? We are members of the League of Nations, the spirit of which is antagonistic to military treaties and pacts; why then should we enter into a military alliance with any nation? Why not try to be friends with all? Finally, there is the consideration of the United States.

Effect of the Alliance

During the war and since we have said over and over again that the best hope of the world lies in a better understanding, in a greater moral and intellectual sympathy between the peoples of the British Empire and the United States. Do you think that ideal will be served by the renewal of this Alliance? In the world today there are three great powers—the British Empire, Japan and the United States. If two of these Powers enter into an alliance, what must be the effect upon the third? No matter what the character of the Treaty, it can have only one object: it will drive the third Power—in this case the United States—to arm; and if the United States continues to arm, Japan will arm, and that will mean that we too must arm, that the mad race in armaments will go on and on, burdening the peoples with taxation, and leading we know not where. You tell me that this Alliance is something concrete, that it has worked well, that Japan has been a faithful ally and that we should not let go the substance to grasp at a shadow; and you ask me if in the event of the Alliance being denounced, what I propose to put in its place. To this I answer that I do not wish to throw over Japan, that I recognize in her a loyal ally, that I want her to continue as a friend, but I do not want her friendship to be at the price of the enmity and the suspicion of other nations. What I desire is that instead of a separate alliance between only two nations, that we have a conference of all the great nations, that we get together and see if by friendly concourse we cannot adjust the problems the Alliance purports to protect, and also see if it be not possible to limit armaments and the causes of strife and war."

British Press Gives Support

This argument (it is given only in effect) made its impression. It soon became known that Mr. Meighen was against the treaty and for a Pacific Conference; the British press, or at least a powerful section of it, took up his cause; and there followed that series of private conversations between Japan, the United States and Britain which had their sequel in President Harding's history-making invitation for a gathering at Washington. This perhaps, is not the time to claim credit for Canada's Premier for what was achieved, but when the full story comes to be written, when the ascertainable records can be produced, then—and this is written with some knowledge of the facts—the revelation will be one in which Canadians of all parties can take a pardonable pride. Credit there will be in abundance for all—for Britain, for America, for Japan—but above and beyond all there will stand out the undeniable fact that more than anything else the force which brought about the coming Washington Conference was the insistence of Mr. Meighen that renewal of the Japanese Alliance was out of harmony with the spirit of the times, calculated to create misunderstanding with the United States, and to make a step toward disarmament impossible. In support of this there can be summoned as evidence the tributes of the British press; although for the present one view will suffice. The Manchester Guardian, the greatest organ of British Liberalism, and perhaps the foremost newspaper of England, said this of Mr. Meighen:

"It is now an open secret that but for Premier Meighen's courageous stand on Canada's behalf, after a heated discussion concerning the renewal of the Japanese Treaty, the Washington Conference might never have been called under such propitious stars as now. . . .

. . . . Without desiring to prejudice Canadian domestic politics we hope Mr. Meighen may often terurn to Imperial Conferences."

Was Outstanding Achievement

The making possible of such a Conference as President Harding has proposed, was, of course, the outstanding achievement of the London gathering. No event of modern times has been fraught with such possibilities of good for the world, and if it had accomplished nothing else, the Conference of Premiers could well justify its existence on this one result alone.

But other problems, vast in their scope and possibilities, were dealt with, and in respect of all of them Mr. Meighen represented Canada with dignity and acceptability. No one could have a keener appreciation of the fact that he was in London not as the representative of a party, but of a nation, and it is a curious fact that most of the principles and policies which he advocated constituted what have been the cardinal points of traditional Liberal policy. Thus it was that he found himself fighting for the historic, almost Gladstonian creed of no special alliances, of friendship with all nations, as well as for the principle of complete Canadian autonomy in the matter of naval defence. Upon this latter question, he took the stand—that pending the Washington conference on disarmament, as well as pending the clearing up of the whole international situation, the question of the Empire's naval defence, so far as it affected the Dominions, should be left in abeyance. This, with a resolution reaffirming the declaration of 1918, in favor of local control of Dominion navies, constituted his position on the naval question. And whatever may be dictated by future events, and while the whole question of naval defence must sooner or later be considered in the light of coming developments, it was a position to which no Canadian party or school of thought can take reasonable exception.

Relations Between Dominions

On the subject of Imperial status, Mr. Meighen took a leading part. His speech on the relations which ought to exist between the Dominions on the one hand and the British Government on the other summarized into four propositions by the press—formed the basis upon which all subsequent discussion rested. It was a declaration of policy which, although it enunciated no new departure, defined and reaffirmed the altered conditions brought about by the war, and maintained and upheld the best constitutional aspirations of Canadian statesmen in the past.

On other questions, comparatively minor, but still of moment, Mr. Meighen's voice was listened to with ever-increasing respect. With General Smuts, indeed, he came to be regarded as among the dominant personalities of the Conference, and while he did not always see eye to eye with Lloyd George, and while their differences were sometimes expressed with a vigor and a candor that are at once the pride and the safeguard of British institutions, the two became fast friends. As for the British press, it was unreserved in its admiration for the young Canadian Premier. Thus the London Times and the Daily Telegraph vied with such Liberal organs as the Manchester Guardian and the Daily News and such Radical Reviews as the Nation and the New Statesman in eulogizing his abilities and gifts.

Premier Appeals to British

Reserved, reticent almost to the point of being secretive, ascetic in appearance and logical and incisive in his pronouncements, he appealed to the British public. The old-fashioned oratory no longer holds sway in Britain, and Mr. Meighen's capacity for cold, dispassionate analysis, his passion for facts and realities as opposed to rhetoric and high-sounding generalities, left an excellent impression. His speeches were few, but those he delivered were on a high plane. The best, perhaps, was that which he made at the unveiling of a Cross of Sacrifice over the fallen Canadians at Vimy. Beautiful in its solemnity and simplicity ,chaste in structure, there was about it a touch of the spirit which animated Lincoln's majestic utterances at Gettysburg, and the London Times, not lightly influenced by the eloquence of statesmen, was moved to eulogize it as a "fine example of chaste and delicate diction." Hardly less excellent was his address at Gray's Inn, where, speaking to the leading jurists of the British Isles, he delivered a penetrating and eloquent analysis of the principles underlying the British constitution; or his speech at Edinburg, where, with more passion than is his wont he extolled the part that Scotsmen have played in the development of the Dominion.

Avoids Social Functions

But Mr. Meighen gave little time to speech-making. Words of counsel he reserved for the council table, and social pleasures and festivities, so much a part of by-gone Imperial Conferences, he sternly avoided. His task, he believed, was to help despatch the business of the Conference as speedily as adequate consideration permitted, and to return to his own country to grapple with domestic problems. And whatever of criticism his enemies may level against him, however much his people here at home may differ as to the merits or demerits of his administration, one does not need to envy the mentality of any of his countrymen who cannot feel pride in the undeniable fact that In London he represented our common country with credit and distinction.

CANADA'S NEEDS

Four great needs of Canada are:
More capital;
More demand for labour;
More people;
More genuine, hard work.
Things Canada could well do without are:
Selfish class politics;
Group Government;
Immature economic thought;
and the Ranting and Raving of extremists and agitators

TIME OF LOOSE THINKING AND OF LOOSER TALK

In these chaotic days a government of angels or supermen could not govern Canada or any other country without complaint. Something seems to be wrong with almost everybody and, of course, the Government is to blame for any and every trouble under the sun! There never was so much loose thinking and looser talk. The root of the trouble is that people were shocked almost out of their minds by the awful happenings of the war and they have not yet completely recovered. The slaughter of men gave place to the slaughter of ideals and standards. The rule that men and women must work out their salvation by earnest, honest effort became suddenly old-fashioned, and work, unless at wages dictated by the worker regardless of consequences, is made secondary to play The young folks of the land are dancing as if it were their chief occupation in life; the middle aged are uneasy, disturbed and alarmed, while the old folks shake their heads and sigh for the days of old with their well-defined standards of decent and orderly thought and living. Heaven only knows what will come out of it all!

Progress or Retrogression

The world must progress—but is it progress we are witnessing today? Is it not rather retrogression? Who is there bold enough to say that in morals, in thought, speech and action the standards of today are better than the pre-war standards? What has been accomplished by the agitators and government destroyers, by the theorists and cranks who have run riot during the last few years? Apparently nothing but the production of chaos, the disturbance of men's minds, the creation of disrepect for law and order, and the development of wrong ideas of life in the minds of the young. We are living in a veritable fool's paradise. The foundations are all here for the development of a great nation of happy, contented and prosperous people, but opportunity is not being clasped by the hand. Most men and women are living for the day without thought for the morrow. There is a regrettable absence of real grip, of planning, of foresight and resolute will to overcome difficulties and to succeed.

C 3832

AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CANADIAN CONSUMER

The platform of the Liberals calls for increasing the British preference from 33 1-3% to 50%. This raises a very important question—namely, as to the ratio of preference necessary to divert trade to Great Britain without sacrifice to the rights or interests of Canadian consumers. It will, we think, be generally admitted that the main object in granting a preference in trade is to divert goods from one exporting channel in Canada to another exporting channel—for example, t favour purchases from Great Britain rather than from other countries. Well, then, take the case of goods of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada (and there are thousands of such lines of goods) and which can be, and are, supplied to us from the United States and Great Britain, and assume, for the sake of argument, that the duty against the United States would be 35% and the rate on goods from Great Britain 17½%.

The Canadian Consumer Pays

A preference of 10% would be sufficient in most cases to turn the trade in favour of Great Britain, particularly in view of the exchange being in favour of Great Britain and against the United States and that such differences in exchange operate as an increase in preference to Great Britain. Who benefits by the excess preference over the ratio necessary to divert trade to Great Britain?—certainly not the Canadian consumer! The British manufacturer or merchant, knowing that the United States competitor had to pay a duty of 35% while British goods were rated only at 17½% would not be at all likely to give the Canadian consumer the advantage of the extra preference over what was necessary to capture the trade. The Britisher would simply pocket the difference at the expense of the Canadian consumer.

FAR-REACHING INNOVATION IN THE U. S. CUSTOMS TARIFF

A very striking feature of the new customs tariff which has passed the House of Representatives of the United States and is now before the Senate of that country is the standard of value purposed to be made applicable to imported goods.

For forty years, or longer, goods imported into that country have been valued for customs duty at the value at which they are sold in the ordinary course of trade for homse consumption in the country of export at the time of export. The new standard proposed to be set up fixes the value at the price at which similar goods to those imported are sold in the United States at the time of importation.

This is a most extraordinary innovation which will be far reaching in its consequences. If United States manufacturers take advantage of the situation, they will inflate their prices to the extent of the customs protection and the importer will be obliged to pay the customs tariff rates on such inflated prices, including protection. It will be seen, therefore, that the proposed customs tariff will be equivalent to a tax on a tax.

Working in the Dark

Moreover, under the proposed new system, the importer is faced with the difficulty of doing business and making quotations without having any idea as to what his ultimate cost will be. At the time of purchasing his goods abroad he will not be able to determine, with any degree of accuracy, what the sale price of these goods will be in the United States at the time of importation.

Further, if the Bill passes in its present shape there will be varying values established throughout the United States instead of uniform values as in the past, based upon the selling price in the country of export. For instance, importations made at the Port of New York will vary in value from importations made at Chicago, and San Francisco, according to the variation in prices prevailing in these different and widely separated places.

It will be apparent that this new method of valuing imported goods constitutes greatly increased protection over the established tariff rates.

PUPPET OR PREMIER?

The Regina "Leader", one of the strongest Liberal newspapres in the West is apparently in accord with our view that British Parliamentary institutions have been set at naught in Alberta. In the course of an editorial of July 29, under the caption "Puppet or Premier" it says:

"Will he prove himself as leader of the Government sufficiently strong to overcome the power that stands behind his throne? One of two things must happen. **The next premier of Alberta must throw overboard the platform of the United Farmers, which requires the members of the Legislature elected on it to be at all times answerable to the organization or he must submit to and act upon the thoroughly vicious and un-British principle that the Government is responsible not to the people who elected it, but to a close corporation dominated by a political boss."**

"The situation in Alberta is in many respects similar to that brought into being in Ontario, when Mr. Drury was made premier and Mr. Morrison attempted to retain undisputed leadership of the United Farmers of Ontario and to dictate to the premier.

"There is evidence of widespread regret that Mr. Wood did not see his way to accepting the offer of the premiership. As premier, Mr. Wood would have been able to boss himself, which is every man's right. Whether rightly or wrongly, a suspicion has now been created that he prefers to shirk responsibility morally his, while retaining the power which should depart from him with his refusal of the high office that he was pressed to accept."

THE FARMERS' LEADER ON THE LIBERAL LEADER

Or, How These Progressives Love One Another

A recent issue of the Farmers' Sun contained an interview with R. W. E. Burnaby, president of the U.F.O., in reply to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's speech in Aurora.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Burnaby said: "The trouble with King is that he takes the same attitude that all other politicians do,"

He says, "I am running, and so such and such should be done. That is not the right attitude to take. It is the people who are the chief factors. It was the people of North York who asked me to run. It is not I myself who am running. It is the people who are to be considered, and not Burnaby.

VIEWS OF A LIBERAL PAPER

The Edmonton Morning Bulletin (July 24), Liberal, says:

"The party caucus is an institution which United Farmer speakers used to regard with peculiar horror and denounce as a menace to democracy. The closed door was to them the symbol of jobbery and the private gathering of representatives elected on a common platform a survival of the bad old days and ways of the party regime which was to be swept away and a new order of things introduced in which all that pertained to the conduct of public affairs would be said and done in the full blaze of unobstructed and uncolored publicity.

"Yet the elections which put the United Farmers in control of the provincial legislature had not been twenty-four hours passed until arrangements were under way for a caucus of the U.F.A. members. The gathering was held this week in Calgary. It was held behind the supposedly ominous closed door.

"Whether the caucus is proper or improper, good or bad, publicly desirable or politically dangerous, apparently depends on who does the caucusing."

"It is to be suspected that this is only the first of a long series of inconsistencies into which circumstances will force the U.F.A. as it pursues its political course."

"The party caucus has come to the U.F.A. to stay; that is, unless the local recall committees take offence and begin to use "the hook" on the elected representatives for meeting behind the closed door."

"Moreover, King seems to think the United Farmers should quit because the Liberals had a man in the field first. In the provincial fight in 1919 the farmers had a man in the field first, but the Liberals put up a man later.

"We, as United Farmers, have no connection with the Liberals, and don't care what they do. Of course, King would like us to quit. He would like Armstrong to quit and give him the seat by acclamation. As far as I am concerned, it is the people of North York to whom I will listen, and not the Hon. Mr. King."

The business men of Montreal whose views are usually reflected faithfully in the Montreal "Gazette" and Montreal "Star" are evidently of the opinion that the sooner Ontario and Quebec forget their squabbles and join hands, the better for the sake of the whole of Canada. So say we all.

NOTES and COMMENT

The trouble with the Hon. Mr. Biggs, Premier Drury's Colossus of Roads, seems to be that he spends the money but doesn't deliver the roads.

Meanwhile it is a pathetic thing to see Leader Crerar teaching Leader King to sit up on his hind legs and beg.

As time goes by we begin to see the true significance of the play in which Mackenzie King is cast as leading Juvenile and Mr. Fielding as heavy father.

When a member of the National Progressive Party winks the other eye you are to understand that he keeps the wheat to sell and the chaff for public utterance.

Mr. J. J. Morrison having challenged the city to tread on the tails of his coat, and Mr. Crerar having practically asked the East to do the same thing to the West, people of moderate opinions are suggesting that the thing might be feasible enough.

Some question having arisen as to Mackenzie King's place if the farmers win the game, we are authorized to state that Mr. King will be allowed to play in the backyard.

Leader King has the misfortune to confront two candidates in North York—a Conservative and a U.F.O. This is what is known in literature as the Infernal Triangle.

The reason that so much talk comes out of the West is that the wheat has a thousand ears and they all listen.

Having failed to suggest one good reason why Premier Meighen should not cross the Atlantic Ocean when the nation's business calls him, the Opposition press now apprehends that he may get his feet wet. We hasten to say peace-be-still to these alarms.

While Leader Crerar preaches democracy some people suspect that it is an Alfalfa Autocracy he has at heart.

The Hurons and the Iroquois buried the hatchet at Penetanguishene the other day. In Alberta the practice as between old friends like the Liberal party and the U.F.A. is to bury the hatchet—in the other fellow's head.

Leader King asks the U.F.O. candidate in North York to step aside. A request that reminds us of the old story of the man who was pursued by wolves. In his headlong flight he overtook a Jack rabbit. "Durn you,' he said as he kicked it out of his path, "Get out of the way and let somebody run that can run."

THE GRIST MILL

Quebec has just gone through a plague of grasshoppers . It will have some idea now of what the United Farmer movement feels like in the other provinces.

The praying mantis has invaded Ontario. If this bug lives up to its name it will pray that Ontario be delivered from all the other bugs, including the U.F.O. which is the biggest bug of all.

The Liberal leaders have been flying about a lot lately and the hope is expressed that they will light somewhere soon.

All the Reds in the country believe in capital punishment. That is to say, they would punish the capitalists by taking their money away from them.

Leader King is said to be in great doubt—whether he is on strike or whether Leader Crerar is operating a lock-out.

If the Finance Minister seeks more sources of revenue, why not put a double tax on all politicians who look both ways for Sunday whenever the tariff is mentioned?

Meanwhile we are inclined to distrust statesmen who do not come out plump and plain. The angler with a good catch of fish doesn't go home by the back alley.

A bit of advice to demagogues. If you have the Reds on your side tonight, you will have the blues the morning after.

Horrid Thought No. Thirteen.—If Leader King is defeated in North York, will the Liberal party in the House of Commons go back to the old way of playing the game—by signs from the gallery?

With a hard winter approaching, we would suggest that Premier Drury trade that hundred dollar coal-scuttle which adorns his office for six tons of anthracite coal to give to the poor.

We are told that the United Farmers regard the tariff more in sorrow than in anger. Ah, yes, bu itheir sorrow is liable to be so consuming.

THE "BUSINESS" ENTERPRISES OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

The following article is quoted with approval from "The Financial Times," of Montreal:

The Ontario Government has decided to drop its million-dollar scheme for the construction of a provincial cement plant, the appropriation for which was passed recently by the Ontario Legislature. The dropping of this project, which if carried out would have been the greatest single act of legislative folly in Canada during the year, might at first sight be taken to mean that the Farmers' Government in Ontario is coming to its senses, but we fear that no such favorable interpretation can be put upon it. The bald fact is that the scheme has been dropped not from any budding conviction that the function of a government is to govern rather than to enter into business, but out of sheer fright at the financial outlook. The Farmers' Government, which promised all kinds of reforms and retrenchments, is proving to be the most profligate government in the matter of spending that Ontario has ever had. The extent of its commitments is appalling. For part of this, it is true, it is not responsible. It inherited those twin white elephants, the Hydro and the Provincial Railway, but instead of proceeding cautiously and finding out the real truth about the financial basis of these enterprises, it forgot all about retrenchment when once in office, and launched forth on the spending of money on an unprecedented scale.

The Roads That Biggs Built

It is now calculated that during the present year the Ontario Government will have to raise between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 monthly for roads (including the roads that Biggs built) hydro construction and other projects to which the Province is committed. That is what the meddling of Governments in business enterprise means. At the end of the year the Provincial debt will amount to about $200,000,000. How unnecessary the incurring of this debt is to progress and development is best illustrated by contrast with Quebec. The provincial debt of Quebec Province amounts to no more than $38,531,757, and of this no less a sum than $25,153,108 is represented by expenditure on road building, which indirectly is being paid back over and over again by the development which good roads foster. Furthermore, despite the war and high prices, the obligations of Quebec show no substantial increase.

Ever Increasing Liability

Of course, it is true that in Ontario the Hydro and the Provincial Railway are revenue-producing services, but they are backed by Government guarantees that are every day becoming a heavier liability. Only this last week the Drury Government has been compelled to add seriously to these liabilities by guaranteeing the $13,500,000 of Hydro bonds necessary to swing the deal for the transfer of the Mackenzie power and radial interests to the Hydro Commission and the city of Toronto. The Government is now faced with the prospect of guaranteeing another $600,000 of bonds for the rehabilitation of the Metropolitan Railway. This it has refused to do, but how it can make fish of one phase of the Hydro project and fowl of another is difficult to see, for the Hydro Commission has never gone into the market with its own unguaranteed bonds, and would undoubtedly find it very expensive if not prohibitive, to raise $600,000 on its own. Meanwhile, as the huge Chippawa power project nears completion, it is gradually being realized that it provides 1,000,000 horse power more than there can be any possible call for in Ontario, and that unless Ontario helps its American competitors by exporting this power to Detriot the cost of supplying the residue to Ontario consumers will be so heavy that the rate must either be increased to a prohibitive figure, or it must be supplied away below cost and the deficit added to the taxes.

Ontario citizens are being burdened with heavier and still heavier taxes to support the business enterprises of the Government. Premier Drury is rather proud of the fact that his Government has been able to increase the revenue by over $5,000,000, "without resorting to direct taxation," which he apparently has in mind. Quebec, in happier circumstances, may well rejoice that its Provincial Government has had the good sense to steer clear of State business—or rather State bankruptcy—enterprises. It may be that Quebec will profit by something more than the example of the Ontario Government, for, as Sir John Willison has publicly warned the Ontario Governemnt, if taxation continues to increase, the position of many industries in Ontario may be unfavorably affected, and the movement of factories may be towards Quebec Province. Indeed, many can see signs that that movement is already under way.

HIDES AND SHOES

With characteristic audacity in his speech at Strathroy in July, Dr. Michael Clark exclaimed "Hides in the North-West are down to ½c. a lb., but boots are still $16.00 a pair." As a matter of fact, the tanneries at Acton, Kitchener, Huntsville and elsewhere are piled up, mountains high, with unsaleable leather. The tanners have had to take enormous losses like the sugar refiners, the oil men, the pulp manufacturers and all others. What is really gained by such meritricious bombast of the Doctor. No doubt it brought loud applause from the thoughtless and "split the ears of the groundlings," but a man of Dr. Clark's pretensions to oratory and logic should have been above it.

The simple truth is any money made in hides during the war, was due to the great and abnormal demand of Europe. It was not the tanners' fault that the price was high. England bought up the world's supply of leather, as she did of pretty nearly everything else, and fixed the price universally. Such is the power of the purse!

To save the National Treasury she later on "dumped" her surplus stocks on the market and, in a twinkling, leather, rubber, wool, copper fell, bringing ruin to millions. It could not be helped. It formed part of the cost of the war. The North-West has Free Trade England to blame for the present price of hides. The Ottawa Government certainly had nothing to do with it, and it was demagogism to leave such an inference open.

But who buys these $16.00 shoes? The farmers? Ask the average dealer! It is folly to buy such shoes, of course, but it is not the farmer who buys them. They are bought almost invariably in the large towns and cities. by free men and women who would resent any criticism of their personal expenditures.

As a matter of fact, good serviceable shoes can be bought at present for between $4 and $5, and the profit on them to the manufacturer works out at about 10c. a pair. The average profit in boot and shoe manufacturing is about 5% on capital invested.

The latest excuse given by the militant yeomanry of Alberta is that being a Stewart, the former Premier just naturally had to be beheaded.

Wood the Missourian declines to become Premier of Alberta. His refusal displays great presence of mind and some delicacy.

An "Outside Guard."

The Montreal Star in a striking editorial, referring to the refusal of Mr. Burnaby to give way for Mr. Maxkenzie King, wrote inter alia:

"There is a French group in politics; and Mr. King might as well admit that he is—not its leader, not in a million years—but its tolerated "outside guard." Naturally so vigorous and independent a movement as the United Farmers has no respect for him or for the Falstaffian army he marshals beyond this province. They will not even give him the courtesy of a seat—something avowed political opponents have given before now to a serious party leader.

"But this French group? Why is it tied to the tail of Mr. King's falling kite? He is a low tariff man, with free trade affiliations. Quebec believes in an adequate tariff with humming home industries. He is a Government -ownership -of -railways man. Quebec believes that private ownership is a necessary incentive to ensure effective railway operation. He has nothing to offer Quebec but the memory that he was a futile and almost riducilous passenger in the Laurier chariot. Is that memory sweet enough to seduce the leaders of Quebec into helping the Western Radicals to close our factories and drive the rest of our youth into the beckoning industrial centres of New England?"

QUEBEC DOVE COTS

Down in Quebec there is much fluttering in the political dove-cotes. The men who live, move and have their being by and through politics have been scared out of their boots by the success of the United Farmers in Alberta. Their gloating over Medicine Hat was quickly transformed into fear when the Liberal Government was told to get out, bag and baggage, by the farmer.

Just so long as the organized farmers limit membership in their organization to farmers, just so long will they be unable to reply successfully to the charge that they are banded together for essentially selfish purposes.

Privately and under their breath the Liberal leaders are cursing the United Farmers; publicly they are fawning on them. It is a sad, sorry spectacle.

How the New United States Tariff Bill Will Effect the Dominion of Canada

In view of the important effects on Canada of Tariff Legislation in the United States, we deem it desirable to publish the exact facts, up to date, regarding such legislation. We submit the following statement showing:

GOODS.	The Tariff rates of 1913 now in operation, except as changed by the Emergency Tariff of last May.	The Emergency Tariff rates which came into operation on May 28th last, and which are to be operative for 6 months.	The proposed new Tariff as it passed the House of Representatives and as now before the Senate.	The Exports in detail from Canada to the U.S. for the last two years which are effected by the Emergency Tariff and by the proposed New Tariff. 1919-20	1920-21
				$	$
Apples, per bushel of 50 lbs	10c.	30c. per bush.	25c.	856,760	171,226
Peaches	10c. per bush. of 50 lbs.		½c. per lb.		
Cherries	10c. per bush. of 50 lbs.	3c. per lb.	1½c. per lb.		
Plums	10c. per bush of 50 lbs.		½c. per lb.	362,528	933,595
Grapes, per cubic foot of capacity packages	25c.		25c.		
Berries	½c. per qt.		1c. per lb.		
Apples, dried, per lb	1c.		2c.		
Peaches, dried, per lb	1c.		1c.	167,445	21,055
Apples, canned or preserved	20%		2½c. per lb.		
Peaches, canned or preserved	20%		20%		
Cherries, canned or preserved	20%		20%	168,105	74,565
Plums, canned or preserved	20%		20%		
Other fruits, canned or preserved	20%		20%		
Barley, per bush. of 48 lbs	15c.		15c.	1,153,933	472,033
Oats, per bush. of 32 lbs	6c.		10c.	3,059,427	4,694,519
Pease	10c. per bush. of 60 lbs.		75c. per 100 lbs.	616,975	273,207
Rye	Free		10c. per bush of 56 lbs.	1,560,499	1,344,976
Onions	20c. per bush.	40c. per bush.	75c. per 100 lbs.		
Wools, n.o.p		Unwashed, 15c. lb. Washed, 30c. lb., Scoured, 45c. lb.,			
Woollens, n.o.p		45c. per lb. and 35% ad valorem.			
Wheat	Free	35c. per bush.	25c. per bush. of 60 lbs.	14,000,932	91,442,298
Bran, shorts, middlings	Free		$1.50 per ton.	2,779,255	1,236,851
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	30c.		60c.	22,495	19,709
Wheat flour	Free.	20% ad valorem.	50c. per 100 lbs.	337,514	12,023,090
Buckwheat	Free.		30c. per 100 lbs.		
Corn or Maize	Free	15c. per bush.	15c. per bush. of 56 lbs.	658,714	386,301
Oil cake	Free.		Free.	61,149	38,453
Rubber, raw and waste	Free.		Free.	433,547	133,316
Rubber tires	10%		10%	253,249	179,133
Clover seed for sowing	Free.		1c. to 3c. per lb.	3,583,510	1,098,783
Confectionery, n.o.p	2c. lb. to 25%		30%	132,728	57,524
Maple sugar, per lb	3c.		4c.	1,114,304	1,956,637
Sugars, etc., testing by polariscope not above 75 degrees	71–100c. per lb.	$1.16 per cwt.	4c.	1,114,304	1,956,637
Sugars, etc., testing by polariscope not above 100 degrees		$2.16 per cwt.	1-16–100c. per lb.	504,523	9,999,566
For every additional degree	26–1000c. per lb.		40–1000c. per lb.		
Maple Syrup, per lb	3c.		4c.		
Potatoes	Free.	25c. per bush.	42c. per 100 lbs. (a)	6,819,405	8,328,862
Turnips	15% ad. val.		12c. per 100 lbs.	939,630	444,830
Peas, canned	1c. per lb.		2c. per lb.		
Beans, canned	1c. per lb.		2c. per lb.	41,274	39,31
Vegetables, other	15%		20% (b)	890,690	265,423
Wood alcohol	Free.		15c. per gal.		541,229
Flax seed (not for sowing)	20c. per bush. of 56 lbs.	30c. per bush.	25c. per bush. of 56 lbs.	4,713,993	3,473,610
Hay	$2 per ton.		$4 per ton.	3,675,105	3,712,979
Animals for improvement of stock	Free.		Free.	1,197,023	750,261
Cattle, living, 1 year old or less	Free.	30% ad valorem	1c. per lb.	1,769,518	1,473,222
Cattle, living, between 1 year and 2 years old	Free.	30% ad valorem	1c. per lb.	41,226,445	19,759,329
Cattle, living, more than 2 years old	Free.	30% ad valorem	1½c. per lb.		
Horses, valued at not more than $150 per head	10% ad valorem		$30 per head.	493,638	651,129
Horses, valued at more than $150 per head	10% ad valorem.		20% ad valorem		
Poultry, live	1c. per lb.	25% ad valorem	2c. per lb.	612,459	780,510
Poultry, dead	2c. per lb.	25% ad valorem.	4c. per lb.		
Poultry, dead, prepared	2c. per lb.		22% ad valorem		
Sheep	Free	1 year old or over	1c. per lb.	1,979,361	1,700,992
Swine	Free	$2 per head—less than 1 year old, $1 per head.	½c. per lb.	439,179	331,790
Bones, horns, hoofs	Free		Free	341,342	319,668
Lobsters, fresh, frozen, packed in ice or prepared or preserved in any manner, n.o.p	Free		Free	1,073,454	2,230,393
All fish, fresh, frozen or packed in ice, n.o.p. (k)	Free		1c. per lb.	8,114,461	8,578,663
Fish, dried, salted or unsalted	Free		1¾c. per lb.	2,655,748	1,028,580
Salmon, pickled, salted, smoked, kippered, or otherwise preserved or prepared	15%		25%		
Fish, (except shell fish) packed in oil or in oil and other substances	25%		26%		
Other fish	Mostly free		various		
Furs, undressed	Free		Free	16,532,801	7,932,253
Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, or dried, salted or pickled	Free		Free		
Skins of all kinds, raw, n.o.p	Free		Free	19,738,006	4,708,612
Harness, leather, unmanufactured	Free		Free	816,957	416,559
Sole leather, unmanufactured	Free		Free	729,103	429,568
Upper leather, unmanufactured	Free		Free	2,182,668	797,284
Boots and Shoes of leather	Free		Free	350,874	276,015
Hair, animal, unmanufactured, n.o.p	Free		Free	332,112	226,105
Beef, fresh	Free	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	5,892,484	5,829,181
Veal, fresh	Free		2c. per lb.		
Mutton, fresh	Free	2c. per lb.	1½c. per lb.	1,425,647	2,434,390
Lamb, fresh	Free	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.		
Pork, fresh	Free	2c. per lb.	¾c. per lb.		
Bacon and hams	Free	25% ad valorem	1¼c. per lb.	424,639	203,960
Cream, fresh, having less than 30% of butter fat	Free	5c. per gal.	5c. per gal.	1,122,424	1,987,461
Cream, fresh, having 30% or more of butter fat	Free	5c. per gal.	10c. per gal.		

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Milk, fresh	Free	2c. per gal.	1c. per gal.	576,666	412,916
Butter	2½c. per lb.	6c. per lb.	8c. per lb.	5,712,727	3,156,951
Cheese, valued at less than 30c. per lb	20% ad valorem	2 3% ad valorem	5c. per lb.	1,575,264	184,883
Cheese, valued at 30c. or more per lb.	20% ad valorem	23% ad valorem	25% ad valorem		
Milk, condensed or evaporated	Free	2c. per lb.	1c. to 3c. per lb.	2,214,166	2,352,319
Cream Powder	Free		8c. per lb.		
Fish oils, n.o.p	3c. per gal.		20% ad valorem	1,142,362	245,665
Tallow	Free		½c. per lb.	653,085	165,396
Lard	Free		½c. per lb.	321,248	15
Eggs of poultry in shell	Free		6c. per dozen	70,514	118,513
Sausage casings	Free		15% ad valorem	298,389	296,069
Flax straw	Free		$2 per ton		
Flax not hackled	Free		1c. per lb.		
Flax, hackled, "dressed line"	Free		2c. per lb.	982,422	404,059
Flax tow and flax noils	Free		½c. per lb.		
Wools, (breeds not improved)	Free		28% but not to exceed 7c. lb.		
Wools, on the skin	Free		24% but not to exceed 6c. lb.	5,293,522	2,094,691
Wools, n.o.p	Free		24c.-26c. per lb. but not to exceed 35%		
Wools, waste, noils, etc	Free		14c.-25c. per lb.		
Tops and rovings, valued at not more than 40c. per lb	8% ad valorem		16 2-3c. per lb., plus 10%.		
Tops and rovings valued at more than 40c. per lb	8% ad valorem		27½c. lb. plus 10%	945,364(c)	663,361 (c)
Woven goods	20% to 50%		20c. to 36c .per lb. plus 18% to 27½%		
Binding twine of N.Z. hemp, manila, etc	Free		Free	3,037,525	2,924,198
Books and printed matter, n.o.p	15% ad valorem		20% ad valorem	353,344	557,317
Printing paper, n.o.p	Free		¼c. lb. plus 10% (d)	46,809,178	68,804,038
Paper board, n.o.p	5%		10%	2,559,291	2,423,493
Logs of fir, spruce, cedar or western hemlock	Free		$1 M ft. B.M. (e)		
Logs and round timber, n.o.p	Free		Free	2,294,753	3,526,152
Planks, boards, deals	Free		Free (f)	44,874,541	45,107,422
Clapboards	Free		Free		
Pickets, palings, staves	Free		10%		
Laths	Free		Free	3,633,363	3,636,924
Pulp wood	Free		See Logs of fir, etc.	8,454,803	21,513,594
Wood pulp, chemical	Free		See note (d)	25,550,882	46,449,938
Wood pulp, mechanical	Free		See note (d)	5,765,871	11,516,607
Agricultural implements	Free		Free	3,281,988	3,439,149
Pig iron	Free		$1.25 per ton	2,495,853	1,852,581
Automobiles and parts	30% and 45%		25% (i)	447,444	2,911,229
Scrap iron	Free		$1.25 per ton	3,489,794	1,251,787
Structural iron	10%		7-20c. lb. to 25%		
Round iron, steel wire	15%		¼c. to 1¼c. lb. 20% if valued over 6c. per lb.		
Covered telegraph wire	15%		30%		
Manufactures of iron and steel, n.o.p. (g)	20%		35%		
Aluminum, per lb	2c.–3½c.		5c.–9c.	3,615,890	3,167,590
Copper ore, regulus of, and copper in bars, ingots, pigs, plates	Free		Free	11,774,125	11,329,590
Nickel in pigs or ingots	10%		5c. per lb.		
Nickel in bars, rods, plates	10%		30%	7,533,437	6,782,971
Nickel in sheets or strips	20%		30%		
Cobalt oxide, per lb	10c.		20c.	298,708	306,352
Cobalt and cobalt ore	Free		Free	195,000	281,746
Ores of gold and gold sweepings	Free		Free	5,376,289	3,083,084
Other gold					
Ores of silver and silver sweepings	Free		Free	5,408,520	3,596,846
Other silver					
Coal	Free		Free (h)	5,700,441	6,287,861
Grindstones	$1.50 per ton		$2 per ton		
Asbestos, unmanufactured, asbestos crudes, fibres	Free		Free	6,752,577	8,479,853
Fertilizers, n.o.p	Free		Free (j)	4,779,756	3,563,042
Calcium carbide	Free		1c. per lb.	2,564,627	4,159,844
Mica unmanufactured or rough trimmed, valued not above 15c. per lb	4c. per lb.		4c. per lb. plus 17%		
Mica valued above 15c. lb	25%		4c. per lb. plus 17%	566,463	611,023
Mica, cut or trimmed, splitting plates, built-up mica and manufactures of mica	30%		10c. per lb. plus 17%		
Ground mica	15%		4c. per lb. plus 20%		

(a) White or Irish potatoes.

(b) Classification not exactly the same as in 1913 tariff.

(c) Includes all manufactures of wool.

(d) Countries imposing export charges in printing paper, wood pulp, or pulp wood are subject to further duty of 10% ad valorem plus amount of export taxes. The Bill conditionally removes "standard newsprint" and wood pulp of all kinds, from the dutiable list.

(e) Exemption from duty provided for in case of countries maintaining no export restriction on such logs.

(f) President may impose like and equal rates of duty on lumber planed on one or more sides and tongued and grooved when imported from a country which imposes duty on such lumber from the United States.

(g) Goods covered by this heading vary considerably in each tariff column.

(h) Subject to duty from countries which impose duty on American coal.

(i) Provision is made for increasing this rate as high as 50% in case of countries which levy more than 25% on automobiles imported from U.S.

(j) Crude potash salts have been made dutiable on a sliding scale for 5 years and a duty of 3-5c. per lb. has been imposed on ammonium sulphate.

(k) Statistics given are those for fresh fish of all kinds.

In some instances blanks occur in the statistical columns owing to the fact that the classification of goods in Canadian statistical records do not correspond exactly with the description of goods which it was found necessary to follow in order to quote the proper rates of duty under the United States tariff.

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MACKENZIE KING THE ENIGMATICAL BROUGHT TO BOOK

Mr. Mackenzie King has been declaring himself again enigmatically on the tariff. According to the "Toronto Globe," he said at Tillsonburg:

"The Liberal Party is not, and never had been since there had been a tariff in Canada, for free trade. The issue was between a protective tariff and a tariff for revenue, but not between a protective tariff and no tariff at all, which was the meaning of free trade."

It is about time to expose this time worn tariff for revenue without protection fallacy. To apply the term "tariff for revenue" to a tariff imposed only on imported goods is absolutely incorrect. **Any tariff on imported goods of a class or kind manufactured in Canada is a protective tariff to the Canadian manufacturers to the extent of the rates that may be imposed.** Nothing could be clearer or plainer than this, nor could anything be clearer or more evident than that the only true tariff for revenue, without protection, is a tariff or tax which applies equally to imported goods and to goods manufactured or produced in Canada. Mr. King says revenue is what he wants—not protection, upon which he pretends to frown—and so, to be consistent, his tariff for revenue must bear equally upon home-made goods as upon imported goods.

The fact of the matter is, Mr. Mackenzie King and his party are in a serious dilemma. They are trying to be friends with two sharply opposing interests—the manufacturers, and the organized farmers—and to do so they have to resort to camouflage, if not deception. They say to the farmer:

"We are with you. We are against protection. We believe in a tariff only for revenue;" and to the manufacturer (privately mostly) they say, "We are with you also because a tariff for revenue must, in view of the great necessities of the revenue, be sufficiently high to afford you all the protection you want."

Hypocrisies Made Manifest

The issues cannot be said to be clarified by Mr. King's recent utterances but the hypocrisies have been made more manifest. The Government stands four square for a reasonable, moderate tariff, not higher nor lower than is necessary to provide the maximum amount of profitable labour to the people in all spheres of activity; it stands practically for the tariff which has been in operation in Canada for forty years, under both Conservative and Liberal Governments, and which has done so much to develop the country.

Mr. King straddles and twists. He doesn't want to offend either the manufacturer or the farmer and he is holding up the same bait to them both in the vain hope that both will be fooled. We say again that his tariff for revenue talk is the merest buncombe. He dare not come out openly and say that what he favours is a true tariff for revenue which would apply to the same extent exactly on home-made goods as on imported goods. He knows the vast majority of Liberals in Eastern Canada are moderate and reasonable protectionists, just as the supporters of the Government are, and he is trying to placate them by promising them protection under the cover and guise of a so-called tariff for revenue on all imported goods. In other words, he would give protection stealthily but not openly.

From Another Point of View.

Look at the subject from another angle. No one can dispute that any tariff imposed on imported goods alone will afford protection more or less (according to the rates imposed) to Canadian manufacturers. Why not then take advantage of the position to make that protection sufficient by applying it scientifically instead of haphazard. The necessities of the revenue are so great as to justify a tariff which scientifically applied would be sufficient to foster and promote the development of every legitimate Canadian industry.

The glamour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name and personality enabled him to persuade many of his followers that there was a substantial difference between his so-called tariff for revenue and a protective tariff, but in reality there was no practical difference. The Liberal tariff in operation for 15 years was a protective tariff, was designed and framed as a protective tariff and became more and more protective as the time went on. But it was not an extreme tariff. It was not a tariff suitable to the "high as Haman's gallows" advocates. It was a moderate tariff designed to be fair alike to producers and consumers. It is the tariff which is in force today and the principle of which has been accepted by all believers in protection supporting the Government. It is the tariff which in their hearts is supported by nine-tenths of the Liberals of Eastern Canada.

The Spectre of Unemployment

A MOST GRAVE SITUATION

The statement made by Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, in regard to unemployment should arouse the whole people of the country. The situation is a tremendously serious one. The Minister states that:

"A true idea of the existing situation may be drawn from the fact that in January, 1920, 3,242 firms engaged in fourteen different lines of manufacture employed 395,290 workmen, while in July, 1921, these same firms had only 319,710 on their payrolls, a decrease of 75,580, or 19 per cent, at a season when normally their staffs are substantially increased over winter levels. Ninety lumbering firms reported 18,802 men employed in January, 1920, with but 6,656 in July, 1921, a decrease of 65 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that British Columbia logging operations are carried on during the summer months and normally about offset the decrease in employees in Eastern Canada. One hundred and sixty-eight mining concerns show a decrease of 3,091 men or 8 per cent below midwinter level. The manufacture, mining and lumber industries fairly reflect the true situation it is stated.

"Probably little over half of the firms engaged in these industries have reported to the department of Labour, it is stated, but those who have show a total decrease of over 90,000 employees now as compared with midwinter a year ago. Iron and steel alone show a drop of 41,314 or 30 per cent."

These facts cannot be viewed other than with great alarm, especially considering that winter, with all its rigours, will be upon us in a few months. Something has to be done, and done right away, to improve conditions. The brains of the country should get together to find the solution. Instead of playing politics our public men should be joining hands with our business leaders to bring about the necessary remedies. In the face of the situation, the ranting and raving of some politicians, anxious only for office, are sorrowful exhibitions. The problem is to find the wherewithal of employment to provide bread and butter for well over 100,000 unemployed working people with their families and dependents. Blather about usurpation of power and autocratic government will not avail. Intelligent and immediate action and co-operation are needed—not meaningless talk. The desire of Mackenzie King and the Hon. Mr. Crerar to get into office shrink into infinitesmal insignificance beside the cry of the great army of unemployed for means of subsistence. Away, with your politics, gentlemen! We should have none of them while there are hungry hordes of our good people to be sustained and fed.

What immediate remedy can be applied? Senator Robertson struck a sound note when he stated that:

"Every Canadian citizen has an individual responsibility and can aid in minimizing unemployment in Canada by purchasing only Canadian-made goods. Approximately 70 per cent of the cost of manufactured goods represents the cost of labour in the various stages of production. $100,000,000 worth of Canadian-made goods purchased means $70,000,000 distributed to Canadian workingmen which would be spent for the maintenance of themselves, their homes and dependents, and which would also circulate through many hands and remain in Canada. The purchase of the same amount of imported goods which could have been produced at home contributes to the unemployment of scores of thousands of Canadian workmen, to want and suffering for their families, to industrial unrest and to the necessity of unemployment relief.

"Our factories running to 100 per cent capacity means lower unit costs, hence lower production costs and better wages with our labour employed and contented."

We strongly commend these words of information and advice to the thoughtful consideration of every man and woman in the country. There is no doubt that by putting the brakes on imports from the United States we would do a great deal to remedy the situation—the most deplorable with which Canada has ever been faced. We are buying today, annually, from the United States about $800,000,000 worth of goods, of which one-third at least could be made at home. How long? How long will we continue to be fools? With over 140,000 good Canadians out of employment and winter shortly coming, when unemployment will surely become worse unless remedial steps be taken, does it not seem the height of absurdity to patronize United States workmen rather than our own? It is worse than absurdity, it is sheer insanity, when one considers that because we buy so much from the United States we have to pay through the nose for doing so to the tune of 12c to 15c on the dollar.

A thunderous trumpet note should go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land calling upon the people to be up and doing if we are to avoid sore distress. We cannot long continue under present conditions without something breaking seriously. Bankruptcy may be our fate unless we gird up our loins and pursue a national policy which will provide the necessary employment of a diversified character for all the people. The awful discount of our dollar in the United States is bleeding us white. Shut out from the United States markett and swamped with United States goods, the manufacture of which takes the bread and butter from our own workmen, we are a shackled people. To remove these shackels should be the constant and persistent aim of every good citizen, irrespective of politics and prejudice. When the nation is in grave danger the people should stand together as one and fight, as they did so gloriously in the war, until the menace is overcome.

TWELVE POINTS FOR SERIOUS CONSIDERATION

Take a look at the following bird's eye view of some Canadian conditions and then ask yourselves seriously if it is not the duty of all right thinking people to stand and work together towards the maintenance of stable government representative of all the people.

(1) We have an enormous debt and taxation due to our war activities.

(2) We are loaded with a National Railway System which cannot be made self-sustaining without greatly increased development and population.

(3) The country's revenues are falling at an alarming rate.

(4) Foreign trade is on the decline owing largely to the inability of Europe to purchase and to the fact that the United States tariff acts as a serious check to, if not prohibition of, our exports.

(5) Domestic trade is in the doldrums. Workmen are slow to accept lower wages, and people won't buy because they think prices are too high.

(6) Considerably over 100,000 workmen are out of employment and the probabilities are that the number will be greatly swelled during the coming winter.

(7) Our dollar is discounted from 12 cents to 14 cents in the United States market, the effect of which is to increase the cost and price of all commodities in Canada.

(8) Organized farmer bodies are politically out for themselves and themselves alone.

(9) Radical labour men, who are against all governments, are joining with the farmers.

(10) The rump of the once great Liberal party—without a real policy or leader—is playing the old fashioned game of politics—regardless of national consequences.

(11) Some professional politicians in Quebec preach the doctrine of revenge rather than advocate advancement of the country's weal.

(12) The people have not yet recovered from the war. They are still in a dazed condition and are feebly groping for light.

No Time for Experiments

We are headed for serious trouble and difficulty unless we join hands and insist upon stable government by the best men the country has.

Seriously, in the face of the foregoing conditions do you think this is an opportune time to try rash political or commercial experiments? Is it not rather a time to sit tight with the firm determination to hold fast to the traditions under which we prospered so greatly in the past?

Group government such as we are gravely threatened with would lead us nowhere, would only make confusion worse confounded.

Pandering to zealots and extremists is sheer folly. Sympathy is wasted upon disgruntled politicians who shout political revenge while over 100,000 workmen are yearning for the means to provide bread and butter for themselves and their little ones.

Co-operation towards binding and healing and resolute will to overcome difficulties by downright, hard, honest work, can save us. If we continue to make work secondary to play and continue to trifle with politics and politicians, instead of facing national questions seriously, the future will surely have some bitter surprises in selves and store for us.

A CONTRAST

The West has a bountiful crop, thank God, which will ensure them comfort, if not actual prosperity.

The industrial East is suffering seriously and will suffer more seriously before the snows of next winter disappear.

And yet the western politicians are clamouring for the scalp of the East.

Have a heart, you western fellows!

Speaking of National Anthems, what about "God Save Mr. King Till We Get At Him?"

* * *

The light in the window has not been mentioned for some time. Apparently it and D. D. Mackenzie went out together.

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

Immediately following the provincial elections in Alberta the "Manitoba Free Press," the most powerful newspaper organ west of the Great Lakes, very properly declared that it was the manifest duty of Mr. Wood to take the Premiership of the province because he was the moving spirit, the recognized leader and the seer of the Farmer Party there. Mr. Wood, however, prefers to be "the power behind the throne."

Representative Government has been turned into a farce in Alberta. The elected members of the Farmer Party are not the representatives of the community. They are the representatives of a powerful co-operative trade organization and class. They go to the Legislature with their hands completely tied. They cannot exercise any individual judgment. They have to do the bidding of the organization, which means the bidding of the masters of the organization; otherwise they can be recalled and relegated to political obscurity. Parliamentary Government is therefore made subordinate to the small group of men in control of an organization outside the Government. The directors and controllers of the U.F.A. will be a law unto themselves and at the crack of the whip the farmer members of the Legislature and the Government will do as they are told and directed. And this is called the Progressive movement!

Nowhere is the Farmer movement more feared and hated than in the province of Quebec. The party politician hates it because through it he may lose his occupation; the manufacturers fear it because it threatens the destruction of their industries; merchants and financial men fear it because they realize it would bring about demoralization and chaos in business. When the real test comes the people of the Province will be constrained in their own interests,—in common with the rest of the community who are not radical farmers—to vote for the security of their bread and butter.

"Rhodomontade" is the Montreal Gazette's description of Mr. Mackenzie King's recent speeches.

We hope, for the sake of his province, that Mr. Greenfield, the new Premier of Alberta, will not prove to be like the first part of his name!

The "Financial Times" of Toronto says of the election of the United Farmer Party in Alberta:—

"It is high time that the people of Canada took stock of this movement and informed themselves as to the real menace which lies in these aggressive plans formed by one class in the community, organized into a solid unit for the purposes of trade and politics."

The man who lives for himself is usually a selfish cuss; and as it is with individuals, so it is with groups organized for self-aggrandisement.

Well over 100,000 men are out of employment in Canada today, a condition due in large part to excessive purchases in the United States; yet, we find Mackenzie King running up and down the country advocating lower tariff which would surely mean greater imports from the United States and corresponding less employment in Canada.

Lincoln's famous Gettysburg declaration, in favour of "government of the people by the people and for the people," is translated in Alberta to "Government of the U.F.A. by the U.F.A. and for the U.F.A."

It has been said jokingly that the Americans won the war, but there is no joke about the fact that they are gradually winning Canada by impoverishing it. If they are permitted to keep on swamping us with their goods while our workmen are out of employment, and discounting our dollar, we will before long have no dollars left wherewith to buy from them or to have them discount.

A national conference of the brains of the country should be convened to hold an inquest as to the political and commercial sanity of the people. The people cannot be really sane in these senses so long as they continue to pay the Americans 14 cents on every dollar's worth of goods they buy from them when by purchasing less from the United States and making more goods at home they could avoid paying this premium and provide employment for most, if not all, of the 140,000 Canadian workmen now on the streets.

The Montreal Gazette, arguing from the fact that now at the height of the working and production season there are over 100,000 workmen out of employment, predicts that there may be an army of 300,000 out of employment during the winter. What are we going to do about it? Shrug our shoulders, pass the buck and continue to play the silly political game, or get together for the salvation of the country?

The bed of the Prime Minister is not one of roses. Certain eastern interests demand that he appeal to the country at once, and, on the other hand, western interests almost unanimously demand that he remain in office until after redistribution.

C 3835

Dangerous Political Trend

GROUP GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE DIRE EFFECT

The following article is taken from The Army and Navy Magazine of Montreal:

While the Army and Navy Veterans' Association is strictly a non-political organization, this fact need not prevent us discussing economic policies and principles from a broad and impartial viewpoint. Business conditions, particularly the great amount of unemployment, are due to certain reasons, and it is for us to endeavour to obtain a satisfactory explanation of their cause and effect.

That financial depression is of world-wide dimensions must be admitted. From a Canadian standpoint, however, are there no certain events transpiring here which accentuate the lack of employment due directly to business depression?

Is it reasonable to expect the commercial and industrial leaders of this country to invest their capital, to purchase raw material, and to turn it into the finished product when there are political and economic forces at work threatening to disrupt and revolutionize our political and industrial life? In saying this we do not refer to radicalism and Bolshevism, but to the policy of free trade which has been adopted as one of the planks in the platform of the Farmers' Party.

Dire Result of Free Trade.

We believe that many of our readers, and that the farmers themselves fail to realize the dire results that unquestionably would ensue from a free trade policy, more particularly in view of the recently increased protective tariff of the United States.

This is not a question of theoretical or academic debate as to the relative merits of the policies of free trade and protection. It may or may not be desirable for a country like Great Britain to adopt free trade. Each country must be governed to a large extent by its geographical position and the character of its natural resources, to mention only two of the many factors to be taken into consideration.

In Canada it is not difficult to decide that at least a reasonably protective tariff is absolutely essential for her very existence. The political and industrial history of this country really began shortly after confederation when Sir John A. MacDonald, Canada's Premier at the time, inaugurated what was known as the National Policy.

Reasonable Degree of Protection.

The outstanding feature of that policy sought to make Canada as far as possible an economically independent country. Its object was to build up industry by extending to it a reasonable degree of protection so that Canadian industries could compete with the large U.S. factories distributing their goods in this country. How successfully this was achieved is shown by our industrial growth.

It could not be expected then, nor can it be expected now, that Canadian companies can compete with U.S. industrial concerns with their large capital, practical monopoly, and extensive market, on a basis of absolute equality. In manufacturing and production on a large scale specialization and standardization are all important factors, and in these respects U.S. firms are at a distinct advantage.

Since the time of Sir John A. MacDonald, even during the regime of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the national policy remained unchanged in its tariff provisions. The total average change in the tariff as enacted by Hon. W. S. Fielding during his entire term of office was less than one quarter of one per cent., practically nil.

Spectre of a Farmers' Party.

If the Farmers' Party, a confessedly free trade organization, as set forth in its platform, should obtain the reins of office, the result will be nothing more and nothing less than the disruption of Canada's industrial fabric, increased financial depression, and consequently increased unemployment.

The spectre of a Farmers' Party in control of the Federal Government is already looming up on the political horizon, and has even now a potentially depressing effect upon industry.

Returned men and others should see to it that a purely class and group government, such as the Farmers' Party,—particularly one that would destroy forever the economic policy which Canada has successfully pursued during the last fifty years—meets with swift and certain defeat when it appeals for political support at the polls in the next general elections.

THE GRIST MILL

Premier Drury will appoint a Commission to find out what the matter is with business and to revive it. Premier Drury is evidently going to give King Canute a run for the money.

* * *

Somebody asks what is the fiscal policy of the National Progressive Party. Well, judging by Leader Crerar's remarks, they'll try anything once.

* * *

Fears are expressed that Washington in August may be too hot for the visiting statesmen. All they've got to do is to think of the tariff and that will give them a chill.

* * *

They say Premier Drury is being groomed for Ottawa. The justly celebrated Mr. Aesop has written a number of fables which apply to Mr. Drury's case—notably the frog who would be an ox.

* * *

It's welcome news that Jazz is on the decline. We remember that the world danced itself crazy—like the savages—and then the Great War.

* * *

Canada's share is three hundred million dollars "if" the Germans can pay it. As Shakespeare says there is much virtue in an "if." In other words it behooves us not to let the great expectations throw us our of our steady gait.

* * *

Ontario went bone-dry July 28th. There isn't a hiccup anywhere in the province except in Scotch songs like "Comin' Thru the Rye," "Willie Brewed a Peck o' Malt" and such. A concert tour by Harry Lauder has been scratched—too many hops in his dances.

* * *

It is all very well to talk of disarmament, but where is the Senator who is willing to part with his false teeth?

* * *

Again we would warn Premier Drury against straying from his own flower pot. We have seen so many reputations wither on the vine, when transplanted to Ottawa.

* * *

Toronto Globe is much alarmed at what happened to the Liberals in Alberta. Like the man who was kicked down stairs, it is almost convinced that they're not wanted in there.

* * *

The Drury Government rather thinks that a man will be able to bring it into tOntario' 'on the hip" without molestatton from the authorities, which goes to show that uplift hesitates to goad the wet vote into reprisals.

* * *

Sunny Alberta! Funny Alberta! Not so darned funny at that, growls Mackenzie King.

* * *

Little drops of water, little grains of sand, are no good to anyone when the land goes dry.

* * *

Red Michael was chosen candidate by the U.F.'s of Red Deer the other day. The doctor's mind is now at peace and he can swallow the weather van.e

* * *

We understand that the Hon. Chas. Murphy has a brilliant idea. He would use the German indemnity as a pulmotor fund for the grand, old Liberal party.

* * *

The real trouble with the group system, as the Toronto Globe sees it, is that there is no place for the shade of George Brown to hang up his hat.

* * *

A cursory glance at the Opposition press reveals the fact that the right of Free Speech is being well maintained. They exercise it mostly to tell Premier Meighen not to walk on their feet.

* * *

Fair play is a good, old, Anglo-Saxon principle. We understand that the Redistribution Act will try to have it extended to the cities.

* * *

Chances are that Ireland will be allowed to make her own tariff. Strange how all these new-born little nations brush free trade aside and think only of self-preservation!

* * *

Mr. Backus aims to control a watershed of twenty-six thousand square miles. The Drury Government is indifferent, cowsheds being more in its line.

* * *

Rumour has it that the Ontario Government will bring in a Succession Duties Act next session which will go a long way toward making virtue more than ever its own reward.

* * *

The large body of water which once covered the prairie plateau disappeared aeons ago. Apparently the U.F.'s got across before the Red Sea of those parts had a real chance at them.

* * *

The Hon. George Graham is the Liberal candidate in South Essex. He seems to have arrived just in time for the wake.

The Oracle from Missouri

ALBERTA'S POLITICAL BOSS ISSUES PRONUNCIAMENTO

It is now possible to take the full measure of the Colossus from Missouri. He has put himself on record He should have remembered the cry of Job, "Oh, that mine adversary had written a book." In the hour of victory be humble" does not seem to appeal to the Woods', Crerars' and Morrisons. "The people have proclaimed us perfect and the people are infallible and unchanging" would seem to be the arguments.

The first sentence of Mr. Woods' pronunciamento gives the measure of his mind. His grasp of logic and history is infantile. He seems to labor under the impression that heretofore representative institutions have been the monopoly of a political caste, and that the people have had no hand in the game except to vote.

"We have long had representative government," he announces with a naiveté which is touching, "but it has been government of the people by their own representatives. Just a autocratic, though not so tyrannical as the typical Monarchial Government." Coming from the political Boss of Alberta who has mixed up the grain business with politics for a decade and is today an autocrat, this is rich indeed. Mr. Wood knows that so far as the farmers of Alberta are concerned, he holds them in the hollow of his hand. They are waiting for the god to speak. What **he** represents is a triumph of American methods through propaganda carried on by means of a purely business organization. We trust it is the last time, as it certainly is the first, that the phenomenon has made its appearance in Canada.

"What the people" want now is self government through their representatives," says Mr. Wood. Was ever a more fatuous sentence penned? Presumably, till Wood appeared, there has been no representative government in the world. Now for the first time we have it. And what kind of a government is it, pray? A government exclusively of one class, with but one interest—in which Wood is commercially interested—Wheat. And this is Representative Government! It is certainly self-government—Ourselves—farmers, and to the demer with the rest of the community.

Ontario's experience of "group-perfection" has made us suspicious of the superior virtue and incorruptibility of the farmer-politician. In fact we have discovered that the practical result of having departed from well-tried paths is to land us in inefficiency, gross favoritism, wild extravagance and actual paralysis.

"They" (the elect) "will not have to devote their time, talent and energy to the political game, as the voters who elect them will hereafter attend to political affairs themselves", continues Mr. Wood.

Won't they, Mr. Wood! You watch! Just let some upstart who primps himself that "he is as good as Jones" start interfering with Jones' fences in his absence and see if Jones will sit meekly down after having enjoyed the pleasures of life at the Provincial Capital. We have a shrewd suspicion that the old game of hand-shaking, baby-kissing, extravagant promising ut the Millenium will go on and that the result of the people "attending to political affairs themselves" will be that the present freak-legislature of Alberta will be relegated to obscurity and a new one based on sound constitutional practices take its place to the health and saving of the Nation.

On the whole, after having read the latest words of political wisdom from Alberta, we are glad that Wood has displaced Crerar and the voluble Michael. When the people of Canada take his measure and realize his sinister intentions, they will make short work of his shallow fantasies.

The Alberta Elections.

Newspapers are still being received containing editorials on the recent elections in Alberta, the writers dealing with the subject from every point of view. Following extract is from

The Times-Journal, St. Thomas (July 20)—

"Alberta will thus be the first province of the Dominion where a farmers' government will have an entirely free hand both in administration and in the formulation and direction of policies. . . ."

"They fought the electoral battle mainly on the broad issue that the party system was iniquitous in itself, irrespective of the virtues or merits of the particular government concerned."

Still Fighting the "Family Compact"

We quote the following delightful raillery from the Montreal "Star."

Mr. William Lyon MacKenzie King must be a great delight to the spirit of his renowned ancestor from whom he derives three-fourths of his name and rather a larger proportion of his political pabulum. Naturally his nomenclature and his ideas are also early Victorian—if not redolent of the days before Lord Durham. When he means the "Conservative Party of Canada," he spits out "Toryism," though there has been no proper "Toryism" in Canada since the reign of the Family Compact.

But William Lyon Mackenzie King does not limit himself to the language of the spacious days before Robert Baldwin sought to separate his sanity from the futile madness of the first William Lyon Mackenzie by terming himself a "Reformer"—and Robert Baldwin, it may be recalled, was a political generation ahead of Sir John Macdonald, who was himself a generation ahead of Sir Robert Borden. **The contemporary "William Lyon Mackenzie" adopts also the theories, the infuriating visions, the political objectives of the fiery Radical** who allowed his zeal to sweep him into rebellion. It reads precisely like a message from the spirit world when we hear a "William Lyon Mackenzie" mouthing this sort of fustian:

"The situation today is that the political, industrial, and, to a considerable extent also, the social life of Canada, lies enthralled under the subtle and malignant influences of combined autocratic and political control, which seeks only the aggrandisement of a few individuals at the expense of the State, and is regardless of the well-being of the people at large."

It was exactly in such terms that the eloquent and impetuous founder of the line was wont to assail the "Tory" clique who governed the young Colony from a "star chamber" and fought "responsible government" as one of the seven deadly sins. Mr. King has been stealing the century-old thunder of his progenitor.

Still there is something romantically mediaeval about the fine old cinquecento phrasing that flows so mellifluously from the tongue of young Mr. King. Not only does the political and industrial life of this unhappy nation "lie enthralled" under "subtle and malignant influences;" but "the social life of Canada" as well is subject to these sinister and Medicean forces. It recalls the grim days of Lorenzo the Magnificent and the deadly Borgias. We instinctively hope that when we locate these "subtle and malignant influences"—we trust that the erstwhile collaborator with the Rockefeller Foundation will not object to this American locution—we shall find them housed in some such fitting stronghold as the Palazzo Vecchio or the Castle of St. Angelo. It would be terribly disillusioning to discover them in an Ottawa hotel or a Toronto club.

Anything to Hurt the Government

We are afraid the "Grain Growers' Guide,"—the farmers' political bible—is not very careful in the matter of its facts, which it uses to belabor the Government. In its issue of July 6th last, it had the following:

"A few weeks working of the new tariff regulations and the increased sales tax, is bringing light to business men whether or not the general public has yet realized all that Sir Henry Drayton meant when he said that the tariff would not be increased, but a few alterations would be made in the Customs regulations.

"Take for instance imports from the United States. Before the alterations included in the budget were brought into force the valuation for customs on goods coming from the United States was based on the fair market price of the goods invoiced, in the United States; practically on the invoice price. The sales tax was then two per cent. In a concrete case, comprising a shipment of 1,917 gallons of gasoline, it worked out thus: The invoice price was $182. At 30 per cent., the duty amounted to $54.60, which added to $182 gives $236.60 as the duty paid value. On this there was a sales tax of two per cent., amounting to $4.73, the total tax thus amounting to $59.33. Sir Henry Drayton amended the Customs Act so as to include in the value for duty the exchange, thus making the value for duty not the exporter's selling price of the goods but the actual cost to the purchaser. The above shipment made after June 4, would pay 30 per cent., on the invoice price plus the exchange, which at say 11 per cent., would make the value for duty $202.02. The customs duty would therefore be $60.60. The sales tax, now four per cent., would make $10.50, the total taxes amounting to $71.10, an increase of $11.7,0 equivalent to an increase in the price of the gasoline of three-quarters of a cent per gallon."

Observe particularly that a concrete case was stated. No such concrete case ever existed or could have existed. The facts are (1) that the duty on gasoline such as we presume the paper refers to is 2½ cents per gallon (other qualities of gasoline are free of duty) and not 30 per cent, ad valorem. as stated by it and upon which its calculations are based; and (2) that for customs duty purposes the addition of exchange is not applicable where, as in this case, the duty is specific and not ad valorem. Further the invoice price in the alleged concrete case works out at a little over 9 cents per gallon which is away below the average price of gasoline imported into Canada.

Instead of being called a concrete case, it has all the appearance of a manufactured case for the purpose of exaggerating the true situation and injuring the Government.

Self ! Self ! Self !

One could have some sympathy with the viewpoint of the organized farmers if they were able truthfully to say that their conclusions had been reached after they had made an impartial enquiry into Canadian manufacturing conditions, including cost of production, extent of market, competition from specialized and standardized industries from the United States, from Great Britain and from the cheap labour of Germany, Japan and other countries, and, after they had given consideration to the national necessity of providing an abundance of varied labour to the people. But the truth is they have never attempted to understand the manufacturer's position, never attempted to study his problems and difficulties, never given any thought to the needs of others, and, consequently, their attitude is not that of fair-minded men. It is the attitude of selfish extremists bent only on having their own way.

All Mr. King has to do

Mr. Mackenzie King, having announced that he favours a tariff for revenue without protection, has a great opportunity to make a bold and courageous move which would prove his sincerity. All he has to do is to take the customs tariff schedules and set forth opposite the various items the rates of duty he would impose to get the required revenue. Having publicly abjured protection, it is not necessary for him to make any investigation as to industrial conditions. His tariff is to be for revenue only and as he knows with accuracy how much revenue is required it would not be a difficult task for him to fix these revenue rates. Freed from the protective aspect the task is so simple indeed that almost anyone versed in figures could accomplish it. Will he do it or will he continue to bamboozle the people with meaningless rhetoric?

SUMMARY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN TAKING CARE OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT BOARD	
Returned men placed on land	20,122
Loans	$ 81,345,948
SOLDIER CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT	
Number of men treated	108,061
Number vocationally trained	40,000
Placed in employment	101,000
PENSIONS BOARD	
Number to whom pensions awarded	110,702
Annual pensions in force	$ 31,169,520
WAR SERVICE GRATUITY	
Amount paid	$164,000,000
RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE	
Amount in force	5,225,000
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	
Returned soldiers placed in positions	29,084
DEPENDENTS RETURNED	
Number of dependents returned	47,000

C 3836

SUPPLEMENT TO NATIONAL LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE BULLETIN, AUGUST 6th, 1921.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS CONCERNING THE PREMIER OF CANADA

IT is no exaggeration to state that the impression made by Mr. Meighen on his confreres at the Premiers' Conference and upon the public men and the press of England has been of an unusual nature, and one of which Canadians, irrespective of politics have reason to be proud.

Appended are a few of the press opinions expressed by writers of the Old Country:

The London Times.

"His stay in this country has not been a long one, and his time has necessarily been fully occupied with affairs of State. But he will take back with him to the Dominion the deep respect of all with whom he has come in contact, both now and during his previous visit in 1917. Even before he came amongst us he was assured of a warm welcome here on account of the part which he played in Canadian politics during the war, and for his known devotion to the ideals and well-being of the Empire.

"The speech that he made at the unveiling of the Great War Cross in the Thelus Cemetery was a fine tribute to the fallen, expressed with the simple eloquence and delicate choice of words of which Mr. Meighen is a consummate master. It showed, too, a deep realization of the spiritual and idealistic aims with which Canada and the other members of the great family of British nations took their stand by the side of France and Belgium.

"When he leaves these shores the country will say au revoir to him as a faithful and upright son of the Empire, who stood by our side in the time of trouble, and leaves us, as he came amongst us, with good will in his heart."

The People, London.

"Described by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as 'the ablest mind that the Canadian Conservative party has produced,' Mr. Meighen, who represents Canada at the Conference of Prime Ministers, has achieved the summit of political eminence in his country by the sheer force of his intellect.

"A Canadian publicist said not long ago that Meighen was a mathematician in politics. To those who have watched the new Premier the remark explains a good deal of his political character. For to Meighen politics is something to be taken seriously, to be worked out almost upon a mathematical basis, with sentiment and emotion and everything else that is even remotely hostile to cold reason ruthlessly ruled out.

"Mr. Meighen possesses an amazing capacity for sizing up a situation quickly and diagnosing it accurately. The attitude he will adopt on the many problems to come before the gathering remains to be seen, but one thing at least is already clear: He will stand for the traditional policy of Canadian statesmen since Confederation, namely that Canada must continue an integral part of the British Empire, but with the largest possible measure of freedom which such a position can permit."

Eastern Daily Press, Norwich.

Discussing the improvement of the communications between all portions of the British Empire, says:

"Mr. Meighen spoke anxiously of the indisposition of the British Press to publish Canadian news, and declared that he did not know how to get over that. Our own view is that trade expansion will remove that particular cause of complaint. The establishment of a community of solid interest will create the demand for news."

Manchester Guardian.

"The beauty of British institutions is that they are so flexible, and flexibility implies the possibility of surprise. With a growing thing we never quite know where we shall catch it, and the tendency will always be to catch it a little too late. This is an experience which has by no means been altogether absent from the source of the discussions with the Dominion Premiers.

"They have at times developed an assertive quality very natural and wholesome in itself, but a little disconcerting to those who had looked for more plastic material.

"Canada would not have the treaty (Anglo-Japanese) at any price. She feels that, in this matter of the treaty and all that it implies, her interests and America's interests are the same, that for good or ill they are in the same boat and can't get out of it. Therefore, Mr. Meighen, with wise forethought and frankness appears to have taken an extreme step. He let it be understood that if the treaty were renewed Canada might have to proclaim herself outside it. That would create a singular and anomalous position and one that might make a considerable inroad on the constitutional unity of the Empire. It was a grave prospect with which the wisdom and legal acumen of the Foreign Office and its chief were by no means prepared to cope."

Canadian Gazette, London.

"In the Anglo-American-Japanese approach to conference Mr. Meighen has played his part, and we have great hopes of practical results from Mr. Hughes' 'persuasive punch' in the matter of inter-Empire communications.

"Mr. Meighen has, of course, exactly interpreted Canadian wishes, heartily welcoming the forthcoming conference on armaments, and especially armaments as affecting the Pacific."

Daily Despatch, Manchester.

"Meighen is fluent to a degree, and his speeches possess a certain eloquence, but cold reason and extreme earnestness are invariably the chief marks of his public pronouncements. Not long ago one of his intimates described him as a mathematician in politics.

"His ability to subject the argument of an opponent to a logical dissection, restrained in its expression but pitiless in its thoroughness, has been one of the main factors which has brought him to his present place in the politics of his own country.

"We need not expect either sentiments of flamboyant Imperialism or of aloof nationalism in Mr. Meighen's utterances during his stay. Indeed, he intends to say as little as possible in public. His whole bearing during this visit will be one of inquiry."

Freeman's Journal, Dublin.

"I had the advantage of a brief talk yesterday with Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada. He was most hopeful of fruitful and lasting results accruing from the present efforts to settle the Irish question. He declared that nowhere in the world would the advent of permanent peace and an honourable settlement in Ireland be regarded with greater feelings of gratification than in Canada. He assured me he was prepared to do everything in his power—and he was sure so would every Premier from the Dominions and the free States of the Empire—to assist in bringing to an end the present intolerable situation in Ireland.

"Mr. Meighen discussed the question of the disarmament proposals and the situation arising out of the British-Japanese Alliance, and declared the action taken by President Harding was one of the greatest acts of statesmanship that has taken place in history. He was convinced that far-reaching results affecting the future peace of the world would eventuate from the coming conference made up of the Great Powers, and expressed his strong conviction that if this problem and that of Ireland were permanently and satisfactorily adjusted, a new era of civilization based on world peace conditions would indubitably be ushered in."

Daily Mail, London.

"Mr. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada will be much in the public eye during the next month. He holds strong views and is not afraid to express them. He has enthusiasm, eloquence, virility and vivacity. He will be the youngest member of the Imperial Conference—he is just forty-seven—but he is experienced in the art of moulding men to his way of thinking.

"He may prove a difficult element in the Imperial Conference. He is an Imperialist, but he is a Canadian first. He realises the importance of doing nothing that will stir up ill-will in America, and his vote on some issues concerning the Pacific will be guided largely by that consideration."

Athenaeum, London.

"Despite some lukewarm observations by Mr. Massey and a few characteristic futilities by Hughes the weight of the Imperial Conference has been thrown definitely on the side of the League. Mr. Meighen, though he says less than General Smuts, is just as convinced of its value and the possibilities as the South African Premier and both of them are in a strong position when they reply to a request for increased contributions for naval defence by asking why the League is not being used to reduce armaments."

Sunday Pictorial, London.

"Mr. Meighen makes no secret of his pleasure at the announcement of the Washington Conference and is confident that the worst dangers in the Pacific will soon be overcome. The Canadian Premier's friends, however, are much concerned over his health. He looks pale and fragile, and nothing but his indomitable spirit keeps him going through all his tremendous tasks.

"If half of the reports are to be believed, there have been one or two stormy scenes in the Imperial Conference this week. Mr. Meighen has been holding his ground courteously but very firmly. General Smuts' qualities as an Imperial statesman are showing up better and better."

Evening News, London.

"What of the influence of the Overseas Prime Ministers, with their fresh vision and statesmanship?

"General Smuts has been a power for good. It is now an open secret that but for Mr. Meighen's courageous stand on Canada's behalf, after a heated discussion concerning the renewal of the Japanese Treaty, the Washington Conference might never have been called under such propitious stars as now. Mr. Meighen's wisdom has been warmly praised on the other side of the Atlantic."

Daily Mirror, London.

"Mr. Lloyd George often says that in his experience of the House of Commons the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Edward (now Lord) Carson were the two men who could most swiftly and surely fasten on the weakness in an argument. I am told that Mr. Meighen, Canada's Prime Minister has the same gift."

Leeds Mercury.

"How near came Mr. Meighen the Canadian Premier and General Smuts, the South African, now hammering out Empire problems, to being battlefield enemies, has just been told. It seems that Mr. Meighen volunteered for service in the Boer War, but was rejected."

The Aberdeen Journal.

"The respective outlooks of the Dominions were faithfully and characteristically reflected by their Prime Ministers. Mr. Meighen for Canada was judicious and non-committal; Mr. Hughes was vigourously outspoken; General Smuts idealistic and pacific; Mr. Massey full of a strong Imperialism, Mr. Meighen was all for publicity. He had no suspicions "of designs on the autonomy of the Dominions, conspiracies to bring about revolutionary changes in our Constitutional relations."

Pall Mall and Globe, London.

"Though the Canadian Prime Minister spoke but a few words, he made a great impression upon his colleagues. Those who have come into personal contact with Mr. Meighen assure me that he has a great career before him, not only in Canadian but also in Imperial politics.

A man of clear thinking and businesslike habits, he goes directly to the heart of the subject he tackles. His words ring true and he inspires confidence."

The Evening Telegraph and Post, Dundee.

"Mr. Lloyd George has been captivated by the cultured personality of Mr. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada.

"Reserved and reticent, nothing pleasing him more than a quiet retreat where books are to be found, Mr. Meighen yet addresses himself to public questions with something of an Imperial mind. His speeches in the conference of the Empire's Prime Ministers have been notable for their grasp of main issues and their breadth of outlook. He has a thorough knowledge of British Parliamentary history, and one of his early addresses when he was making his debut in the public life of Canada was an analysis of the life and character of the younger Pitt."

Canadian Gazette, London.

"Some who were present at the Hall of Gray's Inn on Monday evening, when Mr. Meighen was the guest of the Benchers, tell us than nothing pleased those high legal luminaries more than the authoritative echo from a Britain overseas of the principles which make this Empire what it is."

Yorkshire Evening News, Leeds.

"It is known that Canada because of its nearness to America and its own considerable Irish sentiment has ardently desired for the good of the British Empire that peace and concord should take the place of anger and armed bitterness in Ireland. Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, has been at one with General Smuts in a noble yearning to achieve an honourable settlement in Erin's Isle.

"His wise counsel in the Empire's Parliament of Prime Ministers has helped to create a new atmosphere of hope. Somebody said to me 'The dayspring has come from Overseas'. It is known of course, that none of the Empire Prime Ministers could do anything officially."

The Star, London.

"Mr. Meighen the Canadian Premier, volunteered, I understand to serve in the Boer war, but was rejected. He might have been a soldier fighting for dear life against the forces of General Smuts.

"Today each of them a Prime Minister, they meet around a table in the Cabinet Room at No. 10 Downing Street, and admire each other's qualities of statesmanship."

The Metropolitan Review, London.

"Borden has found a man at last," was the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier's verdict when he and his party found their obstructive policy broken down by the quiet but masterful Solicitor General in 1913. The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen is all that Mr. Hughes is not. Taciturn, calm, the Canadian Premier represents the typical Transatlantic business man carried to the highest degree. Emotionalism will never deflect him from his course; he disdains publicity; but he knows both his own mind and the surest way of reaching his goal."

The Daily News, London

"The Prime Minister of Canada has pointed out in his own Parliament that a moment when the minds of all constructive statesmen are turning with hope and even a glimmer of confidence to practical schemes of disarmament is not the time for concentrating afresh on the naval defence of the British Empire. Let us, said Mr. Meighen in effect, explore the possibilities of a reduction of armaments rather than devote time at this juncture to the elaboration of plans based on the assumption that the scale of armaments is going to remain as great as it is, or even greater. No counsel could be more timely, and the Canadian Premier will do a lasting service to the Empire if he presses his views, which are clearly those of Canada, on his collaegues at the Conference now in session."

The Daily Telegraph, London.

"When the Canadian Prime Minister received yesterday the Freedom of the City of London he interpreted that gift as a compliment to the Dominion from which he comes. He may be well assured that it was to the man who is the first citizen of Canada as well as to his office that the citizens of London were glad do honour.

"They (Londoners) can well understand how power came into the hands of Mr. Meighen, and they have heard without surprise that whatever may be the future vicissitudes of politics and parties in the Dominion there is no dispute as to the confidence which his fellow-citizens have placed in the man who is now their Prime Minister.

"He has the good fortune to represent a country which at this anxious time enjoys a larger measure of content and prosperity than any other State in the world save one or two.

"Mr. Meighen assured us that the Canadians, as they prize the advantages of unity in the British Dominions in North America, have learnt to prize the unity of the Empire, and they are convinced that upon its maintenance depends the hope of evolving 'that greater league on the success of which the future of the world depends.'

"Such is the message of the Prime Minister of Canada; and if we may echo his words, not only the Dominions overseas but every British citizen must hope and pray that his anticipations will be fulfilled."

The Yorkshire Evening News.

"Meighen, as they say with us, is a man of reticence. He does not like nor does he seek the glare of the public light, the blaze that beats upon the heights of office. But he's in downright earnest. His motives are good, his principles brave and his banners unstained. Canada sends you in Meighen a cultured citizen. He will grace your Imperial Councils." It was an American visitor to our shores who spoke.

"Among the Prime Ministers of Greater Britain, Mr. Meighen takes noble place.

"His keen and burnished intellect, straight and swift as an arrow in its piercing to the crux and core of a problem, reveals a Canada which is bringing her best brains to bear upon the problems of a war-enfeebled world.

"There is a severity of seriousness about him. Before he crossed over from Canada and during his crossing he received countless invitations to attend this function and that during his sojourn in Britain. He refused to be feted. 'I need all my powers,' he said, 'for the immense task of the Conference itself. I can best serve my country by giving my whole strength to that work.' He preferred to sacrifice a festal popularity rather than dissipate his energies.

"His heart is as large and generous as his brain. He is an outstanding personality at the Round Table of Prime Ministers."

The Canadian Gazette.

"Mr. Meighen, new though he is to the task, has risen to the full height of a great occasion. His speeches at the Dominion Day celebration and at the touching Vimy Ridge ceremony on Sunday were worthy of Canada at her best. We hope it may soon be possible to let the public know what Canada's attitude has been at the Imperial Conference regarding the foreign policy of the Empire, and notably the Anglo-Japanese Treaty and the defensive measures necessary to uphold that policy. A healthy public opinion on such vital matters, here and overseas, depends upon a departure from the traditional and often unnecessary secrecy of British Foreign Office methods."

The Edinburg Evening Despatch.

"He is absolutely loyal to the British co-partnery, but he sets no limits to the freedom which the several Dominions may take for themselves, to the self-development which may yet be theirs. He has made that quite plain in the course of public speeches; in words which may have startled some old-fashioned folks, who, perhaps, had been under the impression that the boundaries of Canadian self-government had already been fixed for all time."

The Manchester Guardian.

"Mr. Meighen is in the authentic line of the Canadian Premiers who, like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden, have united a sincere devotion of the idea of British unity with a firm insistence on the right of the Dominions to develop on their own and diverse lines.

"As time goes on and the nature of the discussion at this year's Imperial Conference becomes more fully known, the importance of the part played by Mr. Meighen will be estimated more and more highly.

"Since the first step towards solving the problems of the Empire is to recognise courageously the difficulties which they present and the many different aspects under which they show themselves, we owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Meighen, and, without prejudice to the domestic politics of Canada, we hope that this will not be the last Imperial Conference in which he will take part."

The Northern Whig, Belfast.

"Mr. Meighen has made a most favourable impression both on the platform and in the social life of London since he arrived to attend the Empire Conference. Canadians in London are profoundly satisfied with the statesmen like fashion in which Mr. Meighen has represented the point of view of free Canada in Imperial affairs. He has had the merit of perceiving clearly that financial obligations are involved in all arrangements of a co-partner nature made within the circle of the nations forming the Empire."

The Daily Chronicle, London,

"Mr. Meighen is a remarkably young man to hold such a post, having climbed rapidly up to it by ability and force of character; and his youth should imply that for very many years ahead he will occupy, whether in or out of office, a place among the Empire's leading statesmen."

The Manchester Evening Chronicle.

"Mr. Meighen, the Premier of Canada, is most sparing of words, but every syllable tells. It is woven into a logical texture. He seems to be without emotion. He is piercing in his analysis of the weakness of an argument and shrewd in council."

The Yorkshire Herald.

"Mr. Meighen has won both the liking and the respect of his fellow Premiers from overseas, to all of whom he was previously unknown. He is a clever and very studious man, who speaks little, but always as a master of his subject. I am told that our own Prime Minister is greatly struck with him and that General Smuts is equally charmed."

The Glasgow Evening Citizen,

"Mr. Meighen's great attribute lies in an intellect of remarkable swiftness, his capacity for the massing of details and facts, and his uncanny divining of the weak points in the argument against him.

"To sum up, he is a fine, friendly type of serious British manhood, intensely human and possessing faults like all of us. He has come to talk business and not waste time with the empty verbosity of old-world diplomacy.

"Intellectual, capable, and straight, Canada has sent one of the best of her sons to represent her in the Council of Nations. That he is representing her well there is no doubt."

C 3837

National Liberal and Conservative BULLETIN

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PHILOSOPHIC UTTERANCE OF J. J. MORRISON

Interviewed by the *Toronto Star* on the result of the Alberta Election, Mr. J. J. Morrison, who is now in a philosophic, not to say, oracular mood, attributed the Liberal *debacle* "to the rise of personal consciousness on the part of the people." What he means, of course, is an intensification of class-consciousness. He would have every class and group in the community on the sharp look-out for its selfish and private ends and array the whole country into warring camps. No doubt, this superficial view will go down with his following. It is an exact expression of the naked, narrow-minded and unpatriotic selfishness characteristic of the whole U.F.O. movement. He and Wood are at one. They would plunge the country into financial chaos to save a few dollars of duty on implements. It might not be a bad idea to abolish the duty on all they raise and allow the United States to flood our markets. Certainly, if the duty on what we manufacture be abolished (and this is what Wood and the rest of them are after) we shall need cheap food; so cheap, indeed, that every farmer in the country will be irretrievably ruined.

Vociferous Shouting Ceases

But so far as J. J. Morrison is concerned, the days of vociferous shouting seem to be ended. At any rate, his claws seem to have been drawn. He nows "roars you as gently as any sucking dove." The *Farmers' Sun* has fallen on days of "innocuous desuetude." The farmers of Alberta are to give that favored land "a dignified administration," patterned on that which at present obtains in the Queen's Park. (May God for bid!). We wish the honest but misguided zealots in Alberta well in their wild experiment, but we trust that they will avoid the incompetence, extravagance, inefficiency and unblushing favoritism which, in a little over a year, has reduced Ontario from a position of financial soundness to something very much like bankruptcy.

Horizon Bounded by Wheat

Alberta has practically no manufacturing. Its horizon is bounded almost entirely by wheat. What J. J. Morrison did not say was this: Alberta has now a government absolutely controlled by a man up to his ears, not in the raising, but the exploitation of wheat; a man who a few years ago was a resident of Missouri; a man of the narrowest, dreariest type of mind, whose heredity is of an alien type and who apparently has not even a child's grasp of our inherited British ideals. Mr. Stewart, whose defeat is regrettable (the Province had always been Liberal) was, at any rate, a sound loyalist and gave a good administration; but Wood will combine the dictatorship of politics with the dictatorship of the U.F.A. Business and politics, henceforward, will be inseparable; they will in fact mean the same thing.

In effect, the U.F.A., a purely business organization which has virtually established a monopoly of the handling of wheat, now controls the government. It is accepted as a matter of course that this man Wood can take the Premiership of a Canadian Province himself or throw it to whom he will. For the time being, British institutions have ceased to exist in Alberta. This may seem to Mr. J. J. Morrison a truly happy and glorious situation of affairs, but when the full import of what it may mean to Canada is clearly grasped the Canadian people will take a hand and put an end to such madness. Meantime, why is Mr. J. J. Morrison playing his old sing-songs with a soft pedal? Can it be possible that he, too, is preparing to slip off the U.F.O. log and abandon the farmers as Drury has already done?

The Farmer—First and Last

Plainly stated the creed of the organized farmers is that government must be for the farmers—regardless of the rights of the rest of the community. What other interpretation can be placed on the rule that no one but a farmer can belong to the farmer political organization.

We admit that the organized farmers cannot prevent the Reds from voting for them; but common sense and patriotism would seem to demand a public declaration by the farmer leaders that they have no sympathy with the Red movement. What sayest thou, Mr. Wood, formerly of Missouri, now political boss of Alberta?

According to the doctrines laid down by Mr. Wood, the farmer members of the Alberta Legislature are to be mere rubber stamps.

"Farmer over all" is Slogan

Wood-Crerar Forces Determined to Boss Canada

The results of the Medicine Hat and Provincial elections in Alberta should be viewed from the standpoint of their probable economic effects on the rest of Canada, rather than from the purely political aspect. The pronounced victories for the well-defined farmer class movement with the slogan "the farmer over all" are the most serious notes that have ever come out of the West, and, to say the least, they are profoundly disturbing to the manufacturing, commercial and financial interests of the East, to say nothing of similar interests in the West. There is little use trying to minimize the importance of the movement, or to deprecate its victories. The organized farmers of the West, led by Wood, the Missourian, with the Hon. Mr. Crerar trailing behind, are determined to **boss** Canada and make every other material interest in the Country subservient to farming. They are for themselves and themselves alone, and they refuse to allow anyone not a farmer to join with them. To state the plain truth these farmers have banded as a class to get favours for themselves at the expense of the rest of the community. They entirely disregard all the obligations of nation-sustaining and nation-building; they deliberately shut their eyes to the undoubted fact that to build up a nation there must be an abundance of diversified employment. Carried away with their selfishness and their lack of knowledge, they would ruthlessly upset the basis upon which our industrial development of forty years, has been founded and make us hewers of wood and drawers of water to the United States. They would rather build up the manufacturing towns and cities of the United States, than Canadian towns and cities like Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton Brantford, Galt, Windsor, London and other industrial centres in Canada. What matters it to them that exchange with the United States is ruining the Country? Apparently nothing. Argument seems to be wasted on them. They are so obsessed with their own virtues and theoretical ideas that they will not listen to the other side of the story. They seem to have deluded themselves with the idea that the business interests of the East are their enemies and that it is their duty to smash them.

Never was industrial, financial and commercial Canada in more serious jeopardy. Not one single interest is safe. The East largely financed the West, and now, the West would rend the East. Economic theorists who know only farming, and care for nothing else, dogmatically, and without any proper investigation, tell us that the fiscal system upon which the general prosperity of the Country has been built up, has been all wrong and that there must be a complete reversal of policy. Free trade is to be substituted for protection, which, in effect, means that United States workmen are to produce our necessities instead of Canadian workmen. The men who seriously think Canadian manufacturers with their limited production in a restricted market could stand up under Free Trade, against the powerful, specialized and standardized industries of the United States, with their cheap production and enormous market, are in need of examination by an alienist. It is nothing short of madness to talk of Free Trade for Canada under such conditions of competition. It is likewise the height of absurdity to argue that we should confine ourselves ,especially at this stage in our history and development, mainly to farming pursuits. There is only one true development for the Country—industry and agriculture. must go hand in hand, as it has done for the last half century. It would be fatal to turn the hands of the clock back now at the dictation of a class group who openly proclaim their selfishness. We cannot do it and maintain our nationality; we cannot do it and make progress; we cannot do it and keep our young people with us. Our whole future is dependent upon providing the utmost possible amount of labour in all spheres of human activity.

The organized farmers have set the Western heather on fire, and it is squarely up to the rest of the community to put out the conflagration and thereby save themselves and their Country from bankruptcy.

In the face of the situation and in times like these, to play the game of party politics is to be a traitor to one's country.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The Slogan for all Canadians should be
PATRONIZE CANADIAN WORK MEN"

The complex political situation in Canada is largely due to the fact that most people are standing on their heads, not their feet.

"What's the use," said Mr. Brewster Biggs, "of being Minister of Roads, if I cannot have a road of my own?"

Drury and Biggs are Princes—at spending other people's money.

The financial antics of the Drury-Government constitute an exemplification of the old adage "Put a poor man on horseback, and he will ride to the devil."

When one contrasts the "Holier than thou" professions of the U.F.O with the wild extravagance of the Drury Government, it is to laugh and also cry.

"Ill fares the Province to hastening ills a prey, where misfits like 'Brewster' Biggs are allowed full sway."

MacKenzie King is par excellence the soap box orator of Canada.

After the United States Tariff Bill passed Congress, Mr. Fordney gave out a statement in which he said inter alia:

"The way to revive and build up a healthy foreign trade is to revive and build up industry on which commerce is dependent. To invite imports of competitive products as a means of correcting existing difficulties is suicidal fallacy."

We commend these words to the Hon. Mr. Crerar and Dr. Michael Clark.

The motion picture industry is one of the sickest in the world today That is a good sign. It is an indication that the people are realizing that play must be secondary to work.

From one end of the country to the other municipal money by-laws are being steadily turned down by the rate-payers. This is another evidence of the return of sane thinking.

If they are well advised, the business men of the country should be up and doing to counteract the well organized farmer movement. Only by standing and working together can they prevent ruin to their interests.

Considering the undoubted fact that at least 75% of all the produce of Canadian farms is consumed by the people living in Canadian towns and cities, does it not seem stupid to advocate free trade or lower tariff policies which would, without question, seriously interfere with the means of livelihood of these town and city people—very many of whom, by the way, were raised on the farm. The organized farmer attitude seems particularly unsound—to say nothing worse—in view of the United States prohibitive tariff which makes the Canadian farmers more dependent now than ever on the home market.

We repeat and shall continue to repeat that if the farmer policy of free trade were put in operation the purchasing power in the United States of the Canadian dollar bill would be reduced to 50 or 60 cents—which would mean penury if not ruin to all of us.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux is a quick-change political artist. When a question arose in Parliament last session in regard to his sitting for two constituencies he resented the decision of the Government to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the subject. He wanted a Royal Commission appointed. And now he objects to the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate his charges in regard to the Supreme Court's award of $60,000 to the Park St. Charles Company. He wants a Parliamentary Committee—verb sap!

We sometimes wonder if Mr. MacKenzie King smiles inwardly when he delivers himself of his floric rhetoric about usurpation or whether he really means what he says. If the former there is some hope for him; if the latter, he is hopeless.

If MacKenzie King had a proper appreciation of the seriousness of the national situation he ought to be bold enough to place before the people a definite, clean-cut policy which they could understand and weigh in the balance against the Government policy, but he prefers instead to smother them with rhetoric, and **that is the real reason** why the people do not take him seriously.

Harding, the President of the United States, specifically pledged himself to protect the U.S. farmer and he has fulfilled his pledge. Crerar, the leader of the Western Farmer movement says, "Never mind a little thing like that. Put me in power and I will make Harding stultify himself by abandoning his policy." Will Mr. Crerar forgive us if we say he is guilty of "a nebulous and colossal assumption."

PRESS OPINIONS

The Moose Jaw Evening Times (Conservative Section), (July 20)—

"The triumph of the United Farmers of Alberta with the principles on which the organization is based is nothing less than a menace to the constitutional foundation of representative government."

The Edmonton Bulletin (July 19) speaking of the good work done by the Stewart Government says:—

"Honest, stable and progressive administration is sufficiently rare in the world just now that Alberta can ill afford to dispense with such a government on a battle cry that has for its foundation the setting of class against class."

The Toronto Daily Star (July 22)—

"Unless the United Farmers can enlarge their platform to take in people of the towns and cities, or unless unaided, they maintain an administration that is eminently fair to the urban dweller, the people of the larger centres are sure to join in creating an anti-farmer organiz tion."

REBUKE TO "LITTLE CANADIANS."

Premier Meighen challenges the admiration of not only his own countrymen but of the English-speaking people throughout the world. As a rule, United States newspapers pay little attention to Canadian politics, but the personality and career of Canada's present Prime Minister has excited their interest and attention. In a recent editorial entitled "Canada for the Canadians," the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

"Premier Meighen is more jealous of Canadian rights and more aggressive in promoting an autonomous Canadian status than any leader in the Dominion, and, for that matter, any other British dependency, has ever been."

Other American observers have been struck no less than the Globe-Democrat by the Canadianism of Mr. Meighen, a Canadianism in no way inconsistent with loyalty to the Empire. They point out that Canada has been the main direction to the course of the present Imperial Conference.

This properly rebukes the "little Canadians" who at the last session of Parliament tried to discredit Mr. Meighen by having the House resolve what he must say and do at the Imperial Conference.

The best panacea for the restoration of prosperity in Canada is for everybody to work like blazes.

TEARING DOWN THE PILLARS OF THE TEMPLE

Samson, we are told, in the narrative in the Old Testament, came to grief through the wiles of Delilah. His great strength, which might have bee used for the upbuilding of Israel, was frittered away to gratify a senseless impulse of revenge. "Force devoid of judgement sinks beneath its own weight," Horace assures us in one of his glorious odes. The moral is 'Stick to race and the inherited way of doing things.' 'What may be good, e.g., for Britain may not be good for Canada, and what may prove a benefit for the Far West farmers of America may prove suicide for our Canadian yeomen. Beware Delilah! Beware of changing sound constitutional practices for the Referendum and Recall and similar nonsense. Delilah in these days is political novelty, and she is exacting a terrible toll of blood and misery and tears. at this hour all over the world. and her end is death and dishonor. To her, and those who follow in the harlots' train, national solidarity, even-handed justice, peace, prosperity and happiness have no meaning. In the end, Samson swayed by blind and irrational revenge tore down the pillars of the Temple and destroyed himself.

Our National Credit Would be Shaken

The farmers of Canada have an interest in all that goes to make up Canada—its banks, its insurance companies, its railways, its towns, its manufacturing, its mines, its fisheries and its forests. Canada is the beautiful temple of their dreams. Here their children will live and die, and the most of those children will go to our towns and cities for education and a livelihood. Where else can the most of them go? Let our cities and towns decay; and what opening will there be for the surplus population of the country? Free Trade or an approach to Free Trade would destroy our glorious towns overnight, and with them would go the prosperity of the whole countryside. Farms could not be given away; credit would be denied; our national credit would be shaken and we would all be reduced to penury.

A Marvellous Half Century

The Literary Digest for July 23, in an article entitled "Canada's Marvellous Half Century," prints some startling statistics. In 1867 Canada had a population of 3,000,000; in 1921 of over 9,000,000. Railways then totalled 2,288 miles; in 1921 they were 40,000 miles. Banks 243; now 4,500. Live stock 3,800,000; today 15,517,000. Manufacturing investments $78,000,000 as compared with $3,034,301,000. Exports, in that far-off time, were $52,701,000, as against $1,287,000,000, with exports of $67,000,000 and imports of $1,064,000,000.

There stands the Temple built to its present dimensions by a wise policy of Protection. Is our agricultural Samson, egged on by stupid Philistines and lured to destruction by the Delilah of Universal Free Trade about to tear down its pillars and involve the whole country including themselves in Common Ruin? We do not believe it.

Woman Editor Speaks

Miss E. Cora Hind, Commercial Editor of the Manitoba Free Press, wrote the following among other statements regarding the result of the Alberta provincial election:

"The Alberta election was not a surprise to those who have recently been in the province. It is the strongest bid for purely class government which has as yet been made-in-Canada and the results will be watched very with keen interest. Those who have followed the workings of the organized farmers in the province will be specially keen to see what they will do in regard to their own industry. As an organization they have never done anything to promote better agriculture. Their time has been taken up in demanding this, that and the other extreme forms of legislation which they fancy would improve their position and get them bigger pay for their produce, but the improving of farming as an industry has not interested them in the least."

If the Ontario Farmer-Labor Government keep on borrowing at the awful rate they have been doing, the province will have to buy a Russian printing press.

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Brome and Bromides

Selecting Brome as his initial starting-point of his summer campaign and the sitting member, Andrew Macmaster ((a deeply prejudiced Free Trader) as the ideal Liberal the Hon. Mackenzie King launched out on July 1st, on a sea of words. It was altogether a curious speech. Evidently the young man got engulfed in his prefatory remarks and found great difficulty in struggling to shore. He touched the National, Geographical and Historical aspects of the Eastern Townships and came to the momentous conclusion that the six Protestant Members sent to Ottawa from this political Utopia "were not surpassed, if indeed equalled, in character, ability and useful public service." Of course, there is at present one exception which modesty forbade him to name. He was evidently in an historical vein and went back to the Napoleonic wars for a parallel. The defeat of Napoleon he said led to the ascendancy of Toryism in England and Liberalism was at a low ebb. (As the Liberal Party did not come into existence till 1832, it was probably at a very low ebb, indeed). At any rate, in some curious way, the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, as a result of all this, is a plain usurper. It is childish logic, but so it stands. Yamaska and Medicine Hat prove it. St. John, Colchester, Sunbury, and other Liberal-Conservative victories also prove it—though, of course, in the opposite way. And we are by no means sure of Yamaska and Medicine Hat. Yamaska was carried on a platform of racial animosity. As for Medicine Hat, there is this to be said: The National Party took its medicine and will be all the better for the purge; but the Lapointe-Liberals "cut and ran." They would be well-advised not to claim as a victory what was really a bitter defeat, for Medicine Hat was a natural stronghold of Liberalism in "the days that are no more."

This is all the speech contained. Not a single constructive idea was advanced. The Tariff, Exchange, the danger of group-government, the necessity of Quebec and Ontario, joining hands in the face of a common danger, the problem of the National Railways were all left undiscussed. Instead we have the wild outcry that the constitutional head of the Government should not be in England. Presumably Mackenzie King should be; but as, according to the Globe, there will only be eighty Liberal Members in the next House, we do not see how that could be either. It is frequently urged that the Prime Minister is too deeply and seriously concerned with the problems of administration—to the detriment of his health and strength, even. It may be so. The trouble with the Hon. Mackenzie King is that he is too gravely occupied with himself. He should take warning from what befell Malvolio. We hope he will keep on in the bromide strain.

An Empire Statesman

A lot of disappointed people hoped that Premier Meighen's political fortunes would meet with shipwreck at the Imperial Conference. They hoped he would offend the British born in Canada by showing a lack of sympathy with Empire problems and Imperial aspirations. At the same time they hoped he would give grounds for offense to the people of Quebec by slighting Canadian autonomy. They were sure he would involve the country in vast commitments for military and naval expenditures.

Never were people so badly disappointed. Mr. Meighen had not long been in London before he was recognized as a great Empire statesman. He is today a trusted adviser of the British Government. He did not involve Canada in great military and naval expenditures but pointed the way to a permanent world peace. There is little doubt but that he will be as big a figure at the Washington Peace Conference as he was in London at the Imperial Conference.

As to the people of Quebec, they will find the leading American newspapers saying:

"Not even Premier Laurier, the great Liberal and strong advocate of Canada for the Canadians, ever advanced the innovations or assumed the independent role marking the Meighen course in the Imperial Conference now in progress."

The attitude of the Farmers towards the rest of the people reminds us of the old Scotchman's prayer, "O Lord, be good to me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more."

The PRIME MINISTER in LONDON

An Impression and an Appreciation

BY SIDNEY WALTON

(From the Pall Mall & Globe, London, England)

"Meighen, as they say with us, is a man of reticence. He does not like, nor does he seek, the glare of the public light, the blaze that beats upon the heights of office. But he's in downright earnest. His motives are good. his principles brave, and his banners unstained. Canada sends you in Meighen a cultured citizen. He will grace your Imperial counsels." It was an American visitor to our shores who spoke. He was interested in what I may call the conclave of Prime Ministers now in London. It is the Empire in conference. My friend is a student of Canada, his country's neighbour on the north. and he admires the culture and courage of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Premier. I liked his chivalrous compliment.

It is well that we should know our distinguished guests. We cannot call them visitors in the usual meaning of the word. They are ourselves. They are England facing and solving problems in the wider England beyond the seas. They are you and me, a little exalted, perhaps, but with like passions and purposes, inheritors of the same spirit and history. They warm their souls at the same altar-fires. And among the Prime Ministers of Greater Britain, Mr. Meighen takes noble place. I think it was Professor Skelton who said of him, on his being chosen and called to the highest office in Ottawa: "Our politics cannot be what reckless critics say when character and capacity find such quick and emphatic recognition." And so it is.

Canada's New Phase.

Mr. Meighen brings to London a new phase of Canada's life—the intellectual. We are too apt to think of Canada's sons as sternly built men who wrestle with all weathers, who force their way through snowdrifts or endure the merciless sun with the energy and patience of the pioneer. We forget the studious mind, the acute intellect, the deep culture, the music and the grace of life which are there also. We think of prairies, and forget the universities, golden with richer grain. Mr. Meighen is frail physically. He is not by any means true to the conventional portrait of the pioneer. As one wit puts it: "He is mind, not matter." His keen and burnished intellect, straight and swift as an arrow in its piercing to the crux and core of a problem, reveals a Canada which is bringing her best brains to bear upon the problems of a war-enfeebled world.

Too long we have been tossed to and fro, like a ship in storm, by the surge of emotions. The passions of war flooding into the years of peace have done sore damage to Europe. It is high time we called what Bacon terms "the dry light" of reason to our aid as we stumble about in dark corridors of problems both national and international in their scope. We have followed to our peril the will-o'-the-wisp of emotion. So I, for one, welcome the presence of Mr. Meighen, with his unimpassioned clarity of judgment. He puts Imperial questions under "the most penetrating analysis of reason." He does not shout in the streets, nor does he give heed to clamour. "His power," says a critic, "lies almost solely in a mind of cavalry-like swiftness in capacity to analyse, to subject the argument of an opponent to a pitiless inquest of logic." If emotion and passion could have solved our problems, we should this day have been living in a garden of a world, a semi-Eden. But the problems are of a nature that will not yield except to the mind girded and tense and striving in every sinew. So I welcome Mr. Meighen, the scholar-statesman.

Severity of Seriousness

There is a severity of seriousness about him. Before he crossed over from Canada, and during his crossing, he received countless invitations to attend this function and that during his sojourn in Britain. He refused to be feted. "I need all my powers," he said, "for the immense task of the Conference itself. I can best serve my country by giving my whole strength to that work." He preferred to sacrifice a festal popularity rather than dissipate his energies. "This is one thing I do"—there's something Pauline about him.

But he's no stern unbending Calvinist. He loves the humanities, he loves humanity. In private life, and at the hearth and in the libraries of his friends (he's an accomplished bookman), he is the most cheerful of companions, an enricher of conversation, with Charles Lamb's delight both in the hearing and the telling of a good tale. His heart is as large and generous as his brain. He is an outstanding personality at the Round Table of Prime Ministers.

The Naked Issue

It is entirely reasonable to infer that those Conservative farmers who have joined up with the U.F.O. and kindred organizations are still stout protectionists by conviction, and will return to the old party loyalists the moment the danger threatening the entire country is clearly seen. On the other hand, the real strength of the Free Trade movement in politics has always had its centre in the Liberal farmer group. They were never satisfied with Laurier's policy. The Liberal voters in the cities and towns have never been ardent Free Traders. At least, they have but paid it insincere lip-service. The moment it is realized that the prosperity of the towns and cities of the Dominion are in danger, they will rally to the standard of Protection as one man. The big guns have not yet started to belch. So far we have had but sniping and ambuscades. But Medicine Hat brought home to the average dweller in the East, as nothing else could, the sinister fact that the approaching fight is not to be between the two historic groups, as in the old days, but between those who are persuaded that, with its unbounded natural resources and unrivalled waterpowers, to say nothing of its happy geographical position, the future of Canada is necessarily involved in industrialism; and those who care for none of these things, but would be well content to see the country a mere dumping-ground for foreign manufacturers, and Canadians a race of peasants and unskilled laborers.

If the programme of Wood, Drury and Crerar should triumph, and the farmer-theory triumph, the whole financial and industrial fabric would be rent in twain and national insolvency would result in six months. The tendency throughout the world is in the direction of protection against the cheap labor of Germany. Even England at the present moment is a tariff-nation. What madness it would be for us to stand alone. To attempt to do so would be to invite destruction. Yet this is precisely what Wood, Crerar and Drury are after. They must be fought to the last ditch by any and every legitimate weapon on which we can lay our hands. Liberals and Conservatives must sink all differences and rally around the one man who uses no equivocal phrases but stands four-square in favor of reasonable and moderate protection to all our industries agricultural as well as manufacturing.

It has taken the Farmer party just two short years to play ducks and drakes with the finances of the Province of Ontario.

Under Which Flag

It is quite evident that the Toronto Globe has ceased to represent the Liberal Party, or any remaining fragment of it. It has insolently, with an almost medieval fierceness, excommunicated the loyal Liberals. Baser and more insulting words were never penned than those in which it dared to threaten with political ostracism men, who, in an agonizing crisis stood firm in honor and loyalty. It has ignored the Hon. Mackenzie King and is scorned by the Quebec contingent. These latter—Lapointe, Lemieux, Murphy, Cannon—hate it with a violent and bitter hatred for what they will always look upon as its desertion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Its fawning endeavors to get back into their good graces are quite unavailing. It has perhaps already learned to its pained surprise that an organ can "rot" but it cannot "re-rot." Had it remained faithful to the noble ideal which swayed Sir Robert Borden they might still have hated it, but they would have respected its consistency. As it is, they both hate and despise it.

What single party but one does it stand for at this hour? Labor? Where is the evidence of that? The U.F.O.? J. J. Morrison, who is the orthodox leader of that organization, and not Drury and his intimidated satellites, never loses an opportunity of pouring out his vials of wrath on its hypocritical attitude. He, at any rate, sees through its game and does not propose to deliver the original farmers' organization into the hands of a camouflaged and poorly designed ambush. Having deserted and insulted the Union-Liberals it does not stand for them. For whom then? There is but one answer. Crerar and the so-called National Progressive Party. That is all there is left for it to represent. Truly, as J. J. Morrison remarked in his speech of defiance at Goderich it is "without a home." By a process of elimination, of which its own editorial columns supply the proof, we arrive at Drury, Crerar and Free Trade. This explains its constant harping at the necessity of all the Progressive forces getting together. It has become the organ of National disruption. With Crerar, Drury, Wood it must now sink or swim. It has sown the wind; it must be content to reap the whirlwind. We wonder what the solid business men of Canada think of its tactics? It is about time they woke up to the conspiracy against their very life which has been going on in the very heart of Protectionist Ontario.

The Farmer Party would be better described as the "Hedgehog" party.

Carping Criticism

We despair of Mr. Mackenzie King ever attaining the stature of a statesman. He seems to have a fatal facility for saying and doing the wrong thing at the wrong time. We refer particularly to a recent speech in which he declared that of the Premiers assembled in London, the Right Hon Arthur Meighen was the only one without authority from the people of his Country. This is tantamount to telling the British people that they should pay no attention to him. Whatever political differences we may have at home, it is surely the worst of bad form to try to weaken the influence of the constitutional head of our Country in representing us in Empire relations and negotiations. Mr. King's criticism will have no effect upon British public men; their political vision is too large to accept such twaddle other than at its face value, but, nevertheless, the deliberate attempt to wound and to weaken the Country's stand as exemplified by the attitude of Mr. Meighen is manifest, and it is not at all to Mr. King's credit.

If the Prime Minister had, either in his speeches before he left Canada or in those he made in London prior to Mr. King's unfortunate utterance, given any evidence, whatever, that he was running counter to Canadian public opinion, there would be some justification for Mr. King's attitude, but the reverse is the case. Even the Toronto Globe declared "that in opposing the renewal of the Japanese Alliance, Mr. Meighen expressed the deliberate opinion of this Country." The Toronto Star and the Winnipeg Free Press, both prominent Liberal organs, likewise gave their approval of the four points laid down by Mr. Meighen to govern the relations inside the Empire. Indeed, there has been no adverse Canadian criticism of the Premier's stand at the conference.

Mr. King will have to take a few lessons as to how to play the game a little more fairly and with less bitterness.

Lapointe is, apparently, the only one who is able to see the point in his Leader's speeches.

It will take the Province of Ontario a long, long time to recover from the "blighting" influence of Raney. He is the wettest wet blanket ever thrown over a red-blooded people. The only reason for his being in office is the abnormality of the age. When the people get back to sane, solid thinking he will be quickly shorn of the power which he abuses with so much rant and cant.

Press Comments

We quote with approval the following paragraph from the Edmonton Bulletin—Edited by the Hon. Frank Oliver.

"The people of Canada struggled hard and long to achieve majority rule and responsible government. Are they ready now to give it up at the dictation of any class or groups of combination of classes or groups?"

Mail and Empire.

"The great mass of the Liberals of Canada and the great mass of the Liberal-Conservatives of Canada never so well served their country by fighting each other as they did by acting together from 1917 until the end of the war. By thus cooperating they did the most signal national service ever rendered to this country by its political parties. Whatever the future has in store for Canada, there can be no good end to the public good that was done by this rising above the small differences of party. The benefit thus rendered is perpetual."

"Quebec cannot hesitate as to its choice, for the Quebec members of the House and the Quebec people are as strong for protection as Mr. Crerar is against protection. The logic of the situation bids the two old parties to get together and keep together for the greatness of their country."

Sydney Post.

"Whatever the relative strength of the groups may be in the next House of Commons, the political dividing line is likely to follow fiscal opinions, and the protectionists are practically certain to outnumber the free traders. A free trade or low tariff Government would be the greatest catastrophe that could come to Canada, in this era of world-wide protectionism. Free trade is the menace Agrarianism holds over the country. Fortunately the movement has its local limitations and cannot spread greatly beyond the Central West, and certain parts of rural Ontario."

The Manitoba Free Press.

Under the caption of "Mr. King and Mr. Meighen," The Manitoba Free Press wonders just what Mr. Mackenzie King thinks he is accomplishing by the speeches he is delivering in Quebec if their scope and character are truly indicated in the summaries carried in the Canadian Press reports."

Pointing out that there are many public matters on which Mr. King could dilate the paper continues,

"But this repetition day after day of the sing-song that Mr. Meighen has usurped power and is having the joy-ride of an autocrat in defiance of constitutional usage—and that sort of thing—is, we think very tiresome to the public; and is likely to give them the idea that Mr. King is the kind of a man quick to discover grievances and prone to make an obsession out of them. Mr. King, it is true, tries to put his argument in terms of the public interest; but his words leave an impression upon many minds that he is oppressed by a feeling of personal disappointment at being kept out of his rightful place, the premiership, by Mr. Meighen's unaccountable reluctance to quit."

"If, moreover, Mr. King's remarks are to be interpreted as a demand for an immediate general election he is not advocating a policy in the public interest."

". . . If Mr. King, through undue eagerness, is instrumental in precipitating an election before redistribution, he will not help his cause. Any such outcome of a parliamentary manoeuvre would be apt to be regarded by the West as a collusive effort by the Opposition and the Government to rob the West of its proper representation in the next Parliament."

The Guelph Herald (June 29)

"It is clearly evident from the election in Medicine Hat that the Western prairies are strongly swayed by the Crerar freetrade theories."

"It is just as full of meaning to protectionist Liberals as it is to Conservatives, emphasizing that so far as the grain growers of Western Canada are concerned they are not concerned about closing down the factories of the East if they can succeed in saving a few cents on the goods they want to buy in the United States."

C 3839

Washington Eager to Welcome Prime Minister at Conference.

Mr. Meighen Regarded as Leader in Disarmament Proposals.

By Tom King.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 22, 1921. —Although Premier Meighen has been scarcely a year in office, his personality has made a singular appeal to the people of the United States. Towards this many causes have contributed. In the first place his comparative youth appeals to a country where being young is no handicap in political life. Then again, his career closesly parallels the typical career of a self-made American statesman. He was raised on a farm, worked his way through college, went West to grow up with the country, taught school while he was studying law, came back east as a member of Parliament for a western constituency and made his way by sheer ability to the Premiership. His thorough Canadianism and his fidelity to the national Policy is sympathetically appreciated.

Meighen Gives Lead to Harding

Mr. Meighen has also made plain to the American people that the status of Canada has changed from that of a colony to that of a nation. We Canadains have a general idea that such a change occurred during the war and at the peace conference. That may be true but the fact is not generally appreciated in the United States. People here admired the valor of the Canadian soldiers and their devotion to the Mother Country. They scarcely noted or thought much about Canadian Delegates signing the Treaty of Versailles. They were inclined to think that their own President was completely under the influence of Premier Lloyd George and they probably took it for granted that the representatives of Canada at the Peace Conference agreed to anything proposed by the British Prime Minister. It was a speech delivered by Premier Meighen a few weeks ago at the Imperial Conference implemented by the action of President Harding in calling a conference of the Great Powers to discuss reduction of armaments and the problems of the Pacific that suddenly roused them to the fact that Canada, loyal as ever to the British Crown, was yet a self-governing nation with her own distinct views and policies on foreign as well as domestic affairs.

Confidence in Canadian Premier

The majority of people here believe that sooner or later there will be a clash of arms between the United States and Japan. They are not courting war. They would like to avoid it, but they believe that sooner or later it is bound to come. They do not and never did seriously believe that in a war between the white and yellow race, Great Britain would take up arms against the United States. They believed that in spite of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance she would be able to maintain the same neutrality she maintained during the war between Russia and Japan. What they were concerned about was the position of Canada, contiguous as the dominion is, to the United States and to the Pacific Ocean. Premier Meighen's recent declarations have reassured them on this point and no visitor to the coming conference at Washington —not even Lloyd George nor General Smuts—will attract more attention than the Prime Minister of Canada.

U.S. Cordial to Canada

There is a cordial feeling here toward Canada, more cordial than is the feeling toward the Mother Country. Numberless citizens of the United States are of Canadian birth or descent and there is a constant stream of tourist travel from this country to Canada. Yet the tariff bill now going through congress would seem to indicate anything but a neighborly disposition toward the Dominion. It is framed solely in the interests of the American producer and is bound to check the flow of imports into this country from Canada, already curtailed by the Emergency Tariff Bill.

U.S. Enacts High Tariff Wall

The Tariff Bill, as reported by the Ways and Means Committee to the House of Representatives, left practically nothing on the free list which could be produced in the United States. The item of hides was an apparent exception but after the bill got out of committee, the House by a large majority, put a 15 per cent ad valorem duty on hides, and wi[l place compensatory duties on leather and shoes. Cattle, wheat, oats, potatoes, eggs, butter and other dairy products, will have a high tariff wall to climb over if they are to get from Canada into the United States. On lumber, paper and other finished products, a supercharge is imposed unless Canada virtually abandons her regulations restricting the exportation of timber, pulpwood and other raw material. These provisions may not be dictated by any ill-will toward the Dominion, but there is a determination of the Republican majority in Congress to protect the American producer all along the line, whether he be a farmer or a manufacturer.

Free Trade Won't Pay Wages

The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the administration leader in the House is Hon. Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, principally known in Canada as the author of the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill. Personally, he is one of the most popular men in the country. The Democrats do not agree with his policy, but they go out of their way to pay a tribute to his personality. He may not have all of his followers with him on every question—indeed some Republicans voted for free hides, including Miss Alice Robertson, the lady member from Oklahoma—but no one can doubt where Uncle Joseph stands. He is a protectionist with a capital P—three capital P.'s. He says the American producer is shut out of every market except his own and he should have that to himself. Free trade arguments he brushes aisde with the remark that they "sound nice, but don't pay wages."

Democrats Support Tariff

There are many low tariff men and even free traders among the Democrats but the Democratic Party after the last election looked pretty much like the Liberal Party in Canada after the election of 1917. Nor are they all agreed among themselves upon the tariff question. Their leader in the House, Mr. Garner of Texas, was one of the four southern Democrats who voted for the Emergency Tariff Bill, and only the other day he voted for a duty on hides. True, he announced that he would oppose compensatory duties on leather and leather products, but, in Mr. Fordney's opinion, they must follow as a matter of course the imposition of a tariff duty upon hides.

Treatment of Returned Soldiers

The bonus or "gratuity", as we call it in Canada for the returned soldiers is a live question in American politics. President Harding the other day took the unusual step of visiting the Capitol and addressing the Senate in opposition to the bill. He took very much the same stand as Premier Meighen took in Canada a year ago, namely that while nothing was too good for the returned soldier the finances of the country would not permit the payment of the gratuity which, in the case of the American soldiers, would run up to about five billion dollars. The President, however, is quite favorable to a land settlement scheme and the administration has been studying with deep interest the soldiers' land settlement policy of Canada. I found several Senators and Representatives here who thought the returned men in Canada were all being settled in the far West and were astonished to learn that the provisions of the soldiers' land settlement law in Canada can be taken advantage of by returned men desiring to settle on small farms near large centers of population in Ontario and Quebec. Beyond all question, Canada has been far more liberal toward returned soldiers than the United States. Here the soldier, upon demobiliaztion, received merely $60.00—hardly enough to get him civilian clothes—instead of the six months' gratuity. Moreover, the flat sum of $60.00 was paid to every man without reagrd to rank and without regard to whether he were married or single.

U.S. Soldier's Bonus Bill

It was the fight over the soldiers' bonus bill, which was finally shelved for a year after the President's speech, which kept the Senate in session and prevented the members of that body from going almost in a body to Canada in support of the proposal to make the St. Lawrence River an ocean waterway and put Kingston, Toronto, Windsor, Port Arthur and Fort William, as well as Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Duluth on the seaboard. The majority in Congress are undoubtedly favorable to the scheme, though they may not appreciate the magnitude of the task to the extent we do in Canada where the problem has received longer study and more consideration.

U.S. Interested in Premier Meighen

The United States newspapers, as a rule, do not carry much Canadian news, but they have generally been carrying the Canadian Press reports of the Imperial Conference, and thus have given their readers a pretty clear picture of Premier Meighen's course and career at the Imperial Conference. The result has been a good impression. People here who could scarcely recall the name of any public man in Canada ask with interest and curiosity about the new Prime Minister. They feel that while Mr. Meighen will look out for the interests of his own country first, last and all the time, that he will not be swayed in his official conduct by any prejudice against the United States. Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Coast are especially pleased with the bold and yet diplomatic way in which he handled the Japanese situation. We have, of course, no Canadian Embassy here, but converstions do occur between Washington and Ottawa. Everyone here takes it for granted that President Harding followed the trail blazed by Premier Meighen when he invited the Great Powers to assemble in conference at Washington. Washington, by the way, is so overcrowded that it is fairly bursting out at the seams. and one wonders where all the visiting delegates to the Peace Conference, their staffs and secretaries will find accommodation. We may take it for granted, however, that a place will be found for the Premier of Canada. He will be one of the chief actors, if not the central figure, at the coming conference.

—TOM KING.

Damning with Faint Praise

"Damn with faint praise,
Assent with civil leer
And, without sneering,
Teach the rest to sneer."

about sums up the Globe's attitude towards the Prime Minister.

Mr. Meighen, having won golden tributes from papers so widely separated in sympathies and outlook as the London Times and the Manchester Guardian, the Organ of the Adullamites is confronted with the mean and vexatious task of crying "Rotten Fish!" That the Prime Minister by his fearless honesty, modesty, firmness, loyalty and vision deeply impressed all classes in Great Britain is undeniable. He met every test as those who knew him felt sure he would. He not only evoked admiration by his unrivalled power of clear exposition, but won affection by the simplicity and charm of his personality. In a few short weeks he gained a reputation for statesmanship of the highest order, and this in a land where the standards are exacting and high—an unparelleled feat.

All this is gall and bitterness to the organ which now can only claim to represent those embittered and die—hard Liberals who opposed conscription and who sustain their malevolence by feeding on the memories of the past. The splendid triumph of Canada's youngest Prime Minister on the old battle-ground of astute European diplomacy; his matchless oration in France; his wise, sane utterance before the Benchers; his noble and eloquent oration in the Guild Hall; his clear and inspiring address before Edinburgh University instead of evoking generous praise draw forth only cheap sneers of depreciation. In the consulship of Laurier the note was different. Then eulogy mounted to the skies. Then the phrase was "A great Imperial Statesman." Then the slightest whisper of the radiant God" was megaphoned to the four winds. But now we are informed "The Prime Minister will be back soon and will bring with him a certain 'kudos' from participation in the Imperial Conference which always ends in profuse compliments to all and sundry on the part of the British Press. Note the words "always ends." It was not this in the days of servile flattery. The sheer pity of it!

But this is not all, and certainly, not the worst. The Imperial Conference itself is deprecated. There probably never was a more monstrous falsehood put in print than is contained in these words:—

"The glory, however, is rather neutralized by the absolute indifference displayed at home as to what the Conference did or what any one said. With domestic problems pressing as they are for solution, the London deliberations and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance have attracted little attention. Surely small-mindedness and envy never went further than this attempt to belittle the sincere efforts of a statesman to bring about world-peace by casting aspersions upon a gathering which represented the very cream of the Empire's *elite!* No doubt it exactly represents the mind of the editor of the Globe who, we all know, is at present more concerned with wresting the control of Canada from the men who saved it and passing it over to a wild mob of "Come-Outers" headed by MacKenzie King than in combating the forces of disruption But why does it not endorse King Lapointe, Crerar, Wood, Drury, J. J. Morrison and James Simpson editorially?

And why does it not come out boldly for unadulterated Free Trade? The Empire we may be sure will survive even the sneers of the Globe. It is firmly rooted in the heart of loyalty. Nearly seven hundred thousand of our citizens sprang to its defence and if need be, will spring again. It is Canada that stands in danger of annihilation. And all the Globe has to offer in this momentous crisis is the advocacy of courses that can only lead to political anarchy and financial bankruptcy for all classes including itself.

THE GRIST MILL.

Broadly stated, the Agrarian viewpoint is that the Middle West shall dominate the East and that farming shall be the all paramount industry. On the other hand the Government believe it is our imperative duty to build up a self-contained and self-supporting nation, and that the best way to do so is to provide for the people the greatest possible amount of employment in all the various spheres of human activity.

If Canada were a purely pastoral country, as it would be under Free Trade, its consumers would be at the mercy of United States manufacturers who could supply them with any old goods at any old price—well knowing that these consumers could not help themselves.

The attitude of the Agrarian leaders is the personification of medieval Toryism. Willy-nilly and without the slightest regards for the interests of others, the farmer is to be boss, and to do the bossing to suit his own selfish interests.

Logically, why should there be only one-class party. Why not —

a Retailer's Party,
a Wholesaler's Party,
a Lawyers' Party,
a Doctor's Party,
a Preacher's Party,
a Lumberman's Party,
a Miner's Party,
a Fisherman's Party,
a Newspaperman's Party,
a Civil Servants' Party,
an Insurance Party,
a Banker's Party,
an Hotel Man's Party,
a Mother's Party,
an Old Maids' Party,

The farmer evidently thinks he is the only apple on the tree.

As a matter of actual fact, the difference between the vast majority of Liberals and the supporters of the Government on the trade question is the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee—one would require to use a powerful microscope to find it.

With the country's vital interests in serious jeopardy, with ruinous U.S. exchange against us, with high tariff walls erected against us, threatening the destruction of our trade with the United States, with our enormous debt and taxation and our awful railway deficits, it is the duty of all patriotic men and women to stand together and to frown upon selfish class movements—which lead nowhere and can only result in making our difficult situation very much worse.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have to pay $1.14 in good Canadian money for every dollar's worrth of goods we import from the United States, Dr. Michael Clark continues to tell us that we must import more and more goods and that only by doing so can we increase our exports. What rubbish! For heaven's sake, Doctor, be practical!

The good people of Canada are getting very tired of the preaching of the moth-eaten doctrines you imbibed in England, which are utterly inapplicable to Canadian conditions.

Once more we challenge the Hon. T. A. Crerar and the Hon. MacKenzie King to discuss the grave exchange problem on the platform.

Once more we ask them to try to dispute our statement that if either of their policies were put in operation the effect would be to make the discount of our dollar still more. Conceivably, the purchasing power of our dollar in the United States might go as low as fifty cents.

Now, gentlement please don't run away from the argument.

The exchange problem is the biggest with which the country is faced, and it is the manifest duty of both of you to discuss it with the people, instead of talking about everything else under the sun.

Drury's enunciated doctrine that we need not worry ourselves about expenditures so long as revenues keep up, reminds us of the crazy financing of the Kings of France prior to the Revolution.

U. F. A. Leader Demands Absolute "Farmer-Control."

Rank Sectionalism of North-West Group will alienate them from Eastern Provinces.

The Globe hypocritically professes to see a gleam of hope for the Anti-Conscriptionists Liberals in the returns from Alberta. The truth is that that election means the eclipse of Crerar (a camouflaged Liberal) and the sudden and spectacular rise of Wood, the Missourian. Here is a Province that has been overwhelmingly Liberal since its formation, rejecting its first love in terms so emphatic, as to leave not a ray of comfort. All is Stygian darnkess. Crerar, like Drury, would "broaden out," but Wood, like Morrison, will have none of such perfidy. Wood is for complete farmer-control, and to hades with all manufacturers. He has proved that among the agrarians of the North-West the detestable methods of American machine politics work to perfection. It is a new and sinister development and the antithesis of our immemorial British usages. Where it will end, who shall say? We have faith that in the end,, the old, well-tried British theory of government will emerge triumphant; but, just at present, the sinister combination of the grain business with politics is triumphant. And the Globe speaks of these men—narrow, unpatriotic, selfish, reckless and ignorant of the simplest elements of fair play and tru e political economy—as Progressives, and goes so far as to gloat in anticipation over their possible union with the King-Lapointe combination in the next Parliament. What do the sound business men of the country think about it? It is about time they woke up to the menace.

The Globe forecasts that the straight Free-Trade farmers and the Liberals will -have two-thirds of the next House. This can only mean that the North-West farmers and the Province of Quebec between them will ocmpletely dominate the situation. The North-West group (now that Crerar has been displaced by Wood) are for straight Free Trade; are indeed rabid on the subject and uncompromising. On the other hand, Quebec's very existence depends on her manufacturing—now more than ever seeing that, regrettably, her harvest tnis year is a bad failure. The only straight Free Trader from Quebec is MacMaster of Brome. Lapointe flirts with the idea for party reasons, but if he dared to advocate taking the duty off boots and shoes, etc.—on which the city of Quebec, and, indeed, the whole province largely depend—he would be unceremoniously thrown out. Has the Globe thought of the deadlock which is bound to ensue? Is it sure that the present mis-representatives from Quebec will go back once the business interests and the people in that Province dependent upon them, clearly grasp the threat to their **very means of existence? Is it not more likely, indeed, is it not inevitable that Quebec and Ontario will come together** and stand together against all attempts to smash the tariff? Does the North-West understand Quebec or particularly love it? They are as wide apart as the poles. On the other hand, the **interests of Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces (and British Columb**interests of Ontario, the Maritime Provinces (and we add British Columbia) are identical. When "the clash of mighty opposites" comes we venture to predict that there will be some surprises. The business men of Quebec will be heard from in no unmistakable terms. To talk of a union between Wood (the temporary dictator of North-West politics) and the Hon. L. A. Taschereau (the real leader of Quebec) is grotesque. M. Taschereau is a stout protectionist (as is Sir Lomer Gouin) and too ardent a lover of his noble Province to throw it to the dogs. He and Mr. Meighen, together with the big men from the Maritimes and British Columbia will easily find a working *vivendi*. Then we shall have a real natural party and for the first time in Canadian history. Naked selfish sectionalism in the long run the people of Canada will not stand, and it is sectionalism in its most repellant form that Wood, Crerar, Drury and the rest of them stand for. The shame and scandal of it!

But let the Globe rave on and extract what consolation it can from gorgeous forecasts. The people of Canada will understand that it has no real love for the Progressives and seeks to lure them only that it may betray them; that its contempt for MacKenzie King is unbounded; that the loyal Liberals loathe it for its betrayal of all that they hold sacred and dear, and that its principle object is to rehabilitate itself as an organ of leadership of any kind.

It is, indeed, in a sad state of political starvation if it can extract any nourishment from the Alberta bone. Let it suck!

C 3840

National Liberal and Conservative BULLETIN

Grain Investigation Supplement | Ottawa, Canada, June 25th, 1921 | Volume One

THE FACTS IN THE GRAIN INQUIRY CASE

Being an Impartial Survey of all the Evidence Submitted and a Review of the Circumstances Leading up to the Appointment of a Royal Commission to Investigate the Complaints Made on Behalt of Western Grain Growers Before the Government in Parliament

The growing of grain is the country's biggest interest and, naturally, anything which affects the marketing and handling of the grain crop is a matter of national concern.

Parliament, reflecting the will of the people, has dealt specially with the trade by the passage of Grain Acts from time to time, and by the appointment of a Grain Commission, with the object of safeguarding in every possible way the interest of the grain growers, upon whose prosperity to a large extent depends the prosperity of the whole country. No one has ever disputed the right of Parliament to legislate in the matter; on the contrary every succeeding effort of Government towards making more strict and thorough the supervision over the marketing and handling of grain seemed to meet with general approval. While nothing is ever entirely perfect in this imperfect world, the public were disposed to believe that on the whole the Grain Act and the Grain Commission were operating in a reasonably satisfactory manner, supplemented as they were by co-operative movements among the farmers themselves with the object of conserving their own best interests It was somewhat of a surprise, therefore, when, at the last Session of Parliament—farmers themselves—representing farmer constituencies in the West, complained in effect that the western grain growers were not getting justice even from the co-operative companies established ostensibly for their benefit. And it was a still greater surprise to learn recently that the Grain Growers Limited—the great co-operative company of the west and 40 other companies had applied to the courts for an injunction to restrain the Royal Commission, appointed by the Government, from investigating the manner in which they conducted their business.

A most serious situation develops from this attitude of these companies and inasmuch as the question is bound to become an important one politically, it is desirable that there be a clear understanding of the facts. We now propose to set forth these facts as we understand and believe them.

Reasons for the Commission

In the first place, we think it well to submit the following summary of the speeches made in Parliament upon which the demand for the appointment of a Royal Commission was based.

Mr. R. C. Henders, M.P., formerly president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, said:—

"If there is a question that is agitating the minds of western farmers at the present time more than another it is that of the handling of their wheat products. Rumors are rife, charges and counter-charges of wrong-doing are in the air, and the result is that the minds of the western producers are agitated abnormally on this question.

"Farmers hold the Grain Exchanges to be to blame for the serious drop in prices after the Government control had been removed.

Farmer's Objects Thwarted

"Farmers, with the object of getting better prices, decided not to put on the market their grain which was held in the elevators, as they believed, subject to their orders, but their object was thwarted, the grain being placed on the market contrary to their instructions.

"If it is true that we have country elevators taking the wheat of the farmer, selling it without permission, utilizing the money, and then when the farmer does sell, possibly charging him storage and interest right up to date, it is a serious state of affairs and I can only repeat that this statement was made by a responsible minister of the Crown in Saskatchewan. It should be investigated very thoroughly by the Government.

Price Fixed Daily

"Another point I should like to bring to your attention is this. I am credibly informed that the North West Grain Dealers' Association sends out daily statements of prices to be paid at country points by country elevators; that all the elevators, and I emphasize that little word "all" operating at a country point receive their statement of prices through this channel and that this fixed price must be the price at that point from the time the market closes until the opening of the market the following day, and must be adhered to by all the members of the Association, on pain of being expelled. Is that a just or equitable way of dealing with the farmers in the handling of their grain?

"With reference to the grain exchanges, while I do not make any charges against their operation, nevertheless suspicion has been aroused. Suspicion is rampant in the country that the operation of the grain exchanges is not strictly above board, and this Government will do well to see that a thorough investigation is made into the handling of the grain from the time it leaves the producer at the farm until it reaches the consumer.

"Rumour has it that iniquity abounds—I can use no milder term—in connection with the sale of futures.

Promotion of Grades

"I notice that they took in a lot of smutty, and tough wheat but they shipped very little of this low grade wheat out. In other words they bought the low grade wheat at a low price from the producer, and then by a process of mixing with higher grade wheat got it past the inspector. This is called promotion of grades and is practised by all the private elevator compnaies at the head of the lakes.

"You have no doubt been surprised at the figures of the overages in the public terminal elevators, but I venture to say, that every member in the House would gasp if figures were produced showing the earnings of these private elevators for the last five or six years. It is up to the Government to get these figures.

"I would like to know what right has this association, and what right have the elevators to load grain out without the proper surrender of the documents. It appears to me that great laxity has been shown.

"All the evidence goes to show that a most important duty expected from the Government, is that of enquiring into the handling of our wheat crop."

Questions the Overages

Mr. M. R. Blake, M.P., for Winnipeg, said:—

"I join with the hon. member for Macdonald (Mr. Henders)in pressing for an investigation into the grain dealing of the West. The report of Price, Waterhouse & Co., and the other reports we have got since on the elevators of there being something over 1,000,000 bushels of overages calls for investigation It is admitted that the United Grain Growers and the various grain companies in the Farmers' organization handled about 25 per cent of the grain of the West, and therefore they must have shared to a great extent in the overages which came from the pockets of the farmers. I know they are allowed a certain percentage of overages, but those percentages could not have amounted to anything like the amounts that were found in the elevators. Whether these are the total overages or not, God only knows; they might have shipped out a great deal of it beforehand.

Presses For Investigation

"When the leader of the Agrarian party organized the grain growers, it was for the ostensible purpose of giving the farmers the full benefit of the sale of their produce—to give them a better price than they had ever received before and to make sure that there would be no thefts from them in the matter of shortages of wheat at the elevator.

"I think the country would like to know, Mr. Speaker, whether the grain business in the West is being run as accurately and as honestly and as properly as it snould be. I want to press most strongly for an investigation.

Mr. I. E. Argue, M.P., for Swift Current, Sask.:—

"Take my own little city of Swift Current. Nine miles west of us is Beverley with two elevators. Now I have seen farmers haul their wheat past Beverley into Swift Current and make fifteen cents a bushel. Then nine miles south is Dunelm on the Vanguard line. I have seen farmers haul their wheat past Dunelm into Swift Current, and make eighteen cents a bushel on the same grade of wheat.

Split Between Trackage and Street Price

"Then there is the question of trackage price and street price. When I sold my wheat there was eleven cents difference between the trackage price and the street price. Now all the elevator man had to do when a man came in with a load of wheat was to pay eleven cents less for it than it was worth on the track. The farmer must sell his wheat because he must have money to buy coal and provisions for his family. The elevator man would pay him eleven cents less than it was worth on the track, and the next day he would put it through the elevator and load it on the car and sell it for eleven cents more than he paid for it. These are the things which are disturbing the farmers of the West. We are not satisfied with our grain handling system, and we are asking that the Government appoint a commission to investigate the whole matter and take control not only of the terminal elevator but of all the individual elevators up and down the line.

What Becomes of Surplus?

"We want to know how much they make out of what they call the promotion of grade. We want to know how many thousands of bushels they have left in their elevators at the end of the season, and what becomes of it.

"What we are asking the Government to do is to appoint a commission to make a thorough investigation of the wheat handling system and ascertain the best system of handling wheat from the time it leaves the producer until it gets to the consumer.."

Urges Government Action

Mr. W. I. Blair, M.P., for Battle River, after reciting some personal experiences, declared:—

"I want to urge most strongly on the Government that they investigate every phase of the marketing of wheat and other grains from the time that the farmer drives his wagon on the scales at the country elevator point to the time the grain reaches Liverpool or until it is handled into the mills in Eastern Canada. I have heard more complaint about the way our grain has been handled this last year and especially since the farmers got acquainted with the efficiency of the Wheat Board, than I have heard concerning any other phase of the economic life of Western Canada and I feel sure that if the Government conducts a thorough investigation to find out where the abuses are, and the remedy for those abuses, it will do a greater service to the grain growers of Western Canada than any other action that this Government has taken or can take or that any Government in the past has taken."

Mr. H. M. Shaw, M.P. for McLeod also called for a complete investigation. He said:—

"I would strongly endorse the request of the hon. member for Macdonald, that this Government appoint a commission to investigate the grain trade, and do it at the earliest possible moment, so that the farmers of the West may be able to take advantage of it during the coming year."

Appointment of the Commission

As will be readily apparent, the Government could not, in the public interest, ignore these most serious representations affecting, as we have stated, the most important single producing agency in the whole Country. A Royal Commission was appointed, clothed with the fullest possible powers of investigation of the whole question of the handling of grain from the time it leaves the farmer until it reaches its ultimate market. The Commission appointed Mr. Justice Hyndman, of the High Court of Alberta, Mr. W. D. Staples, of Winnipeg, a Member of the Grain Commission, J. H. Haslam, of Regina, and Mr. James Goldie of Guelph, a prominent miller.

Mr. Crerar, the Leader of the Agrarian party, and President of the United Grain Growers Company, declared in Parliament that his Company welcomed the fullest investigation.

For days the atmosphere at the House of Commons was surcharged with talk and gossip about serious disclosures which would be made before the Commission, and there was much speculation as to the ultimate outcome.

The Royal Commission organized, and proceeded to evidence. It ran along smoothly for quite awnile, when, suddenly, something serious happened. A special extraordinary session of the Commission was held at Fort William, at which charges of a grave character were made against officials of the United Grain Growers Company. We quote from the report of the Winnipeg "Free Press" as to these proceedings.

Meeting at Fort William

"The first witness called was R. J. Henderson, grain dealer, who, being sworn by Charles Birkett, deposed in part as follows: That he had during 1912 and 1913 been employed by the Grain Growers Grain Company (now the United Grain Growers) as superintendent of their newly leased terminal elevators, to-wit, Elevators B and E, owned by the Canadian Pacific railway and leased by the Grain Growers Grain company. Elevator B was a working house and Elevator E was a storage elevator. It had a number of bins; some of these bins could be examined by dropping a light down into them; others could not. It had been his own practice with bins into which lights could not be dropped to open the spouts at the bottom of the elevators and drop a stone or small piece of iron through the manhole at the top. If this object came out of the spout at the bottom there would be no grain in the bin; if it did not it would be evidence that there was still grain in the bin. Another way of testing was merely to tap the spout at the bottom of the bin and if no grain ran out to assume the bin was empty. He intimated that this latter method was the one usually adopted by the government weighmasters when making the annual weigh-up of elevators in August. He claimed that in all Elevator E had some 25 or 30 bins into which it was impossible to drop lights and examine them that way. In 1913 had been called to Winnipeg by the board of directors of the company. The board was composed of T. A. Crerar; Moffatt, who was the secretary; Freame (he thought); Roderick McKenzie and John Kennedy. The reason given for calling him to Winnipeg was that he could operate the house better from there. An assistant named Harry Rogers was made acting superintendent in the absence of witness; Murdoch McKay was foreman; James Kittridge was millwright. He remained in Winnipeg until the end of his engagement. He was employed on a salary and a 5 per cent commission of the profits of the terminal.

Statutory Declaration.

After he had left the company he had seen the millwright, Kittridge and on May 9, 1921, Kittridge had furnished him with a declaration. R. A. Bonnar, K.C., here produced a typewritten copy of a statutory declaration which the witness, Henderson, stated that he recognized as the one which he had read over to Kittridge and which Kittridge had declared before J. L. Morton, a notary public. The declaration was admitted as Exhibit A and filed. It read as follows:—

"Statutory declaration No. 1

"I, James Kittridge, of the city of Fort William, in the province of Ontario, do solemnly declare that I was millwright in elevators B and E owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway and leased to the Grain Growers Grain Company, Limited, in the summer of 1913, and I have been employed in such capacity ever since.

"That I was ordered by the foreman, Murdock McKay, to put in false bottoms in certain bins in elevator E before the annual weigh-up that usually takes place about August of each year.

"That on such orders from the foreman, McKay, I did build and place the false bottoms in bins in Elevator E.

"I further declare that this work was done in the absence of R. J. Henderson, the superintendent at that time, and as far as I knew Mr. Henderson had no knowledge of this work being done

"I further declare that Mr. Henderson never gave me any orders in connection with this work or any work of like nature.

"And I make this declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

(Signed) "J. Kittridge.

"Declared before me at the city of Fort William in the province of Ontario, this 9th day of May, 1921.

(Signed) "J. L. Morton,
"A Notary Public."

Says He Spoke to J. R. Murray.

The witness continued his evidence and claimed that he had accused the Grain Growers Grain company with reference to these false bottoms to J. R. Murray at a meeting held in the board room on the tenth floor of the Grain Exchange about two years ago. It was not exactly a public meeting, but there were a number present. It was a meeting about feed and other things, and the livestock commissioner for Canada was present and he thought he was presiding; anyway there were a lot of people there.

He further claimed that at the same time he had accused the company of having made a cross trade whereby $50,000 from the terminal elevator account was transferred to the account of the Grain Growers Export company. It was put in in the form of an option trade.

Henderson claimed that Moffatt, secretary of the company (Mr. Moffatt is now deceased) had wanted him to do this, but he had refused to transfer profits and commissions of the terminal company to the export company considering it was against the rules of the Grain Exchange and also criminal. His attention was called to it having been done by the auditors of the Price-Waterhouse company. Witness further claimed that he had, to Mr. Murray, accused the Grain Growers Grain company of loading out 2,000,000 bushels of wheat without having the warehouse receipts for so doing.

Disappearance of Witnesses.

We continue to quote from the Manitoba "Free Press" report.

The witness, Kittridge, who had been summoned, was officially called twice during the morning and failed to appear, as did also Frank Birch, electrician, and Peter Spence, house foreman of the Grain Growers Grain company.

The commission adjourned just before 11 o'clock to meet again at 2, and two witnesses, W. Falkner and B. Hill, grain inspectors, who had been summoned and who were present, were asked to wait over until the afternoon.

Witnesses Still Missing.

At 2 o'clock the commission reassembled, but the missing witnesses being again called, were absent, and Mr. Bonnar then decided that he would not examine the two grain inspectors who were present as they had been called specially with a view of testifying in regard to evidence which he had expected to secure from the witnesses who had not turned up.

Asked as to what action would be taken in regard to them, Mr. Bonnar admitted that he considered it equal to contempt of court, but also admitted that he did not know if they could be sent to jail. In fact, to quote his own words, he "had not thought anyone would be so discourteous as to disobey the summons of a royal commission and had, therefore, not posted himself on the exact law in the matter." It was, he continued, a matter for the commission as a whole to deal with and it would be dealt with in that way. The commission then formally adjourned.

Reason for Special Session.

In explanation of the reason for holding a special session at Fort William, with Mr. Birkett, Secretary of the Commission, acting as Commissioner, Mr. Bonnar, the Counsel for the Commission, made the following statement:—

"I left the Commission in the West in order to return to Winnipeg to deal with the matter of questionnaires sent out by the Board to certain interests in Winnipeg and not replied to. When I got back here I heard a rumor to the effect that the evidence we expected to get in Fort William might disappear. I, therefore, considered it important to secure this evidence, and Mr. Birkett was duly commissioned to take it. **My fears of the disdisappearance of this evidence would seem to have been well founded.**

It is provided by Section 9 of the Public Inquiries Act, under which the Royal Commission was appointed, that

"If, by reason of the distance by which any person, whose evidence is desired, resides from the place where his attendance is required, or for any other cause, the commissioner or commissioners deem it advisable, he or they may issue a commission or other authority to any officer or person named therein, empowering him to take such evidenec and report the same to him or them.

Murray Attacks Commission

Immediately following the Fort William session, Mr. J. R. Murray, one of the Officials of the United Grain Growers Company, who was specially mentioned in the charges of Mr. Henderson, made a vigorous attack on the Commission, which, in fairness, we quote in full.

"It was without doubt one of the most contemptible as well as one of the most unscrupulous performances that has ever been undertaken under the guise of government authority in this country.

"In the first place, Mr. Justice Hyndman, chairman of the inquiry board, at the first public sitting of the board, in this city on May 23 clearly stated that it was his intention to conduct investigations fairly and above board, and that those against whom any charges might be made would be notified of them and given the fullest opportunity to be present and defend themselves

"Instead of the 'fullest opportunity' being granted to those affected by the meeting in Fort William on Saturday, to meet the charges made by R. J. Henderson against the United Grain Growers what did we find? A hole-in-the-corner conclave, secretly planned for the purpose of exploding upon an unsuspecting public 'the bombshell' which was so generally referred to at Ottawa three months ago when the **Royal Grain Inquiry Board was** suggested on the floor of parliament. Even the press, with the exception of The Winnipeg "Tribune," was to be excluded.

Says Hearing Staged

"Early in the past week, Mr. Birkett, the secretary of the inquiry board, went to Fort William and took with him his star witness, Henderson. The only information obtainable at the office of the inquiry board on Friday last as to Birkett's whereabouts, was that he 'was out.' R. A. Bonnar, counsel for the board, who had deserted the board proper in Saskatchewan and Alberta last week, was also engaged in lining things up secretly for the hearing in Fort William. The Winnipeg 'Tribune,' which has been playing the part of publicity bureau for the government and the inquiry board during the past three months, was also party to the clandestine enterprise at Fort William. Everything was staged for a big exposure and 'scoop' in The 'Tribune' for Saturday afternoon. Bonnar, Birkett and the newspaper were to have it all to themselves.

"Certain witnesses, including three employes of the United Grain Growers at Fort William, were subpoenaed by Mr. Birkett in the name of Judge Hyndman on Friday. Those subpoenaes were not even signed by the person of Judge Hyndman or any of the regularly constituted members of the board of inquiry.

"To reveal still further the character of the hearing at Fort William, Mr. Birkett upon seeing the representative of a Winnipeg newspaper in a room in the Fort William Grain Exchange building, where evidence was to be heard, protested vigorously against the presence of this member of the press, saying that this was a private meeting, but he finally submitted that Mr. Bonnar would have to deal with the matter. When Mr. Bonnar appeared, he attempted to say that there had been nothing secret about the meeting, nothing whatever.

Charges False Evidence.

"Mr. Bonnar, seeing that his effort to get three workmen before them for examination to accumulate a further store of hearsay evidence, was frustrated, endeavored to make the most of the occasion by proceeding with his willing witness, Henderson.

"Henderson then produced an affidavit which has been in the hands of 'Billy' Staples and in the knowledge of the Prime Minister of Canada for several months. Henderson, I am now told, has had his affidavit regarding false slides in elevators B and E, since 1913. His statements involving my name were deliberately false. He knew when he made them that in 1913 or at any time before that year, I had absolutely nothing to do with the terminal elevators of the United Grain Growers or any other company. My position in the United Grain Growers in 1913 was in charge of the commission department on the Winnipeg exchange. More than that, everything which was mentioned by Henderson in his evidence, if it occurred at all, it occurred while he was in charge of those very terminal elevators. I am advised that I cannot prosecute him for perjury because there was no person properly authorized to administer him the oath.

"The dragging of my name into the hearing at Fort William can only be accounted for by the fact that 'Billy' Staples, after having been obliged to go before the head of the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa to explain certain actions of the Board of Grain Commissioners, of which he was or is still, a member, made the declaration that he would 'get me yet.'

"So far as the company is concerned, they have, before the cost of living committee at Ottawa and in the case of the Price-Waterhouse audit of terminal elevators, shown their willingness to furnish information to any fair and just body. I have no doubt that Henderson's statements will be dealt with in due course."

Application for Injunction

Swiftly following on the heels of Mr. Murray's attack, the United Grain Growers Company, and the forty-odd companies interested in the grain handling business, applied for and secured a temporary injunction. Mr. Justice Hyndman respected the injunction as regards the proceedings in Manitoba, but remarked:—

"It is very unfortunate as we had intended holding a special sitting in Winnipeg when we arrived there in order that all parties who felt aggrieved on account of the special sitting at Fort William, might have an opportunity to recite their side of the case fully and disprove the statement given in eivdence, if they could."

Hon. Mr. Crerar's Attitude

"The Hon. Mr. Crerar stated that the Royal Commission is a political plan to 'get him,' and while absolving Mr. Justice Hyndman from any attempt to be unfair, he openly proclaimed that the Commission is in effect a dastardly plot against him politically.

Commenting upon this, Mr. Justice Hyndman stated:—

"Every opportunity will be given the Hon. Mr. Crerar to prove his charges that the Royal Commission is a political plan to 'get him.'

"As to the charges made at Fort William against Mr. Crerar's company, Mr. Crerar will be given fullest possible inquiry. Anything less than that would be unfair."

Further Explanations by Mr. Bonnar

Speaking at Calgary on June 16th, R. A. Bonnar, K.C., replying to the published reports and criticisms of the so-called secret hearing at Fort William, said:—

"There was absolutely nothing secret about it at all. Subpoenas were served on the Friday morning on three employees of the U.G.G. terminal elevator at Fort William, also on two ex-employees, summoning them to appear before sub-Commissioner C. Birkett, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. M. McKay, superintendent of the U.G.G. terminal elevator, resides at Fort William and was in the city both on Friday and Saturday, so I was informed. I was also informed that Mr. Watt, one of the officials of the company at Winnipeg, was also in Fort William at the time; there was no difficulty whatever in the company at Winnipeg having anyone they desired present at the sitting. There was absolutely no secrecy on my part as many people in Winnipeg knew I was going to Fort William to attend a special session.

When Mr. Birkett opened the hearing, Mr. Kittridge, who was a millwright in the internal elevator of the U.G.G., was called and did not answer his name, although he had been subpoenaed. The policeman who was present went out and called his name three times in the corridors. There was no response, I then called one of the other employees who had been subpoenaed in the same way and he did not answer.

"The two ex-employees who had been subpoenaed each answered then but as my information was that their evidence was only supplementary to the other three who had not answered I did not think it necessary to take their evidence, I then called the policeman who had served the three employees and proved by him that he had served each of them personally.

Company Would Know.

"I have no doubt whatever but that when the subpoenas were served everyone connected with the company would know all about it as the witnesses so served were quite important employees in their company. I had never been notified by any solicitor or counsel representing the company in connection with the inquiry, otherwise I would have formally notified them immediately after the subpoenas were served.

I left the Commission to return to Winnipeg to look after the questionnaires and after arrival received information that made me think it advisable to secure the evidence at Fort William at once, and I think subsequent events justified me in moving quickly.

"There is nothing that will afford me more pleasure than to have all witnesses who can throw any light on this matter give their evidence before the commission," he concluded.

A Sensation in the West

Naturally, the whole affair has created a great sensation in Western Canada. It is a veritable cause celebre. Nearly every lawyer in Winnipeg in one way or another is involved in the hearing of the injunction. Whatever may be the outcome of the injunction proceedings, the case is likely to go to the highest court in the Empire.

Winnipeg "Tribune" Comment

The Winnipeg "Tribune" commented on the matter editorially, as follows:—

"The resentment against enquiry by a Royal Commission has led to an appeal to the courts to disallow the method of regulation as ultra vires of the body which brought it into force, and this question is now sub judice.

"The accusation that political animus against Mr. Crerar, who is a prominent politician, was at the bottom of the Royal Commission, and the counter accusation that the members of the grain trade have taken the steps they have, because they have something to conceal, are neither here nor there.

What Really Matters

"It does not in the slightest degree matter whether there is political animus against Crerar or not, nor does it matter whether any members of the grain trade, or all of them, or none of them, have anything to conceal.

"What does matter is that the producer of grain should have confidence in the integrity of the process by which his grain is collected from himself and distributed. And the people of Canada propose to see that he has this confidence.

"As to the method under the constitution by which this may legally be done, the people of Canada will accept the advice and direction of the courts, but as to their fundamental, inherent and sovereign prerogative in the premises, they propose to have the final word.

A Public Trust

"The grain trade is at least as much a public trust as a bank or a railway. Surely the collection and distribution of the grain of a country is not less important than the collection and transmission of its commodities over a railway system, or the collection and utilization of its fluid resources by a bank. Nor is regulation less necessary in the one case than in the others.

"The interests which are trying to thwart an investigation of the grain trade cannot be permitted to be a law unto themselves."

Bases for Injunction

The bases for the application for the injunction, as disclosed in Court, are:—

1. That the Dominion Parliament had no authority to pass the Canadian Grain Act.
2. That the matter of the regulation of the grain trade is one for the Province and not the Dominion.
3. That the meeting held at Fort William was not a proper meeting.
4. That inasmuch as Mr. Staples is required by law to devote his whole time to the duties of his position as a Member of the Board of Grain Commissions, he is prevented from sitting as a member of the Royal Commission.

It is not our desire or intention to enter into a discussion of the application for the injunction. The Courts will deal with it, without doubt, on the merits. But inasmuch as the Hon. Mr. Crerar has seen fit to assume the role of political martyr in connection with the whole matter, and has charged the Government with complicity in an effort through the Royal Commission to damage him politically, he cannot complain if his attitude and that of his Company are made the subject of comment. Here in the East, where this publication is issued, the wonder is as to the real reasons for all the fuss and trouble. The storm of indignation and the injunction proceedings have all the ear-marks of camouflage to mislead and confound the public mind. The simple fact would appear to be that somewhat grave charges were made against the officials of the Grain Growers company, and instead of replying to or disputing these charges, an effort is being made to squash the whole proceedings. One would imagine that apart from the alleged irregularity in the proceedings, the officials and the company concerned would be only too anxious to make their reply and place the facts from their standpoint, before the public.

A most serious factor is the disappearance of witnesses. Why did they disappear, or, at all events, not show up in court in answer to their summons?

Prominent Western Liberals Rally to Administration

Winnipeg Organization Meeting Shows Strong Fusion in Favor of National Liberal and Conservative Party's Platform.

Western supporters of the Meighen Government are jubilant over the big meeting held in the Winnipeg Board of Trade on Wednesday June 8, which was addressed by H. H. Stevens, M.P., for Vancouver, Dr. R. J. Manion, M.P., for Fort William and Rainey River, Dr. R. M. Blake, M.P., for North Winnipeg, and George W. Allen, M.P for South Winnipeg. The meeting was called to organize the riding of South Winnipeg, and the requisition calling this meeting on behalf of the Government was signed by the leading citizens of Winnipeg, former Conservative and Liberal alike, who supported Union Government in 1917., and are now supporting the Meighen Government.

A glance at the list of names will show that the prominent Liberals of Manitoba who placed country before party and rallied to the support of Sir Robert Borden and the winning of the war are now determined to support the National Liberal and Conservative party under the leadership of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. The meeting exceeded in numbers and enthusiasm any meeting held in the South Winnipeg riding during 1917 election. Not only did it form an organization for South Winnipeg, but it started a movement now successfully being carried on to organize the Government forces in all the ridings in Manitoba. The Mayor of Winnipeg presided, and the executive chosen for the South Winnipeg association will command respect and inspire confidence all over the country.

The signatures to the resolution calling the meeting follow:—

Edward Parnell	L. C. Stephens	Samson Walker
A. L. Crossin	Donald McIver	C. F. Rannard
Isaac Pitblado	W. J. Hargreaves	F. R. Sproule
Allan S. Bond	J. C. Collinson	Thos. A. Van Vliet
A. K. Dysart	H. J. Riley	R. C. Persse
S. E. Richards	E. D. Honeyman	A. R. Brooking
A. R. D. Patterson	R. W. Craig	A. E. Ham
Jasper Halpenny	Harry F. Moulden	W. T. Hart
Alfred J. Andrews	John Stevens	J. Lightfoot
Robert McKay	F. E. H. Luke	H. C. Hodgson
A. M. McDougall	H. W. Whitla	C. E. Chown
Charles F. Gray	Wilson Smith	D. H. Bain
Wm. J. Bulman	W. A. Hossie	J. W. Argue
Isaac Campbell	G. F. R. Harris	E. S. Read
W. Douglas	Geo. L. Guy	C. N. Andrew
Theo. H. Hunt	J. H. G. Russell	H. J. Clare
W. E. Wright	H. H. Smith	C. F. Woodward
W. Madley Crichton	Maggie F. Hastings	F. D. Burns
R. T. Riley	T. C. Keenleyside	Fred. W. Pace
W. L. Orde	F. G. Thompson	F. J. O'Connor
Geo. J. Dodd	R. C. Cameron	T. R. Deacon
R. O. Taylor	J. A. Wolfe	R. A. Rogers
A. H. Pulford	J. L. Neilson	J. W. Morrison
W. T. Alexander	A. E. Robertson	W. G. Furnival
A. E. Hoskin	Jno. A. Wallace	John Gibb
H. P. Burbridge	A. M. Nanton	J. D. O'Donnell
F. S. Parlee	G. H. Aikens	Arthur Congdon
A. J. Norquay	R. Driscoll	W. F. O'Dea
D. A. Clarke	Emelie E. V. Parnell	Richard Wilson
E. L. Taylor	F. H. Dumble	H. G. Spurgeon
Thomas Wilson	F. A. Johns	J. B. Monk
J. H. Henderson	J. Waugh	D. L. Lewers
Philip C. Locke	J. A. Banfield	D. B. McDonnell
J. W. Briggs	S. W. Melstead	H. J. M. McFarlane
E. C. Bennest	D. W. Timmons	W. H. Gardner
H. A. Baker	R. D. Fry	W. T. Kirby
J. C. Green-Armytage	Wellington Willis	D. A. McDonald
S. R. Hunter	W. T. Peace	S. Brown
R. M. Hunter	T. L. Elvin	G. H. Miner
Geo. D. MacVicar	H. B. Stiles	C. S. Strang
A. E. Rowland	Everett Boyd	W. J. Guest
S. M. Campbell	Burton McLean	R. F. Rorke
J. M. Baird	W. J. Taylor	L. J. Ramsay
J. G. Hargrave	W. T. Chisholm	J. S. Menzies
Charles Holden	H. M. Bunnell	John McRae
A. H. Hanna	Stanley P. Osborne	Fred. J. Baker
J. C. Kyle	Chas. S. Richardson	A. J. Abromovitch
Benj. L. Deacon	William Bell	E. J. Peltire
Travers Sweatman	D. L. McIntyre	D. N. Finnie
Jno. K. Sparling	W. H. Cross	S. G. Newall
W. W. Coleman	S. W. Abbott	Herbert McDougal
R. M. McLeod	H. D. Wright	John Nairn
N. J. Breen	Frank C. Crawford	John A. Machray
Thos. Sharpe	C. E. Simonite	William Page
P. D. McKinnon	Frank B. Ness	J. A. Thompson
E. H. Bissett	Johnston Douglas	J. E. Holland
J. W. E. Armstrong	S. B. Ritchie	Mary Speechly
F. Pratt Kuhn	T. J. Langford	J. C. Kyle
H. C. Morrison	Henry Detchon	A. C. Ferguson
T. R. Dunn	H. F. Osler	F. J. Sharpe
F. H. Marples	J. Hobbs	H. K. Smith
H. Gray	Harry M. Agnew	Sarah M. Stidston
R. G. O'Malley	John Wildman	F. W. Henry
N. F. Calder	W. A. McKay	Minnie J. B. Campbell
W. J. Clubb	J. C. Waugh	Grace M. Furnival
A. E. Wyatt	A. Bingham	L. E. Lewers
A. Douglass	Knox Magee	F. F. Carruthers
W. H. Ringer	E. N. Baker	Charles Locke
F. W. Russell	W. J. Hill	W. W. Kennedy
Ben. C. Parker	W. J. Creighton	Dwight Ostrosser
E. G. Brickler	J. B. Frost	A. C. Merritt
Charles McFadyen	E. Anderson	F. de Sieyes
J. A. Wilson	A. S. Binns	D. A. Kaiser
W. S. Ronald	J. Clarke	C. Argue
A. E. Johnston	Ed. Smith	R. F. Downie
Ernest T. Leech	Chas. F. Roland	T. Achison
E. Loftus	C. S. Riley	C. J Atchison
G. E. Baldry	John Erzinger	E. R. Dowdell
G. V. Hastings	Vernon Morris	Thos. H. Butt
S. L. Goldstein	E. R. Chapman	J. P. Turner
James Auld	W. R. Allan	Thos. Billington
W. Hurst	R. J. Shore	Wm. Hamilton
M. F. Christie	T. A. Irwine	J. A. Henderson
R. M. Balmer	J. F. McCallum	J. Clarke
	G. M. Black	W. H. Reynolds

C 3841

National Liberal and Conservative BULLETIN

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Prime Minister Unveils Vimy Ridge Memorial Cross

On July 3rd, Premier Meighen unveiled the Cross of Sacrifice, erected upon the crest of Vimy Ridge, to memorialize the valor of those gallant men whose bodies have made the soil of that small hill sacrosanct to all Canadians. The following is a report of Mr. Meighen's address as cabled by Mr. Gratton O'Leary, special correspondent of the Canadian Press

"The great war is past; the war that tried through and through every quality and mystery of human mind and might of human spirit; the war that closed, we hope forever, the long story of the arbitrament of men's differences by force. The last clash and crash of earth's millions is over now. There can be heard only the sporadic conflicts, the moan of prostrate nations, the cries of the bereaved and desolate, the struggling of exhausted peoples to rise and stand and move onward. We live among the ruins and echoes of Armageddon. Its shadow is receding backward into history.

"At this time the proper occupation of the living is, first, to honor the dead; next, to repair the havoc, human and material, that surrounds us, and lastly, to learn aright and apply with courage the lessons of the war.

"Here in the heart of Europe we meet to unveil the memorial to our country's dead. In the earth which has resounded to the drums and the trampings of many contests, they rest in the quiet God's acre, with the brave of all the world. At death they sheathed their sword of devotion and now from oft stricken fields they hold aloft the cross of sacrifice, mutely beckoning to those who would share their immortality.

Human Heroism Reached Zenith

"No words can add to their fame, nor, so long as gratitude holds a place in men's hearts can our forgetfulness be suffered to detract from their renown. Just as the war dwarfed by its magnitude all the contests of the past, so the wonder of human resource and the splendour of human heroism has reached a zenith never witnessed before.

"Ours, we thought, were prosaic days when the great causes of earlier times had lost their inspiration, leaving for attainment those things which demand only the petty, passing inconveniences of the hour. And yet the nobility of manhood had but to hear again the summons of duty and honor to make response which shook the world. The danger to the treasury of common things—for common things are, when challenged, most sacred of all—the danger to the treasury of common things ever stirred our fathers to action, and it has not lost its appeal to their sons.

France Free, Canada Better.

"France lives and France is free and Canada is better because she did something worth while to help free France to live. In many hundreds of plots throughout these hills and valleys, all the way from Flanders to Picardy, lie fifty thousand of our dead. Their resting places have been dedicated to their memory for ever by the kindly and grateful heart of France, and will be tended and cared for by us in the measure of love we bear them.

"Around and over all are being planted the maple trees of Canada. In thought, her sons will rest the better under the trees which they knew so well in life. Across the leagues of the Atlantic the heart-strings of our Canadian nation will reach through all time to these graves in France. We shall never let pass away the spirit bequeathed to us by those who fell. Their name liveth for evermore."

The Grist Mill

How Dr. Grant, Ontario Minister of Education, foresees that the Liberal party will capture one hundred seats at the next Dominion election. Obviously Dr. Grant uses a microscope when he does his foreseeing.

Some say it's the NEW THOUGHT but our theory is that it's the alkali water makes the WEST act that way.

The Progressive Party has a defence policy which eliminates Militia entirely. If the country is attacked the leaders of the party will shoot off their mouths.

The United States tariff wall mounts higher and higher. Broken bottles and barbed wire guard the top. All right, neighbor, grow ivy on the darned thing for all we care. Made-in-Canada is our policy.

People who were yelling for reciprocity in 1911 must realize now that Uncle Sam's love is like light straw on fire. It doesn't last long.

Scientists are asking "what killed the dinosaurs in Alberta." Probably choked to death on the Progressive Party's platform.

The London Advertiser canvasses the chance that Leader King may never be Premier of Canada. As far as we can see, the country regards the dread possibility with Christian fortitude.

A Brockville robin stole a dollar bill from under a milk bottle—realizing perhaps that Hon. George P. Graham needs all the money he can get for his campaign fund.

Many tariff Liberals are shifting to the Conservative side. Why, they ask, follow the echo, when we can have the authentic voice?

Will the Government candidate win in West York? Will the Dutch take Holland?

Census returns will be in by the middle of July. Then we'll know what's wrong with us—growing pains or the income tax.

Ontario Liberals deny that they are divided. As a matter of fact, the very question is whether they will go over to Drury one by one, of in a body.

Armament Race Halted by Canada's Prime Minister

To rid the world of the War Mind is the noblest aim that any statesman could have. Towards the accomplishment of that most greatly-to-be-desired end, Canada's Prime Minister, in recent days, has played no inconsiderable part—a part which reflects much credit upon himself and the Country he represents. The firm stand taken by Mr. Meighen in opposing any renewal of the Japanese Alliance which would be unacceptable to the United States, and in insisting upon a conference in regard to Pacific problems, which he believed would go a long way towards calling a halt in the armament race of the great Powers—so disturbing to the peace and progress of the world—undoubtedly helped materially to bring about the present very happy situation. The British Press appears to be unanimous in stating that the step which has just been taken by Mr. President Harding favoring the calling of a conference to discuss disarmament and Pacific problems, was only made possible by the Conference of the Premiers and the definite stand, taken chiefly by Mr. Meighen and Mr. Smuts. For a time it seemed that the efforts of Mr. Meighen and others, in trying to block the Japanese Alliance unless it were framed in such form as not to interfere in any way with the most friendly relations with the United States, were all in vain. The decision of the Lord Chancellor, that as a matter of International Law, the Alliance must remain in force for another year appeared to put an effectual stopper on further argument. But our Prime Minister, nothing daunted, and with characteristic courage, persisted in his demand for a conference, in the firm belief that full and frank consultation would bring about the best settlement' It will surely be gratifying to Canadians, of all ranks and shades of political feeling, to realize that, at all events, the views held from the start of the Conference by our Prime Minister, and so vigorously expressed by him, have become the dominating views.

President Harding's transparently honest and sincere invitation to conference, welcomed as it is so warmly by the British Government and the British press and people, is the most significant happening in the world since the Armistice, If it presages, as we all fervently hope and pray it does, a happy solution of all questions of armament and of the perplexing and menacing problems affecting Great Britain, United States and Japan in the Pacific, the world will be profoundly and devoutly thankful.

En passant, Mr. Meighen has been described by his political enemies as a Tory of the Jingo School. Never was that a fair designation, and never more can it be applied with the slightest semblance of truth. The Premier's attitude in England stamps him as a sincere lover of peace and a believer in the best principles of broad liberalism. No one can be fairly accused of being illiberal-minded who advocates, as he did so effectively, the desirability of full and frank consultation between conflicting interests rather than attempted exercise of domination by one or the other—to say nothing of his strong declarations in favor of the greatest possible publicity in matters of International controversy.

Sir Wilfred Laurier declared to friends, when Mr. Meighen was only a few years in Parliament, that the young man would go far—a sage prediction, which is being well verified.

Canadian Food Stuffs Barred from U.S.A.

The permanent U.S. Tariff measure now before Congress provides for the following customs duties on Canadian food products. (Note that the old Tariff—called the Underwood Tariff, which is to be superseded by these duties, is quoted in the case of each article).

Cattle less than two years old, one cent per pound; two years and over, 1½ cents a pound; Underwood, free; fresh beef and veal, two cents; sheep and goats, one cent; fresh mutton, 1½ cents; fresh lamb, two cents; swine, one-half of one cent; fresh pork, three-fourths of one cent; bacon and ham, 1½ cents; lard, one cent; compounds and substitutes, 20 per cent.; Underwood, free.

Fresh milk, one cent a gallon; condensed and evaporated milk, sweetened, 1½ cents; Underwood free.

Butter, eight cents; Underwood 2½ cents; oleomargarine, eight cents; Underwood, 2½ cents.

Cheese, five cents; Underwood 2[illegible] per cent.

Live poultry, two cents a pound; Underwood one cent.

Eggs, six cents a dozen, Underwood free; dried eggs, fifteen cents a pound; Underwood, ten cents.

Horses and mules valued at not more than $150, thirty dollars a head; Underwood, ten per cent.

Honey, 2½ cents a pound; Underwood, ten cents a gallon.

Fresh fish, one cent a pound, Underwood free; prepared salmon twenty-five per cent, Underwood free.

Barley 15 cents a bushel, Underwood same; Buckwheat, 30 cents a hundred pounds, Underwood free; Corn, fifteen cents a bushel, Underwood free; Oats, ten cents a bushel, Underwood six cents; Rye, ten cents a bushel; Wheat, twenty-five cents a bushel; Wheat flour and products, fifty cents a hundred pounds; Bran and by-products, $1.50 a ton; Cereals, breakfast food, seventeen per cent., all free in the Underwood act.

Apples, twenty-five cents a bushel, Underwood ten cents; Cherries, 1½ cents a pound, Underwood ten cents a bushel; Grapes, in barrels, twenty-five cents a cubic foot, Underwood same.

Flaxseed, twenty-five cents a bushel, Underwood twenty cents; Dried Beans, 1½ cents a pound, Underwood free; Dried Peas, seventy-five cents a hundred pounds, Underwood ten cents a bushel; Onions, seventy-five cents a hundred pounds, Underwood twenty cents a bushel; Irish Potatoes, forty-two cents a hundred pounds, Underwood free; Tomatoes, raw, one cent a pound, Underwood free.

Hay, $4 a ton, Underwood $2 a ton; Hops, twenty-four cents a pound, Underwood sixteen cents; Hop extract $1.50 a pound, Underwood fifty per cent.

Flax straw, $2 a ton, Underwood free; Flax, two cents a pound, Underwood free.

What Should Canada Do in the Face of These Prohibitory Duties ?

Both the Liberals and the Farmers advocate the free admission of all food stuffs; that is the main plank in both their platforms.

The Meighen Government say that we should maintain the policy of reasonable and moderate protection; that it would be silly to allow the U.S. to sell to us if they will not buy from us; that it would be the height of nonsense to let the American farmer flood our markets with products while the Canadian farmer is debarred from sending his products over there.

"Safety First" Tactics

On taxation questions the Hon. Mackenzie King is as mild as a suckling dove in Parliament and as bold as a lion on the platform. Speaking at Bedford on Saturday, July 2nd, he said: "The Government have removed the Business Taxes and removed the Luxury Tax but have made no taxation of war wealth."

The questions we ask—and they are fair ones, are—Why did he not protest in Parliament against the removal of the Luxury Tax and the Business Profits Taxes; and why did he not move in the same place for taxation on so-called war wealth? Parliament is the place for constructive ideas to be formulated. In that Forum they can be fully consided and discussed, but Mr. King prefers to run away from Parliament and bark from a distance at the Government watchdogs.

At a time when every business man is fearful of the future and is sitting tight and holding fast, the Western and other radical farmers threaten to play ducks and drakes with every business in the country.

These radical farmers are out to smash the manufacturer to smithereens, regardless of consequences.

Extract from The Evening News, (London, England), June 28, 1921.

"I am told that no man makes a deeper impression at the round table of Prime Ministers now assembled at No. 10 Downing Street, than does Mr. Arthur Meighen, Canada's Premier.

He is physically frail and fragile, but it is a student's face, intense, cultured, earnest. In private life he is one of the most lovable of characters. To public affairs he brings a rich and generous mind."

If it be held finally that the Canada Grain Act was not within the competence of the Dominion Government to pass, the result will be that National control of the grain trade will be lost. This is a contingency greatly to be feared, but apparently the politicians in control of the Grain Grower groups are prepared to go even that length in their efforts. Obviously if the Provinces only, and not the Dominion, can legislate to regulate the grain trade, there would be no central control and no assurance of uniform laws. An exceedingly big question is thus raised by the legal controversy which may be fraught with grave danger to the interests of the farmer in Western Canada and to the country as a whole.

It is said there is an alliance between Lapointe and Crerar to defeat the Government. Surely never were there stranger political bed-fellows. Crerar was a prominent Member of the Conscriptionist Government, and an ardent Conscriptionist, while Lapointe was among the most rabid andirirreconcilable Anti - Conscriptionists. Crerar is a rabid Free Trader whereas Lapointe, following the principles and policies of his great leader—Sir Wilfred Laurier—is a moderate Protectionist.

At Bedford, Quebec, where Mr. King spoke on July 2nd, the temperature was 92 in the shade and Mr. King's speech was in harmony with the temperature.

Crying for the Moon

The Hon. Mr. Crerar is attempting to revive the Reciprocity cry. He is driven to that course by the unsoundness of his platform. He realizes that so long as the Americans shut out our food products we cannot open up our markets to the products of the United States. The Canadian farmers, carried away though they may be for the moment by the reaction from high prices for their produce and by wild political propaganda are not of the type that turn their other cheek to the smiter.

No one knows better than Mr. Crerar that the chances of getting a reciprocity arrangement with the United States in agricultural products are now practically nil. The indisputable fact is that the President of the United States and his Party, the Republicans, are definitely committed up to the hilt to a policy of protection to the agricultural industry of that country. Considering the utterances of Mr. Harding during his election campaign. We quote a few of them:

"The Republican Party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labour, agriculture, and industry."

"I believe in the protective tariff policy, and know we will be calling for its saving Americanism again."

"Because the safety and prosperity of the farmers of this country are our own safety and prosperity and permanence, no man, woman or child in the United States can fail to have an interest in protecting our basic industry—that of agriculture—wherever Protection is necessary by the proper use of Tariff regulation."

"The time has come when we are ceasing to be a food exporting nation, and must look to guaranteeing that we shall be self-sustaining. A failure to be self-sustaining in agriculture, in our food supply, will mean the weakness which afflicted and threatened one or more of our great Allies in the world war. Failure to be self-sustaining would be a menace to us in war, and a menace to us in peace."

We quote also from the majority of the Committee which introduced the Emergency Tariff Bill, known as the Young Bill:

"There is now a large surplus of farm products in this country caused partly from underconsumption, but chiefly by the dumping here of great quantities of foreign products. This surplus will continue to increase so long as present world conditions exist. Our country alone among the large consuming countries of the world is able to pay for imported commodities. In this country is the one market where cash and credit conditions and exchange rates make it possible to buy and hold the world's surpluses until consumptive demands can absorb them, or until the same can be sold abroad, sometimes, unfortunately, on time. In other words, we have been buying the surplus of other countries for cash and reselling them abroad on time."

Then we have the actual fact staring us in the face that high rates of duty have been imposed as an emergency measure and almost equally high duties of a permanent character are to be imposed against our food products. (See column one).

It is reasonable to believe that the Republican President and his Party would stultify themselves by withdrawing from the United States farmer the protection they so earnestly promised him, a policy which has been and is being amply crystallized into legislation? There is little use of shutting our eyse to the fact. We are up against it hard in our export trade to the United States and have to make the best of it. We certainly will not better the situation by crying, as Mr Crerar does, for the moon.

Premier Meighen blazed the way which President Harding has followed in dealing with the vast and intricate question of the safety of the Pacific. At the opening of the Imperial Conference, Mr. Meighen was almost alone in advocating a conference between the British Empire, the United States and Japan to bring about better relations and guarantee a permanent peace. He saw in this a way out of the difficulty which confronted the Empire. Naturally, anxious to preserve friendship with Japan without arousing distrust in the United States. His proposal was condemned by the Liberal Press of Canada as academic and they will now proceed to praise President Harding instead of Premier Meighen for a statesman-like solution fo the greatest problem presented to the Imperial Conference. The propositions laid down by Mr. Meighan in his opening speech at the Imperial Conference are the propositions now laid down by David Lloyd-George and enthusiastically acclaimed by the British Parliament.

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C 3842

Why Should We Scuttle The National Policy?

The good book tells us to examine all things and to hold fast to that which is good. Well, let us examine—all things.

On the one hand we have the platitudinous piffle of Mr. King mingling with the exhortations of Mr. Crerar who wants us to tamper with the nation's industrial mechanism. On the other hand, we have the crisp exposition of policy as enunciated by Premier Meighen.

It is impossible to examine the proposals of Mr. King. He has made no proposals. He simply says "Take a peep through my political kaleidoscope and pick your favorite color." Mr. Crerar is quite definite. He says, "Abandon your old beliefs, throw the chart of National progress overboard, and embark with me upon an experimental adventure in the opposite direction." Premier Meighen says:—"I shall fight . . . **for policies which have brought us where we stand.**"

And where do we stand? How have we fared along the road Premier Meighen would have us hold to? Let us examine the record:

In 1879 our total trade was $149,489,188. In 1921 it stood at $2,405,587,001.

We harvested 32,350,269 bushels of wheat in 1880. The yield in 1920 was 263,189,300 bushels.

In less than a decade the value of our agricultural production multiplied more than five times. In 1900 it was $364,906,866. The figures for 1919 are $1,975,841,000.

Our forests added $39,540,570 to the national wealth in 1881. In 1919 the value of all log products was $221,648,790.

We extracted only $14,013,113 worth of minerals during 1889. The value of our mineral production in 1920 was $217,775,080.

For the year 1881 the total production of our manufacturing industries was valued at $309,676,068. In 1918 the total values were $3,458,036,975. In the years between a corresponding and splendid growth was recorded annually in the amount of capital invested and work-men employed.

Do these figures reflect any reason for such a revolution as Mr. Crerar would impose upon us? Theyrepresent a splendid record of National growth—under the beneficial influence of the National Policyï

Co-related with the above are certain financial statistics which are also interesting. For instance:—

The paid-up capital and reserve of Canadian chartered banks in 1888 was $79,218,565. These had grown to $264,032,584 in 1921.

The total bank deposits by the public of Canada were $71,900,195 in 1878 and the same index of national thrift and prosperity stood at $1,865,953,808 on April 30th, 1921.

The amount of fire insurance policies in force is another significant indicator of industrial development. In 1878 the total amount was $409,899,701. In 1919 fire insurance policies in force amounted to $5,927,967,358.

Unfortunately, the idle mind flees from statistics as nimbly as the wobbling politicians side-step real issues. It is an exercise in patriotism to peruse the records and perceive the lesson. In this case the lesson is obvious to the clear-thinking citizen. The record is one of national **growth.** The figures vindicate the policy. It is no time for change.

The Biter Bit

We do not know who is responsible for the party strategy of the Quebec Liberals, but it must be a person of short-sighted views. The withdrawal of that party from Medicine Hat can only mean that the platform of the Wood-U.F.O. Group is the new and acceptable political pronunciamento of the King-Lapointe aggregation. Else why did they tacitly endorse it? What is that platform? None other than this, that only **bona fide** actual tillers of the soil and their selfish interests are to be considered. So the detestable mandate of Wood of Missouri runs. Crerar would fain broaden out and form a National Progressive party, as the bewildered Drury would broaden out in Ontario, but the Wood zealots would have none of it and Wood has won. He has apparently dished both Crerar and King. The humiliation of these two political conspirators is complete. They were forced to surrender to the narrowest dreariest political gospel ever preached in Canada. All Mackenzie King's fawning approaches have been rejected with scorn. He thought that, with Crerar's connivance, he could coddle the Northwest farmer vote. The sequel has proved that the shrewd Missourian, well versed in American machine politics, is the craftier man. By refusing to put up a straight Laurier Liberal in an old-time Liberal constituency, King was forced to endorse Agrarian dominance, absolute Free Trade, Sectionalism and naked class selfishness. It was a confession that the Quebec Liberals are bankrupt of principles and ready to go into the hands of the receivers. There are only three parties left—the Free Trade farmers, Quebec, and the National Party headed by Mr. Meighen, which stands for the Empire, Constitutional Government and adequate Protection. King and his Group proposed to swallow the farmer movement. They themselves have been devoured, and, after the next election, will virtually cease to exist. The sword of Damocles has fallen.

A Policy of National Suicide

Those short-sighted farmers who are enamored at the prospect of the few dollars they will be able to save on what they may purchase under Free Trade had better seriously consider what they are bound to lose on their sales should that suicidal policy ever go into effect. It is estimated that 85% of all that the Eastern farmers raise is sold for cash at good prices in our towns and cities, the most of the surplus going to the United States. The Uniited States market is now "banged, barred and bolted" in our faces. Not a single thing that the Canadian farmer raises is exempt from a heavy, indeed, a prohibitive Customs tax under the new Tariff. Where are our farmers to dispose of their surplus? Abroad? That remains to be seen. Europe, on account of the ruinous rate of exchange, will buy as little as possible and as cheaply as possible. Europe, indeed, aims to be self-sufficient and people abroad are working the land as never before. According to the International Bureau of Agriculture at Rome, there are sufficient stocks of grain on hand at present in Europe to carry the European peoples till the next harvest (which promises to be good) is reaped, and leave 6½ millions quarters of a surplus. Surely, under these circumstances, common-sense and self-interest should cause our wild Free Traders to pause in their mad career. Free Trade, or a near approach to Free Trade, would destroy our towns and cities, and, of course, at one blow, destroy the farmer's principal market. The cities would go down; but the farms would go down with them and we should all be involved in a common ruin. Furthermore, Free Trade in food stuffs (the principal plank of the Laurier Liberal party) would result in the United States dumping their surplus stocks of farm produce on Canada to the great detriment of Canadian agriculture. Our markets would be open to them; theirs would be closed to us. It is time for the farmers to wake up and grasp the fact that their very solvency depends upon prosperous local markets that will take all they can raise and pay cash for it. The policy of Crerar, Wood, Drury is a policy of national suicide.

Alternatives

Those who are crying out for a change would be well-advised to consider alternatives. Mere change is not necessarily a good thing. It may be a very bad and disastrous thing. To howl for change just for the sake of change is the mood of which Bolshevism is born. Steadfast men always leave well enough alone. Sydney Smith counsels "In times of doubt take short views." It was and is good advice; especially in times like these when the whole world is living from hand to mouth. What are the alternatives to the present truly Coalition Government? Is there any possibility of betterment through the defeat of the National Liberal and Conservative Party? Would a government made up of discordant and mutually jealous groups under the nominal leadership of the Hon. Mackenzie King with Quebec, because of its racial and religious homogeneity, in control, make for peace and settled order? Who in his senses believes it? It would create discord and suspicion at once. Would the domination of the Free-trade, farmer group under the domination of Crerar, and J. J. Morrison and Drury, make for financial stability? It would plunge the whole business world into despair. It would mean that the United Grain Growers Association and the U.F.O. and U.F.A. purely selfish, sectional and class organizations would control the country and through the inauguration of Free-trade ruin it. The simple truth is the National Liberal and Conservative Party is the only solid, sensible, patriotic group in Canada at this hour. Those who are howling for a change would be well-advised to consider alternatives. The times are too perilous to go it blind. When the ship is among the reefs and the capes yet to be weathered ere a safe harbor be reached is no time to exchange pilots. Sensible men do not try new experiments in seamanship at the height of the gale; they trust the captain, throw out sea-anchors, reef down and sail close-hauled into the eye of the wind.

Political Rabies

With the absence of the Premier and the advent of hot weather, we may expect an outbreak of political rabies. The all-but moribund Globe and The London Advertiser are beginning to show the well understood symptoms. Any appeal, however reasonable, to the sensible patriotic men and women of the country to sink trivial and meaningless differences and pull together for the good of our common Country seems to infuriate these Bourbon Organs. The virus of inherited partisan bitterness seems to have entered into their very blood. The latest outbreak of the Globe was called forth by a temperately worded article in The Mail and Empire calling upon the thoughtful men of the country to line up behind the National Government and keep constitutional practices in active life. The Globe admits that the opposition forces are woefully divided and not likely to come together; but such is its insane hatred of the present Government that it is quite prepared to go it blind in the hope that, by some miracle, it and its ragged army may gain power. The character and nature of the future combination it cannot foresee or forecast. But what of that? Is it to be Crerar and the farmer-group with free-trade nailed to the mast-head? Very well, let's try Crerar and Free-trade. What are the vast manufacturing, commercial and banking interests of Canada compared with the jig of tryin out a new experiment?

The curious thing is that the Globe sedulously refrains from the job of picking a leader. It has not one kind word to say for the Hon. MacKenzie King or the Hon. Alex. Crerar, and it has exasperated and infuriated the leaders of the U.F.O., who, to their credit, will have none of its alliance. It is quite prepared to ridicule the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and insult him in grotesque cartoons, but it has no one in sight to lead its Falstaffian army. If it dared, it would boom Mackenzie King tomorrow and swallow the wild utterings of Yamaska; but it does not dare. The "Amen" sticks in its throat. All it represents is chagrin, bitterness and a reckless disregard, not only of the amenities of civilized life, but the demands of a noble patriotism. It would plunge the country into ruin to gratify its personal spleen. The destiny of Canada is not at its disposal. Its singsong of wail has become tiresome. It has become unconsciously the lurid battle-ground against which the clear-cut personality of the Prime Minister shines with ever-increasing radiance. When the Premier returns to Canada laden with honors, he will dominate the situation, and the Globe cannot prevent it.

Stand Together, the End is Not Yet

Prime Minister Meighen and his colleagues, Conservative and Liberal, with full inside knowledge of the conditions of the country, say to the people: The National situation is a serious one, almost as serious as it was during the war. The dreadful carnage has left us with a staggering load of debt and consequent taxation to pay interest charges, pensions and to take care of the returned soldiers. Financial conditions throughout the world are terribly upset. World trading relations are seriously disturbed and their future course quite incapable of being predicted; the currencies of all countries are inflated; nearly all important nations are overpowered with war debts. Europe and Great Britain are in a ferment of unrest and the North American Continent is by no means untainted with it. No one can fortell with any degree of accuracy what will happen in financial and trading circles. Although Canada has come out of the war better than any country except the United States, yet, the load of taxation is a grieous one to bear.

In these circumstances, the Premier and his colleagues believe it to be imperative that the people should stand together just as they did during the war in order that we may work out our salvation to the best advantage. They believe, as they did in 1917, that it would be fatal to play the game of party politics. They consider that the best thought of which the best of us is capable is necessary to the correct solution of the manifold national problems. They think it not only silly but fatuous to be fighting one another, class against class, instead of pulling together. They see clearly that cautious, sane, firm handling of the nation's affairs is absolutely necessary. On the other hand they recognize that group government formed of classes with conflicting ideas would surely lead to chaos if not disaster.

A Tip for "Red Michael".

We suggest that Dr. Michael Clark and Mr Ernest LaPointe debate on the public platform the question as to whether there should be a customs duty on boots and shoes. The discussion would be instructive. The Doctor advocates free trade in these articles, while Mr LaPointe, who represents a constituency where boots and shoes are made on a large scale, dare not risk his political skin, by advocating the removal of the existing protection to the industry.

Duty on Implements Averages Seven Per Cent.

When we read reports of the wild speeches made from time to time about how the poor farmer is fleeced to maintain the "bloated" manufacturer; we often wonder at the audacity of the speakers and the credulity of people who believe them implicitly. A dose of fact is the best antidote to political fiction. We therefore submit an authentic statement compiled by the Customs Department, shewing the average customs duty collected on agricultural implements is only 7 per cent.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPORTATIONS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA OF THE UNDERMENTIONED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, ALSO THE CUSTOMS DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 1920.

Article.	Unit of Quantity	Tariff Rate of Duty	Quantity	Value	Duty
Cultivators and Weeders, and parts of		15%		$ 78,432	$ 12,849.80
Machines, Traction ditching (not being ploughs) adapted for tile drainage on farms, valued by retail at not more than $3,000 each, and parts thereof for repairs	No.	Free	17	79,667	
Drills, seed	"	15%	4,083	233,459	36,764,75
Portable engines with boilers in combination, for farm pruposes	$	17½%		987	173.28
Traction Engines, gas or gasoline, for farm purposes, valued at not more than $1,400 in the country of production	No.	Free	6,797	5,916,926	
Traction Engines, for farm purposes, n.o.p.		17½%	422	1,281,853	231,347.89
Harrows and parts of	$	15%		255,388	42,091.65
Harvesters, self binding	No.	12½%	1,661	316,657	39,582.21
Hay loaders	"	20%	14	1,533	306.60
Hay Tedders	"	20%	97	5,501	1,125.20
Horse Rakes	"	15%	814	30,296	5,245.90
Knives, hay or straw	"	Pref. 15% Gen. 22½%	1,892	1,634	245.10
Manure Spreaders	"	15%	114	13,612	2,081.75
Mowing machines	"	12½%	848	54,463	6,807.99
Ploughs and parts of	$	17½%		1,795,598	325,076.00
Potato diggers	No.	20%	698	53,015	10,811.95
Reapers	"	12½%	121	10,946	1,368.27
Rollers—Farm, road or field	"	20%	119	39,260	8,393.60
Scythes	Doz.	Pref. 15% Gen. 22½%	411	5,168	994.13
Sickles or reaping hooks	"	Pref. Gen. 22½% 22½%	532	996	183.17
				$10,175,391	$725,449.24

Average rate of duty, 7.12%.

Some wag alludes to the Farmers' Party as the Robin Hood party, because it believes in taking it from everybody else.

Somebody suggests that the Predacious Prairie Progressive Party call itself the Gopher Party because it seems to go for all the other parties in the country.

Science tells us that mosquitoes live only a day. This helps to make the National Progressive Party tolerable.

In these days of seidlitz powders that fail to foam, Leader King naturally does not feel as lonesome as he might.

U. F. definition of a city man:—A boob who has to pay three prices and then only has half a vote.

Toronto Globe says it's hard to love a mosquito. The dear old Globe finds it hard to love anybody these days—but itself.

Something exploded in the sky near Saskatoon. Some say a meteor, others a plank warping in the Grain Growers' platform.

Writer in the Montreal Standard compares the Farmers' Party to the ancient Druids, because they meet in groves. They also annnouce their intention of applying the missile toe.

The Tariff Bill now going through the Congress at Washington is frankly a tariff for high protection. The title of the bill proclaims it to be for the purpose of encouraging American industries. Honorable Joseph Fordney, the Republican leader who originated the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill, declares himself in favor of fringing into the United States nothing from the outside that can be produced in that country. The duty upon German dyes is increased 280 per cent. and the Tariff Commission is empowered to embargo altogether the importation of those dyes which can be produced in the United States.

Honorable MacKenzie King, Ernest Lapointe and other opponents of the Government who could see little to be gained by Premier Meighen attending the Imperial Conferecne and wished to send him there hobbled and discredited by vote of Parliament, must be feeling rather sheepish as they read the news that comes from London and Washington. Mr. Meighen, instead of involving Canada in the vortex of European and Asiatic Militarism, has found a way to reduce armaments and clear up the threatening situation in the Far East. He has convinced the British and American Governments alike that a war between the United States and Japan, with its embarassing consequences to Canada and the Empire, is not inevitable. In Washington he is generally credited with having originated the happy solution of the Far Eastern question with the coming conference of the Great Powers is likely to bring about.

At a time when the United States are building High Tariff walls against Canada, the Farmer and Liberal politicians of Canada advocate tearing down our Tariff walls. Could anything be more silly?

Getting all Protectionists Rural and Urban Together

The question which all sensible and patriotic Canadians are asking themselves at this time, not without apprehension, is: "How many of our stout yeomen have really gone over to the Free Trade Camp?" Nothing else matters much save the right answer to this question. We believe that if a fair poll were taken of the rural voters, it would be found that the vast majority of them are heartily in favor of the policy inaugurated by Sir John A. MacDonald, continued by Sir Wilfred Laurier and which is now the main plank of the National Party. A noisy minority can always put up a great appearance of strength; but noise is not conviction, and empty applause of wild unsupported statements not votes. When the big issue comes to be fought at the polls, there will be a clear line of division between the Free Trade and Lower Tariff advocates and those who are persuaded that Free Trade, or a dangerously lowered tariff, means financial bankruptcy and that in protection lies our safety and financial prosperity.

The "Fiery Cross" should be sent out to all Protectionists—rural and urban—Liberal and Conservative—Quebecker and Ontarian—Maritime Provincialism and British Columbianism to get together against the Agrarian Free Traders and save the Country. There must be no confusion. All minor issues must be jettisoned. Party prejudices must be discarded. Pride must be swallowed. The safety of the Country demands that all who are agreed on the main issue should stand shoulder to shoulder in the face of a common peril.

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The Plain Truth about Medicine Hat

As the Quebec Liberals did not put up a candidate in Medicine Hat they can, of course, extract no satisfaction from the result. They left it to the National Liberal and Conservative Party to fight single-handed what was virtually a battle in favor of sound government and Protection. This may be cheap political tactics, but it is a betrayal of the welfare of Canada, and these men may live to curse the day that ever they entrusted the fortunes of their organization to the control of Wood, the Missourian, and Alex. T. Crerar—the first, and let us hope, the last exponent of business and politics in Canada.

The issue was fought out on straight, unadulterated Free Trade versus reasonable Protection and Free Trade won. It is useless analyzing the result. Ivens and the wild crowd of labor Bolsheviks pandered to the basest elements of labor; Crerar acted the part of demagogue whose horizon is bounded by wheat, and the Candidate himself was Wood's man—Wood, whose henchman, Harris, speaking at Medicine Hat exclaimed, "We are solidly behind H. W. Wood, President of the U.F.A., and *we will not admit any one to membership who is not actually a farmer.*"

For drawing the attention of the business men of the East (whose whole future depends on the maintenance of Protection) to the menace of the Agrarian party, the Globe hypocritically rebukes Mr. G. G. Scott, the member for South Waterloo. It was ill-advised. Were it not for such business men as Mr. Scott where would the Globe be?

It lives on their advertisements, and if they go down the Globe will go with them. Perhaps it will go before. Let the East clearly understand that the Northwest farmers are out after absolute Free Trade. Medicine Hat proves it. There will be no holding Crerar and Wood back. The people have spoken, and "the voice of the people is the voice of God"—so Crerar has just jubilantly informed us. Already he envisages himself in the seats of power. The law is to go forth from Winnipeg and the Head Office of the U.G.G. We wonder what the business men of the East think of the situation? It should give them furiously to think. One thing is certain: the chasm is unbridgable. It must be a fight to the finish. Free Trade, with every other nation piling on Protection (even Britain) would produce utter ruin and confusion. The business men of Canada have their backs up against the wall and must fight for their very existence. King will be in no position to help them. Should Crerar, Wood, Drury ever get into power (which God forbid) they would dictate the fiscal policy of the country. Their hatred of the manufacturing East may be irrational and unjustifiable, but it is intense and real. Ontario and Quebec and the other Provinces must send a solid phalanx to Ottawa to combat these extremists or all may be lost.

French Liberal Denounces The Farmer's Party.

Speaking at a political picnic at Bedford, Quebec, on Saturday, July 2nd, Mr. Joseph Demers, Liberal M.P., said:

"I am sure that our people do not want a government of class. Look at the Farmers' party which exists in Ontario. I say that it is a party of class and anti-democratic, because they want privileges of certain people, and want the people to judge men not by their tolerance and justice, but by their profession or occupation. The principal is false, and a party of that kind cannot live except by making appeals to classes. The existence of a Farmers' party is ephemeral. Its birth was accidental, and it does not meet the needs, and its survival cannot be guaranteed.

Premier Drury asks that it be called the People's Progressive Party. But why all these aliases if there is nothing to conceal?

London Advertiser foresees Premier Meighen's majority shrinking to a "perilous twelve". Perilous or not, its a safe bet that Mackenzie King would take it if he could get it.

Mr. Ewart will be pleased to learn that so far the British lion has not bitten nor has the unicorn gored any of the overseas statesmen.

Policy of Farmer's Political Party Would Precipitate Grave Crisis

There is no use blinding our eyes to the facts. The powerful organization of farmers in the middle west are determined to get control of the government of the country. They have thrown the Liberals and their policies overboard and are out to smash the fiscal policy of Canada. No time could be worse for trying experiments, yet the rashest of experiments is to be tried, if these farmers have their way. It is a very very serious situation. The financial and commercial structures of the country, built up so laboriously through long years of effort, are in grave peril—are threatened with destruction.

A One-Sided Game.

Halt for a moment and consider the consequences of a free trade policy in Canada! We are a young country with a scanty, scattered population, situated alongside the greatest civilized country in the world, which possesses manufacturing industries developed to the highest point of perfection and production, enormous natural resources, and an over-abundance of capital. Developed through high protection extending over sixty years, the United States is in an impregnable manufacturing position, and easily able to defy any attempts of our manufacturers to compete with them in their own market. The manufacturers of that country can and do sell to us in enormous volume, but we can only sell to them a few manufactured articles which they cannot provide themselves with, in sufficient quantities, such as pulp and paper. The game, from a manufacturing standpoint, is all one-sided. With their immensely larger market, the manufacturers of the country to the south are able to have vastly larger manufacturing units than our markets would justify, and producing from these units in enormous quantities they are able to reduce costs to a point that we cannot touch. In addition big business is in control in the United States; that is to say, mammoth companies, trusts and combines control the various important lines of production. Compared with these gigantic institutions, with their tremendous financial strength and backing, our industries, big though some of them may appear in our eyes, are pygmies. Mass or quantity production spells also specialization and standardization in manufacturing with corresponding cheapened costs, to an extent unknown and impracticable with our limited and restricted market.

Magazines Intensify Competition.

Another great advantage the American manufacturer has over ours lies in the fact that his advertising is continent-wide whereas ours is necessarily limited to our own country. The American magazines of all kinds, which constitute the popular advertising medium, circulate as freely in Canada as in the United States. This is perhaps the greatest single agency for the promotion of United States trade in Canada, and the Canadian advertising therein costs the American manufacturer practically nothing as he pays largely on the basis of the U.S. circulation.

The Dictates of Fashion

A further and very important factor in the promotion of United States trade with Canada is the natural desire of our women-kind, in common with all women, to get the latest, most up-to-date, novel and fanciful in style and fashion for their own personal comfort and adornment, and that of their homes. In this respect the American manufacturers, with their enormous market, practically dominate the situation on the North American Continent. The styles and fashions of the Continent emanate from New York and other United States centres. When you consider that the largest part of the average man's income is expended by his women folks for food, raiment, and home furnishings, and consider also that women have not been educated to think in terms of their country from the economic standpoint, and that they usually—quite naturally too—follow their inclinations and tastes particularly in all questions of personal adornment, it will be evident that the Canadian manufacturer labors under a very severe handicap. What should be his own market, is taken away from him by the American.

It may be truthfully stated that apart from the basic and staple articles of food, clothing, and home facturer is at a great disadvantage in competition in his own market with the U.S. manufacturer. In all articles into which style, fashion, pattern furnishings, the Canadian manu- or color enter, and as respects articles which might be termed knick-knacks, luxuries, and novelties, the American has a great advantage because of his vastly larger home market which enables him to cater to every variety of taste and cultivate new tastes, and because of the international scope of his advertising.

Tariff Barriers Must Stand.

In view of all this, does any sane person believe for a moment that our manufacturers could stand up under competition of the United States if our Customs were abolished, as proposed by the western farmer? It is the plain truth that our moderate tariff is the only thing that has stood, and stands, in the way of the manufacturers of the United States gobbling up our whole trade. Notwithstanding our tariff, we are, to a large extent, still hewers of wood and drawers of water for the American. We buy from him a tremendous volume of manufactured necessities—more than we should—and in the process of purchasing them we are being gradually ruined because the more we buy from him the greater is our dollar discounted.

Employ Canadian Workmen.

Instead of curtailing manufacturing in Canada, as the western farmers propose, the conditions imperatively demand that there be a substantial increase in manufacturing activities. We cannot call ourselves a nation in the real sense of the term until we are far less dependent upon the United States for many of the commodities of life. We cannot restore our dollar to its real hundred cents value easier or better than by producing more goods at home and buying less from the people of the United States. We complain about our scant population, and yet one of the main reasons for that is that we have constantly hundred of thousands of workmen of the United States doing work for us that we could just as well do at home. How can we expect to keep even the small population we have from diminishing if we continue to patronize Unitep States workmen rather than our own?

Industrial Independence Needed.

Our progress in manufacturing has been very good, all things considered, but it is nothing to brag about. Great fields remain untouched. There is nothing to prevent us from developing our industrial enterprises so as to make us independent, to a large extent, of the United States and make us a great exporting country. We have in abundance all the major potentialities for developing into a great manufacturing country—namely, water power, raw materials, intelligent and virile labor, and excellent transportation systems.

The Menace of Free Trade.

Talk of arresting our industrial progress can only emanate from men who do not understand conditions. Talk of uprooting our fiscal system and introducing free trade is nothing short of madness. The men who advocate free trade cannot really be serious. If they are, they either do not understand what they are talking about or they are selfish to the point almost of criminality. Free trade in Canada with protection in the United States would absolutely ruin this country, and do it so expeditiously that it would turn our hair grey in a night. The immediate effect would be that the hundreds of manufacturing plants established by Americans in this country, as branches of their own, would be shut up, because there would be no necessity to maintain them in operation. These Americans can manufacture cheaper in the United States by reason of their larger production there, and if they were able to send their products free of duty into Canada, it would be folly on their part to maintain their Canadian manufacturing establishments. Thus, in the twinkle of an eye the great manufacturing centre, comprising Windsor, Walkerville, Ford, Sandwich, which has been created by the establishment of scores of branches of United States manufacturing concerns, would be converted from a hive of industry into a grave. The same would be true of many of the thriving towns in the eastern townships of Quebec; similar untoward happenings would take place in hundreds of towns throughout the country. Our Tariff brought these American industries over here and the removal of the Tariff would automatically take them away.

A Selfish Policy.

Have these western farmer agitators no conscience at all? They have never shown any signs that they have investigated manufacturing conditions. They have never attempted to understand the manufacturer's point of view. They appear to attach no importance to the fact that nearly half the population of Canada are engaged directly of indirectly in industrial pursuits, and that with the trade question are bound up the means of livelihood; the welfare of homes, and the lifelong friendships of hundreds of thousands of working families. The idea of these farmers would appear to be that farming in the West must be considered as paramount, and that all other considerations are to be secondary. That idea carried to its logical conclusion would mean that farming would be the only substantial industry in the country. Nothing could be more fallacious. The only way to build up a self-sustaining and self-contained nation is to provide for the people the maximum amount of profitable labor in all spheres of human activity. The Farmer policy, put in operation, would be equivalent to a sentence of emigration to the vast majority of our young people, who would be compelled to leave their native land to find avenues of employment for which they are especially fitted. We cannot all be farmers. No two are born alike and scarcely any two develop alike. To provide work for all, according to their mental and physical attributes is the only sane and sensible policy for this country to adopt.

"Brewster Biggs" Millions.

Beniah Bowman's private car Peter Smith's bond issue, Manning Doherty's mahogany furniture, W. E. Raney's gifts to Buccaneer Backus, are insignificant and petty compared to "Brewster" Biggs distribution of Ontario's millions on highways at or near the Biggs' estate—son, father, brother-in-law and even more distant relatives all basking in the mania of rock cuts, land damages, expropriation of land, concrete pavements, bithulitic roadways, rural boulevards and motor trucks. The exploiters of the Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific lacked imagination and nerve compared to Ontario's "Brewster" Briggs, who may be "unwise" as Hon. Mr. Drury admits but certainly he is assuring the Briggs family of highways in all directions, which are costing more than the construction of our railways through the stupendious passes of the Rockies or penetrating the morass and rock of the unhabitated North Country. The railway mania of twenty years ago was but a slight malaria compared to the yellow fever of "Brewster" Briggs.

Within a few miles of Hon. F. C. Biggs' home, if the elaborate and wasteful road programme is completed, there will be an expenditure of six million dollars. There is an army at work with great expenditure and little progress, except in destroying highways counted the best in Ontario. Take the rock cut which would appall the Canadian Pacific. Here was an excellent road but Hon. F. C. Biggs must straighten it. He constructs two miles consisting of a three-quarters mile rock cut and a long fill. These two miles will cost $450,000, or the total indebtedness of some counties. Highways costing $275,000 per mile are attracting attention; visitors throng the scene of the work. Here they find a solid rock cut fifty-four feet deep which will have to be roofed in the winter or the drifting snow will render it impassable. But Hon. F. C. Biggs is undaunted and while Ontario can borrow and Drury permits, tunnels, boulevards and viaducts will decorate the picturesque scenery in the vicinity of the Wentworth Biggs' colony. Roads are being destroyed that would be welcomed as adequate in any part of Canada.

Hon. F. C. Biggs' friends admit he is taking no chances of a continued tenure of office and is fixing up the Biggs' neighborhood while the going is good. Extravagance, unnecessary expenditure and costly temporary improvements are plainly in evidence and there may be even worse. The motor truck deal whereby favourites profited is not forgotten and the land damages, paving contracts, and more equipment purchases are yet to be ventilated. Ontario is paying dearly already for Biggs' folly but taxation already soaring will yet be much greater. And all this taxation will give concrete highways, boulevards, and scenic rock cuts to a few while ninety per cent. of the Ontario people will have grades, ruts and dangerous curves of the present.

"Brewster" Biggs at his present rate will have dissipated Ontario's millions in a few years but will be able to reach his favourite resorts on concrete through shady boulevards while the Ontario farmer can market his produce through mud and pay treble taxes.

Get Down to Brass Tacks

We challenge the Hon. T. A. Crerar and the Hon. Mackenzie King—if they want to be fair to the people—to discuss the public issues squarely instead of talking in a circle.

The discount of our dollar in the United States is the biggest question in Canada today, yet both these gentlemen are silent about it. We insist that they discuss it. As leaders of political parties and would-be Premiers, the people have a right to demand an expression of their views; have a right to know their opinion as to the effect their policies would have on exchange with the United States.

We challenge both of them to Dispute:—

1. That under free trade or lowered tariff the importations from the United States would be larger.
2. That increased importations from the United States would mean an increased balance of trade against us, especially in view of the raising of the U.S. Tariff walls against our food products, which have constituted our main exports to that country.
3. That an increased balance of trade against us would necessarily mean an increased discount of our dollar and a corresponding increase in the prices of nearly all commodities to the Canadian people.
4. That by importing less from the United States of the goods we can produce at home we would help to restore the rate of exchange, and at the same time give additional employment to Canadian workmen.
5. That if their policies were carried out, the discount of our dollar in the United States would become greater and greater and would be absolutely ruinous to the country.

We have another request to make of these gentlemen. We ask them to take the National Financial Statement in hand and tell us definitely and specifically, in detail, how they, or either of them, would construct the National Budget; how they would raise the necessary revenue, what amount, if any, from Customs, what from Excise, to what extent, if any, they would increase the Income Tax, whether they would restore the Business Profits Tax, what expenditures they would lop off, what they would do with the railways? The public have a right to know what these gentlemen and their parties think about these matters. The public have had a bitter experience with the Farmer Government in Ontario, which has doubled the expenditure and ruined the credit of the Province, and they do not propose to take any chances in the far larger and greater Federal field.

It will not suffice for Mr. Crerar to talk land tax, the idea of which was exploded even by his own advisers. The people want something definite and concrete. The big problem of the Canadian people is how to make bread and butter and keep the Nation's head above water, and the very least that can be expected from men who aspire to the Premiership is that they explain how they would accomplish these objects, and that they do their explaining in such a manner that the people can understand.

No Time For Change.

We would respectfully ask Mr. Crerar and Mr. King to discuss on the public platform the essentially sensible proposition put forth by the Government that in view of the very abnormal and economical trade situation of the world this is the worst of all possible times to consider a revolution in our fiscal system such as these gentlemen advocate.

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Decided to Block Inquiry Before Fort William Hearing

Cecil Rice-Jones, Vice-President and General Manager of the United Grain Growers, Limited, seems to have spilled the beans in the lengthy statement which he gave to the Press at Winnipeg a few days ago. Up to the time that Mr. Rice-Jones lifted his voice, people were generally under the impression that the United Grain Growers had asked for an injunction against the Royal Grain Inquiry Board because of some unfairness on the part of the Board in connection with the taking of testimony at Fort William. Now it appears from the Rice-Jones statement that the Directors of the Grain Growers' Company had decided to apply for an injunction as far back as May 10 th, long before the taking of the testimony at Fort William occurred. Even more remarkable is the statement that this action by the Company was in obedience to a resolution passed by the Western Section of the National Council of Agriculture on May 9th.

Determined to block investigation

Shrewder men connected with the Farmers' party and the United Grain Growers' Grain Company will not commend Mr. Rice-Jones for these remarkable disclosures. They indicate that the Grain Growers' Company is closely connected with the Farmers' political organization. One apparently acts when the other pulls the string. They also indicate that the leading men in the Farmers' party and in the Grain Growers' Company had determined to block the investigation ordered by the Government before anything occurred to justify their believing or suspecting that it would not be a fair and impartial investigation.

Grain Act Protects Growers

The Canada Grain Act has long been regarded as the Magna Charta of the Western Grain Growers. It embodies the safeguards and reforms for which they struggled during many years. To strike down this law would bring about a state of chaos in the grain trade, and place the individual grain grower at the mercy of the elevator companies, the railway companies and the grain speculators, yet the United Grain Growers', Ltd., which should be the champion of the Western farmer is in court asking to have the Canada Grain Act declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Cecil Rice Jones, Vice-President and General Manager of the Company, says that in so doing the Company is only acting on the advice of its solicitor, and that he personally would be sorry to see the grain trade pass from under the control and supervision of the Government. Why then, does he not dismiss his law suit? The only answer seems to be that he would rather see the Canada Grain Act abolished than see the Royal Grain Inquiry Board investigate his Company.

From the Winnipeg Tribune, June 20th, 1921.

C. Rice-Jones, first vice-president and general manager of the United Grain Growers, Limited, has given out the following statement:

"It might naturally be expected that the United Grain Growers, Ltd., would issue a statement setting forth the reasons why they have applied to the courts for an injunction against the Royal Grain Inquiry Board making further inquiries into the affairs of the company.

"It will be remembered that on May 9th, the western section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture met in Winnipeg to consider its attitude towards the newly appointed Grain Inquiry Board. After a full discussion of the subject the council stated its position very clearly in the reply which was sent to the Inquiry Board and issued to the public. In view of the information before the council and in the light of the company's experience with the previous government inquiries, the board of directors of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., at the meeting held the following day decided by formal resolution to apply to the courts for an injunction which would restrain the inquiry board from inquiring into the affairs of the company should they attempt to do so."

The Grist Mill

Premier Meighen, and the other premiers at the Imperial Conference, have wisely avioded contact with the Irish question. However this caution will not avail so long as Lindsay Crawford and his friends in the Liberal party are operating from behind the hedge.

Mr. Trotsky says the world is at grips and that we've got to take sides—bourgeois or proletariat. We believe that this country is hopelessly bourgeois. Even Leader Crerar and Premier Drury are not prepared to yet throw their personal belongings into a common pot.

Among the other strange theories that came out of our Middle West is one that the earth is flat. This theory has gained ground ever since prohibition came in to prevent research students experiencing the circular motion of the earth.

"What is truth," asked Jesting Pilate? It is that part of the evidence which the United Grain Growers Company takes pains to head off by an interim injunction?

Leader Crerar has been speaking in Medicine Hat. Leader Crerar has got cold feet over the Grain Inquiry and naturally he favors a spot which, as Kipling says, has "all hell for a basement."

Almost any farmer candidate will sign the "recall" pledge with alacrity, knowing well that if it ever reaches him, he can treat it as a faint echo.

It is again stated that the Western Provinces are to be given their natural resources. Their unnatural resources in the shape of half-baked political ideas from the United States have long been in their own possession.

Ask almost any leader of the Progressive Party, and he will tell you that if Joseph had come down to prosperity as a great and good man, it is because his dealings in grain were never the subject of an inquiry by a Royal Commission.

Speaking of Joseph, we rise to contradict the rumor that Leader Crerar inherited the coat of many colors which he wears whenever free trade is the subject of debate.

The chills-and-fever fits of the stock market may be disregarded. We cannot conceive any vicissitudes of failure which would make a Victory Bond, with the credit of Canada behind it, anything less than a gilt-edged security.

Disarmament being the cry, when does that porcupine, the "Farmer's Sun," cease to shoot its quills–

One of Premier Drury's proudest boasts is that Ontario lumbermen have coughed up $100,000 back dues, as the result of a timber probe which so far has cost twice that amount. Such thrift on the part of the Farmer's Government reminds us of the frog in the well—one hop up and two drops back.

Astronomers have discovered a new object in the heavens twenty billion times as large as the sun. As it was seen first in the western sky, it is not impossible that it may be the Hon. John A. Maharg's opinion of himself.

Premier Meighen shows a nice taste in the company he keeps while abroad. Premier Smuts has the same acute mind, challenging spirit, candid view and outspoken speech which have made our own premier famous.

Words never fail Premier Hughes of Australia, particularly when he is suggesting policies for somebody else. If Premier Hughes had lived under Henry the Eighth—well, he wouldn't have lived long.

King George took a long chance when he went to Belfast, but no longer than Mackenzie King will take when he tackles North York at the next General Election.

Friendly newspapers refer to the double-headed Opposition at Ottawa as a band of brothers. And indeed it was a touching sight at times—one Siamese twin with his ear in the other twin's mouth and vice versa.

Meanwhile the Toronto Globe has given up all hope of the Liberals and Farmers getting together at Ottawa—until after the election.

Up to the present the Manitoba Free Press has continued to belive in the existence of the old Liberal Party, but is willing to change its mind if the corpse can be found.

Would Sacrifice Country For Political Ambitions

When one reflects upon the exceedingly serious conditions of the country, financial, commercial and otherwise, and especially gives thought to the grave exchange problem through which we are being bled white, it is difficult to understand the mental attitude of the Liberal and Farmer leaders and their lieutenants. These gentlemen do not seem to have the slightest conception of the portentous gravity of the whole situation and consequently the political parts they are playing are both ignoble and fatuous. The stern necessities of the times imperatively call for the best that is in the best of us, insistently demand the co-operation of the brightest minds to restore order out of chaos, to steady the ship of state and lead the country out of the quagmire of financial, trade and labour troubles on to solid ground, on the sure foundation of which a great future may be built, but these men (whether deliberately or not makes little difference) shut their eyes to everything except their own inordinate desire for power. Forgetful or neglectful of their country's sorely pressing needs, they are playing the old-fashioned "I-told-you-so," "You-are-another," "We-are-angels-and-you-are-rascals," "We-are-always-r i g h t-and-you-are-always-wrong, game of party politics, by which the country has been so badly bedevilled and cursed in the past. Their attitude makes one almost believe that there is a modicum of truth in the remark that erratic genius, George Bernard Shaw, that this planet is a lunatic asylum for other planets. If the times were not so serious, one could afford to smile at the antics of the would-be Premiers, but the occasion is not for levity. *It is really pitiable to see these intelligent men playing like children with fire, playing poker with the destinies of their country.* Instead of helping they are hindering; instead of being constructive, they are purely destructive; instead of co-operating towards stabilizing conditions, they are pandering to and apparently not unwilling to accept the assistance of every discordant element. Out in Medicine Hat, for instance, most of the prominent "Reds" in western Canada were found supporting the farmer candidate in an intensely active way.

This language may seem severe, but it is the merest truth. The Opposition leaders have done nothing, and are doing nothing to help the nation, in its worst trouble. They have no policies, except the well-known theoretical policy of free trade of the extreme farmer group. Mackenzie King is for protection, for tariff for revenue, for free trade, according to whatever part of the country he may be addressing himself to. The Honourable Mr. Crerar is not so sure of his free trade principles and has shown a tendency to modify his position. Neither has made any attempt to grapple with the serious national situation and tell the people in simple, plain language, how they could do better than the Government which is carrying on the traditional policy of the country for the last forty years. Their whole stock-in-trade consists of worn out phrases and stale platitudes. They never come within a thousand miles of making a practical statement of fact. They never try to explain the financial situation nor do they offer practical alternatives to the Government's policy. They offer no light or leading. No hope emanates from them to cheer up the many weary souls. We get nothing but the cheapest kind of bitter, carping politics. Liberals who stuck by the ship when civilization was threatened with extinction and who believe it is necessary to stick until, at all events, we are on even keel once more, and the people are restored to normal, are criticized and mocked by the little Liberals who put their party before their country and played the jelly fish role during the latter years of the war.

It is all very sad, disquieting and discouraging. God help a country where ignoble and unpatriotic methods are passports to office! Heaven help Canada if Federal group government be our fate! Look at Ontario; the one-time banner province, where government has degenerated into a farce and where the legislature is a joke. Two years of the minority rule of amateurs, governed by the force of groups, has practically ruined the credit of the province, and dragged its droud banner in the dust.

"Reds" Help Farmers at Medicine Hat.

When Premier Meighen a year ago warned the Farmers' party that it was attracting to its fold, and attaching to its train the most dangerous elements in the community he was roundly denounced by the Liberal newspapers. They tried to create the impression that the Premier had called the farmers Bolshevists. Now after viewing the Medicine Hat election these papers will have to confess that the Bolshevists are not only making common cause with, but are acting as allies of the Farmers' party. In the recent By-election men were found stumping the district for the Farmers' candidate who openly uphold the doctrines of Socialism and have actually served prison terms for sedition. The leaders of the Winnipeg strike, who announced the formation of a "Soviet Republic on the banks of the Red River," were no less leather lunged in denouncing the Meighen Government in Medicine Hat. They preached there the doctrine of the One Big Union, and they pleaded for the election of the Farmers' candidate as a step toward overthrowing the present social order and Russianizing Canada.

The Liberals certainly can get no consolation out of the Medicine Hat By-election. They put up no candidate of their own, and they will scarcely want to be held responsible for some of the men who spoke and some of the speeches that were made during that remarkable campaign.

The Government Candidates Viewpoint.

"The result speaks for itself," said Col. Nelson Spencer, when asked for a statement after the returns received showed that Robert Gardiner, Progressive candidate would be elected by a sweeping majority. "There is dissatisfaction among the people throughout Canada and it is intensified in this constituency by the hard times here. There seems to be the utmost tendency to tear to pieces what is, and to start something new."

Crerar's Leadership Repudiated

Edmonton Journal.

The victory is not one for the National Progressives. Help from T. A. Crerar was welcome, just as it was from organized labor, but at the outset his leadership was definitely repudiated. Gardiner is the direct representative of the narrowest kind of a class movement. A few such triumphs must bring chaos in Canadian affairs.

The Reds Helped the Farmers to Win.

Ottawa Journal.

William Ivens, who was sent to jail for his part in the Winnipeg riots, was one of the leaders in support of the Grain Growers' candidate in Medicine Hat. There were several others of that kind in Winnipeg and Vancouver helping Mr. Crerar. Premier Meighen a few months ago, stated that leaders of the Farmers' party had "aligned themselves with the Winnipeg and Vancouver seditionists." For these utterances he was savagely attacked. Yet in the election Monday in Medicine Hat, several of the nototrius Reds in the West besides Ivens were speaking against the Union candidate, and in the Medicine Hat district the red element is strong.

Platitudes will not solve the Problem

The people of Canada are not seriously concerned about violation of constitutional authority and they have little patience with long-winded arguments along that line. What they are most concerned about is how we are going to survive as a nation in competition with the United States; how the country is to keep its head above water, pay interest on its war debts and pay off some of the principal, so as not to strangle the children of the future; how we are to overcome the tremendous handicap due to our dollar being heavily discounted in the United States. These are the vital problems staring us in the face, and it will not suffice Mr. King to evade them by boring the people with sophisms and platitudes about constitutional government and its violation.

The Political See-Saw

The strategy of the opponents of sound Constitutional Government is now clear. It has developed out, and all hope of genuine leadership must be abandoned by the embittered Opposition. We wonder what the Hon. W. S. Fielding thinks about it all. Or is he considered? We doubt it. Our impression is that Mr. Ernest LaPointe and the Hon. Mackenzie King came to fatuous conclusions between themselves. The grand strategy is, in a word, to put up a straight LaPointe-King Liberal where there is a chance of winning, and where there is no chance to leave the field to the farmer candidate.

In Quebec the farmer movement is to be ignored and fought to the death; in the other Provinces, flattered and cajoled. It is hard to see what is to be gained by these servile and humiliating approaches. But one inference is open: The LaPointe-King Group are prepared to hand the country over to the advocates of group-government rather than see a firm settled government at Ottawa. And these are the men we are asked to admire as Statesmen! Irrational hatred of the men who brought the Country through the most frightful experience of all human history, and whose after-the-war achievements are the admiration of the world, seems to be the motive swaying these would-be controllers of Canada's future destiny.

The foolish game of See-Saw is all arranged. In Medicine Hat it is Crerar's turn to be in the air; in Yamaska it was King's, and the poor farmer was left to plow alone. Sunbury was also a Crerar victory; but somehow miscarried. The idea is that where the Liberal has not the ghost of a show the vote is to go to Crerar or Morrison or Jimmy Simpson, or Drury, and where the farmer is hopelessly out of it, then the U.F.O. or the U.G.G. will slavishly "plunk" for the Anti-Conscriptionist-Liberal. But suppose while the Hon. Mackenzie King is up in the air, Crerar should suddenly slip off his end of the plank. We would solemnly warn the young man to look out for this; for we have a healthy suspicion that when it comes to leadership and forming a brand-new form of government, the Hon. Alex. Crerar has an idea that he can give the Quebec nominee spades and win.

Boost Your Country.

We ask no pardon for adverting again to the exchange question. We do so because it overshadows all other questions and problems affecting us. If the people could only be made to realize the extent to which we are being bled through the operations of exchange between this country and the United States, the heather would be on fire, and every red-blooded man and woman would be willing to work tooth and nail with all their might and main to find the solution. Think of it for a moment! The discount of our dollar in the United States, now something like fourteen or fifteen cents, means that we have to pay more to that extent for the goods we buy from the United States, and for many of the goods produced in Canada, to the tune, in the aggregate, of at least two hundred million dollars a year. To get down to a concrete case, which almost everybody can understand—every house-holder in Canada who burns hard coal has to pay between $1.50 and $2.00 more per ton by reason of this exchange. Just as you have to pay that much more for your coal, so you are paying, for the same reason, correspondingly more on nearly every commodity you purchase. It is an appalling condition of affairs.

What this country needs is a tremendous trumpet-call to arouse the people to a realization of what this awful exchange handicap means. The message should be sent forth in thunderous tones from every editor's chair, from every pulpit, platform, university, collegiate, school, club, from every assembly of men and women to produce more and more at home, and thereby render it unnecessary to buy so much from the United States. That is the only solution permitted us in view of the United States prohibitive legislation affecting our food products, and in arriving at it, we will not only solve the exchange question, but we will solve the unemployment question, because increased production at home will mean increased employment to Canadian workmen.

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Merry Riot of Extravagance Under the Drury Government

Never since the carpet bag governments in the Southern States after the Civil War has there been such a regime of reckless extravagance as now prevails under the U.F.O. government in the Province of Ontario. When the Hearst Government went out of office, the Provincial debt was $116,777,923. After one year of Druryism in a time of profound peace the debt arose to $159,752,053. Since then loans have been floated to the amount of $50,000,000, and additional loans of $20,000,000 are being negotiated, which will bring the debt up to $229,000,000, including indirect liabilities. The total expenditure on highways during the last year of the Hearst regime was $2,865,824. Under the Drury Government last year expenditure on this account totalled $8,331,898, and it is expected that $14,000,000 will be expended this year. A not inconsiderable portion of this expenditure has been upon the numerous roads and bridges that lead to and surround the farms of the Biggs family in Wentworth County, of which some idea has been given the public by "Hydro" Wilson's exposé in the House.

Cost of Government Doubled

Appropriations for carrying on civil Government during the last year of the Hearst Administration were $11,610,121. Under the U.F.O. regime last year they increased to $22,081,459, that is, they were practically doubled. The Legislature cut off the bonus to civil servants, but voted a sessional bonus of $600 to the members of the Legislature, including the members of the Government.

Premier Drury has turned the parliament buildings into a glorified apartment house. He has fitted up for himself luxurious apartments as a residence, and the tale of expenditure may be judged from the fact that one coal scuttle cost $100. Other ministers converted public offices into bedrooms and bathrooms for their personal use. The clerks had to move their desks and chairs out into the corridors until the Government rented two or three additional buildings to house them. Extravagance is running riot everywhere around Queen's Park.

A Glorified Apartment House

One thing the Farmers' Government was pledged to do, and that was to reduce the expenditure on Government House.

Nothing of the kind was done, however, on the contrary the Provincial Ministers are fixing up little palaces for themselves in the Parliament Building at Queen's Park. That building now presents the appearance of an apartment house, with a number of families living there, children crying, nurses wheeling perambulators and the sons and daughters of the Ministers playing lawn tennis. All that is needed now is to have the washing for this large aggregation of families hung in the Chamber of the House to dry.

The Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, has been fixing up a little palatial quarter for himself in the Parliament Buildings. This is not his public office, but his private bedroom. This bedroom is furnished at the expense of the Province with solid mahogany furniture at a cost of nearly four thousand dollars. Some price for the furniture of one room.

Squandering Public Money

Whatever may be the virtues of the Drury Government—and they are few—or the failings of the Government—and they are many—all agree that the U.F.O. Government has most disappointed the people of Ontario by its record in expending public money. People naturally hoped that a Farmers' Government would be an economical Government. The farmer is often held up to ridicule as being stingy, but most unjustly so. He has to be careful in spending money, because a man on a farm cannot earn a great deal of money as times are now, let him work ever so long and so well.

However that may be, the Farmers as a class have insisted on economy in public life. A lot of people therefore believe that the U.F.O. Government would be an economical Government that would cut out frills and unnecessary expenditures of every kind. Needless to say they have been sadly disappointed. Never has any Provincial Government in Canada spent money with such a lavish hand. The debt of the Province has increased in a most startling way since Mr. Drury came to office and instead of being overwhelmed by this record he goes about boasting of his success in floating fresh Provincial Loans. He is in much the same position as a man who would go about bragging over the fact that he had just succeeded in placing a fourth mortgage on his home.

The Grist Mill

The old maid's excuse is that she lost her sweetheart in the Great War. It brings tears to Leader King's eyes to think that he lost the Liberal Party about the same time and in the same way.

The story runs that Premier Drury was about to let Attorney-General Raney go when the latter created a diversion by slamming the race tracks.

Now that Premier Drury is a Doctor of Laws he might prescribe for some of the U.F. policies which indicate an advanced stage of softening of the brain.

The Hon. Mr. Rowell is mentioned as the next leader of the Liberal Party in Ontario, and the first thing Mr. Rowell will probably do is to get out a search-warrant to find the party.

The way Leader Crerar and the United Grain Growers Company behave toward the grain inquiry, one might suspect that the lid covers something even worse than the witch's broth in Macbeth.

National Council of Women looks forward to a Senate plentifully sprinkled with the fair sex. The average senatorial age is sixty. Will any lady be brave enough to own up to it?

Capital and Population Canada's Greatest Needs

An exceedingly strong reason why we should maintain a stable government in Canada is that the burden of taxation is too heavy for a young nation to bear and should be minimized as quickly as possible. One of the best ways to bring about a reduction is to increase the population and thereby minimize the per head load of taxes. Enlarged population of course means necessity for increased capital to assimilate it. If sensible policies are continued there is little difficulty about getting population. Every ship leaving the Old Country for months has been loaded with people from the Mother Country anxious to make new homes for themselves in this new country, and there has been a great influx of people from the United States into our Western country. The biggest diffculty is to get additional capital from outside. And the question then is—how best can we attract outside capital? Can we do it if we have a country distracted politically, with class striving against class? No, assuredly no! Capital always shies away from conditions of that kind; always steers clear of countries where political conditions are unstable. It requires as an essential a sane, sensible government, representative of all classes under which reasonable security of fair and decent treatment is assured.

No country ever had a greater opportunity than Canada to make wonderful progress. The cards are all in our hands if we only play them right. If we only keep our heads we will have a large flow of population and capital from other countries. The war has changed the life outlook and perspective of millions of peoples of the Old Lands, and nowhere better than in Canada can they find scope for their energies and activities.

The financiers of the world are just beginning to realize the tremendous extent of our natural resources, and the splendid advantages we have for manufacturing development by reason of our magnificent water powers; and, unless checked by immature statesmanship we should see a great development of Canada, which will be of untold benefit to the whole people. All we have to do is to keep steady and to be sane in our politics. We should not let the extremists and class agitators carry us away with their half-baked, half-digested theories. In these troublesome times, with such a splendid prospect ahead of us, we should cling fast to that which we know, cling fast to sane, orderly, stable government for all classes, a government based upon the best Anglo-Saxon practice, and not allow ourselves to get tangled up in class movements based upon class consciousness, with selfishness as their motive, which can only lead to chaos, if not disaster.

Pie-Crusts and Brick-Bats King's Main Stock-in-Trade

An Opposition leader has a free hand between sessions of parliament. He can denounce the Government in general terms and promise anything and everything to the discontented. Last summer the Liberal leader went through the country, denouncing the Government for permitting unemployment, for not doing more for the returned soldier, for not making a greater success of the National Railways, for not being more economical with the money of the people. Everyone was lead to believe that upon the reassembling of parliament, Mr. King would come forward with many proposals for the public good. He might not be able to get them all crystallized into legislation, but he would at least build a platform upon which he might appeal for support at the next general election.

However, when the session opened, Mr. King had nothing to propose. He called upon the Government to resign and demanded the dissolution of Parliament. The Government did not resign, but was sustained on a vote in the House by 25 majority. Then Premier Meighen and his supporters went ahead with the work of the session.

King's Pie-Crust Promises

What did the Opposition propose? What did Mr. Mackenzie King do toward making good the promises made to the people between sessions Did he make any proposal to better the condition of the returned soldiers or their dependents? He had more than intimated during the parliamentary recess that he was in favor of a further gratuity to the returned men, knowing all the time that such a gratuity could not be voted in the present financial condition of the country. During the session, therefore, he sat mute, and had nothing to say on the subject.

During the Parliamentary recess the Liberal leader had a great deal to say about the high cost of living, and the failure of the Board of Commerce to reduce prices. He was going to have the so-called Murdock charges investigated. It will be remembered that in the dying days of the 1920 session, he had suggested that a parliamentary committee should be appointed to investigate these charges. Naturally it was expected that when parliament assembled in 1921, then Mr. King would insist upon such a committee being appointed. Yet he sat through the entire session without making any such motion, and did not even refer to the Murdock charges, except in one speech toward the close of the session. If he made any proposal to reduce unemployment or the high cost of living it did not get upon the official records. He made no effort at all to grapple with these questions.

Afraid of Railway Problems

Mr. King and his followers were inclined during the parliamentary recess to hold the Government responsible for the increase in freight rates. So were Hon. T. A. Crerar, and his supporters. When the House actually assembled, however, none of these gentlemen brought forward any suggestion to reduce railway rates or volunteered any suggestion likely to solve the railway problem. Mr. Crerar did indeed go upon the special committee of the House appointed to examine into the railway situation, and is probably no more responsible than any other member of the committe for its failure to accomplish anything. Mr. King did not serve on the committee, did not appear before the committee or make any proposal during the entire session dealing with the railway question beyond the manifestly absurd proposal that the National Railways should be run as a department of the Government.

King—The Miracle Man

As soon as people have had a chance to forget the past session, we will find the Liberal leader and his lieutenants going over the country denouncing the Government, demanding a general election and insisting upon the reassembling of parliament at an early date. They will again have a free hand to promise anything and everything to the discontented. They will again be heard blaming the Government for the unemployment situation, for high prices and for everything about which people complain, including hail and grasshoppers. They will again give out the idea that some wonders are to be worked as soon as they get into power. People who listen to these speeches may well ask Mr. King and his followers what they did or tried to do at the last session of parliament, what economies did they suggest in the administration of Government, what solution do they propose for the unemployment problem, what stand did they take on the railway question, what motion did they make in the House for the reduction of freight rates. These gentlemen are vehement in denouncing the Government during the parliamentary recess, but they come forward with no proposals for the relief of the people when they assemble in parliament at Ottawa. It is a fair surmise that they have no program, except the negative program of denouncing the Government. Were they suddenly to be placed in power, they would have no remedy for the evils about which they complain, many of which are probably beyond the control of any government.

Crerar's Panacea is Reciprocity With U.S.

In his speech at Regina, the Hon. Alex. Crerar came out flat-footed for Reciprocity with the United States as a panacea for all our troubles. Once before, this country pronounced on Reciprocity and gave a verdict which was unmistakable. We have a right to ask what is covered by the term "Reciprocity"? Wool, wheat, fruit, cattle are already, in confirmation of President Harding's solemn promise to the American farmers, heavily protected against all outsiders. Do not we already know it? There are 300,000 pounds of wool stored up in Ontario now, and by the end of the year there will be a million pounds. Our cattle trade with the U.S. is practically blotted out. Is the Hon. Alex. Crerar so simple-minded as to suppose that Congress, having just passed the Young Bill shutting us out, would, if we approached them, immediately proceed to nullify their action? The Young Bill was introduced and passed to implement a solemn promise. If it were annulled, after being in effect only a few weeks, the President would stand convicted as dishonest, tricky, and insincere and his reputation would be smirched beyond cleansing. We may be sure the Young Bill will stand. As the vital things—wool, cattle, wheat are out of consideration, what earthly good would a Reciprocity pact do us? Obviously no good at all. The new tariff will be aimed at all our manufacturers. There is no chance for Reciprocity there. It is not for us to go begging for Reciprocity, but to gird up the loins of our strength and go after foreign markets. The McKinley Bill did us good. The new High Tariff measure may, in the end, prove our financial salvation. One thing is certain: We will be able to make decent fair terms with Europe and with the other members of our mighty Empire. Let the U.S. erect its Chinese wall; but let us play fair and not forget that complete isolation in the end means asphyxiation. Reasonable protection against unfair competition we must have, but protection carried to wild extremes would destroy our rapidly expanding foreign trade as it will surely destroy that of the United States. The Hon .Alex. Crerar addressed his remarks to the recent American arrival and played the complete demagogue. He would have been better advised to advocate, not reprisals, but dignified acceptance of the situation, and stern patriotic counsel to advance into the field of the world.

Good Signs in Quebec

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, at Toronto, and the speakers at the banquet of the C.M.A. at Quebec, sounded the same note—the instant need for a good understanding between Quebec and the English-speaking Provinces. But on first taking office, the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen took precisely the same ground. In his first public utterance, at Portage la Prairie, after assuming office, he made a noble plea for a better understanding with our French-Canadian brethren. For daring to do so, he was bitterly attacked by the "Globe" and various other Bourbon organs throughout the country, and accused of all sorts of political insincerity and chicanery. Moreover, Lapointe, Lemieux, and Mackenzie King, their anti-conscriptionist leader, in season and out of season, have remained bitterly unreconciled to the unanimous verdict of the English-speaking Provinces. They have attacked the Unionists in the House and on the hustings with a ferocity unparalleled in the annals of Canadian politics. Yamaska is the proof. We hope and pray that the conciliatory approach of the Hon. Mr. Taschereau may in the end prevail; but if the attitude of Lemieux and Lapointe should triumph it will be a tragic day for Canada. We wish Mr. Taschereau, Godspeed. On such Quebeckers as he we pin our hope of an ultimate understanding. Ontario and the other Provinces will go far to preserve National unity, but they will never admit they were wrong in supporting the men who were fighting and dying in the trenches in the darkest hour that ever threatened civilization. They will co-operate with Quebec in every good word and work, but allow their loyalty to be insulted—never.

One good thing the Hon. Mr. Taschereau did—he smashed Raney. Quebec is for a solid Empire based on sound Constitutional practice. No abolition of the Privy Council for her.

Where Are They Drifting?

The U.F.O. was started originally as a social and business organization. So long as it kept within those limits it did good and necessary work and was in a position of true political power. In an evil moment it was captured by a band of cheap agitators intent on farming the farmers, and went into active politics as a separate, selfish, class-organization. It came to power owing to the popular distaste for the previous Government, and made an unnatural alliance with the Labor group headed by James Simpson. Not one of the present labor members in the Ontario Government will go back. The Windsor Conference repudiated them in unmistakable language. The plain farmers are utterly sick and weary of the bewildered amateurs who are rapidly shattering the financial credit of the Province. Morrison, Simpson, Drury, Briggs et al, know that the U.F.O. jig is up, and now the word has gone forth, "Drop the phrase U.F.O. altogether." The new idea is to broaden out and bring all the malcontents together under a fresh magic aegis. It is the beginning of the end, and from now on dissolution of the whole ill-advised and unpatriotic movement will be swift and sure. Nemesis has overtaken it.

Apparently, each riding is intent on coining a new symbol. Unanimity seems strangely lacking. We have, first of all, Mr. Drury's simple and vague "People's Party." In North Wellington, where the farmers rejected Mr. Samuel Carter's hypocritical advances from the King-Liberal side, this has been improved upon and we have "The People's Political Party."

And now comes South Perth with the "South Perth United Farmers' Political Association." Finally, there is Crerar's "National Progressive Party" which, apparently, is to remain a purely North-West sectional phalanx. It is all off with Drury and Crerar, possibly on account of the Backus deal and the Provincial Rights humbug.

Fielding and Protection

In 1921, in the course of his speech in the debate on the Budget, he said, "I never gave any adherence to the principle of protection."

In his budget speech in 1904 he increased the duties on woollen goods imported from Great Britain, the home of woollen manufacturing, from 23 1-3% to 30%, with the avowed object of giving additional protection to Canadian woollen manufacturers, and he for similar reasons, at the same time raised the duties on twine and cordage from 15 2-3% to 20%. On that occasion also he introduced a measure to prevent dumping, which is the most radical and drastic form of protection that could possibly be imagined.

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Lemieux must show Proof or Suffer Consequences

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, former postmaster general in the Laurier Government, is one of the Liberal Leaders in the House of Commons from Quebec. Mr. Lemieux has a suave manner, a sharp tongue, and considerable taste for the dramatic. He attempts some spectacular stunts in the closing hours of nearly every session. It is of course an easy matter for any member to make wild charges against the government on the eve of prorogation when there is no likelihood of his being called upon to make his charges good, or hold an investigation.

At the session just closed, Mr. Lemieux again sought to get in the limelight. He was on hand to object to an item in the supplementary estimates with his usual wild charges and vehement declamation. This time, however, he went just one step too far and has got himself into a most embarrassing predicament.

Makes a Reckless Charge

From vague and general charges, Mr. Lemieux on this occasion came to a concrete charge against the Government, which he will either have to prove or take the consequences. The item in the estimates to which he objected was a vote of $60,000 to pay a judgment rendered against the Quebec Harbor Commission in favor of the Park St Charles Company. With his usual recklessness, Mr. Lemieux charged that the vote was for the purpose of paying a political debt incurred in the recent Yamaska bye-election. He claimed there was nothing owing the men composing the Park St Charles Company by the Quebec harbor commission, but that the Government was handing out to them $60,000 for services rendered by them in Yamaska.

Prime Minister Demands Proof

No doubt Mr. Lemieux took it for granted that the estimate would go through, and that his sensational charge would find a certain amount of credence in the country. He was certainly shocked when Premier Meighen withdrew the estimate, called upon him to prove his charges and promised that not a dollar would be paid were it found that the charges had any foundation in fact. Mr. Lemieux mumbled about going on with his charges at the next session, but the Prime Minister immediately informed him that the "next session" would not do. The department of justice is accordingly calling upon Mr. Lemieux to make good his charges and week after week, hewill be called upon to produce his evidence

Charges Have No Foundation

The facts are that the judgment above referred to was rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada in June 1921, but the litigation leading up to that judgment began many years ago,—long before there was any thought of a bye-election in Yamaska. The Quebec Harbor commission expropriated certain lands in the St Charles River for harbor purposes, and the arbitration which followed resulted in the Park St. Charles Company the owner of the lands, being awarded $60,000. This award was confirmed by the Superior Court of Quebec, and subsequently by the Court of Appeals. The Government then carried the case to the Supreme Court of Canada, where its interests were looked after by Eugene Lafleur, K C, the leader of the Quebec bar. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgements of the court below and upon the advice of Mr. Lafleur, the Government did not appeal the case to the Imperial privy council. To make good Mr. Lemieux's charges, he would have to infer that the arbitrators, and all the judges of the Superior Court and the court of appeal of Quebec, and the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Government, and that in some way they knew years before it occurred that there was going to be a bye-election in Yamaska.

The Grist Mill

The Hon. Mr. Raney will have achieved his objective when he leaves us only one sure thing to bet on—that somehow or other Mr. Raney will get his name in the newspapers every day.

Parliament was no sooner prorogued than the green carpet in the House of Commons was rolled up and stored away. The Liberal platform has been similarly bestowed ever since 1919.

Drury Government has placed a two per cent tax on real estate transfers. As comparatively few farms change hands it will be seen that this tax shifts practically the whole burden to the city dweller.

In spite of Premier Meighen's reassuring words as he leaves for England, we make a bet that Mr. Ewart's next Kingdom Paper will fear the worst.

The result in Yamaska would seem to indicate that the war is not over in Quebec yet.

What the United States Emergency Tariff Bill does to Manitoba No. 1 Hard isn't fit to print. And yet the Western farmer would turn not only the other cheek but even more definitely localized spots.

Germany has just handed over 10,000,000 dollars in gold to France with about the same reluctance Leader King displays in disclosing his tariff policy.

For almost six months now the Toronto "Globe" has not protested against the ravages of ice cream soda. And yet the taste being pleasant, must in the nature of things be sinful.

Anxious Reader asks when in the world he can escape income tax. The only spots we know are associated with cannibals or active volcanoes.

Centuries do not seem to have changed the periodicity of good times. The seven fat and the seven lean years are as inevitable today as they were in Pharaoh's time.

Quiet now reigns on Parliament Hill—a quiet undisturbed by false alarms or Fielding amendments.

A girl born last week on a Canadian National Railway train now sports the initials C.N.R.—Catherine Nora Rose, not Canada Needs Revenue.

Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., would abolish practically all passes on the Canadian National Railways except to Crow's Nest and Kicking Horse.

Are we growing short-sighted or is Premier Drury mixing more forbearance with his free trade than he used to do-

Considering the amount of binder twine his company has on hand, Mr. Crerar should take more than an academic interest in anything that tends to bind the Empire together.

Wennecke's comet will not come nearer to earth than ten million miles. So the Progressive Party will have to get some other excuse for its weird views on public finance than being gassed by its tail.

Toronto "Globe" censures an old Liberal like W. A. Charlton, M.P., most severely for accepting a Privy Councillorship at the hands of the Meighen Government. From which we infer that the Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell is still under suspicion for a similar delinquency.

Farmers' Party threatens to pare militia expenditure to the bone when it gets in. The idea is that the best way to conquer the enemy is to talk him to death.

Mr. Biggs appears to be the bright and shining star of the U.F.O. Cabinet. First the trucks bought from a friend, then the road in front of his own house to see them roll by.

The Hon. Charles Murphy apparently objects to quotations in which the "King" is mentioned. Well, one King is enough for any party.

Biggs' Big Vaudeville Act Ordered off the Circuit

Less frank by nature than by name Hon. F. C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works in the Ontario Government, wriggles out of his engagement to hold a joint debate with Gordon Wilson, M. P. for Wentworth. Mr. Biggs says it would be beneath his dignity to engage in a "vaudeville performance" of that kind. Probably he feels that he has already gone sufficiently into the vaudeville business by his fantastic and extravagant road-making in the County of Wentworth.

No one in Ontario needs to be told that Gordon Wilson is an earnest, intelligent and conscientious public servant. He has been so long with the progress and success of the Hydro Electric development as to be known, all over Central and Western Ontario as "Hydro" Wilson. He has always been a stalwart defender of public rights. No man more firmly believes in public ownership and no one is more anxious to see his county, his province and the country generally provided with good roads. When he arose in the House of Commons and denounced the administration of Mr. Biggs he was in deadly earnest and he backed up his arguments with facts, figures and photographs that fairly staggered all who heard him. The Liberal and the Farmer Members in the House at the time tried to interrupt him with cries of "Order", but no one disputed the accuracy of his statements nor the honesty of his intentions.

No Vaudeville Here

"Hydro" Wilson was not indulging in vaudeville when he made his speech in the House of Commons, respecting Mr. Biggs and his road-making programme in Wentworth County, Ontario. He was stating hard facts and some very startling facts, as for example, when he said that one of the roads was being built at a cost of $82,000, per mile. If Mr. Biggs had any defence he would have a fair audience in Wentworth County, where the roads are located. When he declines to engage in the debate he confesses cold feet.

The Roads to Biggsville

The facts and figures furnished the House of Commons the other day by Mr. Gordon Wilson, M.P., for Wentworth, respecting the roads being built by the Drury Government in Wentworth County startled the House and may well startle the country. These roads are being built in a most extravagant way, and in some cases at a cost of $82,000 per mile. They all seem to run into, or close by, the land of F. C. Biggs, Provincial Minister of Public Works. In one case a blind concession was opened up and work commenced on it at his gate. Mr. Biggs would have us believe that his farm just happened to be located there. His father and other members of the family were just as lucky and in Wentworth County all roads lead to Biggsville. Mr. Biggs has his choice of about seven roads when he wants to take a spin in one of his famous motor trucks.

British Authority Commends the Canadian Budget

Extract from London Eng., "Financial Times," May 12th.

The over-burdened taxpayer of the United Kingdom may regard with envy the financial position of the Dominion of Canada, as revealed by the Budget speech of Sir Henry Drayton, the present Minister of Finance. The income for the past year amounted to $432,000,000, as against $349,000,000 for the preceding twelve months, and exceeded the ordinary expenses of the country, including pensions and current war charges by $69,000,000. Even if capital charges and demobilization expenses were included, there was still a surplus of $12,000,000. The railway obligations, including provision for outlays in respect of the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific, accounted for a further $113,000,000 and to provide for this the cash resources available from the previous year were drawn upon to the extent of $101,000,000.

It will be noted that a considerable amount of what might fairly be deemed non-recurrent expenditure has been provided out of revenue, and it is, no doubt, due to this fact that some of the extra taxation imposed last year has already been remitted. It was announced in December last that the excise tax on luxuries—which included, inter alia, duties of 10 per cent, in respect of boots above 36s, suits above £9 and women's dresses in excess of £12—had been abandoned, the only exceptions being in respect of the extra duties on alcoholic liquors, playing cards and confectionery. Probably results showed that, as in the case of other countries where such luxury taxes have been tried, the proceeds of the tax were not worth the trouble and inconvenience caused by its collection. It may be noted also that last year the war Customs duty of 7½ per cent, was totally abolished and while the business profits tax was maintained for another year. the rate of exemption was extended from 7 to 10 per cent.

Allowing for these changes, the estimate for this year's revenue, on the basis of existing taxation is put at $372,000,000 as against a total expenditure of $435,000,000 including $57,000,000 for current railway charges, which again might fairly be put to capital account. On these figures the Finance Minister had not very much difficulty in balancing his accounts, and his proposals, if approved, will result in a considerable simplification of the system. The business profits tax will not be re-enacted; all the luxury taxes, including those not remitted last December, will be abolished, but extra duties will be imposed on playing cards and wines and spirits, though the duties do not appear very heavy, as compared with those in force in this country. The sales tax is maintained, and the rates are increased from 1½ to 3 per cent, in the case of domestic transactions and from 2½ to 4 per cent on imports. These are apparently the only increases, and if the Budget balances on such lines the Canadian tax-payer is to be congratulated.

THE BULL FIGHT

In a typical bull fight there are three very important groups—the Picadores, the Banderilleros and the Matadors. It is the business of the Picadores to ride in on horseback and goad and prod the bull with lances, yet not to the point of death. The Banderilleros come on the scene with red blandkets and, stepping lightly from side to side, affix, as opportunity offers, banderilleros—small darts to which are attached various colored flags—to the body of the half-spent and infuriated animal. When this inhuman torture has gone on long enough, and the noble beast is approaching *extremis* the Matador steps into the ring armed with a straight sharp sword in one hand and the muleta—a wand with a red flag attached in the other—and with one sure thrust between the cervical vertebrae brings the tortured animal to its knees in death.

The country has been witnessing just such a performance in the political arena at Ottawa during the last session. At the opening of Parliament, the Picadors, gallantly mounted and armed to the teeth, rushed into the ring and attacked from all sides the object of their wrath. Lapointe, Lemieux, MacKenzie, Jacobs, MacMaster, Clark, Crerar *et al* essayed the work of wearing down the government majority only to have their steeds disembowelled and they themselves tossed into the air. The voluble pack of Banderilleros followed with their Lilliputian darts of criticism, and these also were forced to flee for shelter. Meantime, the two Matadors—each wildly jealous of the other—stood by with palpitating hearts ready to give the *coup-de-grace*. Up to this point the staging was perfect, and it looked as though obstructive tactics would at least give the twin-leaders of the opposition (Fielding and King) a chance to race for the glory of the final thrust. But they counted without their host, the object **of their rage decided** there had been enough of a foolish business, and with one tremendous charge, in a speech which cleared the air, the Prime Minister cleared out the entire ring. The chosen Matador was tossed with the rest. Fielding never delivered his great speech. The Hon. Mackenzie King did, but all he got out of it was the loss of a good dinner. The noble bull was elsewhere and the Leader of the Opposition's performance was "all in the air."

THE POLITICAL SAWDUST RING

It used to be said in the old days by his opponents that the late Sir John A. Macdonald was wont to ride the Protestant horse in Ontario and the Catholic horse in Quebec. There was a measure of truth in the charge. The old Chieftain had a good deal of subtlety mixed up with his sagacity and played the political game hard and fast. But, and this is the point to remember, he never tried to ride more than two horses at the same time. Moreover, he was a skilled equestrian, knew his steeds to a hair and could, on occasion, crack the whip at the critical curve.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, equally graceful and facile, just reversed the procedure. He rode the Catholic horse in Quebec and succeeded in putting the bit between the teeth of the Protestant nag in Ontario. It was a sheer triumph of audacity and skill. But he also never essayed more than two steeds.

Along comes the Hon. Mackenzie King who, congenitally incapable of absorbing the lessons of experience, is intent on straddling not two nags but actually seven. It makes one dizzy just to think of it. There is the plain old Wood of Missouri nag known as the U.F.A .nag—the frisky National Progressive nag jockeyed by Crerar, the U.F.O. nag (with Morrison blinkers), the Drury, People's Party, nag, the Quebec-Lapointe racer, the Diehard Liberal sorrel and the Simpson radical-labour crock. Just at present the Leader of the Opposition is engaged in trying to get the rest of the jockeys to dismount and allow him to do the great straddle act. But the riders all seem curiously indifferent to his frantic appeals, and are at present engaged in swinging round and round the circle, each trying his utmost to attract attention exclusively to himself and eyeing with savage jealousy all the other jockeys. We do not believe the Hon. Mackenzie King will ever be allowed to do the great unprecedented straddle act because we do not believe his head is clear enough to straddle the whole seven nags. Moreover, the other jockeys, enjoy riding in the ring quite as much as he does and each is sure that the eyes of the bleachers are on him and the prize a certainty.

Toronto Globe Wails in the Wilderness

The Toronto "Globe" of late has changed the tune of its hurdy-gurdy. The charge that the National Liberal and Conservative Party is carrying on without a mandate has become boresome to the public and subscriptions are falling off. The National Liberal and Conservative Party has carried on victoriously and the people now admire its courage and pluck in standing up for sound constitutional practices. The Public now know that the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen is not to be intimidated. They also read the newspapers and Hansard and are well seized of the fact that he is the one outstanding dominating personality in Canadian politics and the master of the House. The splendid tribute paid to him by his party on the eve of his departure for the Imperial Conference was not lost on the average man. He has held his party together without a break and is today the best beloved party leader in Canada. Can the same be said of any of his opponents?

All this, of course, is bitter aloes to The "Globe." It sees that the swing of the tide is away from it and calculated perfidy and so, like a drowning man grasping at straws, it is beginning to call on all the Progressive forces to band together and in one grand assault overthrow the only steadfast government in the land. What does it hope to gain? It does not know. All it does know is that at present it is despised by all thoughtful men. It is too late. It is always too late. When it deserted sound constitutional Government and went over to the idle agitators, who are dying out, it fatuously believed that it was leading an uprising of the People. The People simply did not rise. They clearly envisaged the grave perils of the time and thanked God that there was a strong government at Ottawa. It was left stranded and stranded it remains. All its shrill hysterical clamour for the Progressive forces to get together deceives no one, least of all the radical farmers. They have their own organs and their own ideals and are in no mood to parley with an outworn and discredited organ. And they are right in avoiding the Adullam's Cave on Yonge St. Even the Hon. Mackenzie King has no use for it. It has carried hypocrisy to a point where even the hypocrites will have nothing to do with it. Did it honestly believe in the tenets of the Progressive Party it would boom Wood, Crerar and Drury. It has not done so. It gives them space, but not a word of editorial endorsement. It has not dared to endorse Mackenzie King. It berates Morrison and Dewart it never names. The truth is it dwells in a land of ghosts. Progressive! Yes! Backward!

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A CLARION CALL TO QUEBEC

"*L'Autorite*," Montreal, in a striking editorial, cites the rallying cry uttered by Sir Adolphe Chapleau to his compatriots after the death of Riel:—"Let us close the grave, and open the factories." The newspaper, after declaring its Liberalism, adds: "The cry was heard. It is high time that another Chapleau stood on the Champ de Mars and repeated his clarion call. Today there is a great deal of abuse of the great name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Because Sir Wilfrid was defeated in 1917 on the question of conscription there are short-sighted politicians who never weary of clamoring that Laurier must be avenged. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier was removed from power in 1911 on the question of reciprocity. Conscription now is dead, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier is dead. Prayers nave gone out that he might reappear in spirit, but there is no sign of the prayer having been answered in the perspective presented here on earth by Rodolphe Lemieux, D. A. Lafortune, and Edmond Marcil of Bagot. Let us leave Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the tomb. Let his name —which will be honored as long as Canada lasts—no longer serve amongst the clamor of discord. How did Sir Wilfrid employ his time in his most glorious days of 1900, 1904, and 1908 if not in the direction of promoting a better understanding between the different races of the Dominion? And yet the remarkable fact is that those who appeal to him and his memory most are the very people whose efforts are being applied to actually destroy his work. The past is dead; the future alone lives and its perspective is terrible for the 25,000 men who are without work in the city of Montreal. At the height of an economic crisis the time is not favorable for racial or religious appeals, or appeals to any false sentimentality brought into play by political jobbers of whom there are too many examples, and whom it would be easy to label in both parties. We are in a better position than we were in 1885, when our industries were in a state of embryo. We have the factories, but too many of them are closed. It is not necessary, then, to cry, 'Open the factories,' but 'Re-open the factories.' We shall do that by adopting a sane tariff policy, not by appeals based on sentiment, or rather, on resentment, such as were heard in Yamaska. Let us leave the griefs of the past to the wreckers —that is the part they play. Let us be men of action; let us be practical if we would realise the prophetic words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier: 'The twentieth century will be Canada's century.' "

Provinces Not Exempt From Sales Tax

A rather nice point arose recently as between the Dominion and the Provinces. Some of the Provinces took the ground that under the Constitution the Sales Tax was not applicable to purchases made by them. To admit this contention as respects goods purchased by the Governments of Provinces for their own use would not be a cause for serious alarm, but to say that liquor bought by the Provinces of British Columbia and Quebec, or other articles bought by any Province, to be traded in and sold by the Governments of these Provinces is quite a different story. The absurdity of the proposition would be manifest to anyone who gives it a moment serious thought. If goods purchased by Provinces for resale by them were to be exempted from the Sales Tax, the whole fabric of the Sales Tax Act would be destroyed. The Farmer Government of Ontario, for instance, if they took it into their heads, could arrange to buy all the farm implements needed by the farmers of the Province, and thereby enable the farmers to escape the payment of a tax which everybody else has to pay.

Yet Mr. Lapointe, who ought to know better, declared that the Government had no right to treat the Provinces of British Columbia and Quebec as traders in liquor. What else are they? They are buying and selling liquor and are therefore nothing less than liquor merchants and traders.

Mr. Meighen Emerges Victorious from Sharp Fighting Session.

Mac KENZIE KING AND HIS COHORTS DEMONSTRATED FUTILITY OF FARMER-LIBERAL COALITION.

Well the session is over! The Captains and the Kings—that is to say the Members and the Senators—have departed and, but for the noisy toil of the masons at work on the Victory tower, the Capitol Hill is silent once more.

It was a notable session in many respects. The new and youngest of all our premiers was on trial, with his opponents eager for his downfall. The political tournament opened briskly. Mr. Mackenzie King, with a great flourish of trumpets, demanded Mr. Meighen's head on a charger. He wanted to turn the Government out, bag and baggage, without a moment's delay. They were usurpers, defying and mocking the will of the people, and there would be no peace, progress or good government until they were driven from office. Looking back on it now, it was a cheap, melodramatic performance, a stagey affair, calculated to stampede the unwary and unreflecting, and, like all such performances, it petered out ingloriously. The Government supporters stuck to their guns and consolidated themselves, with the result that substantial victory was theirs.

Leaders in Sharp Contrast

These fire-works over, the Government got down to business. As day succeeded day, sharp contrasts in leadership were easily discernible. Mr. Meighen, to the great gratification of his friends and the envy and grave disappointment of his enemies, took command of the House with comparative ease and much dignity. His great mental grasp, his wonderful gift of lucid statement, his forceful logic and keen, critical faculties, stamped him as a real leader of thinking men and a worthy successor of the great premiers of the past. He clearly proved his title to his exalted position; he nobly won his spurs.

Opposition Infernally Impractical

On the other hand, we doubt if Mr. Mackenzie King enhanced his reputation. He certainly did not shine by comparison with the Prime Minister. The trouble with the leader of the Opposition is that he is infernally impractical. He never seems to know whither he is headed. He confounds verbosity with lucidity and seems to be obsessed with the wisdom contained in stale, political platitudes. He does not seem to realize that this is a bread and butter age and that public questions should be approached in hard, matter of fact ways rather than smothered with meaningless rhetoric. It is the merest truth to say that he made little impression on Parliament and perhaps less on his immediate followers. It would, however, be charitable to state that his comparative failure is due to the fact that the party he leads is without a definite policy on any important subject.

Farmers' Party Nowhere

Apart from a good speech of its kind on the Budget, the Hon. Mr. Crerar did not emerge from the conflict with increased stature, and his Farmers' Party got nowhere at all. Few in number, they were without discipline, and seemed to differ among themselves on almost every question that came before the House. On the whole, they did their best to help out the Liberals but their support could never be relied upon. When a vote was called they were liable not to turn up or in some other way to disappoint the men who are so assiduously courting their friendship.

Budget Outstanding Feature

There have been many longer sessions but few more replete with useful and practical legislation. The Budget was the outstanding feature. Sir Henry Drayton had a most difficult task to perform. Faced with hugh railway deficits, due in part to the stupid optimism and reckless policies of bygone governments, with falling customs revenues and declining trade with corresponding grave unemployment, he had to devise taxation measures which would provide greatly increased revenues, with the minimum disturbance of trade and commerce and the minimum of drain on the peoples' pockets. That he acquitted himself well indeed with great credit to himself and his country, is generally admitted —admitted even by his political opponents.

PREMIER'S FAREWELL MESSAGE

MONTREAL, June 6.—Speaking at an informal reception given to him by admirers on his arrival here this morning from Ottawa en route to Quebec where he will take ship for England to attend the Imperial Conference, Premier Meighen said:

"I hope that in all I say and in all I do in the conference at which I am to represent this country I will successfully interpret the will, the opinion and the aspirations of the great Canadian people. I cannot forget that when speaking there I represent not a part, but all; not one race, but two; and I shall so endeavor to interpret Canadian sentiments and the Canadian attitude to the Mother Country and to the Empire as to do substantial justice to the best opinion of this country."

It was expected that there would be a general revision of the customs tariff. Sir Henry, however, deemed it best to postpone it. His reasons for this are generally accepted as sound. Considering the volume of trade between us and the United States, any notable change in the trade policy of the country to the south of us is a matter of much import and concern to us. It seems the part of wisdom, therefore, to await the permanent tariff legislation of the United States before taking steps to revise our own tariff. The unsettled trading conditions of the world and the constant and serious fluctuations in exchange are also factors which make tariff making difficult just now.

Provisions For Taxation

The removal of the Business Profits tax met with almost unanimous approval, and likewise the decision not to increase the Income Tax. The tax on business profits was only justifiable in war times. To increase the Income Tax beyond that in force in the United States would have a tendency to drive capital and men of enterprise over the border.

The increase in the Sales Tax, as a principal means of getting the necessary revenues, is generally commended. This tax is the least disturbing to trade and the most fairly and equitably distributed of all our taxes.

Although the good, convivial souls of the country may not like the stiff increase in the tax on liquors, they swallowed it as they do their liquor, with gentlemanly good grace.

Marking of Foreign Goods

Credit is due the Government for its legislation providing for the marking of foreign goods to indicate the country of their origin. The Canadian people are entitled to know the origin of goods they purchase. They do not want to buy German and Austrian goods and they do not wish to be bamboozled or camouflaged into buying them without proper knowledge.

Tackling Exchange Problem

The change in the Customs Law providing for the collection of customs duty on the amount of the discount of our dollar over there in addition to the ordinary value for customs duty purposes, will have a tendency to curtail unnecessary imports from the United States and will help to reduce the rate of exchange. We buy altogether too much from that country and the sooner we reduce our purchases by making more of our requirements at home, the better it will be for everybody concerned in this country. Another result flowing from this change in the law is that a larger preference is given in favour of British goods.

Returned Soldier Legislation

In addition to the tariff legislation, Parliament, on the motion of the Government, passed a number of good laws dealing with returned soldiers and their dependents. The fifty per cent. bonus upon pensions was continued for another year; the soldiers insurance was extended; provision was made to help disabled soldiers to find employment, and the position of the widowed mother was improved; returned men were given a better chance for appointments to the Civil Service; indeed, every recommendation of the Pensions Committee was carried out.

By its praiseworthy, firm dealing with the proprietors of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Government obtained possession of that road, and it is now a part of our National Railway System.

Lake of the Woods Bill

Useful laws were also passed dealing with Canada's place in the League of Nations, with copyrights, patents, the Criminal Code and many other subjects of interest and importance to the country.

One of the most outstanding of the legislative measures introduced and passed by the Government was that dealing with the Lake of the Woods levels, which prevented private interests from obtaining a monopoly of the water power in the waters flowing north from the Lake of the Woods. Curiously enough, the Liberals, who pretend to be antagonistic to what they call, the big interests of the country, were found on this occasion to be ardent supporters of one of the biggest private interests on the continent. We will have a good deal more to say about this very important matter in succeeding numbers of the Bulletin.

The Opposition Record

So much for the record of the Government. What can be said for the Opposition?

Search the pages of Hansard and you will not find a single constructive thought uttered from the Opposition side. Oppose, not propose, was their role. They kicked and growled about everything, but offered no alternative. Their only objective is power, and they fatuously believe they can achieve it with powerless hands.

When the Budget Debate came on, the Government challenged Mr. King and then Hon. T. A. Crerar, Leader of the Farmers Party, to make some frank declaration on the tariff question. Nothing was forthcoming. Mr. King did not move the tariff plank of the Liberal platform nor did Mr. Crerar move the tariff plank in the platform of the National Council of Agriculture. Neither gentlemen moved to reduce the tariff duty upon a single article. Neither one voted against the tariff proposals of the Government. There was a certain amount of debating on the Budget; some dissatisfaction with the tariff was expressed by Mr. Fielding's vague and meaningless amendment, but neither the Liberal party nor the Farmer's party asked the House to reduce a single tariff duty.

King's Futile Carping

It was understood that the Opposition would condemn the alleged extravagance of the Government, and reduce the apropriations asked for the conduct of public business during the current year. They did make some general charges of extravagance but when they were put up against the Estimates one by one, they could find nothing substantial to complain about.

At the beginning of the Session, Leader King was anxious to get hold of the Auditor General's report. He expected to discover some great scandal in that volume and was going to keep the Public Accounts Committee working overtime. He got the desired report after a few days' unavoidable delay, but discovered nothing in it to his liking. The Public Accounts Committee only held one or two meetings, and the Opposition by their silence at least had to confess that no scandal could be fastened on the Government. Indeed, it may be stated that fewer scandals have been unearthed, and there has been less work for the Public Accounts Committee during the past ten years than were found in any session of Parliament during the Liberal regime.

Search the pages of Hansard and you will not find a single constructive thought uttered from the Opposition side. Oppose not propose was their role. They kicked about everything and offered no alternatives. What cared they for the country's good? Nothing. What mattered it to them that material conditions never were so serious? Nothing. Their objective is "power" and they fatuously believe that they can achieve it with *powerless* hands. Is it any wonder that many people have lost confidence in our political institutions when they see public men of ability playing the political game like children at a time when the country's grave necessities demand the combined thought and concentration of its best intellects.

Poor Political Prophets

The Liberal Opposition, in the early part of the session, insisted upon having some by-elections. They declared that the Government could could not carry a single riding, and wanted six by-elections brought on immediately. This could not be done without great public inconvenience, but the Government did issue writs for three by-elections, two of which have been held already. These by-elections showed no tide of sentiment against the Government. York-Sunbury gave the Government candidate a majority of over 900. The Liberals, it is true, retained Yamaska, but to do so made racial appeals, of which they are now somewhat ashamed, and which reflected no credit upon the Liberal party or the people of Quebec.

Liberals' Chief Organ Plays Plaintive Tune

The Toronto *Globe* would fain cheat itself with the fond delusion that Sunbury and Yamaska cancel each other and that the parties are "as you were." It is, of course, ludicrous. In Yamaska there was but one issue—Conscription and the desire to be avenged on a fearless statesman for the course he took during the war. In Sunbury the Government had arrayed against it the full strength of the old Liberal party and the U.F.O. farmers. It was a formidable combination; all the more formidable because Mr. Hanson's opponent was himself a Conservative. Yet the result was absolutely decisive in favor of sound Constitutional Government.

Crerar, Morrison, the radical Laborites, the die-hard Liberals, worked night and day to score a triumph for their mad, disruptive policies and met their Waterloo in a typically rural constituency. No more heartening thing has happened in the last two years. The tide has turned. From now on the issues are unmistakable and clear. The people of Canada have got their bearings at last. The Government will fearlessly carry on under a real statesman and in due turn will go to the country on a straight policy of just and reasonable Protection and be triumphantly returned.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE SESSION

The Honourable W. S. Fielding played a useful though sometimes peevishly censorious role. It is his country's loss that he is past his prime, but, as it is, he is easily the best man on the Opposition side of the House, and his mental agility and versality are worthy of admiration.

Dr. Michael Clark neither added to or detracted from his high status as a parliamentary orator of the old school, wedded to theories of bygone ages, and unwilling to recognize and concentrate upon modern conditions. Occasionally he was brilliant in the abstract, but never in the concrete, when facts, not theories, had to be considered.

Not a sound was heard—not even a "funeral note"—from the Opposition anent the grave exchange problem—the most difficult that ever faced the country.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux' performances during the session entitled him to be dubbed "Bombastes Furios."

No one can make a mountain out of a molehill better than this honourable gentleman.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3848

National Liberal and Conservative BULLETIN

U. S. EMERGENCY TARIFF SUPPLEMENT

NUMBER 5 OTTAWA, CANADA, JUNE 11, 1921 VOLUME 1

The extent to which Canada has been hit by the recent United States Tariff legislation which is now in operation will be readily observable from the following statement:

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO UNITED STATES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 1921.

Description.	Present U.S. Customs Tariff Rate on Imports.	New Emergency Tariff Rate of U.S. against Imports.	Value of Canadian products exported from Canada to U.S. during 12 months ending March 31. Value.
Wheat, bush.	Free	35c. per bush.	$91,442,298
Wheat, flour, brls.	Free	20% ad valorem	12,023,090
Flax seed, bush.	20c. per bush.	30c. per bush.	3,490,128
Indian corn, bush.	Free	15c. per bush.	16,692
Beans, bush.	25c. per bush.	2c. per lb.	53,794
Potatoes, bush.	Free	25c. per bush.	8,328,862
*Onions, bush.	20c. per bush.	40c. per bush.	Statistics of imports are not separately classified.
Live cattle, 1 year old or less. No.	Free	30% ad valorem	1,473,222
Live cattle, over 1 year old. No.	Free	30% ad valorem	19,759,329
Sheep, live. No.	Free	1 year old or over, $2 per head. Less than 1 year old, $1 per head	1,700,992
Beef, fresh, cwt.	Free	2c. per lb.	5,829,181
Mutton and Lamb, fresh, cwt.	Free	2c. per lb.	1,595,111
Pork, fresh, cwt.	Free	2c. per lb.	316,151
Beef, pickled in barrels, cwt.	Free	25% ad valorem	29,764
Bacon and Hams, shoulders and sides sides	Free	25% ad valorem	203,960
Pork, dry, salted, cwt.	Free	25% ad valorem	6,599
Pork, pickled in barrels, cwt.	Free	25% ad valorem	15,246
Poultry, dressed or undressed	2c. per lb.	25% ad valorem	496,170
Canned Meats, n.o.p., lbs.	Free	25% ad valorem	35,287
All other meats, n.o.p., lbs.	Free	25% ad valorem	439,605
Wool, lbs.	Free	Wool unwashed, 15c. per lb. Washed, 30c. per lb. Scoured, 45c. per lb.	2,094,691
Woollens, n.o.p.	35% ad val.	45c. per lb. and 35% ad valorem	389,258
Sugar, testing not over 75 deg., lbs.	71c. per cwt.	$1,16 per cwt.	
Sugar, testing 100 deg., lbs.	$1.36 per cwt.	$2.16 per cwt.	9,999,566
Butter, lbs.	2½c. per lb.	6c. per lb.	3,156,951
Cheese, lbs.	20% ad val.	23% ad valorem	184,883
Milk, fresh, gals.	Free	2c. per gal.	412,916
Cream, gals.	Free	5c. per gal.	1,987,461
Milk, preserved or condensed, lbs.	Free	2c. per lb.	2,352,319
Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco, when mixed or packed with more than 15 p.c. of wrapper tobacco, etc., lbs.	Unstemmed $1.85 per lb. Stemmed, $2.50 per lb.	Unstemmed, $2.35 per lb. Stemmed, $3.00 lb.	34,097
Apples, brls.	10c. per bush.	30c. per bushel	171,226
Cherries, brls.	10c. per bush.	3c. per lb.	
			$168,312,772

*Onions are not shown separately in the Canadian statistics of exports, but the Report of the United States Foreign Commerce & Navigation Calendar year 1919 (which is the last published) gives the imports into the United States from Canada during the year 1919 as 26,328 bushels, value $29,125.00.

NOTE: The total value of all Canadian exports to the United States for the year ending March 31st, 1921, was $542,304,000.00.

In the face of that U.S. tariff the platforms of the Liberals and the United Farmers advocating the free admission of food stuff from the United States are nothing short of rot.

There surely cannot be a single sensible farmer in Canada to-day who would permit United States food products to come into Canada free of duty when Canadian food products are shut out from the American market.

The affects of the United States tariff legislation will be to reduce the value of the Canadian ill more: it has had another effect— it has completely confounded the trade policies iberals and the Farmers.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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National Liberal and Conservative BULLETIN

NUMBER 4 — OTTAWA, CANADA, JUNE 4, 1921 — VOLUME 1

"Revenge for Conscription" is Liberals' Rally Cry

The result of the election in Yamaska may make history in Canada. It certainly gives much food for serious thought on the part of all who seriously love their country and wish to see it develop in peace and harmony. That the fight was won, and so overwhelmingly, by the Liberals on the cry of revenge and resentment is much to be deplored by all true Canadians. It is an extraordinary situation. The comparatively young leaders of Liberalism in the Province, lacking the moderate counsel and restraining hands of elder statesmen, seem (judging from speeches made during the campaign) to be animated by a frenzy of resentment towards the English-speaking people for their action in bringing about conscription. True it is, they try to blame Mr. Premier Meighen alone, but the Premier is no more responsible than Mr. Crerar or Mr. Calder, or the Hon. A. K. McLean, or any of the other Liberal leaders who joined the Union Government; no more responsible than any one of the hundreds of thousands of people who rolled up such a tremendous majority, to help to save Canada and the Empire, and so it is that the condemnation of the French Liberals is a condemnation of all those who supported the Union Government. It is a most dangerous game, none more dangerous. We doubt if the men who are playing it so assiduously have given any consideration at all to the ultimate consequences. They seem to be carried away, to be quite obsessed with a passionate desire to humiliate and punish the men who disagreed with them when all that was vital in life, when all that was worth living for, was at stake. If these leaders of French Liberalism imagine for a moment that they can, with their solid bloc threat, compel the men who voted for conscription to admit that they were tyrannical and wrong, sad disillusionment awaits them. Never was the conscience of the English-speaking people in this country and indeed of numbers of our French speaking compatriots more stirred than it was during the election of 1917, and never did the common conscience of Canadian stock rise more gloriously to an occasion. Some Quebec politicians seem unable to grasp these truths, or to realize that the attitude of the thoughtful English-speaking people towards Quebec in 1917 was one more of genuine regret than of anger; nor do they appreciate that with these English-speaking people at that time it was a question of right rallying to right, irrespective of political affiliations, than which there is no more powerful and honourable motive. When conscription was adopted the British race had its back against the wall, was in a death grapple with the German, and every ounce of its power had to be exercised. The way the great body of English of Canada felt about it then and feel about it now is that it would have been to their everlasting disgrace and dishonour if they had taken any other attitude. These ideas should be borne well in mind by the people of Quebec, and not viewed lightly but rather sympathetically.

No time could be worse for indulging in fatuous political games of the kind played in Yamaska, which lead nowhere. Never were material conditions more serious, never was there greater necessity for the best minds in the whole community, whether English or French, or any other nationality, standing and working together to solve the tremendously difficult problems staring us in the face. Is the view to be accepted that the French Canadian people would rather cherish and nourish revenge than take their rightful place at the Council seat of the nation, and help, as they undoubtedly can, to solve these problems? Most right-thinking people would fain believe otherwise. They would be loath to think the spirit of revenge is to be the dominating factor in Quebec politics rather than love of country, harmony and concord; that passion is to override reason, even to the extent of sacrificing material interests.

Every wellwisher of his country will earnestly hope that the comparatively young men who lead the Liberal hosts in Quebec will mature their thought, and think and think and think again, before they take further steps which may prove to be irrevocable and which may be far-reaching and history-making in effect.

Assuming for the sake of argument that Quebec remains a solid bloc and thereby gets the upper hand, what then? They and their few Liberal associates in the other provinces could not carry on government without allying themselves with the Agrarian forces. These Agrarian forces are for Free Trade, while Quebec is for Protection. Which is to dominate? Oil cannot mix with water. One has only to state this proposition to show the absurdity of the position into which the French Liberal leaders are attempting to drive their province. That sane and moderate counsels will ultimately prevail is no doubt the sincere hope of many many thousands of French Canadians outside of Liberal political circles.

If there is in reality to be a solid bloc in Quebec; if reason and love of country are to go by the board; if material interests are to be sacrificed; if passion and resentment are to be the guiding motives; if the province as a whole is prepared to adopt definitely the recrimination role which may seriously impede the nation's progress, if not destroy it, it will not be because Premier Meighen has not earnestly sought an honorable rapprochement, has not seriously and gainst the rage of partisan fury sought and sought again Quebec's friendship, or has not honestly and anxiously desired the Province to join hands in directing the country's destinies. Despite calumny and most undeserved reproach, he has, with true statesmanlike vision, held out the olive branch in the interests of a united Canada. Beyond all doubt he will continue to do so. If there is to be error, grave perilous error, it will be the error of Quebec and not the error of the Prime Minister

English Speaking Liberals Ashamed of the Campaign

Hard headed English speaking Liberals are not rejoicing over the result of the bye-election in Yamaska. They fear another victory like that would be their undoing. The campaign was not waged upon any Liberal principles, the name of the Liberal leader was never mentioned, except to boast that he had opposed conscription and the Liberal Platform of 1919 was not even referred to. The appeal throughout was racial, and the one cry was that Yamaska should avenge the injuries done to Quebec by the English speaking provinces during the war.

The victory in Yamaska is interpreted as a protest against the Military Service Act. It is in fact a notification to the rest of Canada that Quebec intends to remain isolated in order to dictate. The voters of Yamaska intend to keep intact the solid Quebec "bloc".

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Ernest Lapointe, and other Quebec Liberal members of parliament, are able men, well qualified to discuss questions of public policy on the floor of the House. In the Yamaska campaign, however, they made no appeal whatever to the intelligence of the electorate, nor did they on a single occasion discuss the political issues upon which the people of the English speaking Provinces are divided. Their sole aim was to drown reason in a frenzy of passion. They depicted Quebec as insulted and despoiled by the English speaking majority and called loudly for a policy of retaliation and revenge.

Just what these Quebec leaders hoped to accomplish by this sort of campaigning is hard to say. It enabled them, it is true, to carry the Yamaska bye election, and it may enable them to return a "solid Quebec bloc" to the next parliament. They seem to forget, however, that a good many people in Canada live outside of Quebec, and will have some voices in choosing the next House and in framing the future policy of this country.

What headway can the Liberal party make in the English speaking provinces if it is committed to the support of Quebec in her policy of isolation and revenge? The great majority of the people agree with Premier Meighen in thinking that the past should be allowed to bury its past, and that all Canadians should unite in building up a larger Canada. Their faces are turned towards the future, they are averse to racial hatred, and religious disputes. They are anxious to give every Canadian a fair show, whether he lives in Ontario, Quebec, or in the other Provinces. They will not be dragged at the chariot wheels of the "hotspurs", who are bent on keeping the two races in Canada permanently divided.

English speaking Canada is and has been anxious to share with French speaking Canada her rights of Government and every other rights —all that ever has been asked is that there be a sharing of obligations as well. No man has striven harder or more consistently to be fair and friendly to Quebec than has the Prime Minister. Those who assert that he has ever used language than the language of courtesy to that Province are simply uttering wilful falsehoods. Mr. Meighen has more than once brought them to book and compelled them to retract.

Why is it necessary to maintain a "solid Quebec bloc"?

Judging from the campaign speeches in Yamaska, the "bloc" has no views on the tariff, the national railways or any other economic question. It is to be maintained for the purpose of giving Quebec the balance of power after the next general election. They hope that the Farmers Party will carry enough seats to prevent the present Government having a clear majority in the next House. Then it would be within the power of the Quebec members to make their own terms, and practically dominate the Government.

A. A. Mondou, the Conservative candidate, who was endorsed by the Meighen Government, pleaded with his fellow countrymen in Quebec, to forget their real or fancied injuries, and unite with the people of the other Provinces in the work of reconstruction. He dwelt upon the necessity of maintaining Canadian industries by reasonable protection. His opponents, however, refused to join issue on any fiscal or economic question. The army of orators brought into Yamaska on behalf of the Liberal candidate invoked the shades of Laurier, denounced conscription, and called upon the voters to wreak their vengeance upon the Meighen Government.

All efforts to join hands with Quebec appear only to make her more resentful. For a long time she was complaining about not having more representation in the Government, but the cry made against Premier Meighen, in the Yamaska bye election was, that he had offered or was likely to offer, places in his Cabinet to representative men from the Province of Quebec. This was denounced as "corruption".

Quebec has no real grievance. If she is not more adequately represented in the Meighen Government, it is because she deliberately refuses to be represented.

THE YAMASKA CAMPAIGN

Extracts from Speeches and Editorials by Supporters of the Liberal Candidate in the Yamaska By-Election Contest

At St. Francois du Lac, Yamaska County, May 14

MR. LEMIEUX, M.P. (Maisonneuve and Gaspe).

"Mr. Meighen is the father of conscription," "We cannot talk of conscription without some emotion. While Hon. Mr. Ballantyne was trailing his sword in London and Paris, my only son was in the trenches. He is gone, and it seems that I should pay testimony to his memory by working to punish those who brought the atrocity of conscription on our country."

At Pierreville, Que., May 18.

MR. BOUCHER, (Liberal Candidate).

"We were told that Canada should make a supreme effort to win the war which was to end all wars, but can we truly say that there is peace," demanded Mr. Boucher today. "There is civil war in Ireland, India is on a volcano, Japan and the United States are at daggers drawn, France is mobilizing and we are told that the British navy is ready for action. War may come at any time. In a short time Premier Meighen will leave for London. The Liberals want no change in the relations between Canada and England, and do not want any engagement to commit Canada to the expenditure of a single cent for military or naval purposes. A resolution to this effect was proposed in the House of Commons, and Mr. Meighen voted it down, and, consequently he is free to do as he wishes. The whole country has its eyes on Yamaska, and are you to give approval to Mr. Meighen? Will you give approval to the Government? If so, vote for Mr. Mondou, if you find that the Government has badly administered the country and ill-treated the French-Canadians, vote for me. . . ."

At Pierreville, Yamaska County, May 8

ARTHUR CARDIN, M.P. (Richelieu).

"This by-election is but a preliminary round in the big fight," said he, and when you express yourselves on the 28th, you will be expressing not only the County of Yamaska, but you will express what the province of Quebec thinks.

Some people in this campaign, said Mr. Cardin, are talking about independent views, saying that there was no longer any difference between policitical parties, that the Liberal party as now constituted was the party which had opposed conscription, that it was the party of Laurier who had prevented the Imperialistic views of Chamberlain from gaining sway in Canada.

It was well for them to remember also that the present leader of the Liberal party, Hon. Mr. King, had been named leader of the party because he held the same opinions on conscription as the people of Quebec, and suffered defeat therefor in his own province of Ontario.

"It was for that he was chosen to lead the Liberal party, and direct it in the pathway which Laurier laid out," said Mr. Cardin.

"You should have a big enough heart to prevent you from going on your knees before Meighen. He insulted us in all that we have most dear, and hurt us in the most noble sentiments. You would have no heart and no right to the title of a great people if you are low enough to bow and kiss the hand that struck us."

Le Soleil, Quebec, May 27, 1921.

Let the electors of Yamaska vote against the candidate who represents the insulters of the province of Quebec and against the clique of 1917.

Le Soleil, Quebec, May 25, 1921.

Amongst those who are in the constituency of Yamaska to further the interests of Mr. Mondou, are some of those men—sent by Mr. Meighen —who in 1917-1918, were obtaining money from the farmers promising them that their sons would not be taken away from the farm and conscripted to go overseas.

Le Soleil, Quebec, May 16, 1921.

MR. BOUCHER, (Liberal Candidate).

"It is up to the electors of this constituency to express what they think of the autocratic government at Ottawa, by voting against the candidate of that administration. . . . The Unionist administration has endeavoured by all kinds of means to isolate the province of Quebec. . . Mr. Meighen has made some promises to us, but he has not remained loyal to his promises. . . .We have on this occasion to vindicate ourselves and we should not let this occasion pass without protesting by our votes against the treatment which our province has been subjected to."

HON. MR. LEMIEUX:

Le Soleil, Quebec, May 27, 1912.

"They were calling you cowards. Mr. Meighen allowed this to go on. They were calling you "slackers". Mr. Meighen allowed this to go on.

"In March, 1918, the Borden-Meighen Government caused young men of Quebec to be arrested by individuals escaped from justice, and disturbances followed.

"What did Mr. Borden and Mr. Meighen do? They were instrumental in having peaceful citizens killed, and their property destroyed.

"Everyone of us has suffered during that period. For the electors of Yamaska, it is the time to give an answer to Mr. Meighen. They have the "gag"—the ballot—let them speak out loud. Let them vote against Mr. Mondou, the candidate of Mr. Meighen and of his clique.

"It is the hour of revenge. Yamaska will vote for Mr. Boucher, the Liberal candidate, the candidate of the honest people.

"Let the defeat of Mr. Mondou give the death blow to that government of autocrats of profiteers and of incapacities which administers the affairs of the country at Ottawa.

"Let the electors of Yamaska vote against the insulters of the province of Quebec."

La Patrie, Montreal, May 16, 1921.

MR. BOUCHER, Yamaska, May 14th.

"We have seen the government trying to isolate the province of Quebec from the other provinces. Since 1911, the Tory party has tried to divide the citizens of this province by all kind of means.

"Quebec has rallied around Laurier and formed a solid bloc which constitutes the Liberal Opposition of our province. And the Prime Minister, Mr. Meighen, knows that he cannot hope to govern a very long time having against him the solid bloc of Quebec. By all possible means, Mr. Meighen is endeavoring to corrupt the province of Quebec. As a tempting demon, he is making proposals and promises to the Opposition, and offers portfolios and senatorships. But all these endeavors meet with no success. One man has responded to the proposals of Mr. Meighen; it is Mr. Gauthier, but Mr. Gauthier is to-day a political cadaver from which everyone gets away. He is the only traitor out of all the representatives of the Liberal party.

"In 1917, the province of Quebec has been insulted in the vilest manner. We have been subjected to all kinds of moral injuries.

"It was in 1917 that Mr. Meighen, the hangman of the province of Quebec, played his first prominent roll. Ever since he has kept up his nefarious work."

La Patrie, Montreal, May 16, 1921.

MR. LEMIEUX, Yamaska, May 14th.

"Mr. Meighen has isolated the province of Quebec. Is Mr. Mondou proud of his leader. Can we be blamed for having refused to share the crimes committed by Mr. Meighen and of which everyone is well aware?"

La Patrie, Montreal, May 16, 1921.

MR. E. LAPOINTE, Yamaska, May 14.

"Mr. Mondou claims that he does not like Mr. Meighen. Why then does he attack those who want to maintain the solid bloc?"

La Patrie, Montreal, May 23, 1921.

MR. BOUCHER, Yamaska, May 23, (La Bail du Febvre).

"Mr. Mondou is the candidate of hangman of the province of Quebec, and the electors of Yamaska will, by their vote, remind Mr. Meighen that in spite of all his efforts of coaxing, the province of Quebec will not forget that he has persecuted the French Canadians and hurled insults at our compatriots."

La Patrie, Montreal, May 30, 1921.

MR. CARDIN, (Pierreville) Yamaska, May 28th.

"The people are tired of having the wool pulled over their eyes, in order that they may be more easily deceived. The Prime Minister and his government have received a very elequent answer to the very nice promises made by Mr. Meighen, by giving such a majority to the Liberal candidate in Yamaska. It must not be forgotten that in our province, "*we remember*" and we still have fresh in our memory, those nefarious days of painful recollection."

Le Soleil, Quebec, May 16, 1921.

HON. R. LEMIEUX, May 16th.

. . . . "It was Meighen who applied the gag to the most eminent statesman since the time of Lafontaine and Papineau, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Yes, Meighen, the father of conscription, who, while Blondin was strutting with his shiny sword, in Paris and in London, was imposing the recruiting of young men in Canada. As many others my son has fallen on the field of battle and as a result it should mean that those who have imposed conscription to Canada should go down to chastisement and annihilation. Mr. Meighen has committed the crime of destroying the national unity of the Canadian people by isolating the province of Quebec. . .

I reproach to Mr. Mondou of being the candidate of a government who protects, by way of pension, the adulterous woman to the detriment of the honest woman."

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CANADA

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C 3850

National Liberal and Conservative BULLETIN

NUMBER 3 OTTAWA, CANADA, MAY 28th, 1921 VOLUME 1

U.S. Emergency Tariff Bill Serious Blow to Farmers

The emergency tariff measure, known as the Young-Fordney Bill, is a very serious blow to the agricultural interests of Canada. There is no gainsaying or denying the fact. Duties of 35c a bushel on wheat, 25c a bushel on potatoes, 30% ad valorem on cattle, 6c a lb. on butter, 23% ad valorem on cheese, 2c a lb. on beans, milk 3c a gallon, cream 5c a gallon, which the Bill imposes, are practically prohibitive. There is little use in complaining. The United States are quite within their rights in adopting restrictive legislation which they deem to be conducive to their own best interests. It is now squarely up to us to decide what we will do in the circumstances. What should we do as a self-respecting nation? Whine? No. Canadians never do that sort of thing! Coax the Americans to treat us beter? No. That would be undignified if not futile. What then? Obviously, the only course to take is to legislate in our own interests; is to cut our own cloth according to our own garment. Clearly, the taking of the proper course means an end to the talk of free trade of which we have heard so much from the United Farmers' organizations, and also from the Liberals for the last two years. It would be the silliest and wildest kind of nonsense to tear down down our tariff walls while the Americans erect tariff barriers against us. With free trade in Canada and protection in the United States, the waters of commerce of the United States would flow down hill into Canada while Canadian commercial waters would be stagnant because unable to move up the hill of American tariff resistance. A fine state of affairs it would be, would it not, if agricultural products were allowed to be admitted free from the United States into this country while similar Canadian products are debarred entry into the United States? The United States legislation knocks the props from under the platforms of the Farmers and the Liberals. Their beautiful, theoretical structures are demolished. The planks in both their platforms which call for the free admission of all foodstuffs must necessarily go by the board. No longer will Mr. Drury be able to hypnotize his farmer friends with his free trade sophisms; no longer will the Hon. T. A. Crerar be able to sing the song of death to protection—at all events to responsive audiences. Even Dr. Michael Clark, the free trade Evangelist, will be compelled to take refuge in silence. As for Mr. Mackenzie King and the Liberals, their fiscal humbug day is over.

The necessities of the situation demand that we keep our own market as far as possible for our own producers, and develop it to the greatest extent. To the accomplishment of these objects free trade and low tariff theories are of no avail. We must have reasonable, fair protection to all our producing interests, manufacturing or agricultural. In this respect the wisdom of the Government's policy is vindicated and the opponents of the Government are confounded.

It would be happy for Canada if her public men, no matter what they may have preached in the past, would recognize the undoubted seriousness of the conditions created by the new United States tariff laws, and stand and fight together for the common good of their common country.

C. G. Merchant Marine Annoys Shipping Ring

If Sir John Macdonald was right in saying that the best tree in the orchard is the one with the most sticks under it, then Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is one of the best members of the Meighen Government. The Liberal party is throwing clubs at him. So is the Farmers' Party, which has degenerated into a mere "copy-cat" for the Opposition. The Steamship Companies, the privately owned railway Companies, and the Shipping Ring, are also throwing clubs at him, and they are influencing some journalistic supporters of the Government. The objection is not to Mr. Ballantyne personally, who is conceded to be a first-class business man and whose honesty is beyond question, but to the National Merchant Marine.

Friends of public ownership everywhere acclaim the National Marine. Its establishment is necessary for the efficient working of the National Railway system. It shows no operating deficit. Even last year, a most trying one for shipping business, the Canadian Merchant Marine paid all operating expenses, set apart $667,000 for reserve and depreciation, and netted the country over 2 per cent on capital invested. Few transportation companies on the American continent, whether on land or water, made a record like this.

It is said that the cost of building ships has gone down since these Government ships were constructed, and therefore they could be replaced for less than their actual construction cost. That would apply to most everything bought or built in the flush times following the war. A lot of people paid more for bread and butter milk and eggs two years ago than they do now. but they could not go hungry for two years awaiting a fall in prices. The ships had to be built the time they were built because they were urgently needed and also because we had thousands of returned soldiers in search of employment. They also had to be built in Canada as everyone agreed that is the proper policy, even though it might cost more to build them here than it would cost in England or Japan.

U. S. Freight Rates Higher Than Here

Opponents of the Government must be hard driven for argument when they say that railway rates are higher in Canada than they are in the United States. As a matter of fact rates are a little lower in Canada.

Last September when the Railway Commission jacked up Canadian railway rates to the American level by an increase of 40 per cent in the west and 35 per cent in the east, it was provided that after January 1, 1921, the increase would only be 35 per cent in the west and 30 per cent in the east. The American rates remain just as high as they were last September ,so they are a little bit higher than our rates in Canada.

Our scale of wages and our scale of rates have alike followed the lead of the United States. We had to pay our trainmen what they paid their trainmen, because all these employees belong to big International Unions. Canadian trainmen only make up 8 per cent of the big brotherhoods. If we had refused to pay our trainmen the wages paid trainmen in the United States, we would have had a big strike on our hands, and the business of the country would have been badly deranged.

If any one says that the railway rates are higher in the United States than they are in Canada, he must either be mendacious or misinformed, or both. Any railway ticket or freight agent on either side of the line will tell you so.

Cheap and Nasty

Was Mr. Lapointe serious when he remarked in the House of Commons on Friday, the 20th inst., in the course of a discussion of the increased duties on liquor that:

"to further the cause of temperance, and perhaps to help the revenue, I would advise the Quebec Government to charge higher prices when customers are citizens of the other Provinces, especially Ontario."

Language of this kind should not be used, even by way of a joke because, viewed in cold print, it does not read well and is not at all creditable to the speaker.

THE GRIST MILL.

Didn't the Liberal party make a platform out of pie crust?

* * *

The Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar practically admits that he got his first name because he doubted so much.

* * *

Mr. Mowat's idea of combining Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day has the merit of welding cause and effect.

* * *

Meteorologists predict that next winter will be a hard one. Our climate has a brisk way of arguing with the Bolshevists—work or freeze.

* * *

Somehow or other Leader King's shifts on Tariff policy reminds us of Mr. Heinz' justly celebrated pickles—fifty-seven varieties.

* * *

Facing the U. S. Emergency Tariff Bill, we congratulate ourselves that we beat them to it in 1911 instead of waiting ten years to be kicked downstairs.

* * *

Hon. T. A. Crerar and J. J. Morrison will stump the West this summer. They will probably use the private car favored by that champion of thrift, the Hon. Beniah Bowman .

* * *

Somehow or other the Liberal party got through the budget debate without once stating its cardinal doctrine —that a platform is something to get in on, not to stand on.

* * *

The United States Senate is said to contemplate an act to prevent British Columbia salmon cruising in American waters unless they fly the Stars and Stripes at the stern.

* * *

What we gather from the low moaning sound which issued from the Prairie West is that she will accept her natural resources if the Dominion Government will pay back rent.

* * *

Another dinosaur has been unearthed in Alberta. This unfortunate animal died one million years before it had a chance to listen to one of Dr. Michael Clark's free trade speeches.

Playing With Fire.

The people of the country are less interested in what the Liberals did in the past than what they are likely to do in the future. After their defeat in 1911, they showed little inclination to return to their Free Trade teachings of 1896. Indeed by 1911 the Free Trader had almost ceased to exist in Canada. It was the growth of the Farmers' movement and the rise of the Farmers' party that induced the Liberals in Opposition to play again with the dangerous fire of Free Trade. So we had the Oliver resolution in 1917, the McMaster resolution a year later, and finally the low tariff plank in the National Liberal platform adopted by the Ottawa Convention in the summer of 1919 About 1920, however, the Liberals commenced to back water. The Tariff resolution offered in the 1920 session of the Dominion Parlament affirmed only about half of the Free Trade plank of the Liberal platform of 1919, In 1921, the Liberals, speaking through Hon. W. S. Fielding, offered a wishy-washy resolution on the Budget which demanded practically no tariff reduction, and entirely side-stepped the Liberal platform

Progressives Please Note!

"If you want to put a duty on oleomargarine, put it on by all means; I will not quarrel. It is quite as legitimate a subject for duty as is butter, and if you want to tax butter and tax oleomargarine as well, I shall not object."

Hon. W. S. Fielding in the House of Commons Debates, May 25th, 1921.

Opposition Tactics Exposed at the Liberal Convention

What has just taken place at the Liberal Convention in South Wellington is a fair indication of what we may expect. The calculated hypocrisy practiced in the House is to be carried to the hustings. The word has evidently gone forth to prospective candidates "Promise anything; speak, if necessary, with a half a dozen different voices. Put the soft pedal on Free Trade or a lowered tariff in manufacturing centres; promise adherence to the U.F.O. platform in Ontario; and go the whole Free Trade hog in the North-West. Promise to follow five different and mutually repelling leaders at one and the same time—Crerar and the National Progressive Party, Drury and the Mist-born people's party, Woods and the North - West Agrarian Party, J. J. Morrison and the U.F.O., and the Hon. Mackenzie King—a party made up of himself and the Quebec Nationalists, and Liberal anti-conscriptionists."

Group-Madness Encouraged.

In other words since this is what it amounts to, "Promise the Millenium and produce chaos. Ignore the crying necessity for settled order and a good understanding among all classes. Don't think of your country at all in the most fearful crisis that has ever threatened civilized society; think only of your party and think in the narrowest and most selfish terms. What does it matter if business is ruined and towns and cities decay if there are offices to be passed around and power to be enjoyed?" Look at the joy-riding Ontario Government and take heart again. Encourage group-madness, Provincial sectionalism, mad economic heresies. Add fuel to the flames; for if we who want control can produce confusion in the minds of the people we shall win the seats of power by the aid of the old hell-born principle of Divide et Impera—Divide and rule."

Hate Inspires Policy.

What a picture is presented at the present time by the Opposition at Ottawa. Here is a group united, not by any great, constructive hopeful policy but by a venomous hatred of the Government. During the session which has just closed not one helpful suggestion has come from the Opposition benches. Never was the true function of an Opposition so degraded and defiled. Granted that men will, indeed must, differ on great leading principles, it still remains true that the business of the House of Commons is to carry on the King's business with efficiency and despatch. Nine-tenths of all Government is executive and must be entrusted to those in power. Burke pointed this out with convincing logic over a hundred years ago. But the truth is that the Hon. Mackenzie King and those associated with him have no clear principles on any subject under Heaven. There was a time when the Liberal Party possessed definite principles, but the present degenerate successors of Blake, Cartwright, Mackenzie, Mowat, possess at the present moment but one policy—expediency. The North-West Agrarian group must despise them even while voting with them, since they, though possessed of a senseless and unwarranted hatred of the National Liberal and Conservative Party, do hold to certain principles, of which the chief (and it will prove their final undoing) is unadulterated free trade. Again and again the Hon. Mackenzie King has made clumsy, fawning approaches to them (the U.F.O.), only to have his overtures contemptuously rejected. He never tires. Kicked out of the front door, he promptly goes around to the back. Yet invariably when Fielding's vague and meaningless amendments are put forth they line up in support. Sensible men are not deceived by such childish tactics. They realize quite clearly that the Lapointe-Lemieux-King group are playing the old stale game of the spider and the fly, and that the Crerar group, with a conceit which is bombastic, propose to play the part of spider themselves and build up a commercial-political monopoly on the ruins of the old Liberal party. Each is trying to destroy the other. Let them go to it! It is the old fable of King Log and King Stork. It has been played a thousand times, and has never succeeded.

Present Duties Lower Than With Reciprocity

Nothing could be more impudent or amazing than to claim that the Meighen Government is unfriendly to the Western farmers, or is anxious to burden them with an excessive tariff upon agricultural implements. Every reduction in the duty on agricultural implements has been due to the efforts of Mr. Meighen, and Conservative Members from the western provinces. In 1907 Mr. Wm. Staples, M.P., now a member of the Canadian duce the duyt on agricultural implements, and his motion was voted down by the Laurier Government.

In 1909, Mr. Meighen came to the House as M.P. for Portage La Prairie, and immediately introduced and debated a resolution to reduce these duties, which the Laurier Government also voted down. . Since he has had a place in the Government, Mr. Meighen has succeeded in reducing all duties on agricultural implements, until now they come into Canada, on the whole, at a lower rate than was provided for by the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911.

In his Budget speech of June 5th, 1919, Sir Thomas White showed that many agricultural implements and other commodities were coming into Canada at a lower rate of duty than was provided for by the Reciprocity Agreement. Harrows, cultivators, horse rakes, wind mills, seed drills, portable engines, traction engines for use on farms, come into Canada as cheaply to-day as they would have come under the Reciprocity agreement. Wagons come in cheaper, flour, cement, iron ore and potatoes come into Canada to-day free of duty, and all were subject to a duty under the Reciprocity Agreement.

If the duty goes back on wheat, flour and potatoes, it will be due to the action of the Washington Government in passing the Fordney Young Emergency tariff bill.

* * *

The Young Bill has operated like a hand-grenade to demolish the Farmer and Liberal trade platforms

AFRAID OF HIS OWN MOTION

Not long ago Hon. W. E. Knowles resigned as a member of the Martin Government to run as a Liberal candidate for the Dominion Parliament. About the same time J. A. Maharg resigned his seat in the Dominion Parliament as Member for Maple Creek, in order to enter the Martin Government. No doubt both Mr. Knowles and Mr. Maharg will turn up later on as candidates for the House of Commons in opposition to the Meighen Government.

This may argue a friendly understanding between Mr. Knowles of the Liberal Party and Mr. Maharg of the Farmers' Party. If, however, they see eye to eye on the tariff question, the western farmers cannot look to them for much tariff reduction. During his service in Parliament Mr. Maharg has never moved to reduce the duty upon a single agricultural implement. Mr. Knowles did make such a motion when he was in Parliament and then ran away from it. In 1909 he moved a resolution in favor of reducing the duty upon agricultural implements but never pressed it to a debate, much less to a vote. Whenever there was any danger of the motion being reached he absented himself from the chamber.

Knowles got to be known on Parliament Hill as "Man afraid of his motion," being a sort of second cousin to the Indian who was called "Man afraid of his horse."

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National Liberal and Conservative BULLETIN

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Mr. Meighen Exposes Trickery

Challenges Opposition to Take Stand

The Liberals with their amendment to the Budget laid themselves wide open to attack, and the quick-witted, hard hitting Prime Minister was not slow in taking advantage of the opportunity. In a fighting speech—one of the best of his career, a speech which aroused his supporters to a high pitch of enthusiasm—he tore the amendment to shreds, and with crushing logic held the Liberal and Farmer leaders up to scorn.

A more contradictory, colourless and fatuous resolution was never drafted. In one paragraph it says the tariff should not be based upon the principle of protection; in the next, it advocates the encouragement, that is to say, the protection of more industries, and it winds up with the statement that in any readjustment of the tariff there must be the least possible disturbance of business; it regrets that there must no tariff revision this session, which is in direct contradiction to the pronouncement of the Liberal leader in West Peterborough that he would not change a word or item in the tariff until there had been an appeal to the people.

Mr. Meighen cleverly exposed the hollow character of the amendment; it was another ruse he declared to ally the Liberal and Farmer vote without giving offence to the manufacturers and the labour men; another case of trying to be all things to all men; another instance of playing the hypocritical game; another evidence of political opportunism, for which the author of the amendment, Mr. Fielding, is famous.

The Prime Minister successfully taunted both the Liberal and Farmer leaders over their failure to introduce their platforms, by way or resolutions, in Parliament, as alternatives to the Government's policy.

Perhaps the most effective passages in the speech were those in which the Premier made a merciless exposure of the political game being played by the Farmer and Liberal leaders. "These Farmer leaders," he said, "have made themselves a political annex to the Liberal party—servile tools and minions of the official Opposition, ready to do whatever they are bid to do."

"If these Farmer leaders take a stand on a certain question one day they are ready to change it the next day if the official Opposition say so—they have done that very thing this session. These leaders are the tools, I say, of the official Opposition—an adjunct, an annex and a dilapidated annex at that. If the official Opposition say, "We do not want you to run a candidate here," there is no candidate run. If the official Opposition say, "We think we can run a candidate in that county better than you can because you dare not say anything against protection there, let us have that constituency, and you keep out; our flag is better there than yours,"—in such a case as that the leaders of the Farmers' party obey. But if the official Opposition say, "We cannot get anywhere down in such-and-such a constituency"—for example, in York and Sunbury—"we cannot do a thing there for the life of us. They know us too well. Won't you run a candidate down in York and Sunbury?" Then, of course, the Farmers run a candidate and it is the free trade flag and the Farmers' platform and the 1918 platform that are used in York and Sunbury." Continuing the Premier said:

"What I say to honourable gentlemen opposite is this: Why not throw the mask away? Why not join right up? Am I to be told that I am anxious to keep these people divided? I was paid that compliment by the leader of the Opposition last session. "Oh," he said, " you would like to divide us. We are the forces of 'progress.' The farmers may be going one way and we moving the other but we are all 'progressing'; you want to divide us." I do not want to divide them. I think if I did that is just what would unite them. Why do they not unite? I do not care whether they divide or unite if they will really and finally say where they stand and remain there. If they want to unite let them do so. Let them then throw away both platforms and frame one on which they can both stand and then remain on it; but do not let them say that one is still back on the 1918 platform and the other on the 1919 platform, when as a matter of fact each of them has in this House discarded them both."

Farmers Party Shies at Free Trade

Is the Farmers' Party, like the Liberal Party, beginning to hedge on the Tariff question?

Hon. T. A. Crerar, the party leader, speaking in the Budget debate, was asked by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne whether he stood by that plank in the platform of the National Council of Agriculture, which commits the Farmers' Party to increasing the British Preference 50 per cent immediately, and to out and out Free Trade, with the Mother Country within five years. Instead of giving a square-toed answer, Mr. Crerar replied that the Farmers' Party unquestionably favored increasing the British preference. He had nothing to say about Free Trade with Great Britain within five years.

This is not the only indication that the Agragrian Pary is slowing down a little on their Free Trade campaign. Everyone can see that Free Trade with England would be practically Free Trade with Europe, and most of the world. England would admit commodities free of duty from all over the world, and these could and would be trans-shipped to Canada free of duty as goods of British origin Something of the kind did occur before the war under the existing British preference.

The Farmers' Party undoubtedly favors a radical reduction of the tariff which would be almost as injurious to Canadian industries as out and out Free Trade. It is however, significant that the Farmers' Party shrinks from going to the country on a Free Trade platform. It is not quite ready to go the whole hog. It is, however, more honest than the Liberal party which swings like a pendulum between Free Trade and Protection, and is unable to say which policy it really favors or will carry out if returned to power.

Mr. King May Not Be There

Honourable MacKenzie King says he stands on the Liberal platform of 1919. That may be, but what influence will Mr. King have in moulding the future fiscal policy of Canada? He may not even be a member of the House in two years from now, much less a member of the Government.

Fighting With Words

Mr. Mackenzie King, who likes to strike a militant pose in Parliament, is apparently more anxious to fight the Government with adjectives than with ballots. Thus in York-Sunbury, where a contest is in progress, and in Medicine Hat, where a writ for a by-election has just been issued, Mr. King is without candidates. The former riding affords fair fighting ground; the latter has been Liberal since 1911. Yet the Liberal leader, who tries to give the impression that the country is clamoring to make him Prime Minister, is content in both cases to strike his flag to the farmers. It is an ignominious position for the once militant party that fought so brilliantly behind Wilfrid Laurier, and the sad part of it is that, under Mr. King, it has become almost chronic. The same refusal to fight took place in Glengarry-Stormont, in Yale, and in Colchester. Mr. King, of course, may justify his policy from the standpoint of tactics, but we venture to think that such tactics do not inspire either confidence or enthusiasm. A party that refuses to fight cannot expect to win.

The Grist Mill

Mr. Crerar wants the income tax increased. In other words, seeing that farmers last year paid only one per cent of all income taxes, he wants more taxation upon the cities. Yet Mr. Crerar protests that his is not a class party.

* * *

..In the House of Commons the other day, Mr. Crerar was not above raising the religious cry. Checked up by the Prime Minister, he had to admit that his statements were based on hearsay evidence alone. "Somebody told somebody else." Meanwhile Mr Lemieux and Mr. Lapointe are busily engaged in racing the racial cry in Yamaska. Both Oppositions, apparently, are united in the old Liberal game of exploiting race and religion for the sake of office and power.

* * *

Australia used to have a tariff on binders At the behest of Free Traders such as we have in Canada, she took the tariff off, and behold the result: binders advanced in price from $150 a few years ago to $600 at the present time. In other words, while binders in Canada were advancing in price by 126 per cent the normal advance in the cost of most commodities, under Protection, they were advancing 275 per cent in Australia under Free Trade. No wonder Australians are swinging back to the highest tariff the Commonwealth has ever enjoyed. .

* * *

Keep the Kingites and the Crearites nailed down to this questions If, as now seems certain, action of Washington is going to exclude nearly two hundred million dollars worth of our products from the United States, how could you justify admitting American products duty free, thus increasing enormously our unfavorable balance of trade, and driving the value of our dollar in New York down to fifty cents?

* * *

Mr. Crerar says our income taxation is not high enough. Yet it is higher than that which the Government imposed when Mr. Crerar was a member of it, and when the needs of the war made revenue even more vital than it is to-day.

* * *

The United States, declare Opposition speakers, is reducing its national debt. Perhaps so; but in proportion to population, the war effort of the United States, in treasure as well as in blood, was inconsequential. Moreover, the United States is doing less than Canada in the way of pensions, and it has not spent money without stint in taking care of the needs of its returned men. If Canada is not paying off her debt, the reason is at least a not ignoble one.

* * *

To hear Opposition speakers talk on the budget, one would never think that the Canadian business profits tax was as heavy as any in the world, that we tax large incomes heavier than Great Britain, that our income tax, in respect of smaller incomes, is on a par with that of the United States, and that, finally, Canadian business to-day is subjected to a corporaton tax which takes ten per cent of all profits in excess of $2,000.

* * *

The disappearance of the Conservation Commission from the scheme of things suggests that a thrifty government is opposed to fifth wheels.

* * *

Mr. Maharg, we understand, will run for the constituency of Morse in the Saskatchewan .Legislature. First Morse then Remorse.

* * *

Some people laugh at the idea of Charlie Chaplin playing Hamlet. Which reminds us that Mackenzie King still aspires to the leadership of the Liberal party.

* * *

The statement is now made that Liberal policy and U. F. policy are on parallel lines. The beauty of parallel lines is that they can continue to run indefinitely in both directions as long as they don't come together.

* * *

Mr. Fielding's amendment to the Government tariff proposals is not intended as an alarm. Translated freely it would read "Oh, do not wake me, let me sleep again."

* * *

Premier Meighen spoke of the Liberal party as an annex of the Farmers' Party. Annex is not quite the word. It looks more like a "lean-to."

Crerar Would Slash Revenues

Farmers' Policy Assures Big Loss

Mr. T. A. Crerar's fiscal policy—abolition of the duty on all foodstuffs, an increase to 50 per cent. in the British Preference and a slashing o fthe tariff on all other articles—would reduce Canadian customs duties by at least 50 per cent. In other words, on a basis of last year's returns, it would cut off 75 millions of tariff revenue. How does he propose to make up this loss? In his speech in the Budget debate this week, he offered two substitutes, (1) an increased tax on incomes, and (2) a tax on land. Let us see how these substitute policies would work out.

In regard to a land tax, Mr. Crerar is not quite clear as to precisely what he has in mind. A few years ago he talked vaguely about a tax on adheres, but it does not matter. For in either case no serious con-this policy, and suggested instead a tax on the unimproved values of land. It is probable that it is the latter policy to which he presently adheres, but it does not matter. For in either case no serious contribution to revenue could be hoped for. A tax on all land, in addition to being an invasion of provincial rights, could be collected only at a prohibitive cost. The experience of Great Britain illustrates this. The Lloyd George Budget (Land Tax) was imposed in 1913. In 1919 it was dropped (dropped by a government of which Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister) and, according to a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the cost of collection exceeded the total of revenue by a considerable amount.

Mr. Crerar, of course, may protest that he has dropped the idea of such a tax, that what he now wants is a tax upon unimproved land. Well, let us judge him on that basis. A tax on unimproved land would fall solely upon the cities (we do not suppose that even Mr. Crerar would argue that taxes could be collected from unimproved or deserted farms). Therefore, it would be limited mainly to a dozen or more of our largest cities. Does Mr. Crerar suggest, or does any sensible person suppose, that there are enough unimproved properties in our large cities from which sufficient taxation could be secured to offset in the slightest degree the 75 millions odd customs revenue he would give up? The thing, of course, is preposterous; a half million dollars from each of our cities (an amount that could never be realized) would be as a drop in the bucket in supplying our revenue needs.

Now as regards the income tax. How severely does Mr. Crerar want to tax us? The existing Canadian income tax is among the most severe of its kind in the world. It is on a par with the same tax in the United States, and in respect of large incomes, (when it comes to the profiteer) it is higher than the tax in Great Britain. As a business man, Mr. Crerar must know that for Canada to go higher would be to invite grave danger. The great need of this country is capital, and capital the most sensitive thing in the world, does not follow taxation. To increase the present income tax would be to kill the goose which lays the golden egg. It would dry up the source of revenue; it would keep capital out of the country; it would retard development, and, in the long run, it would defeat the very object Mr. Crerar professes to desire. Even though it secured ten or fifteen millions more of revenue (which would be inconsequential in making up the loss the Agrarian tariff policy would incur) it would still be prohibited by the paralysis it would bring to trade.

So that, when the country comes to analyse Mr. Crerar's policy, it will find that he is anxious to tear down without being able to build up. Canada's finances, due to her effort in the war, are in a serious state. She has obligations to a prodigious character; every dollar of revenue that can be secured is required. Yet faced with such a problem, Mr. Crerar would cut off 75 millions of revenue at one fell swoop, and, as we have shown, substitute nothing in its place. The country cannot afford to experiment with such madness. Its overwhelming need is practical business foresight. It cannot tinker with benign visionaries or half-baked economic theories without inviting almost certain ruin.

Farmers Threaten To Absorb Liberals

The Liberals began to play up to the Free Trade policy in 1917, and kept on playing it until 1920 because they hoped to absorb the Farmers' Party. They have not given up that hope yet, but they are beginning to fear that the Farmers' Party may absorb them. A good many of them are, therefore, hedging on the Tariff question. They feel that advocating Free Trade will get them no seats in the West because out there the Farmers' Party is already in possession of the issue and they know that Free Trade will be a very unpopular slogan in Ontario and Quebec. Members of the party may honestly differ on the fiscal question, but the party as an organization is undoubtedly insincere. It embraces Free Traders like Andrew McMaster, M.P. for Brome, high protectionists like Charles McCrea, M.P. for Sherbrooke, men like D. D. McKenzie, who says he is "not a very high Protectionist," and Mr. Trahan, Liberal member for Nicolette, who describes himself as "a moderate Free Trader." Who can tell what this aggregation would agree upon if they got into power. The Liberal Free Trader who votes for his party at the next election may be voting in a Protectionist Government, and the Liberal Protectionist who takes a chance and votes for his party's candidate may be helping to enthrone a Free Trade Government . The charge is not that the Liberal party is inconsistent on the Tariff question, but that it is insincere. A man really favoring Free Trade should vote for the Farmers' party, and a man who favors Protection has no choice but to support the Government.

One Hundred Millions For Trading Rights

On the goods we imported from the United States during the last fiscal year, amounting to $856,593,-470. We paid exchange to the amount of approximately $102,781,-216, based on an average exchange of 12%. If instead of paying that amount as individuals, our Government had paid it to the Government of the United States, as an indemnity for the privilege of buying goods from the Manufacturers of that country, what would happen? Would not every red-blooded man in Canada rear himself on his pedal extremities and howl ferociously? We would get some action then to remedy the situation; but because we pay as individuals, in dribs, we fatuously either forget about it, or throw up inefficient hands in despair. The trouble with most of us is that we have lost all sense of proportion, of numbers and of values. Most people are dreaming their way through life hypnotized with the glamour of the movies and the lure of the jazz band.

The Lobster Party

A live lobster is black, a broiled lobster is red. If a broiled lobster could be brought back to life, it probably in time would resume its natural color, and if again he was subjected to broiling it would probably turn red. This is easy enough to understand and up to a short time ago portrayed the attitude of the Liberal party on the tariff question. In Opposition, they were black free traders, but no sooner were they in power than they became red hot Protectionists. Thrown out of power they soon began to grow black again, but during the past few months, they have settled down into a sort of reddish brown so that nobody can tell whether in the end they will turn out to be Free Traders or Protectionists.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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C 3852

National Liberal and Conservative BULLETIN

NUMBER 1 OTTAWA, CANADA, MAY 14, 1921 VOLUME 1

Keep Canadian Markets for Canadian Products

The greatest and most difficult problem facing this country today is how to overcome the very marked depreciation of our dollar in its purchasing power in the United States. Compared with it, all other political questions shrink into insignificance. Difficult and serious as our railway situation is, it is not at all comparable in importance to the fact that through the depreciation of our currency in the United States we are being bled, to the tune of between two hundred and three hundred million dollars a year. Not only do we pay exchange through the nose on all our imports from the United States, but the cost of most of the goods produced in Canada is increased by the amount of the exchange. Add to this drain on our resources the four hundred million dollars, odd, which has to be raised by taxation to carry on the country's affairs, and you get a total which is staggering. It will be clear to anyone who will stop for a moment or two to consider the matter seriously that we cannot continue long to carry such a tremendous load without something breaking; at all events, we cannot pay that stupendous sum year by year and make substantial progress. The additional taxation we have to pay on account of our war indebtedness and obligations is heavy enough in all conscience, without our being saddled with as much, if not more, through the operation of exchange with the United States. Just so long as our dollar is depreciated over there, just so long will we have a ball and chain on our ankles impeding our progress and hampering our activities.

The first thing for us to do is to arrive at a clear understanding of the reasons for such a depreciation. What are they? The main and all predominating one is that we buy very much more from the United States than we sell to them and are unable to settle the direrence in gold. "Yes, but" someone says "we always did buy more from the United States than we sold to them and yet, until the last few years, our currency was never depreciated." That is true. What then is the epxlanation? It is that prior to the war we borrowed, largely from England, to the extent of from two hundred to three hundred million dollars a year to help towards our development, and these amounts squared our trade balances with the United States and the world. But now we cannot borrow any more from the old Mother Country. For the first time in our history we are, to use a colloquialism, "on our own", in our trode and financial relations with the United States, and the value of our currency over there is based upon the relative proportion of our trade with them. There are other considerations, but the balance of trade is the predominating one. It surely is as plain as the nose on a man's face that if we were to ship to the United States a thousand dollars worth of goods for every thousand dollars worth of goods they shipped to us there would be no question of exchange; one shipment would offset the other. It is because we buy almost twice as much as we sell that our dollar has declined markedly from its par value. There is no question about this. The "Wall Street Journal" and other important trade and financial journals in the United States have told us that that is the chief reason, and we have been warned that just so long as we buy from them much more than we sell to them our dollar will be depreciated.

In addition to the balance of trade with the United States being heavily against us, the interest payable on American capital invested in Canada still further increases the adverse balance which we have to settle, but that is a matter which is practically uncontrollable.

How can we remedy or improve the situation, is the next question? There are two practical ways:

(1) To sell more goods to the United States.

(2) To buy less goods from the United States.

Let us consider them in their order.

It will be obvious that the question as to the amount of goods we sell to the United States is one over which we have no control. By tariff laws the United States can regulate the volume of goods they will buy from us. Heretofore our exports to them have largely consisted of foodstuffs and raw materials for manufacturers. We have not been able to compete in manufactured articles generally with the United States manufacturers in their own market. These manufacturers, whose industries have been built up by high protection, are in a strongly entrenched position, and they are easily able to defy any attempts of Canadian manufacturers to get a foothold in their market, except in a few lines such as pulp and paper which the Americans must have. We could ship almost unlimited quantities of foodstuffs, and it is in these lines that expansion of our exports might reasonably be expected; but right there our trouble commences. The United States farmer resents our increasing trade in foodstuffs, and he has made his resentment felt to such an extent that the Republican Party now in power has deemed it necessary to pass legislation which practically amounts to prohibition of the importation into that country of our principal agricultural products.

A duty of

35c per bushel is placed on wheat
20% ad valorem on wheat flour
25c per bushel on potatoes
40c per bushel on onions
30% ad valorem on cattle
6c per lb. on butter
23% ad valorem on cheese
2c per gallon on milk
5c per gallon on cream
30c per bushel on apples.

It is true that these duties are imposed under what is called an Emergency Tariff which is to remain in effect for six months pending the institution of a permanent tariff but, unfortunately, there is little reason to hope that the permanent measure will be any better in so far as its effects on Canada are concerned.

It will be seen, therefore, that instead of our exports to United States increasing, they will be seriously diminished, with the result that the balance of trade against us will become still greater and our dollar will be, depreciated still more, unless we adopt the only other practical remedy,—that of buying less goods from the United States. If we do not adopt this latter remedy our dollar may, quite conceivably, decline to fifty cents in its purchasing power in the country to the south of us.

These are the plain, simple facts and, in the light of them, what is the use of the Hon. Mr. Crerar and his U.F. associates preaching the doctrine of tearing down our tariff walls; what is the use of the Hon. MacKenzie King advocating lower tariff? All such talk is the height of nonsense. Both the Liberal and the Farmer platforms declare for free foodstuffs. Think of it! We are to admit foodstuffs free from the United States while we are debarred from sending our foodstuffs to them. Could anything be more silly or more impracticable? The necessities of the present situation demand that we keep our own market as far as possible for our own producers and develop it to the greatest possible extent. Towards the accomplishment of these objects, free trade and low tariff theories are of no avail. We must have reasonable protection to all our producing interests, manufacturing or agricultural, and by producing much more of our requirements at home overcome the exchange handicap which is troubling us so sorely.

A MATHEMATICIAN IN POLITICS

Some personal characteristics and qualities of the Man who is guiding the Ship of State

When Hon. Arthur Meighen became Prime Minister of Canada, Professor O. D. Skelton, famous author and educationist, wrote in the Queen's Quarterly that "Canadian politics cannot be the mere game of chance and graft and favor that reckless critics paint it when capacity and character find such quick and emphatic recognition." It was an observation as just as it was acute, because beyond a shadow of doubt Mr. Meighen has achieved the summit of political eminence by the sheer force of his intellect. From his first days in Parliament Arthur Meighen made it clear that he had not merely ability but courage, ambition and industry. No member of the House excelled, if any equalled him, in exorable critical faculty, in subtle analysis and lucid summary, and above all in the power and the willingness to explore a question until he had mastered it in every detail. Heaven help the opponent who had trusted to rhetoric and sounding assertion and had not made sure of his facts, if he were to be followed by the remorseless debater from Portage La Prairie.

Somebody said not long ago that Meighen was a mathematician in politics. To those who have watched the new Premier the remark explains a good deal of his political character. For to Meighen politics is something to be taken seriously, to be worked out almost upon a mathematical basis, with sentiment and emotion and everything else that is even remotely hostile to cold reason ruthlessly ruled out. Cold, reserved, austere, and always terribly in earnest, he brings every problem with which he has to deal under the most penetrating analysis of reason, and there is a Calvinistic severity about his speeches which, while it does not detract from their force and eloquence, deprives them of anything approaching the old-fashioned oratory. His power as a political debater is not derived from mere capacity for rhetoric or epigrammatic sentence or imagery. He has neither the impressive platform presence of a Laurier, the easy, graceful eloquence of a Balfour, the torrential onrushing oratory of a Lloyd George, nor the moral elevation of a Gladstone. His power lies almost solely in a mind of cavalry-like swiftness, in capacity to analyze, to subject the argument of an opponent to a pitiless inquest of logic. Somebody recently said that Mr. Lloyd George's speeches resembled the roar of an aeroplane, while Mr. Asquith's were like the marching of well-disciplined men. That is almost precisely the difference between the eloquence of Mr. Meighen and the speeches of most other great debaters in the House



RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN

Meighen seems always to speak under a sense of restraint, and with a checkrein upon his emotions. He has a keen and searching wit, at times a thoroughly happy humour, but he uses it sparingly. One cannot imagine him rousing a popular audience and sending their blood leaping and plunging, but it is easy to see him persuading to conviction by calm, restrained and penetrating argument.

By his political enemies Meighen is regarded as a cold, forbidding personality. They charge that he is narrow in outlook, that he is Prussian in temperament, that, in short, he is the embodiment of the re-actionary Tory mind. To those who know the man, such statements sound merely foolish. Although a hard fighter in debate, who neither gives nor asks for quarter, Meighen's attitude toward most political questions is one of tolerant inquiry; and it is significant that while extreme Radicals who want to tear down everything without building up anything denounce him as a re-actionary, the mandarins of high finance in Montreal and Toronto indict him as a "dangerous Socialist". The truth is that the new Premier is a Liberal-Conservative in the best sense of the term. He is progressive, but he is sanely progressive. He does not believe that vested interests and property are sacred things and that all else is minor and subsidiary. But he believes that progress, both political and economic, must be made along sound, evolutionary, constitutional lines; that, in short, a sure and steady advance is better than a rush over un-reconnoitred ground with the danger of a disastrous retreat.

Perhaps the cruelest and most unwarranted accusation that has been levelled against Meighen is that he is an enemy of Quebec. There is not a scintilla of evidence or proof of any kind to support such a charge. Never anywhere at any time in his political career, has he uttered a word that could be interpreted as a reflection upon the people of that great Province, while, on the other hand, he has time and agin expressed admiration for the gifts and character of the French-Canadian people. The truth is that all through th eelection of 1917 he was denounced in the West as a friend of Quebec, as the author of a military service act that was designed to exempt her people; a charge which, of course, was untrue, but which illustrates the folly of accepting current political controversy in estimating a politician's character.

Mr. Meighen's true attitude toward Quebec may be found in the eloquent appeals he has made for racial harmony. It may be found in his notable oration last year on George Etienne Cartier. And is is seen in the earnest efforts he has made—and is still making—to have Quebec play the part in Confederation that is here historically and by right.

In private life Meighen is one of the most lovable of characters. Delicate in constitution, frail in figure, intense, serious and austere, he spends but little time on social pleasures, but he is devoted to his home and family. On the links he wields a brassie with skill that is more or less certain, but he himself would be the last to make claims for athletic attainments. Unlike most Canadian politicians, he is a student of books, and is a lover of good literature. He has not forgotten his classics, has a knowledge of poetry, both of the old and new schools, has been a keen student of biography, and history, and is at his best in discussing writers, past and present. Of British parliamentary history he has a comprehensive grasp, and perhaps the most delightful of his early addresses was an analysis of the life and character of the younger Pitt.

Mr. Meighen, contrary to the belief of many, is not a politician of what is known as the "Uplift" school. He knows too much of history and of human nature to believe that morality can be legislated into the people; and from "Holier than Thou" professions he is pleasantly free. In short, a fine companionable, earnest man, who has plenty of faults, and knows that he has; a man with no frills about him, big-hearted, big-brained, straight, reliable and able: a character that incarnates what is best in Canadian citizenship; an ideal pilot for his country in these troublous, storm-tossed days.

Sounding Brass and Tinkling Cymbals

One of the chief reasons for Mr. King's failure as a Leader is that he cannot make a speech without trying to make an oration. Nine-tenths of the questions Parliament has to deal with are matter-of-fact questions the proper elucidation and discussion of which can best be accomplished by clear and definite statements made without heat, temper or passion,; but Mr. King has not learned the art of speaking to the point. He can never resist the temptation to orate. Oratory of the school of which he is an adept, has been one of the curses of Canada.

Dr. Michael Clark is another Parliamentarian who gets nowhere because he orates. He is a phrase maker in love with a beautiful resonant voice enriched by a wonderful vocabulary. Constructive statesman or law maker, he is not. The ear is tickled by listening to him, but the mind is not overly impressed. He never attempts to thrash out a subject completely. Even in his criticisms he is never thorough or comprehensive; he is content to make a few brilliant thrusts with his verbal rapier. With his undoubted capacity he might easily be a great constructive force and a great educator, but he is neither. With-al, he is a prince of good fellows and the role he plays is not without merit. The pity of it is that he does not make more of his splendid talents for the good of his adopted country.

The Grist Mill

Ignorance of French will not prevent Mr. Crerar taking part in the Yamaska bye-election. He will use the sign language. For example he will illustrate his position on free trade by turning slowly round and round.

* * *

As far as the Liberal tariff policy is concerned, Mr. Fielding's speech on the budget appears to prove an alibi.

* * *

Leader King may chafe inwardly at his Elder Statesman. But look what happened to the Kaiser when he let Bismark go.

* * *

Mr. McMaster's sense of humor moves in a mysterious way its blunders to perform.

* * *

Mr. Fielding's remarks on the budget—half free trade and half protection—are in the nature of a saw-off. It leaves matters where they were before.

* * *

Why should the Drury Government stop at a million dollar cement plant? Why not buy the mountain at Hamilton and grind it down?

* * *

The Emergency Tariff Bill has passed the United States Senate. The West will observe that this is a Number One Hard Attitude toward Canadian Wheat.

* * *

The United Farmers movement has invaded Quebec. Leader King's attention is directed to this new leak in the dyke.

* * *

Only the other day a Liberal Senator denied that he was listening to Leader King's speech. "I was merely verifying my suspicions" he said.

* * *

Dr. Michael Clark is now about the only free trader in captivity. The species will soon be as extinct as the dodo and the great auk.

* * *

Toronto doctor has invented an ether which makes people tell the truth. Moved and seconded that the Grain Inquiry Commission be empowered to use it on the witnesses.

* * *

On the whole The Toronto Globe attitude toward the tariff reminds us of Mrs. Sairey Gamp, who left the gin bottle on the mantel piece where she could get at it. "When so disposed."

* * *

Alberta farmers have hired a rain maker at a thousand dollars an inch. They also believe in the referendum and the recall.

* * *

The politics of Canada have been cursed because men oppose for the mere sake of opposing.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FILE: WLMK

Dec 28, 1921 3853

✓ Meighen Administration
✓ General Election of 1921

If it be true, as the press reports of this morning indicate, that Mr. Meighen, in order to provide himself with a seat in the House of Commons, has appointed Mr. A. C. Casselman, the member-elect for Grenville, to a position in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment thereby creating a vacancy in the House of Commons, and has caused writs to be issued for a by-election in that constituency on January 26th, I can only say at the moment that such a violation of constitutional procedure can scarcely fail to bring the severest censure upon Mr. Meighen, a censure which the Party he leads must also share if it countenances such an act.

Just whether this high-handed and unwarranted course on Mr. Meighen's part can be defended on technical or legal grounds remains to be seen. That it is morally indefensible, I do not hesitate to say. One thing is certain, the Canadian public will not fail to recognize, nor Canadian political history to record, that Mr. Meighen's last act as Prime Minister, like his first, was one of usurpation. When it is recalled that Mr. Meighen owes his personal defeat, and the defeat of his administration in considerable measure to his previous usurpation of office, his attempt to regain a seat in the House of Commons by a like method of procedure amounts to open defiance of the expressed verdict of the Canadian people.

I resent very strongly the statement which appears in the inspired despatch published in the press to the effect that there is reason to believe that what has been done was not without my knowledge. I had no intimation whatever that any act of the kind was contemplated, let alone perpetrated. If I had, I should never have countenanced it for a moment.

Issued to the Press.
December 28, 1921
7.00 p.m.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(ANONYMOUS TO WLMK)

C 3854

$1100

369

(1921)

Press v
Elections - Gen. Elec. 1921

IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE.

KEY TO CHART OF DAILIES.

MARGINAL COLUMN - FEDERAL POLITICS.

Unionist - Supports Meighen.
$ Liberal - " King.
£ Farmer - " Crerar.
@ Really Independent - discusses good and bad Points of all party platforms.
% Claims to be Independent but opposes Union Government.
& Never discusses political issues.
& Whether as whole or part of political policy, supports Labour.

Class	Sub-Class	Column I - News Service.
A		Gives good comprehensive news service, covering both general and local fields.
	1.	Excellent, - the best.
	2.	Good, - second choice.
B		Gives average news service in both general and local fields; not first class, but better than C.
	1.	High average.
	2.	Low average.
C		Gives poor news service; or a service with locals largely predominating.
	1.	Poor.
	2.	Very poor.
D		Indicates fondness for sensational news and headlines.
	1.	Sensational as regards news of labour troubles, industrial unrest, socialism or Bolshevism.
	2.	Sensational as regards profiteering, combines, or anything reflecting on business.

Column II - Editorial Abilities or Peculiarities.

E		Well-written editorials, clever in argument, forceful in expression, carrying conviction.
	1.	Deals with wide range of national issues. Usually shows breadth of information.
	2.	Deals mainly with provincial, local or academic issues.
F		Showing only average editorial ability.
	1.	Deals with wide range of national subjects.
	2.	Deals mainly with provincial, local or academic issues.
G		Showing poor ability, badly written, weak in argument.
	1.	Deals with wide range of national subjects.
	2.	Deals mainly with provincial, local or academic issues.
	3.	Frequently without editorial section, or contents itdelf with quoting editorials from other publications.
H		Showing strong editorial bias on subjects not hereinafter covered.
	1.	Anti-British.
	2.	Language, racial or religious prejudices.
	3.	Anti-Eastern Canada.
	4.	Anti-Union Government.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Class | Sub-Class | Column III - Labour, Industrial Unrest, Socialism.

J — Giving expression to safe and sane views, denouncing extremes of all kinds, pleading for moderation, etc.
- I. Discusses the subject very frequently.
- 2. Discusses the subject with average frequency.
- 3. Very seldom discusses the subject.

K — Neutral or impartial in its attitude, telling the facts but without favouring either side.
- I. 2. and 3. same as under J.

L — Pro-labour or anti-employer in tone, conceding too much to organized labour. Showing socialistic tendencies.
- I. 2. and 3. - same as under J.

M — Decidedly radical or socialistic.

Column IV - Tariff.

N — Supports a protective tariff with or without revision.
- I. 2. and 3. - same as under J.

O — Favours low tariff, with considerable extension of free list and all round reduction on the remainder; favours reciprocity with the United States.
- I. 2. and 3. - same as under J.

P — Favours absolute free trade, or free trade within the Empire, or free trade with the United States.
- I. 2. and 3. - same as under J.

Q — Is always non-committal in discussions on this subject.

Column V - Attitude towards Business Generally.
(Including such subjects as Profiteering, Price Fixing, Taxation, etc.)

R — Generally sympathetic with business, apparently desirous of seeing it get a square deal. Fair in argument and truthfull in statement.
- I. 2. and 3. same as under J.

S — Impartial, telling the facts but neither sympathetic nor antagonistic.
- I. 2. and 3. - same as under J.

T — Generally antaginistic, or given to misrepresentation and unfair argument, or featuring the bad and saying nothing about the good
- I. 2. and 3. - same as under J.

Column VI - Rating for Advertising Purposes.
(Order of preference, based solely upon policy pursued.)

U — Specially deserving of support. Sound on practically all poits, Alert and capable in defence of business.

V — Deserving of support . Sound on most points, but less alert or less capable than U.

W — Not objectionable. Good points offset bad. Harmless.

X — Unfair. Bad points outbalance good. Objectionable.

Y — Decidedly antagonistic or unfair. Highly objectionable.

Z — In whatever column used, Z always indicates that the paper's policy cannot be determined.
- I. Due to continued silence.
- 2. Due to self-contradiction.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In Strictest Confidence.

CHART OF DAILY PAPERS.

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
#	Amherst NEWS	BI	F2	K3	N3	S2	W
#	Belleville INTELL.	B2	GI	K3	NI	R3	V
$	" ONTARIO.	B2	F2	L3	O2	T2	X
@	Brandon SUN	BI	EI	JI	N3	R2	V
#	Brantford EXPSTR.	A2	EI	JI	N2	R2	V
$	Brockville RECRDR.	BI	G2H4	J2	O3	S2	X
£&	Calgary ALBERTAN	BIDI2	FIH34	LI	P2	T2	Y
#	" HERALD	AI	EI	JI	NI	RI	U
#	Charlottetown EXAM.	C2	GI	J3	N2	R3	V
#	" GUARDIAN	BI	F2	J3	N3	R3	V
$	" PATRIOT	CI	G3	ZI	ZI	ZI	X
$	Chatham NEWS	B2	G2	ZI	Q3	T3	X
#	" PLANET	B2	F2	J3	N3	R3	W
#	Cobalt NUGGET	BI	FI	J2	N3	R3	V
$	Edmonton BULLETIN	A2	EIH34	JI	CI	TI	Y
#	" JOURNAL	AI	EI	J2	NI	R2	V
@	Ft.Wm.TIMES JRNL.	BLD	FI	J2	Q	R2	W
#	Fredericton GLEANER	A2DI	EI	JI	NI	RI	U
$	" MAIL	BI	G2	ZI	O3	S3	W
#	Galt REPORTER	BI	FI	J3	NI	R3	V
$&	Glace Bay GAZETTE	B2DI2	F2	LI	ZI	S2	V
#	Guelph HERALD	BI	FI	J2	N2	R3	V
$	" MERCURY	BI	FI	J2	O3	R3	W
$	Halifax ACADIAN RECDR.	CI	F2H4	J2	O2	S2	W
$	" CHRONICLE	A2	EI	JI	O2	S2	W
#	" HERALD	A2DI23	E3	J2	N3	R3	V
%&	Hamilton HERALD	A2	EI	LI	N2	T2	X
#	" SPECTATOR	AI	EI	JI	N3	R3	V
$	" TIMES	BI	FI	J2	O3	T3	X
$/#	Kingston BR.WHIG	BI	FI	J3	Q/N3	S3	W
#	" STANDARD	BI	FI	JI	N2	R3	V
$&	Kitchener NEWS REC.	BI	FIH4	M	ZI	T2	Y
¢	" TELEGRAPH	BI	FI	J2	ZI	R3	W
$	Lethbridge HERALD	BI	EI	JI	P2	S2	W
$$	Lewis QUOTIDIEN	C2D	G3H4	ZI	ZI	ZI	W
%	Lindsay POST	B2	G2	ZI	O3	T3	X
$	London ADVERTISER	A2	EI	L3	OI	T2	X
#	" FREE PRESS	A2	EI	J2	NI	RI	U
¢	Lunenburg NEWS	C2	G2	ZI	ZI	ZI	W
$	Medicine Hat NEWS	BI	GI	J2	O3	S2	W
#	Moncton TIMES	BI	FI	J2	NI	R2	V
$	" TRANSCRIPT	B2DI	FI	L3	O3	T2	X
$	Montreal LE CANADA	AI	EIH4	K3	O2	S2	X
%	" LE DEVOIR	AI	E2HI2	J3	Q	S2	W
#	" GAZETTE	AI	EI	JI	NI	RI	U
@	" HERALD	BIDI2	FI	K2	Q	S3	W
@	" LA PATRIE	AID	EI	J2	NI	R2	V
$/#	" LA PRESSE	AID	EI	KI	N2	SI	W
#	" STAR	AI	EI	JI	NI	R2	U
#	Moose Jaw NEWS	BID	EI	JI	NI	RI	U
$	" " TIMES	BI	FIH4	J3	PI	TI	Y
@	Nanaimo FREE PRESS	B2	F2	K3	ZI	S2	W
@	" HERALD	B2	F2	J3	N3	R2	V
#	Nelson NEWS	BI	FI	J3	N3	R3	V
¢/#	New Glasgow NEWS	CI	G3	ZI	ZI	ZI	W
#	New Westminster Br.COLUMBIAN	BI	G2	K3	N3	R3	W
¢	Niagara Falls REVIEW	B2	G3	ZI	ZI	ZI	W
¢	North Sydney HERALD	CID	G2	K3	Q	ZI	W

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CHART of DAILY PAPERS.

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
$	Ottawa CITIZEN	AI	EI	M	PI	TI	X
%	" LE DROIT	BI	F2HI2	J2	Q	T3	X
#	" JOURNAL	AI	EI	JI	NI	RI	U
%	Peterboro EXAMINER	BI	FI	J2	Q	S2	W
#	Port Arthur NEWS CHR.	BI	EI	J2	N2	RI	V
%	" Hope GUIDE	C2	G3H4	ZI	ZI	T3	W
$	Portage LA P.GRAPHIC	CI	GIH4	J3	O3	T2	X
£	Prince Albert HERALD	BIDI2	FI	J2	O2	TI	X
q	Prince Rupert EMPIRE	CI	G2	ZI	ZI	ZI	W
$	" " NEWS	B2	FI	L3	ZI	S3	W
q	Quebec						
	L'ACTION CATHOLIQUE	BI	F2H2	JI	ZI	T3	W
#	Quebec CHRONICLE	BI	FI	J2	NI	RI	U
#	" L'EVENEMENT	BI	FI	J2	NI	R2	U
$	" LE SOLEIL	AI	EIH4	J2	N2	T3	W
£	" TELEGRAPH	A2	FI	J2	O3	T2	X
£	Regina LEADER	A2DI23	EIH34	J2	PI	TI	Y
q	" POST	A2D	EI	J2	PI	TI	X
$	St.Catherine STAD.	B2D	F2	J3	N2	R3	W
#	St.John GLOBE	BIDI	G2	K3	O3	T3	X
$	" STANDARD	A2	EI	J2	NI	R2	V
$	" TELEGRAPH	A2	FI	J3	OI	S3	W
q	" TIMES-STAR	A2	FI	K3	O2	S3	W
#	S.S.Marie STAR	BI	F2	ZI	ZI	S3	W
@	St.Thomas TIMES JRNL.	BI	FI	J3	N3	R3	V
£	Sarnia CAN.OBSERVER	BI	FI	J2	N3	S3	W
£	Saskatoon PHOENIX	A2DI23	EIH34	J2	PI	TI	Y
q	" STAR	A2D	EI	J2	PI	TI	X
$	Sherbrooke RECORD	BI	F2	J2	ZI	S3	W
$	" TRIBUNE	BI	FIHI24	J2	Q	R3	W
#	Stratford BEACON	BI	F2	J3	O3	S3	W
#	" HERALD	BI	F2	ZI	N3	S3	V
$	Sydney POST	BI	EI	JI	NI	R3	U
£	" RECORD	BIDI2	EI	J2	O2	T2	X
#	Toronto GLOBE	AI	EIH4	JI	OI	TI	X
&	" MAIL	AI	EI	JI	NI	RI	U
#	" STAR	AIDI	EI	LI	O2	TI	X
#	" TELEGRAM	A2	E2	Z2	NI	T2	W
q	" WORLD	A2	EI	J2	NI	S2	V
#	Truro NEWS	C2	G3	ZI	ZI	ZI	W
%	Vancouver PROVINCE	AI	FI	J3	N2	R2	V
#	" SUN	A2D3	FI	J3	Q	R2	W
#	" WORLD	A2	EI	J3	N3	R2	V
$	Victoria COLONIST	A2	EI	J3	N3	R3	V
%	" TIMES	A2	FI	K3	OI	TI	X
	Windsor						
	BORDER CITIES STAR	A2D	FI	K3	ZI	S3	W
£	Winnipeg FREE PRESS	AI	EI	JI	OI	SI	W
#	" TELEGRAM	AID	EI	JI	NI	RI	U
$/@	" TRIBUNE	AIDI23	EI	L2/J2	ZI	TI/SI	W
%	Woodstock						
	SENTINEL REVIEW	BI	F2	J2	Q	S2	W

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3858
X-1305-79 V

VOTES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1918 - 1921

	Times Voted	Times Paired	No Vote	TOTAL NUMBER DIVISIONS IN EACH SESSION
J.A.M.Armstrong:				
1918	5	2	3	8
1919 (1st Session)	2	1	4	7
1919 (2nd Session)	-	3	6	9
1920	5	4	4	13
1921	8	-	6	14
	18	10	23	51
W.L.Mackenzie King:				
Entered Parliament October 23,1919.				
1919 (2nd Session)	6	-	-	6 x
1920	13	-	-	13
1921	13	-	1	14
	32	-	1	33

x Between October 23,1919,and close of session.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

VOTES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

How Mr. J.A.M.Armstrong and W.L.Mackenzie King M.P. Voted in Parliament on the Following Questions:

		Armstrong Voted with Government	King Voted with the Liberals
1918 No. 1	April 19th, 1918, page 964. J. P. Molloy's motion that those producing Food-stuff be exempted from Conscription	—	
2	May 16th, 1918, page 2099. J. A. Campbell's motion to have Yukon election case referred to Judicial Committee	No	
3	May 12th, 1918, page 2129–30. Civil Service	No	
4	May 21st, 1918, page 2321–2333. Yukon election case. Mr. Devlin's motion that matter be referred to Supreme Court of Canada	No	
5	May 21st, 1918, page 2338–40. Yukon Election case. Motion , Mr. Lapointe that new election be ordered.	—	
6	May 21st, 1918, page 2373. Motion, Sir R. Borden that titles under certain conditions be granted.	—	
7	May 22nd, 1918, page 2475. Mr. Copp's motion to investigate taking of soldiers' vote.	Paired	
8	May 23rd, 1918, page 2494. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion to repeal the War Time Election Act.	Paired	
1919 No. 9	March 25th, 1919, page 841. McMaster's Lower Tariff Resolution.	No	
10	April 14th, 1919, page (1441–1479) 1481. Titles, the vote was on Sir T. White's motion that a Commission be appointed.	—	
11	May 6th, 1919, page 2131. Motion, Hon, W. S. Fielding, that receipts and expenditures Canadian National Railway be subject to Consolidated Review and Audit Act.	—	
12	May 6th, 1919, page 2141. Motion E. Lapointe that two directors of Canadian National Railways be appointed on recommendation of employees of Canadian National Railways.	—	
13	June 18th, 1919, page 3679. Amendment to Budget moved by Mr. McMaster asking for tariff reductions.	No	
14	June 25th, 1919, page 4002. Motion of J. A. Robb, to delete clause I of Bill which provides permanent militia force of 10,000 men.	—	
15	July 1st, 1919, page 4334. Mr McKenzie's motion to refer back to the Committee for further consideration their Report on the High Cost of Living.	Paired	
1919 2nd Session No. 16	September 18th, 1919, page 459. During the discussion of S. W. Jacob's Bill, which provided that by-elections shall not be delayed, A. L. Davidson, Conservative M.P. for Annapolis, moved that the debate be adjourned.	Paired	
17	October 2nd, 1919, page 851. Motion by Mr. McKenzie to have investigation into allotment of soldiers vote in 1917.	Paired	
18	October 21st, 1919, page (1255) 1386. Mr. McKenzie moved that further consideration of the Bill to take over the G.T.R. be deferred until a further Session of Parliament.	—	October 23 Entered Parliament
19	November 4th, 1919, page 1771. Motion Hon. W. S. Fielding that before G. T. Railway Bill is passed, Commission of Railway experts should make inquiry into condition of G. T. System.	—	Yes
20	November 4th, 1919, page 1794. Motion by Hon. W. L. M. King that G.T. Bill be amended by adding a clause that the "Agreement" shall be submitted to and subject to ratification by the Parliament of Canada.	—	Yes
21	November 4th, 1919, page 1809. Motion by J. A. Campbell that the value of the G.T.R. guaranteed stock amounting to £12,500,000 shall be submitted to arbitration.	—	Yes
22	November 4th, 1919, page 1815. Motion of J. J. Denis, that no award of the G.T.Ry. arbitrators shall be valid until Ratified by the Parliament of Canada.	—	Yes
23	November 4th, 1919, page 1817. Motion by J. A. Robb, that the G.T. Bill be considered this day six months hence.	—	Yes
24	November 7th, 1919, page 1972. Motion of Hon. W. L. M. King that the Reports of the Committee on Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment be referred back to the Committee for further consideration.	Paired	Yes

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

			Armstrong	King
1920				
No. 25	March 9,1920, p. 303.	Motion by Hon.W.L.M.King. Amendment to the Address, calling for a general election.	—	Yes
26	April 16, 1920, p. 1527.	Appeal from ruling of the Chair	Paired	Yes
27	April 21, 1920, p. 1466.	Motion by I.B.Pedlow to refer Food and Drugs Bill back to the Committee of the Whole	—	Yes
28	April 22, 1920, p. 1572.	Motion by Hon.W.L.M.King to amend G.T.R.Bill, restoring pension rights of G.T.R. employees	—	Yes
29	May 17, 1920, p. 2475.	Motion by Hon.W.S.Fielding calling for full information concerning negotiations between the Canadian, Imperial, and United States Governments, and all correspondence and Orders-in-Council on the subject	—	Yes
30	June 1, 1920, p. 3077.	Motion by Hon.W.S.Fielding Amendment to the Budget, calling for "substantial reductions in the burdens of customs taxation"	No	Yes
31	June 16, 1920, p. 3664.	Appeal from ruling of the Chair	Paired	No
32	June 25, 1920, p. 4179.	Motion by Hon.W.L.M.King. To hoist Indian Act Amendment Bill six months.	Paired	Yes
33	June 28, 1920, p. 4360	Motion by Hon.W.S.Fielding To amend Franchise Bill to provide for all pending by-elections to be held on same day.	Paired	Yes
34	June 28, 1920, p. 4366.	Motion by Hon.W.L.M.King To amend Franchise Bill to provide against appointment of rural registrars where provincial lists available; etc., etc.	No	Yes
35	June 28, 1920, p. 4372.	Motion by W.D.Euler To amend Franchise Bill, re Naturalisation.	No	Yes
36	June 28, 1920, p. 4373.	Motion by J.A.Maharg. To amend Franchise Bill, to provide for publicity of sources of campaign funds	No	Yes
37	June 28, 1920, p. 4378.	Motion by A.R.McMaster To provide for publication of names of persons or organisations paying for election advertising,&c.	No	Yes

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1921		Armstrong	King
No. 38	March 3, 1921, p. 590. Motion by Hon.W.L.M.King. Amendment to the Address, expressing lack of confidence in Ministry	No	Yes
39	March 8, 1921, p. 700. Motion by A.R.McMaster. For second reading of Senate and House of Commons Act Amendment Bill	—	Yes
40	March 22, 1921, p.1268 Motion by Hon.W.L.M.King. Asserting right of Parliament to information re management of all Depts.,including C.N.Rys.	No	Yes
41	March 29, 1921, p. 1365 Motion by Hon.W.L.M.King. That writs should be issued at once to fill the existing vacancies in the House of Commons	No	Yes
42	April 8, 1921, p. 1888. Motion by Hon.W.L.M.King. To extend powers of proposed Committed on National Railways and Shipping	—	Yes
43	April 8, 1921, p. 1862. Motion by Hon.A.Meighen. To appoint a Select Standing Committee on National Railways and Shipping	—	No
44	April 15,1921, p. 2151. Motion by Hon.W.S.Fielding "To approve, ratify, and confirm the agreement respecting reciprocal trade between U.S.& Canada"	No	Yes
45	April 27,1921, p. 2771. Motion by Hon.W.L.M.King, Re Conference of Prime Ministers in London, 1921	No	Yes
46	May 2, 1921, p. 2985. Motion by Hon.A.K.Maclean Providing for six months' hoist of Civil Service Bill (Spinney Bill).	No	Yes
47	May 19,1921, p. 3790. Motion by Hon.W.S.Fielding Amendment to the Budget	No	Yes
48	May 25,1921, p. 4011. Motion by J.J.Denis. Providing for six months' hoist of Oleomargarine Bill.	—	—
49	May 30,1921, p. 4239. Motion by A. Stein. DeMartigny Divorce Bill	—	Yes
50	May 31,1921, p. 4359. Motion by F.F.Pardee. Providing for six months' hoist of the Lake of the Woods Control Bill	No	Yes
51	May 31,1921, p. 4382. Motion by W.D.Euler. Repeal of Section 2 of Section 29 of Dominion Elections Act	—	Yes

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3862

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. G. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 1 Election Returns -

Yarmouth Clare two polls out of sixty six give Spinney Cons. 136

Hatfield ~~is~~ Lib 138. York-Sunbury-- six polls out of 51 give Hanson

Cons 476. Osborne ,Lib 582.

Halifax-two members one poll out of 196 give Doyle, cons. 49

McInnes, Cons 54. Blackader, Lib 52. MacLean, Lib. 51.

Hawkins,Labor 22. Wallace, Labor 18.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3863

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 2

Yarmouth-- Clare-- four polls out of sixty six give Spinney Cons. 232, Hatfield, Lib. 432.

Pictou-Two polly out of 121 give Cantley ,Cons 113, MacDonald ,Lib 132.

York-Sunbury--Sixteen polls out of 51 give Hanson , Cons 2,873, Osborne Lib. ~~2,8~~ 2,411.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3864

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 3

Carleton Victoria-- one poll out of 43 gives Smith, Cons sixty,

Caldwell, Prog. 366.

Hants-- Eight polls out of 45 give Parsons , Cons 665, Martell,Lib. 502, Kendell, Prog. 124.

Halifax-- Five polls out of 196 give Doyle, Cons. 186, McInnes, Cons 214, Blackader, Lib 291. MacLean, Lib. 286, Hawkins, Labor 96, Wallace, Labor 74,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3865

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 4

Charlotte, 27 polls of 70 give Grimmor cons. 239 Todd, Liberal 93.

Moncton--14 polls out 40 give Copp, Lib 1,762, Price, Cons 789 Trites, Prog. 72.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3866

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 5

Hants-- 9 polls out of 45 give Parsons, Cons 948, Martell ,Lib 759, Kendall, Prog 145.

Yarmouth--Clare 15 polls out of 63 give Spinney, Cons. 1,407

Hatfield, Lib 1,734.

Halifax-- 2 members-- 52 polls out of 196 give Doyle, Cons 920, McInnes, Cons. 1,945.

Blackador,Lib. 1,510, MacLean, Lib. 1,461, Hawkins, Lab. 528, Wallace, Labor 406.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3867

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 6

Carleton-Victoria-- Nine polls out of 43 give Smith, Cons. 1,196, Caldwell, Prog. 1,163.

CapeBreton, South and Richmond-- Two members-- one poll out of 160 give Douglas, Cons 23, McLellan, Cons. 20, Kyte, Liberal 19, Carroll, Liberal 16, Doyle, Farmer 2, McLaughlin, Labor 2.

Halifax-- 29 polls out of 196 give Doyle, Cons 1,164, McInnes, Cons 1,352, Blackador, Liberal 2,095, MacLean Liberal 2,004, Hawkins 633, Wallace 512

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3868

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 7

(add Halifax)

Hawkins' Labor 633, Wallace Labor 512.

Hants-- Eighteen polls out of 46 give Parsons , Cons 1,609,

Martell, Liberal 1,516, Kendall, Prog. 287.

Brantford-- one poll gives Burt, Farmer-Labor 5, Cockshutt, Cons 23,

Raymond, Liberal 41.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

C 3869

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Westmoreland, County, two polls out of 106, give Price, Cons 157, Copp, Liberal 483, Trites, Prg 429.

Yarmouth-Clare, thirty three polls out of 66 give Spinney, Cons 2,783, Hatfield, Liberal 3,846.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3870

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 9

CapeBreton South and Richmond-- 2 members, 2 polls out of 151 give Douglas Cons 321, McLellan, Cons 255, Carroll, Liberal 389, Kyte,Liberal 362, Doyle, Prog. Farmer Labor 250, McLaughlin,Prog. Far Lab 287.

Cumberland-- 14 polls out of 98 give Bent, Cons 644, Logan, Liberal 1,716, MacKinnon, Prog. Farmer Labor 230.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3871

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 10

Nova Scotia --- at 7 pm partial returns show Governemtn leading in the following seats-- Hants--total one Liberal leading in Halifax, ~~Pictou~~ Pictou, Yarmouth --Clare, Cape-Breton and Richmond total 4.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3872

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 11

Pictou, 22 polls out of 121 give Cantley, Cons 1,473, MacDonald, Liberal 1,915, Reid, Prog. 171.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3873

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 12

West Hamilton--Three out of 69 give Ainslee, Liberal 13, Oheir Labor 106, Stewart, Cons 68.

Brantford-- Two polls out of 85 give Burt, Labor 7, Cockshutt, Cons. 46, Raymond, Liberal 82.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3874

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 13

West Peterboro-- One poll of 80 gives Burnham, Cons 63,Gordon Liberal 88. South Toronto-- 3 out of 144 give Sheard, Cons 26, Murdock, Liberal 9.

Centre Toronto-- Six out of 145 give Bristol, Cons. 158, McEachren Liberal 116.

North Toronto-- 13 out of 250 give (more to come on this)

add North Toronto
Out of 250 give give Church Cons 655, Rennie, Liberal 413.

Peterboro West-- 13 out of 80 give Burnham,Cons 907, Gordon Li 1,335

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3875

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAM

FORM T. O. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 14

East Hamilton --- 5 out of 147 give Brooker, Ind. 46, Newburn Cons. 199, Etherington, Labor 109, Newlands, Lib 16.

Brantford-- 19 out of 85 give Burt, Labor 170, Cockshutt, Cons 1,192, Raymond. Lib 1,862.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3876

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 13

Waterloo-- South-- 27 out of 75 give Elliott, Prog. 1,724, Scott, Cons 2,268.

Waterloo, North-- 3 out of 110 give Euler, Lib 205, Hett, Prog. 117.

West Hamilton-- 13 out of 69 give Ainslee, Liberal 103, Oheir Labor 384, Stewart, Cons. 477.

Toronto ~~west xxxx~~ south, 15 out of 140 give Sheer, Cons 249, Murdock, Liberal 195.

Centre Toronto-- 16 of 144 give Briston, Cons. 461, McEachern, [illegible] 418.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3877

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 16

Toronto West-- 35 of 195 give Hocken, Cons. 956, Hunter, Soldier 594, Prenter, Ind. 273.

Wentworth-- 9 divisions give Evans, Liberal 130, Wilson, Cons. 415, Woodley ,Prog. 369.

West Hamilton-- 13 out of 69 give Ainslee,Liberal 104, Ohier Lab 384, Stuart, Cons. 377.

Peterboro-West- 19 out of 80 give Burnham,Cons 1,341, Gordon, Liberal 1,895,

East Hamilton-- 14 out of 148 give Booker, Ind. 178, Etherington Labor 311, Mewburn, Cons 862, Newlands,Liberal 294.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3878

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 17

NorthOxford-- Eight give Nesbitt, Cons 967, Sinclair, Liberal 894, Lillico, Farmer 61.

North Perth- 2 out of 90 give Morphy, Cons 279, Rankin, Lab 128 Amos, Prog 1.

Ottawa-- First poll out of 252 give Champagne Cons six, Fripp, Cons 7, McGiverin Lib. 2 Chevrier Liberal 2. Loughnan, Prog. 0, Bourque ,Prog. 0.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3879

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 18

Russell- One poll out of 118 gives Murphy, Liberal 146, Nathwell, Prog. 203.

York-- Sunbury--- 24 polls out of 51 give Hanson Cons 3,127, Osborne, Liberal 3,061.

Digby,Annapolis-- Twenty polls out of 74 give Davidson, Cons. 1,338 , Lovett, Lib 1,938.

Yarmouth, Clare-- 38 polls out of 66 give Spinney, Cons 3,350: Hatfield, Liberal 4,412.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3880

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 19

Westmoreland-- election of A B Copp, Liberal by 4,000 is unchanged.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3881

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 20

Kings- 16 out of 34 give Phiney, Cons 2,146, Robertson, Liberal 2,634.

Cape Breton, North and Victoria--- Fourteen polls out of 42 give MacKenzie, Liberal 1,732, McKenzie, Prog. 892.

Queens-Shelburne-- 26 polls out of 54 give Hall, Cons 2,529 Fielding, Liberal 2,965.

York Sunbury-- 33 out of 51 polls give Hanson, Cons 5,781 Osborne, Liberal 5,178.

Nova Scotia at 745 pm-- Partial returns show Government candidates leading in the following

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3882

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

- sheet 21

Colchester total one.

Liberals-- leading in Antigonish, Guysboro, CapeBreton, North and Victoria, CapeBreton South and Richmond, Two seats, Cumberland, Digby, Anapolis, Halifax, two seats, Hantz, Kings, Pictou, Shelburn Queens, Yarmouth Clare Lunenburg, toatl 14.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3883

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 22

Three Rivers StMaurice-- Que-- 5 polls out of 10, Bureau , Lib 650, Normand, Cons 330.

Quebec East-- 8 polls out of 55 give Lapointe, Liberal 853, Drapeau, Cons 102.

Quebec South-- 5 polls out of 50 give Power, Liberal 454, Delaney Cons 249, Dussault Ind. 47.

Quebec West-- Six polls out of 60 give Parent, Liberal 584, Bertrand, Cons 319.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3884

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 23

StAnnes, Montreal-- Ten polls out of 108 give Coonan Cons 251, Walsh, Liberal 357, Lanouette, Labor 72.

StLawrence and StGeorge Montreal-- Ten polls out of 127 give Ballantyne Cons 311, Marlor, Liberal 83, Mrs R Henderson, Labor 42.

Hochelaga-- 14 polls out of 156 give StPiere ,Lib 2047, A Myotte, Cons. 167.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3885

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 24

StJames-Montreal, Election of Rinfret,Liberal conceded unchanged.

Peterboro East-- Four out of 42, Sexsmith, Cons 331, Dewart Lib 381, Brether, Prog. 266.

Peterboro West-- 37 out of 80 give Burnham, Cons 2,652, Gordon, Liberal 3,450.

Toronto East 35 out of 192 give Ryckman, Cons. 828, Rayfield Lib Soldier 640, Foster, Ind. 680, Brude, Labor 3 02.

Hamilton East- 30 out of 183 give Booker Ind. 308, Etherington Labor 973, Mewburn , Cons 1,386, Newlands Lib 393.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3886

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 25

sheet 25

WestHamilton-- 63 out of 127 give Ainslee,Lib. 720 Oheir, Lab 2,445, Stewartm Cons 3171.

Wentworth-- 14 out of 145 give Evans, Liberal 425, Wilsons Cons 1501, Woodley Lab. 1,128.

Brantford-- Raymond, Libera elected conceded, by about 1700 majority.

Peel--Six out of 43 give Charters Cons 609, Lowe Lib 329, Taylor Prog. 449.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3887

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 26

York West, 16 out of 115 give Drayton , Cons 470, Steight,Lib 487, Cameron, Prog. 138.

York,Suhbury-- Election of Hanson, Cons. is conceded by majority by 800 ~~unanax~~

Quebed West- Election Parent,Liber by large majorty , conceded No change.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3888

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 27

Three Rivers, StMaurice-- Election of Bureau. liberal by over one thousand majority, conceded, no change.

Quebec,East-- Lapointe, Liberal elected nearly 4,000 majority no change.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3889

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 28

Quebec county-- Lavigueur,Liberal election by nearly 1,000

no change.

Toronto North-- 64 out of 236 gives Church Cons 3,298,

Rennie,Liberal 2, 368 :

Brantford-- Please make election Liberal gain.

Soo,Ont. 20 out of 86 give Simpson, Cons. 1,096, Hamilton

Liberal 851, Farquhar, Labor 457.

West Hamilton-- 50 out of 127, Stewart, Cons 2,281, Ohier, Lab

1,798, Ainslee,Lib 490.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3890

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 29

East Hamilton- 40 out of 148-- Kill it.

Wentworth-- 15 out of 145 give Wilson, Cons 1,501, Woodley (not stated) 1,128, Evans, Liberal 425.

Durham-- 13 out of 90 give Preston, Lib 1,158, Bowen, Cons 685, Reid, Prog. 353.

Toronto North-- 76 out of 238, Church, Cons 4,040 Rennie, Liberal 2,848.

York, West-- 22 out of 115, Drayton, 758, Streight, Lib 685, Cameron, Prog. 191.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3891

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 4

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 30

Ontario, ~~Territorial~~ South --20 out of 74 give Smith, Cons. 1,312

Clifford, Lib 1,596, Chapman, Prog. 222.

Toronto South-- 31 out of 144 give Sheard, Cons 759, Murdock

Lib 589.

Parkdale, 50 out of 263, Spence, Cons 2,166, Douglas Liberal

1,073.

Simpson, Labor 502.

York East-- 18 out of 238 Harris, Cons 913, Ross, Liberal 337

Kirwin, Labor 206.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3892

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 31

Perth North- 40 out of 89 give Rankin, Liberal 3,392, Morphy Cons 2,864, Ames, Prog. 936.

Ottawa-- Twenty polls out of 252 give Fripp, Cons 814, Champagne, Cons 804, Chevrier, Liberal 2,063, McGiverin, Liberal 2,136, Lougnan, Prog. 273, Bourque, Prog. 256.

Russell- nine polls out of 118, give Murphy Lib 812, Rathwell, Prog. 613.

Hull County Eight polls out of 125 Give Fontaine, Lib 914, Lafortune, Prog. 96.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3893

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 32

Carleton-- Eight polls out of 100 give Garland, Cons 929, Gourlay Lib 214, Henry, Prog. 608, Goode, Ind. Cons 35.

StLawrence and StGeorge, Montreal-- 32 polls out of 127 give Ballantyne, Cons 1,492, Marler, Liberal 2,477, Henderson, Labor 170.

xxxNo

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3894

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 33

North York-- 25 polls out of 80 give Armstrong, Cons 1,752 King, Liberal 2,756, Burnaby, Prog. 1,253.

TorontoWest-- 161 out of 195 Hocken Cons. 5,109, Hunter, Soldier 3,313, Prenter, Ind. 1,471.

Parkdale 169 Sub-divisions out of 263 give Spence, Cons 7,685 Douglas, Liberal 4,111, Simpson, Labor 1,780.

Hants-- Complete 45 polls out of 45 give Parsons, Cons 3,799, Martell, Liberal 4,027, Kendall, Prog. 962.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3895

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 34

SotuhWinnipeg-- Three out of 119 give Jackson Cons 103 Hogart Liberal 34, Hudson, Ind. 178.

South Waterloo-- 57 out of 75 Elloitt, Prog. 5,773, Scott, Cons. 5,664.

London- 94 out of 139, give Mould, Labor 2,692, Somerville, Lib 5,547, White Cons. 6,792.

West Middlesex-- 17 out, out of 60 give Drummond Prog. 1,414, Elliott Cons. 876, Ross, Liberal 1,749.

South Essex, 14 out of 87 Graham, Liberal 1,233,: Scratch, Cons 673, Willan, Prog. 458.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3895

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 35

Flash-- North Waterloo -- Euler, Liberal Conceded ~~xxxxxxxx~~

London-- Election White, Cons, conceded by about 1500.

750 pm Indications are that Liberal gains in Ontario surpass their expectations and if continued should give a clear majority for the Liberals in the Dominion.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3897

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D.

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 36

MacKenzie King leads by 1,000 in North York, his own constituency according to the Toronto Mail and Empire.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3898

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Ontario South, Whitby Town complete give Smith, Cons. 61, Clifford Lib 492, Chapman, Prog. 189.

East Simcoe-- Conceded to Chew, Liberal by 1500.

Provencher, Man. Molloy, Lib. 2, kill it

Kingston-- 44 out of 73 give Ross Cons 3,450, Campbell Liberal 3,108.

Elgin West 25 out of 45 give McKillop , Cons 2,986, Tolmie Liberal 2,063, Norway, Prog. 2,981.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3893

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 38

East Hamilton--Election of Mewburn conceded.

West Hamilton, election Stewart conceded Cons.

Summary

Grenville election of Casselman, Conservative conceded by large majority, no change.

Fort William, Ont. The election of Hon R J Manion Cons. by about 2100 conceded.

Toronto--At 830 pm Seats actually conceded for all provinces as yet heard from are as follows:

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3900

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 39

sheet 39

Conservatives, NewBrunswick 1, Ontario 8, total 9

Liberals--Novascotia 12, NewBrunswick 3, Quebec 24,

Ontario 5, total 44, Progressives Manitoba 2.

44
9
2

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3901

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 43

St Marys, Montreal-- leven polls out of 124 give Julien, Cons, sixty four, Desladriers, Liberal 116, Germain Ind. 627.

George Etienne-Cartier, Montreal-- 80 polls out of 200 give Buhay, Socialist 436, Cartier ,Ind. 859, Cholette Cons. 272, Jacobs Liberal 2,605, Maille, Labor 50.

Beauharnois-- lection of Papineau ,Liberal over Hon R Monty conceded, by large majority no change.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3902

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 44

Russell, 22 polls out of 118 give Murphy, Liberal 1,634: Rathwell, Prog. 920.

Carleton-- 14 polls out of 100 give Garland, Cons 1,410 Gourlay, Liberal 383, Henry, Prog. 1,021, Goode, Ind 37.

Brant-- Goode, Farmer Conceded.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3903

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Hr 45

Hull-- 32 polls out of 55 give Fontaine, Liberal 4,133. Lafortune Prog. 329.

Ottawa-- 46 polls out of 252 give Fripp, Cons 2,248, Champagne Cons. 2,167: Chevrier, Liberal 2,689, McGiverin, Liberal 2,836, Bourque Prog. 566, Lougnan, Prog. 691.

Kings-Complete 34 polls give Philley Cons. 3,884, Robinson Liberal 4,685.

Digby Annapolis--Complete 74 polls give Davidson, Cons. 5,201, Lovett, Liberal 7,477.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3904

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 46

Richmond Wolfe, Election of Tobin Lib concede by six thousand unchanged.

Beauce, Que. Election Hon. Dr. Belland, Liberal concedded by 7,000 majority.

Lanark- Ten polls out of 95 give Stewart, Cons 1,524 and Anderson, Prof 538 , FergusonInd. 41.

Grenville- 20 polls out of 57 give Casselman, Cons. 2,054 McIntosh, Liberal 1,179, Payne, Prog. 911.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3905

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 47

Ottawa-- 64 polls out of 252 give Fripp Cons 3,266, Champagne, Cons 3,161, Chevrier, Liberal 3,894, McGiverin, Liberal 4,095, Loughnan, Prog. 1,020, Bourque, Prog. 820.

Flash-- Brandon -- The election of Forke, Prog. conceded by large majority, Progressive gain.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3906

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 48

Colchester, 57 polls out of 57 give McCurdy, Cons 5,322, Putnam, Liberal 5,734,

Richelieu Que Election of P J A Cardin, Liberal by 3,000 majority conceded no change.

Bonaventure-- Hon Chas Marcil, Liberal elected by 3,000 ~~conceded~~ conceded.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3907

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 49

Portage la Prairie-- 3 out of 37 give Meighen Cons 284, Leader, Prog. 285, Bannerman, Liberal six.

Madawaska, Restigouche, Michaud, Liberal elected about 3,000 majority.

Kent, Leger, Liberal elected by large majority no change.

StDenis, Montreal-- Election Dr. ~~StLouis~~ A Denis, by small plurality conceded.

Centre Winnipeg, 60 out of 167 McIvor Cons 1,775 wilton Lib 1,576, Woodsworth, Labor 2,909, Dick, Ind. 1,005 Andrews, Ind. Cons 492.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3903

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 50

North Winnipeg-- 40 out of 90, Blake, Cons 1,518, McMurray, Lib 1,734, Russell, Socialist 1,278 Penner, Ind. 186.

Portage la Prairie-- 5 out of 38 Meighen Cons 406, Bannerman, Liberal 173, Leader, Prog. 594.

Neepawa, Nine out of 61 Ross, Cons. 282, Miller, Prog. 1,261.

Flash-- The election of Hon T A Crerar, in Marquette is conceded, no change.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3909

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 51

Wright-- Election of ~~xxxxx~~ Gendron, Liberal conceded by large majority.

Drummond, Arthabasca--- Election of Laflamme, Liberal conceded unchanged.

Flash-- Maskinonge, election of Desroches, Lib by 2500 conceded, no change.

Shefford-- Election of Boivin,Liberal concede by over 2,000 majori no change.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3910

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 52

Mississiqui, Election of Kay, Liberal by 500 majority conceded no change.

Joilette, Election of Denis Liberal by 2500 majority no change.

Chateauguay, Huntington-- J A Robb, Liberal elected by 400 majority no change.

Megantic-- Election of Pacaud, Liberal conceded by 5,000 majority no cha ge.

Carleton- Victoria-- Election of Caldwell progress conceded. by between 1,000 and 1200.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3911

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 53

Sheffrd-lme election of Boivin Liberal conceded by 2,000 majority no change.

StAntoine-- 59 polls StAntoinet -- 59 polls out of 76 give Ross, Cons 4,287 Mitchell Liberal 7,425.

StLawrence and StGeorge 84 polls out of 127 give Ballantye Cons. 4,915 Marler Liberal 7,002, Henderson, Labor 469.

North Waterloo, Complete -- Euler, Independent Liberal 7,356, Hett, UFO Labor 4,762, unchanged.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3912

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 54

Kingston-- 51 out of 73 give Ross Cons 4,482 Campbell, Lib 4,129.

York North-- Complete -- Armstrong, Cons 4,041: King, Liberal 5,144, Burnaby, Prog. 2,970..

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3913

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 55

Few returns from Saskatchewan yet.

Polls have been closed less than half an hour.

Perth North-- 55 out of 69 give Rankin,Lib 4,430, Morphy,Cons 3,723, Amos, Prog. 1,437.

Elgin-- West-- 36 out of 43 McKellop Cons, 3,718, Tolmie,Lib 1,541 , Hookway, Prog. 3,464. Vandereuil,Soulanges--Boyer, Liberal elected 1,100 majority no change

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3914

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 56

Laprairie-- Napierville-- Lanctot, Liberal elected 1200 majority no change--

Laurier, Outremont-- Sir Lomer Quoin elected by 8,500 majority no change.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3915

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 57

StLawrence -StGeorge-- Election of Marler, Liberal conceded.

Liberal gain.

StAntoine, Mitchell, Liberal elected by small majority.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3916

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 6/8

27 polls to hear from McGiverin and Chevrier Liberals both about 5,000 in lead.

Compton-election of Hunt, Liberal conceded, by 2,000 maj unchanged.

Montreal-- The defeat of All four ministers in the Meighen government standing in Quebec seats is conceded.

Liberals here claim that Quebec will return a Liberal member for each one of its 65 seats.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3917

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 59

(make Quebec ministers five)

The MMinisterss defeated are Ballantyne, Fauteux, Belley, Monty, and Normand .

Peterboro-West-Sixty out of eighty give Burnham, Cons 4,046 Gordon, Liberal 5,816.

London--Elected J F White, Government to the commons by 1,800. over C E Somerville, Liberal and by 5,692 over Arthur Mould, Labor. The complete vote White 10,020, Somerville 8,218, Mould, 4,328.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3918

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

sheet 60

Cumberland,--Complete, Logan, Liberal 6,522, Bent, Cons. 3,153 McKinnon, Prog. 2,877, Liberal gain.

Northumberland, election of Morrisey, Liberal conceded, large majority, ~~no change.~~ Liberal gain

East Calgary, 21 polls, Irvine, Labor Farmer 1,085, Marshall Liberal 715, Smith cons. 844. Saskatoon--Five out of 11 Evans Prog. 343, Stewart, Liberal 235, Wilson, Cons 130.

West Calgary-- Nine polls , Bennett, Cons 448, Ryan, Liberal 107, Shaw, Ind. 467.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3913

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 61

Summary

840 pm Govt. ~~Sun~~ Toronto-- ~~Govt~~ East , South, Centre,

East Elgin, West ~~Haldi~~mand, Hamilton , West: Oxford, North, Wentworth .

Leeds, Parkdale, London, 12-

Liberals-- Simcoe East, Waterloo North: Algoma East, Perth North,

Peterboro West, 5--

Prog--Temiskaming- ~~xx~~ one.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3920

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 62

Kingston-- Figures complete Ross Cons 6,082, Camphell, Liberal 5,832-No change.

MooseJaw-- 4 out of 123 Hamilton , Cons 115, Johnson Prog 63 Knowles, Lib. 299, South Winnipeg 110,out of 119, give Jackson, Cons 7,254, Hogarth Lib 731, Hudson ,Ind. 9,388.

Complete North Toronto Church cons. 12,614, Rennie, Lib. 8,522.

Portage la Prairie-- Of 38 Meighen ,Cons 1,674, Leader Prog 2,402 Bannerman Ind. 38.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3921

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 63

MacDonald, Man-The election of Lovie, Prog. Conceded, Progressive gain--

Peel, Election, Charters, Cons conceded 1400 majority.

Welland---- Election Liberal Germain, conceded by large majority.

North Grey-- Owensound, Gives Duncan, Cons 3,999, Rutherford, Prog. 2,944, Telford, Liberal 2,893, out of 68 polls.

Kingston-- Ross, Cons elected by 250 majority, no change.

Lilcoln, Election of Chaplin, cons by over 1600, no change.

South, Waterloo--Election of Elliott, Prog. conceded .

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

C 3922

No 64

Sherbrooke, Election of McCrea, Liberal by 2,000 majority is conceded unchanged.

Westmount, St Henry-- Mercier, Liberal elected by Majority of 10,000.

Charlevoix, Montmorency-- Casgrain, Liberal elected by 5,000, no change.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3923

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 65

Chambly-Vercheres-- Archambault, Liberal elected no change.

Summary--

Ottawa-- 10 pm Government headquarters Dominion summary-

945 pm as follows: Cons 39. Liberals 86. Progressives 8.

Independent Liberals one. Labor one.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3924

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 66

Selkirk, Man

Election of Bancroft Prog is conceded Prog gain.

South Waterloo-- Complete, elliott, Prog. 7,246, Scott, Cons 6,770 Prog gain.

Lambton East-- Gives Faucher, Prog. seat.

Prog gain.

Carleton- 89 out of 100 give Garland, Cons. 4798, Gourlay, Lib 3,757. Henry, Prog. 3,037.

Goode, Ind. Cons. 206.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3925

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 67

Wright, Election of Gendron, Liberal conceded over 2,000 majority.

Russell, 44 polls out of 118 give Murphy,Lib. 2,821, Rathwell, Prog. 3,220.

Ottawa reports received by Conservative headquarters give following results-- MooseJaw -- Knowles Lib elected, Lib gain.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3926

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 68

West Hasting Porter, Cons elected no change-

Dauphin, Man. Ward, Prog elected, Prog. gain.

Compton, Que. Hunt, Liberal elected no change..

Prescott-- 20 polls out of 72 give Sabourin, Liberal 2,033

Proulx, Ind Lib. 1,711, Binette, Prog. 1,382.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3927

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 69

Assinaboine, 5 out of 112 give Lynd, Cons 142 Mc Leod Lib 95, Gould Prog. 406.

Manitoba eight o'clock summary Progressives elected four Brandon, MacDonald, Marquette and Neepawa, Progressives leading, Dauphin, Nelson, Portage la Prairie, Provencher, Selkirk and Souris Liberals leading -Springfield, and North Winnipeg Independent Cons leading one Lisgar, Labor elected one.

Centre Winnipeg, Independent Liberal elected, one South Winnipeg Centre Winnipeg Independent Liberal elected one, South Winnipeg

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3928

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 90

Summary--

StHyacinthe, Rouville Morin Liberal elected by 107 majority defeating Gauthier Ind Lib.

Dominion Summary-- Toronto-- ~~six~~ at 10:45 pm with 109 seats conceded to the Liberals party and with prospects of more from Quebec and British Columbia, it looks as if Mr MacKenzie King is within striking distance of the 118 seats required to give him a clear of all outside support. In figures given below Hon Mr Hudson ,Ind.Liberal who carried South Winnipeg is included in the Liberal column the summary of conceded seats

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3929

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 71

Cons; New Brunswick 3, Ontario 38, Alberta one, British Columbia one, Total 43.

Ottawa-- At 11 pm Senator Robertson conceded the defeat of the Government.

Alberta Summary-- Nine o'clock.. West Calgary R B Bennett, Cons 1,000 majority.

East Calgary-- R Irvine, Labor farmer 3,000, majority.

Lethbridge-- Jeliff, Farmer 600, Majority, MacLeod--Coote, Farmer 4,000 majo ity 9 Medicine Hat --Gardiner, Farmer over 1,000

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3930

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 72

Bow River-- Garland, Farmer 300.

Red Deer, -- Speakman, Farmer 1,000.

Strathcona,-Farner, Farmer small majority.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3931

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 73

Winnipeg-- The Progressives have carried all rural Manitoba and have elected twelve candidates . The government failed to elect a single candidate in this province. The Liberals have one winner.

The following is the summary-

Progressives, 12- Brandon, Dauphin, Lisgar, MacDonald, Marquette, Neepawa, Nelson, Portage la Prairie, Provencher, Selkirk, Souris, Springfield,

Liberals-- one, North Winnipeg, Labor, one, Centre Winnipeg, Independent Liberal, one.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3922

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 74.

Queens-- 34 polls out of 54 give Hall, Cons. 3,013, Fielding, Liberal 3,454.

In Welland, make it Liberal gain.

Neepawa Man-- The election of Miller ,Prog. by a large majority is conceded Prog gain.

Souris-- 20 out of 59, Willis Cons. 1,732 Sttedman Prog. 2,352.

Marquette 26 out of 69 Hon T A Crerar, has majority of 2,800.

Lisgar-- 14 out of 48 BrownProg 908 ,Rogers, Ind. Cons 1,120

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3933

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 75

Peterboro East-Out of 42 give Sexsmith, Cons 2,048, Dewart Lib 1,465 Brethen, Pro 2,426. Peterboro East 34 out of 42 give Sexsmith,

Wellington South, Elected Guthrie, Cons- Durham, With Few polls, in North to hear from gives Bowen Cons 3,755, Preston Lib 3,373 Reid, Prog. 2,796, election Bowen conceded.

Provencher-The election of Beaubien, Prog. conceded.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3934

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 76

StAnnes, Montreal-- Walsh, Lib elected by large majority.
Liberal gain -

Hochelaga--Election of StPiere ,Lib by large majority conceded no change.

Matane, Que-- Pelletier .Lib elected 4,000 maj no change.

Lotbiniere--Vien, Liberal elected by 2,956, majority no changed

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3935

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 77

Editors-- The preisident suggests that as a matter of individual pride you might like to throw the following on your election screen Tonight through Canadian Press Limited this newspaper has direct leased wire connection with the office of every other daily newspaper in Canada. Each newspaper is responsible for the collection of the election returns in its district. The telegraph companies are co-operating.

(cheers)

Hull-- election of Fontaine, Lib conceded large majority.

Champlain- Deasulniers, Liberal elected 2259-no change.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3936

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 78

Lislet, Fafard, Liberal elected 3,000 majority no change.
Temiscouata, Gauvreau, Liberal elected 750 maj no change.

Kamouraska, Stein, Liberal elected 500 majority no change.

Berthier, Gervais, Liberal elected 2,000 maj no change.

Lassomption--Montcalm, Seguin Lib elected, 500 maj. no change

Terrebonne- Prevost, Liberal 5,000 majority. no change.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3937

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 79.

Ottawa-- complete Fripp, Cons ~~1,525~~, 15,225: Champagne, Cons. 14,723 Chevrier, Liberal 19,898, McGiverin, Liberal 21,799, Loughnan, Prog. 5,081, Bourque, Prog 4,226.

Argenteuil- McGibbon, Liberal elected 400 majority no change.

Maisonneuve-- Robillard, Liberal elected no change.

StMarys-- Deslauriers, Liberal elected no change.

Brome-- Election of McMaster conceded, by 2,200 majority no change

Stanstead-- election of W K Baldwin, Liberal conceded by 2,000.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3938

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

N° 80

Prince Edward-- Island-- Four liberals elected total seats 4

kx two Liverals gains.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3939

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 81

Labelle Complete Fortier Liberal 6275. Lachance Prog. 2,202 Menard Ind. 53 no change .

Simpson, Cons. elected in West Algoma by 600 maj. unchanged.

Lincoln, Complete Chaplin, Cons. 8118 Lovelace Labor 6287 Craisse, Prog. 3046. unchanged.

North Winnipeg-- Complete McMurray, Liberal 4743, Blake Cons. 3043, Russell Socialist 3036 Pennock Ind. 596.

McKenzie-- 34 polls give Clark Liberal 279 majority.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3940

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 82.

The results from the Ontario constituencies up to Midnight which were fairly complete showed the standings as follows:

Conservatives	38,
Liberals	24
Progressives	19
In doubt	1
Total	82

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3941

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No 83.

Correction-- Digby Annapolis-- Complete 74 polls out of 74 give Davidson, Cons 5,194, Lovitt, Liberal 7,485, Liberal gain

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3942

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

No. 84.

Battleford -- The election of McConica, Progressive by a large majority is conceded.

Prog gain.

Yarmouth- Clare complete-- Spinney, Cons 5500, Hatfield Liberal 7,083, Liberal gain..

Queens Shelburne complete-- 54 polls out of 54-

Give Hall Cons 3,980, Fielding Liberal 4,628.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3943

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

85

complete

Pictou give Cantley, Cons 7,576. MacDonald Liberal 11,088

Reid Progressive 1254.

StJohn Albert -- Complete give Baxter Cons ~~11,261~~ 11,261:

McLaren, Cons 10,523 Broderick, Liberal 9,298. McClellan Liberal

10,173.

Calhoun Prog 1015. Campbell, ?Ind. 1248.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3944

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

86

Royal Nb Complete returns Jones Cons 5,525 McAllister Lib 5,363.

Perkins ,Prog 2,439.

Cape Breton North and Victoria --With only two polls to hear from give D D McKenzie Liberal 7,807. M A McKenzie, Prog. 4,082. Eleven pm-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3945

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

87

11 pm

Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta Cons elected one

Liberals two, Progressives 35, Labor two, Independents Liberals 1.

In doubt two total 43.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3946

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

88

Dominion Summary

Toronto-- At midnight Toronto time with every constituency east of Saskatchewan complete with the single exception of Frontenac in Ontario returns from which will likely not be available tonight, Hon MacKenzie King has a clear majority of the 235 members comprising the new house of commons being a total of 118 with possible acquisitions in British Columbia; latest figures show the prime minister Hon A Meighen is beaten in his home constituency of Portage where

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

C 3947

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

89

where his farmer opponent has a lead of 600 with only four polls to come following is the summary: of

Conservatives Nova Scotia 5

Ontario 38. Alberta 1. British Columbia 2.

Total 46

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3948

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

90

Liberals--

Prince Edward Island 4:

Nova Scotia ~~six~~ 16

New Brunswick five 5

Quebec 65

Ontario 24

Manitiba 2.

Saskatchewan 2.

Total 118

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3949

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

91

Progressives

NB 1

Ontario 19

Manit ba 12

Saska 11

Alberta 10

British Columbia 1

Total 54

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3950

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

92

Labor

Manitoba one

Alberta one

Total two

It is to be noted that the Liberals have carried every seat in three provinces Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3951

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

73

Carleton-- 96 out of 100 polls give Garland Cons 5,191

Gourley ,Lib 4,012, Henry ,Prog. 3,327. Goode, Ind 236.

Pontiac election of Cahill, Liberal conceded.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

C 3952

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

94

~~xxxpxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~8

Hon A Meighen has been defeated.

New Westminster-- Five out of 87 give McQuarrie Cons 269: Pettipiece, Labor 151: Read, Liberal 226.

Victoria-- Tolmie Cons elected 1600 majority.

West Kootenay-- 23 out of 109 give Rose, Cons 711, Staples Liberal 275. Humprey, Farmer Labor 903.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3953

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

95

Nanaimo-- 39 out of 54 give Dickie, Cons 4,327: Booth, Liberal 2,417: Pritchard, Socialist 2,495.

Halifax 2 members Hon A K McLean Liberal elected by 2,321 majority: Liberal unchanged: Dr E Blackader, Liberal 1,896 majority. Liberal gain.

Hants-- L H Martell, Liberal elected by 100 majority. Liberal gain.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3954

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

96

Inverness, A W Chisholm, Liberal 4,817, Isaac McDougall, Farmer Labor 4,132, Liberal unchanged.

Kings-- R Robinson, Liberal elected by large majority. Liberal gain.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3955

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

97

British Columbia

Summary The election of Hon S F Tolmie cons. Victoria City and Thomas McBride Prog. Cariboo was conceded. Cons. are leading in Vancouver Centre, Vancouver South, Burrard, Yale, NewWestminster. Stork Liberal leading Peck Ind. in Skeena.

Lisgard-- Robt Rogers has been defeated in Lisgar by J L Brown Progressive, Brown has majority of nine hundred with six polls to hear from. Winnipeg progressives claim defeat of Hon A Meighen at Portage.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3956

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

98

Toronto Globe claims the Liberals would be elected to power by a clear majority ~~of~~ over all.

Toronto Miss A C MacPhail, in Grey South East, is the first woman elected to the Canadian house of commons. This is a Progress gain.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3957

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

99

Summary

Victoria and Carleton-- T W Caldwell, Prog. 1200, maj

Prog unchanged.

West Moreland-- Dr O B Price, Cons 4879. A B Copp, Lib 12310.

A E Trites, Prog. 2871. Liberal unchanged.

York and Sunbury-- R B Hanson , Cons 800, Maj Conservative unchanged

Quebec-- Argenteuille-- R McGibbon , Lib 400 maj. Liberal unchanged

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3958

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. O. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

100

North Renfrew

Election of McKay, Liberal is conceded with majority of 800. Liberal gain.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3953

Heartiest congratulations
and all good
wishes. Proud of
you! J. L. L.

Mr. Ivy Ledbetter Lee

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 5

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 6

Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)

Numbers 39 - 46

39.	Fisher, Sydney	C 3960
40.	Fleming, Sir Sandford	C 3963
41.	Franchise (1)	C 3977
42.	" (2)	C 4164
43.	Freight Rates	C 4352
44.	Gerry, Peter G.	C 4356
45.	Grant, Sir James A.	C 4359
46.	Greetings (1)	C 4369

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 6
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
39. Fisher, Sydney

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

from Hon.W.L.Mackenzie King.

The Liberal Party has had no truer friend, and Canada few, if any, more disinterested and public-spirited citizens, than the late Hon. Sydney Fisher. For over forty years, Mr. Fisher was actively associated with the nation's politics. ~~His disinterested~~ His distinguished record as a legislator during the many years he sat in Parliament, and as an able executive and administrator during the fifteen years he was Minister of Agriculture in the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is a part of the history of our country. What is not so well known, save to the circle of his political associates and personal friends, is the degree to which he was ever a wise and trusted counsellor with respect to matters of both public and private concern. To the social well-being of the nation, Mr. Fisher's contributions were many and varied. There is scarcely a phase of the country's higher development in which he was not genuinely interested. Agriculture, education, art, letters, were all liberally aided and advanced by his public advocacy and personal assistance.

His broad and generous sympathies found expression also in efforts to promote and maintain, wherever opportunity offered, a wider and friendlier intercourse between the people of our Dominion and the peoples of Europe and of the Orient. There was not a worthy public cause, and scarcely a private philanthropy, which he was not ready to assist to the extent of his ability.

Viewed in the large, Mr. Fisher's life will be seen to have been lived all but completely for others and for the state. It will be seen to constitute an expression of public service as useful and varied in its activities as it was distinterested and ennobling in its purpose. For such lives, a nation cannot be too profoundly grateful; nor can it cherish their memories with too great reverence and regard.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PALLBEARERS

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Hon. Senator Hewitt Bostock

Hon. W. S. Fielding

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux

Sir Allen Aylesworth

Hon. Senator Raoul Dandurand

Hon. Senator Arthur Boyer

Hon. W. F. Vilas, M.L.C.

Mr. A. R. McMaster, M.P.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The funeral of the late Hon. Sydney Fisher will be held on Monday at two p.m. from his late Ottawa residence, 4 Range Road. A brief service, to be conducted by the Rev. C. G. Hepburn, Rector of All Saints Church, will be held at the residence, after which the remains will be taken to Montreal, for burial in the Mount Royal Cemetery.

The funeral procession will leave 4 Range Road in time to connect with the Grand Trunk train which leaves the Ottawa Central Station at 3.30. Upon arrival of this train at Montreal at 6.30, the remains will be taken direct to the Mount Royal Cemetery, where Rev. Dr. Herbert Symonds, Rector of Christ Church Cathedral, will conduct the burial service.

For the convenience of Members of Parliament and other friends attending the funeral, a special car is being reserved on the Ottawa-Montreal train.

The following will act as pallbearers: Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Senator Hewitt Bostock, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Sir Allen Aylesworth, Hon. Senator Raoul ~~Daundu~~ Dandurand, Hon. Senator Arthur Boyer, Hon. W.F.Vilas, M.L.C., and Mr. A. R. McMaster, M.P.

Among the floral tributes which have been received at the residence of the late Mr. Fisher are the following: A large floral wreath from the Liberal members of the House of Commons; a similar tribute from the members of the Senate; a wreath from the members of the National Liberal Organization Committee.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 6
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
40. Fleming, Sir Sandford

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3963

Canada Cement Company Limited

LETTER FROM SIR SANDFORD FLEMING WITH HIS RESIGNATION AS HONORARY PRESIDENT.

OTTAWA, FEB. 13TH, 1911.

HON. W. C. EDWARDS,
President, Canada Cement Company:—

DEAR SIR:—

My last letter to you was dated January 5th; along with it I sent a small pamphlet, which I had prepared for the information of the creditors of the Western Canada Cement and Coal Company, who at that time were appealing to the Canada Cement Company for consideration and relief.

On January 16th, you were good enough to inform me that all matters to which my letter of the 5th referred, had been placed before the Board of Directors, with the result that a Committee of two was appointed to draft a reply to be placed before the Board for approval at a meeting to be held at an early day.

Since then I have received from Mr. Doble, Secretary of the Board, a letter dated Feb. 1st, and having up to the present received no other communication, I assume that I must regard that letter as the expected reply. I have read Mr. Doble's letter with care, but without discovering that it is more than a criticism of the pamphlet which I have referred to. My own letter to you, dated January 5th, is in no way alluded to.

Mr. Doble casts reflection on my [illegible]
Board [illegible]

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3964

ASSETS.

"Cost of properties at dates of acquisition, together with additions to Dec. 31st, 1909, $27,134,786.92."

The Directors present at the meeting over-ruled my objection. The report was adopted without change, and was presented to the Shareholders' Meeting, held not long afterwards.

I returned to Ottawa in the evening, and next day addressed the following letter to the Vice-President.

OTTAWA, MARCH 11TH, 1910.

C. C. BALLANTYNE, ESQ.,
Vice-President, Canada Cement Co'y., Montreal.

DEAR SIR:—

At the Board meeting yesterday afternoon, when asked to move the adoption of the Balance Sheet, then laid on the table, I objected on the ground that the first line of the document was highly misleading, as it seemed to me. I suggested a little change with the introduction of a few explanatory words, but my objections were over-ruled.

The matter as presented to my mind, is of such vital importance to the Company, that I deem it my duty to place my views on record, and to ask you to cause this, my protest, (against any possible misunderstanding), to be transmitted along with other documents you are about sending to Shareholders.

A prospectus was issued on Sept. 14th, 1909. in which it was stated the Canada Cement Company had been incorporated for the purpose of taking over the undertakings, the properties and business of ten Companies, and acquiring control of two additional companies, making in all twelve companies, to be entirely owned or controlled by the new company. That the new company should [illegible] competent central management, in order [illegible] and profit to the [illegible]

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3985

Again, I wrote the Vice-President on March 15th, referring to the misapplication of a large portion, not far short of one half of the whole issued capital of the Company. I shall quote from the last two paragraphs.

"In my letter of March 11th, I pointed out an extraordinary discrepancy "between the capital issued and the value of the properties acquired in exchange "for it. I feel it a duty which I owe to the Company and to the position I hold as "Honorary President, to press the subject on the attention of my fellow Directors, "and I lose no time in making them acquainted with the additional facts which "have come to my knowledge to-day.

"Whatever may be my private views respecting what I have mildly described "as a discrepancy, I make no charge. I urge on the Board, however, a thorough "investigation, with all the powers I possess. The need of an immediate investi- "gation with a view to complete restitution is called for in the best interests of the "Canada Cement Co. An investigation is called for in the interests of business "morality. It is due to the ordinary investor, in the Dominion and in England. "It is demanded in the interests of the fair name of Canada in the financial world."

For some weeks I lost no opportunity of pressing for an enquiry. At length, I deemed it proper to bring such information as I had acquired into a connected form and address it to the President in the following letter.

OTTAWA, MAY 10TH, 1910.

HONOURABLE W. C. EDWARDS,

President, Canada Cement Company, Limited.

DEAR SIR:—

I addressed you on March 26th, directly on receipt of a joint letter dated March 24th, from yourself, Senator Cox, Senator Mackay, and Mr Kilbourn, four co-directors of the Cement Company.

In my reply t-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Capital Stock was to be thirty million dollars (300,000 shares at $100.00 each), of which eleven million dollars were to be issued as Preference Cumulative Stock, bearing 7%. The Charter named three persons as provisional Directors, viz.: Hon. W. C. Edwards, Hon. Robert Mackay, and Mr. William Maxwell Aitken.

It seems that about the time of the incorporation of the Cement Company, there was another Company called the "Bond and Share Company" in existence, of which, after some enquiry, I have obtained little or no knowledge except that Mr. William Maxwell Aitken was, and probably still is, the controlling proprietor. The Canada Cement Company was floated on Septemper 10th, 1909, at meetings held at No. 35 Royal Insurance Building, Montreal. It is stated by those who were present, that there were a series of meetings held in rapid succession, not occupying altogether more than an hour. (One who was present, stated that the meetings were over in about 20 minutes.)

The First was a meeting of the provisional Directors named in the act of Incorporation. There were present, Senator Mackay and Mr. William Maxwell Aitken, the third, Senator Edwards was not present, but was represented by proxy. At this meeting, shares were voted to seven clerks who were called in from the adjoining offices of Messrs. Cahan and Aitken, to qualify them as shareholders of the Company.

The Second meeting was regarded as a Shareholders' meeting. The clerks who were qualified as shareholders at the previous meeting, were present, and there were represented by proxies, Senator W. C. Edwards, Mr. J. R. Booth, and Sir Sandford Fleming. Mr. C. A. Barnard was also present, and presented proxies from Mr. R. Forget, Mr. W. M. Aitken and Senator Robert Mackay. It is stated in Mr. Ballantyne's letter to me of March 7th, that the agreement which had been previously prepared between the Canada Cement Company, and the Bond and Share Company, was formally ratified at this meeting. It has also been stated that Directors were appointed at this meeting.

The Third. The Directors' meeting followed. It consisted of gentlemen above named, for the most part clerks qualified at the first meeting. Mr. Barnard was appointed Chairman. At this meeting, the agreement of September 10th, between the Canada Cement Company and the Bond and Share Company, supposed to have been ratified by the shareholders at the immediately preceeding meeting, was at this meeting adopted by the Directors.

By the agreement formally adopted on this occasion in the manner described, certain properties were to pass to the Cement Company and securities of that Company to nearly double the actual value of these properties were to pass to the control of the Bond and Share Company, the result being an over-issue of the Cement Company's Securities amounting in all to not far short of half the whole Capital of the Company.

In my letter to Mr. Ballantyne, of March 21st, I mentioned that a lega
Gordon Macdougall, from Montreal
and spend

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3967

With Restitution voluntarily entered into, the difficulty would be set aside, and as no dividends would be payable on the surrendered securities, the whole earnings of the Canada Cement Company would be available for dividend purposes on the greatly reduced capital. By this means, the yearly profits of the shareholders would be much augmented.

Without Restitution. There will remain the bald narrative of a raid made on the life and fortunes of a company of great promise, while in the act of coming into existence. The preceeding paragraphs briefly describe the scheme or plot, and no one will claim that it is creditable or honourable to Canadian business men. It certainly should not be accepted as the highest ideal in our commercial life and taken as a model to be followed.

Should the principle of restitution not be accepted in a friendly spirit, it undoubtedly can be enforced by an appeal to the courts, and moreover it is in the power of any shareholder to force the appeal, but as representing all the shareholders, there are the best reason for the Board of Directors taking the initiative. In either event the whole matter must eventually be made public, and when the facts herein stated are made known, ordinary men will be apt to regard the transaction described as a mere mockery of fair dealing, indeed stronger language may not be sparingly employed.

There is no objection offered to the Bond and Share Company being paid for services, and liberally dealt with in regard to anything which may have been accomplished through that agency in establishing the Canada Cement Company. Acting as an intermediary that Company should be adequately compensated, but it is quite a different matter to assent to the controlling spirit of that Company being allowed to appropriate twelve millions more or less of the Cement Company's Capital, and in doing so to mortgage heavily the earnings and profits of that industrial enterprise for all future years

It only remains for me to add that I feel strongly the obligation resting on me, to bring the contents of this letter to your attention and to the attention of all my co-directors, in order that proper action may be taken in the matter.

Believe me,

Yours most truly,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

In the foregoing communication, I furnished the information which I had acquired and stated the case as plainly as I was able. While opini
on the best way by which

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3968

AMOUNTS PAID IN CASH, BONDS, PREFERRED, AND COMMON SHARES.

1. International at Hull.	Preferred.	$2,187,500	
	Common.	937,500	
			$3,125,000
2. Lakefield Co., at Montreal.	Cash.	1,500,000	
3. Lakefield Co., at Lakefield	Bonds.	1,250,000	
4. Owen Sound ,at Shallow Lake. . .	Preferred.	555,000	
5. Alberta Co., at Calgary.	Common.	521,250	
			$3,826,250
6. Lehigh Co., at Belleville.	Cash.	2,500,000	
	Preferred.	160,000	
			2,660,000
7. Belleville Co., at Belleville	Bonds.	98,000	
	Preferred.	620,000	
			$718,000
8. Vulcan Co., at Montreal.	Cash.	1,600,000	
	Preferred.	250,000	
	Common.	250,000	
			$2,100,000
9. Canada Co., at Marlbank.			
10. Canada Co., at Port Colborne. . . .	Cash.	1,401,600	
			$1,401,600
11. Eastern Co., at Quebec.	Preferred.	544,300	
	Common.	347,100	
			$891,400
Aggregate amount of Cash, Bonds, Preferred and Common Shares. . . .			$14,922,250

Paid in the following proportions:—

Cash. $7,001,60
Bonds

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

any right of action arising out of the original agreement. The Bond Company should certainly be invited in a friendly spirit to participate in some principle of just settlement. In view of all the circumstances, this seems precisely one of the cases where the principle of arbitration may de adopted with advantage to all. It would in the first place, provide an opportunity to establish that those concerned are honorably-minded men, and unwilling to take an unfair advantage. Manifestly there is room for arbitration and I am hopeful enough to anticipate from it, happy results.

We have in this matter a peculiar case of over-capitalization. Uuder the forgoing circumstances the result seems to be that those shareholders who accepted preferred and common shares in the merger, in payment for the shares they held in the original companies, will stand in no better position with respect to future dividends than the holders of the over-issued shares, and who have given no such consideration for them. The question will certainly arise—is this fair or right?

Obviously, the prime purpose of the suggested arbitration, should be to reduce the enormous and unnecessary share capital, entitled to dividend for all coming years.

I need scarcely say that it has been painful to me to write this letter, having reason to feel that I am at variance with some of my co-directors. I am, however, constrained to write under a high sense of duty. I trust I may be pardoned for the length of the communication; I can only offer as my reason for its length, the vital importance of the subject, and the difficulty I have met with in unravelling the matter. I shall only now add that the shareholders are especially and chiefly interested in the satisfactory solution of the question raised. Ten out of the eleven properties purchased for the Cement Company, were in part [illegible] shares—"Preference" and "[illegible]"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3970

...ion on me for being absent from several meetings of the Board. I much regret my absence, but I offer as my reason, the fact that I have for some time back suffered from an illness which medical men considered serious, and under their advice, I have been forced to absent myself. I have, however, endeavoured to compensate for this by writing you, as I am now doing. I take courage to think that in this way my desire all along to serve the Company will be understood.

In my letter of January 5th, I took occasion to point out certain facts bearing on the present position of the Company. Since then, the correspondence which I have received, goes to indicate that if matters be allowed to drift, the consequences will be appalling.

At the present juncture, it seems to me desirable that I should remind you of the following incident, which occurred last year.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors on March 10th, the report of the Board to the Shareholders was placed on the table for consideration. After some discussion, I was asked by the Vice-President to move its adoption. To this request I respectfully declined, and I gave as my reason for declining, that the very first line of the balance sheet attached appeared to me incorrect, and from my general knowledge of the value of property, this conclusion was perfectly obvious to me. The beginning of the balance sheet, to which I took exception, read as follows:—

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

... be under
... that the best advantages to the public
... to the proprietors would result.

I have always been heartily in favor of the project, and most hopeful of good results. I cannot conceal, however, that there has recently come to my knowledge certain facts concerning an extraordinary discrepancy between the issued capital of the Company and the actual value of the properties acquired in exchange therefor, which demands investigation.

C 3971

In my letter of March 5th, I pointed out to you what I had only then discovered, that an organization known as the Bond and Share Company had received from the Cement Company, securities to be accounted for, having a face value of $27,228,000. Eleven of the twelve properties mentioned in the prospectus have been acquired by the Company, and the actual amount paid to the original owners thereof, amount in the aggregate to about $14,629,000.00. Such being the case, it appears that the capital over-issued to the Bond and Share Company now stands at between $12,000,000, and $13,000,000.

It is impossible to think that this over-issue can be regarded by the intermediary agency as profit. My own opinion is that the greater part should now be returned to the treasury of the Canada Cement Co. In my view, the Bond and Share Company should be liberally dealt with, that they should be fully and adequately compensated for what they have done, and I am quite satisfied that those who represented the Canada Cement Co. on Sept. 10th, when the agreement was entered into, never intended more.

Yours faithfully,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3972

...y reply to your joint letter, I expressed my great regret that I had not gained access to the information by which you had been guided in reaching the conclusion that the contract of Sept. 10th, 1909, is legal and binding. I stated that as a matter of duty, I had long endeavored to ascertain the leading facts connected with the constitution of the Company. I pointed out that on Feb. 11th, I addressed a letter to the General Manager, asking him to furnish copies of certain documents. On February 15th, I similarly requested the Secretary of the Company to send me copies of papers. I have since then repeatedly renewed my application, but all to little purpose. In my letter to you of March 26th, I expressed the wish among other things, that I should be supplied with a copy of the document mentioned in your joint letter, in order that I might have an opportunity of carefully examining its contents.

I am sure that as a Director of the Company I am entitled to claim, as my right, the fullest information. Moreover, the Board having been pleased to place me in the position of Honorary President of the Company, and made public that fact in the newspapers throughout Canada, my right to a full knowledge of the concerns of the Company should in no way be lessened thereby. For six weeks since I wrote you last, I have patiently waited without receiving a word in reply to my queries, either from yourself or from any of my co-directors, whom I addressed through you.

I regret again to trouble you, but I feel that it is my duty to restate the facts which from time to time have come to my knowledge. Some of them I have already referred to in four letters addressed by me to Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, lately acting President of the Company. You have already been placed in possession of these letters, dated as follows:—

Ottawa, March 5th, 1910.
Ottawa, March 11th, 1910.
Ottawa, March 15th, 1910.
Ottawa, March 21st. 1910.

From the facts which I have gathered together, it appears that the Canada Cement Company, Limited, was incorporated by Letters Patent of Canada, August 20th, 1909.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3973

...legal gentleman, Mr. ..., had visited Ottawa, and did me the honor to call upon me, ... some time with me. He introduced himself as the legal advisor of Mr. W. M. Aitken, who he informed me, controlled and is practically the Bond and Share Company mentioned in each of my letters (to Mr. Ballantyne), of March 5th, 11th, and 15th. Mr. Macdougall argued with skill and endeavored to dissuade me from going any farther in appealing for an investigation. I am free to say, however, that his efforts were fruitless, except to convince me more strongly than before, that I would be lacking in my duty and would greatly err if I ceased to press for a thorough enquiry.

These are the broad facts as they are presented to me, and after long waiting, as I have mentioned, I have received nothing to controvert the opinions I have formed. The facts taken together go to show that while Mr. Aitken was one of the three provisional directors of the Canada Cement Company, he was at the same time intimately associated with, indeed he was the controlling spirit of, the Bond and Share Company; thus establishing a close fiduciary relationship between the two companies. My views may have no weight, but I must be pardoned for holding them, since they are based on the opinions of excellent legal authorities (unless the essential facts be set aside). As none of the facts have been contravened, a strong sense of public duty compels me to say that in consequence of the fiduciary relationship to which I have referred, the Bond and Share Company should be called upon to return to the Canada Cement Company, the over-issued Securities, or otherwise account for the profit it has made in the transaction.

A rough estimate goes to show that possibly more than twelve million dollars of the Securities of the Canada Cement Company have been over-issued to the Bond and Share Company. It is obvious that the restitution of the whole or any considerable portion of that amount, would enormously strengthen the Cement Company.

The questions raised by the foregoing recital of facts are of immense importance to every shareholder of the Canada Cement Company, whether they be recent purchasers or original holders of shares in the several individual Companies who accepted payment for their properties in the securities of the new Company. In either case, great advantage would result to every shareholder from the return of the over-issued securities to the rightful owners, the Cement Company.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3974

way by which the difficulty that had arisen might be overcome, there was every reason why the Board should take the initiative in an enquiry. As a result of several consultations, and correspondence with you as President of the Company, it was at length agreed that an examination of documents connected with the organization of the Canada Cement Company should be made by two well known legal gentlemen.

The Company's solicitor, Mr. H. A. Lovett, of Montreal, and Mr. John F. Orde, of Ottawa, were selected. During the summer, they looked into the matter, and, on the material and information then before them, they gave as their joint opinion that an action could not be successfully maintained by the Cement Company, against the Bond Company; they however, think it right to add to their joint opinion, that the magnitude of the transaction, the large issue of securities made to the Bond Company in connection therewith, and the difficulty of applying legal principles to transactions of this nature, make it essential in the interests of every one concerned, that the contracts should be carefully considered, and both the facts and the law applicable thereto ascertained.

The examination made by these legal gentlemen brought to light the character of the payments and the amount paid in each case, to the original owners of the eleven properties now transferred to the Canada Cement Company. The actual payments made are set forth in the following statement.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bonds	$7,001,000	
Bonds	1,348,000	
Preferred Stock	4,316,800	
Common Stock	2,455,850	
		$14,922,250

C 3975

Reckoning the payments for these eleven properties in Cash, Bonds, and Preferred Shares, at par, and the common shares at 22 (the present market price), we have the cost of the eleven properties transferred to the Canada Cement Company, approximately $12,139,687. add cash paid Cy $1.770.00 = $13.909, 687

I have already pointed out near the beginning of this letter, that in the Directors' Report to the Shareholders, presented a year ago, the cost of the properties was placed at $27,134,786.92. In the Balance Sheet of December 31st, 1910, prepared for presentation to the shareholders at the coming meeting, the property account is again placed at $27,134,786.92. In view of the actual facts stated in the foregoing, that the properties have apparently not cost more than $14,922,250 at the outside, demands explanation. 1911

The question which now arises, is:—What next step is it advisable to take? So far, I have only advocated enquiry, and I am always most in favor of peaceful methods, provided they are designed to lead to proper results. In my judgment, the Cement Company should approach the Bond Company, quite irrespective of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bonds	$7,001,600	
Preferred Stock	1,348,000	
Common Stock	4,316,800	
	2,455,850	
		$14,822,250

C 3975

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 3975

paid for in

Common." Indeed, the "International," at Hull, was paid for wholly in share capital, and in consequence of that fact, all the shareholders are much concerned, and are entitled to be fully informed on the subject.

I propose to send each of your Directors a copy of this letter in the hope that the Board may in its discretion, place it within reach of any shareholder who may desire to be informed. The entire responsibility for this must rest with your Board.

This done, I further ask that under the circumstances, I may be allowed to retire from the office of Honorary President of the Canada Cement Company, and I now take leave of my co-Directors personally, with the best feelings to each and all.

I am, yours faithfully,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 6
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
41. Franchise (1)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Re- Contract dispute
destroying office
Premier with
Parliament

AN ACT RESPECTING ELECTIONS AND THE PREPARATION OF PROVINCIAL VOTERS LISTS.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

Preliminary

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act,-

"Board"

(a) "Board" shall mean Election Board as constituted under this Act for a county or provisional judicial district;

"Board of Appeal"

(b) "Board of Appeal" shall mean Board of Appeal as constituted for the purpose of hearing appeals from the registrars under Part II. of this Act;

"Judge"

(c) "Judge" shall mean judge of the county or district court of a county or district and shall include a junior judge or acting judge of such court;

"Prescribed"

(d) "Prescribed" shall mean prescribed by this Act or by the regulations made under this Act;

"Regulations"

(e) "Regulations" shall mean regulations made under the authority of this Act.

Rev.Stat. cc. 6 and 8 8 Geo.V.c.3, 9Geo. V.c.7 superseded.

3. The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, The Ontario Election Act and amendments thereto including The Ontario Election Act, 1918, and The Ontario Election Act, 1919, shall be read as amended to give effect to the provisions of this Act, and the provisions of The Ontario Election Act, 1918, and The Ontario Election Act, 1919, so far as the same relate to the qualification of voters at elections to the Assembly and the preparation of the voters' lists for use at such elections shall be deemed to be superseded by the provisions of this Act.

Application of Act.

4. This Act shall apply to all elections to the Assembly hereafter held including an election held to fill a vacancy in the Assembly, but in case a general election or an election

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Proviso. to fill a vacancy in the Assembly is to be held before the lists have been prepared under the provisions of Part III. of this Act, the lists used at the last election to the Assembly shall be revised by the Revising Officer in the manner provided by Part III. with respect to the lists prepared under that Part, and shall constitute the proper lists to be used at such election in any municipality in which lists have not been prepared by the assessors under Part III.

Application of Part II. 5.-(1) Part II. of this Act shall apply to cities only.

Application of Part III. (2) Part III. of this Act shall apply to every town, village and township.

Application of Part IV. (3) Part IV. of this Act shall apply to territory without municipal organization.

PART I.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ELECTION LAW.

Qualification of Voters.

Who may vote. 6. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained in an electoral district in which an election to the Assembly is held, the following persons being entered on the proper polling list and no others shall be entitled to vote at such election:

Generally. 1. Every man and every woman who at the time of voting,-

(a) is of the full age of twenty-one years;

(b) is a British subject;

(c) is not disqualified under The Ontario Election Act or The Disqualification Act, 1919, or otherwise by law prohibited from voting;

(d) is and has been for a period of twelve months next preceding the day of polling a resident of and domiciled in Canada;

(e) is and has been for a period of three months next preceding such day a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

or in the case of a city divided into two or more electoral districts, or a city parts of which are situate in two or more electoral districts,

(f) is and has been for a period of one month next preceding such day a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district and is and has been for a period of three months next preceding such day a resident of and domiciled in such city.

Soldiers' franchise.

2. Every man and every woman who at the time of tendering a vote,-

(a) is a British subject;

(b) is not qualified to vote under paragraph I.

(c) is of the full age of twenty-one years;

(d) is not disqualified under The Ontario Election Act or The Disqualification Act, 1919, or otherwise by law prohibited from voting;

whether he or she is or is not an Indian, enfranchised or unenfranchised or of whole or part Indian blood, and who,-

(e) served in any county in the naval or military forces of Great Britain or Canada or of any other British possession, or in the naval or military forces of any of the Allies of Great Britain in the late war with Germany, and

(f) is an inmate or patient or employed and resident in any military hospital or institution for the reception, treatment or training of persons who have so served, or in any hospital or institution for the blind or deaf or eleemonsynary institution situated in the electoral district,

and there shall be entered on every list prepared under this Act opposite tha neme of any person so qualified the letters "S.F." (Soldiers' Franchise).

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Territory without municipal organization.

3. In territory without municipal organization every man and every woman who at the time of tendering a vote,-

(a) is of the full age of twenty-one years;

(b) is a British subject;

(c) is not disqualified under The Ontario Election Act or The Disqualification Act, 1919, or otherwise by law prohibited from voting;

(d) is and has been for a period of twelve months next preceding the day of polling a resident of and domiciled in Ontario;

(e) is at the time of voting a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district.

Change of Residence Within Three Months of Polling.

Removal from one electoral district to another.

7.-(1) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained a person who was a resident in and is entered on the list prepared for any polling subdivision or polling place in an electoral district or who would have been entitled to be so entered had he remained a resident in subh electoral district, and who has removed from such electoral district in the course of his ordinary profession, occupation or calling and has become a resident of and is domiciled in another electoral district, shall be entitled to be entered on the list of voters in such last mentioned electoral district, by the Revising Officer, or by the Registrar or Board of Appeal, or by the Judge as the case may be, upon filing with the Revising Officer, Registrar, Board of Appeal or Judge an affidavit (Form /.) and producing such other evidence that he was so entered or entitled to be so entered and that his removal was solely for the purpose of carrying on his ordinary profession, occupation or calling as the Revising Officer, Registrar, Board of Appeal or Judge may deem necessary.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Certificate.

(2) The Revising Officer, Registrar, Board of Appeal or Judge shall give to every person entered upon the list under subsection 1, a certificate in writing (Form 2).

Entry after name of person so added to list.

(3) After the name of every person entered on the list under subsection 1, the Revising Officer, Registrar or Board of Appeal or Judge shall write "entered under ", inserting the chapter and section of this Act as the same appears in the annual volume of Statutes.

Production of certificate at poll.

(4) A person whose name is entered on the list under this section shall not be entitled to vote unless at the time of tendering his vote he produces to the deputy returning officer the certificate mentioned in subsection 2.

Occasional or Temporary Absence.

Occasional or temporary absence when not to disqualify.

8. A person may be resident in a municipality within the meaning of this Act notwithstanding occasional or temporary absence, or absence as,-

(a) a member of a permanent militia corps enlisted for continuous service, or a member of the active militia;

(b) serving in the naval or military forces of Canada or Great Britain or of an Ally of Great Britain against the King's enemies, or as a nurse or nursing sister, or in any other capacity with such forces;

(c) a student in attendance at an institution of learning in the Dominion of Canada,

and such absence shall not disentitle him to be entered on any voters' list or to vote.

Naturalization of men.

9.-(1) A man who was not on the 12th day of April, 1917, a British subject shall not be entitled to be entered on the list and to vote at an election unless he has since become naturalized under section 2 of The Naturalization Act, 1914, or under The Naturalization Act, 1918.

When women to be deemed British subjects.

(2) A woman shall be deemed to be a British subject by birth or naturalization within the meaning of this Act so as to entitle her to vote,-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(a) If she was born a British subject and is unmarried or married to a British subject and has not become a subject of any foreign power or a citizen of any foreign state; or

(b) If she was naturalized in her own right prior to the 12th day of April, 1917, as a British subject or if she has since become naturalized under section 2 of The Naturalization Act, 1914, or The Naturalization Act, 1918, and has not become a subject of any foreign power or a citizen of any foreign state;

(c) If she has become a British subject by marriage or by the naturalization as a British subject of her parent while she was a minor, and in either case has done nothing to forfeit or lose her status as a British subject and has obtained a certificate (Form 3) under the signature of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a county or district court and the seal of the court certifying that she has personally appeared and has satisfied him that she is of the full age of twenty-one years, has resided in Canada a sufficient length of time and possesses all such requirement as would be necessary to entitle her if unmarried, to become naturalized as a British subject and that she has taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty,

and no woman shall be entitled to be entered on the list of voters or to vote unless so qualified.

Exceptions as to soldiers' franchise.

(2) Subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply to any person qualified to vote under Paragraph 2 of section 6.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indians

Indians,- when disqualified.

10.-(1) A person who is an unenfranchised Indian of whole or part Indian blood and residing or having his domicile among Indians or on an Indian Reserve, shall not be entitled to have his name entered on the list of voters or to vote unless such person has served in any country in the naval or military forces of Great Britain or Canada, or of any other British Dominion or possession, or in the naval or military forces of any ~~xxxxxx~~ of the Allies of Great Britain in the late war with Germany.

Special oath.

(2) A person alleged by a candidate or by the representatives of a candidate to be an Indian or a person of whole or part Indian blood and disqualified from voting under subsection 1, if required by the candidate or his agent or by the deputy returning officers, shall take one of the following oaths in addition to the oath required to be taken by a voter.

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are not an Indian or a person having part Indian blood.

or at his option

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are an enfranchised Indian.

or at his option

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you do not reside or is your domicile among Indians or on an Indian Reserve.

or at his option

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you served against the King's enemies in the latewar with Germany.

Preparation of lists on Reserves.

(3) The territory included in an Indian Reserve shall be deemed territory without municipal organization and the lists shall be prepared for such Reserve in the manner provided by Part III. of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act as amended by this Act.

Polling Places at Soldiers' Hospitals.

Polling places on premises of hospitals etc.

11.-(1) Wherever in any electoral district there is situate a home or hospital or other institution for the reception, treatment or training of soldiers or sailors, a polling place shall be provided in such institution or upon the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

premises, and for the purpose of polling the institution shall be deemed to be a polling place and every inmate or other person resident in such institution who is entered on the polling list shall vote at such polling place.

Incapacitated patients or inmates.

(2) Where a patient or other inmate of such institution is bed-ridden or is unable to walk, it shall be lawful for the deputy returning officer, poll clerk, and the candidates or their agents to attend upon such persons for the purpose of receiving his ballot, but a candidate shall not be present where the ballot of any such voter is marked under section 100 of The Ontario Election Act.

Stamping Ballots.

Stamping ballots unnecessary.

Rev.Stat. c.19,s.71, subs.2,3 and 4 repealed.

12. Notwithstanding anything in The Ontario Election Act contained, it shall not be necessary for the returning officer to stamp the ballot papers for use at an election, and subsections 2,3 and 4 of section 71 of The Ontario Election Act are repealed.

Places of Nomination and Polling Places.

Municipal corporation to provide nomination place,

13.-(1) It shall be the duty of the municipal corporation of the municipality in which the nomination is to take place to provide a suitable hall or other place for holding the nomination and for the final summing up of the votes by the Returning Officer.

and polling places.

(2) The corporation of every municipality shall provide a proper polling place or polling places in every polling subdivision for use at an election to the Assembly and shall furnish the same with light and heat and such other accommodation and furniture as may be required.

What buildings may be provided.

(3) The polling places may be situate in any school house, hall or other public building or on private property or the municipality may purchase or construct tents or portable booths or other movable structures and without charge may set up and erect the same in any street, lane or vacant lot.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Expenses.

(4) The expenses of providing suitable places for nomination and polling places and for the summing up of the vote by the Returning Officer and of lighting, heating, equipping and furnishing the same shall be payable by the Treasurer of the municipality to the persons entitled thereto.

Requisition of Returning Officer.

(5) The places so to be provided by the municipal corporation shall be provided by the council upon the request of the Returning Officer in writing signed by him and shall in all cases be subject to the approval of the Board.

Where corporation does not provide accommodation.

(6) Where the council of the municipality refuses or neglects to provide nomination and polling places, or the Board deems any place so provided unsuitable the Returning Officer may select such places as he may deem proper and for that purpose shall have, and may exercise all the powers of the municipal corporation, and the expenses incurred by him shall be payable by the treasurer of the municipality to the persons entitled thereto upon the written order of the Returning Officer countersigned by the Chairman of the Board.

Fee for polling place.

(7) The sum of $6 for every polling place provided by the municipality and used at the elections shall be payable to the corporation of the municipality by the Returning Officer.

Rev.Stat. c.8 s.54, subs.4; 9 Geo.V. c.7,s.5 repealed.

(8) Subsection 4 of section 54 of The Ontario Election Act and subsections 10 and 11 of the said section as enacted by section 5 of The Ontario Election Act, 1919 are repealed.

Nomination and Polling Day.

Interval between nomination and polling.

14.-(1) At every general election and at every election to fill a vacancy in the Assembly polling shall take place on the tenth day after the day fixed for holding the nomination.

Polling day to be public holiday.

(2) The day upon which polling takes place in any electoral district shall be a public holiday throughout the electoral district and in any municipality the whole or any portion of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

~~which is included in the electoral district.~~

Date for holding nomination.

15. Notwithstanding anything in The Ontario Election Act contained the date for holding the nomination at any election shall be not more than sixty, nor less than thirty days after the date of the writ.

Hours of Polling.

Hours of polling generally.

16.-(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection 2 the polls at every election to the Assembly shall open at nine o'clock in the forenoon and shall be kept open until ~~nine~~ seven o'clock in the afternoon of the said day and the voting shall be by ballot in the manner provided by The Ontario Election Act and the amendments thereto.

Rev.Stat. c.8,s.90 repealed.

(2) Section 90 of The Ontario Election Act and the amendments thereto are repealed.

Special polls for sailors.

17. Special polls may be provided at any election to the Assembly for sailors or other persons employed upon steamboats or sailing vessels and who have reason to believe that they will be absent from their ordinary place of residence in the course of their employment upon the day fixed for the holding of the poll, and section 14 of The Ontario Election Act, 1919, shall apply mutatis mutandis with respect to the holding of special polls under this section, but the same polls may be used for railway employees and for persons entitled to vote at a special port under this section.

Returning Officers.

Appointment of returning officers.

18. The provisions of sections 28 to 34 of The Ontario Election Act, respecting the appointment of Returning Officers, the issue of the writ of election, and the filling of any vacancy in the office, and as to the persons disqualified, exempt from service or refusing to act and section57 of The Ontario Election Act, 1918, so far as the same applies

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Election Board.

C 3987

Board for every county and district.

19.-(1) There shall be in every county and in every provisional judicial district a Board to be known as the Election Board.

Disqualification for election.

(2) No person who is a member of the Board or has been engaged as a registrar or revising officer, or member of the Board of Appeals in the preparation of the voters' lists to be used at the election shall be eligible as a candidate at such election.

How composed.

In York Co

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

to the fees and expenses payable by the Province shall apply to all fees and expenses payable under The Ontario Election Act and the amendments thereto and under this Act or the regulations.

7 19.

How composed.

20.-(1) The Board shall consist of the officers hereinafter mentioned namely:

In York County.

(a) In the County of York the Board shall be composed of nine members as follows: the four Judges of the County Court, the Master in Ordinary, the Master in Chambers, the Master of Titles, the Police Magistrate of the City of Toronto and the Inspector of Le al Offices.

In every other county and district.

(b) In every other county and in every provisional judicial district the Board shall be composed of five members as follows: the Judge or Judges of the county or district court, the Local Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Sheriff of the county or district, the Clerk of the Peace, and if there is but one Judge of the county or district court the Local Master of the Supreme Court or where the Local Master is also the Judge of the county or district, and where there are more registry divisions than one in the county or district such one of the Registrars of Deeds as may be designated by the remaining members of the Board.

When Deputy Registrar or Clerk of the Crown to Act.

(2) Where there is no Local Registrar of the Supreme Court the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court or the Deputy Clerk of the Crown according to seniority of appointment, shall be a member of the Board.

Chairman.

(3) The Judge of the county or district court of the county or district, or in his absence or in case of his inability to act, or in case of a vacancy in his office, the junior Judge or acting Judge of the county or district court shall be Chairman of the Board.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Vacancy in Chairmanship.

(4) In case the Judge or junior or acting Judge is unable to act and on account of illness or absence there is no other person who may act in his place, he may appoint in writing some other member of the Board as Chairman pro-tempore, or if he is unable or neglects to do so, the remaining members of the Board may elect a Chairman from among their own number.

Clerk of Board.

(5) The Board shall appoint one of their own number or some other person to act as clerk of the Board.

Oath of office.

(6) Every member of the Board and the clerk before acting shall take the prescribed oath before a commissioner for taking affidavits or a Justice of the Peace.

Quorum.

(7) Three members of the Board shall form a quorum.

Vacancies in Board.

(8) Where a vacancy occurs in the membership of the Board and there is no official to fill the vacancy the Board may elect some fit and proper person to fill the same.

Electoral district containing territory in more than one county or district.

(9) Subject to the regulations, where an electoral district includes parts of two or more counties or districts, such electoral district shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to form part of the county or district in which the greater part of such electoral district is situate.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Appointment of Clerk of Crown in Chancery.

21. The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint a Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and in case of a vacancy in the office or of the absence or inability to act of the person so appointed, the Clerk of the Assembly shall be ex officio the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the person so appointed or the Clerk, shall discharge all the duties which by any Statute, law or usage ought to be or have heretofore been discharged or performed by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Chief Election Officer.

Appointment of Chief Election Officer.

22.-(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint some person being a barrister of at least ten years standing at the Bar of Ontario, and a permanent officer of the Assembly or otherwise employed in the public service, to be Chief Election Officer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Duties.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Chief Election Officer to consult with and advise the Boards throughout the Province and to supervise and instruct the returning officers, deputy returning officers and poll clerks in the performance of their duties, and where necessary to personally visit and consult with the Chairman of the Board or the Returning Officer with a view to facilitating the preparation of the lists and the carrying out of the provisions of The Ontario Election Act and the amendments thereto, and of this Act and the preparation of the lists of voters in territory without municipal organization.

Clerical assistance.

23. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and the Chief Election Officer may provide for such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary in the performance of their duties, and the Lieutenant Govennor in Council may authorize the issue of accountable warrants from time to time for payment of travelling and other expenses and for remuneration of said officers and of persons employed in their offices.

Duration of Legislative Assembly.

Duration of present Assembly.

24.-(1) Notwithstanding anything in any other Act contained the present Assembly shall continue until the 1st day of August, 1923, and upon that date shall be deemed to be dissolved, and every Assembly elected thereafter shall continue for a period of four years from the 1st day of August next preceding the general election to the Assembly.

General election in every fourth year.

(2) A general election shall be held in the year 1923 and in every fourth year thereafter.

Nomination and polling day.

(3) Nominations for such election shall be held on the second Thursday in the month of October and the polling day shall be the second Monday thereafter.

Saving as to prerogative.

(4) Nothing in this section contained shall affect the right of the Lieutenant Governor to dissolve the Assembly at any time.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Forms of Oaths

Voters' oaths.

25. The Forms of Oaths set out in the Schedule to this Act as forms ~~4, 5 and 6~~ 4 to 8 shall be the forms of oaths to be administered to voters at every election held after the passing of this Act and the said forms are substituted for the forms of oath to be administered to voters set out in the Schedule to The Ontario Election Act, 1919.

Fees and Expenses.

Fees and expenses to be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

26. The Schedule of fees and charges set out in Schedule "B" to The Ontario Election Act is repealed and the fees and charges to be allowed under The Ontario Election Act or this Act shall be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council from time to time.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PART II.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CITIES.

What Lists to be Used.

Lists to be used at future elections.

27. The lists of voters for use at an election to the Assembly to be held hereafter shall be prepared in the manner provided in this Part and the lists so prepared when finally revised and certified by the Chairman of the Board and deposited with the Clerk of the Peace shall be the proper list to be used by the Clerk of the Peace in preparing the polling list under section 78 of The Ontario Election Act until such list has been further revised or a new list has been prepared under this Part.

When Board to Act.

Calling first meeting of Board.

28. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the Assembly or the Assembly is dissolved or expires, the Chairman of the Board shall call a meeting of the Board for the purpose of making the arrangements and taking the proceedings provided for in this Part.

Arrangement by Board for Registration.

Registration divisions and registrars.

29.-(1) The Board shall form registration divisions by grouping together so many of the polling subdivisions in the municipality as may be convenient and shall appoint one of their number or some other fit and proper person to act as registrar in each registration division.

Clerk of Board and Registry Clerk.

(2) The Board shall appoint a clerk to the Board and a clerk to each registrar.

Boards of Appeal.

30.-(1) The Board shall also appoint a Board of Appeal, or more than one Board of Appeal as may appear to be necessary, to be composed of three members of the Board and wherever practicable the Judge or one of the Judges of the county or district court shall be a member and the Chairman, and shall preside at the Board of Appeal.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Clerk of Board of Appeal.

(2) The Board shall appoint one of the registry clerks or the clerk of the Board to be clerk of each Board of Appeal.

Notice of Sittings.

Notice of registration sittings and sittings of Board of Appeal.

31. The Board shall give notice in the prescribed form by publication in every newspaper published in the city stating the times and places at which the registrars and the Boards of Appeal will sit and calling upon all persons who wish to vote at the election to register, and fixing the last day for giving notice of complaint to the Board of Appeal.

Posting up notice.

32. The Board shall cause one copy of such notice to be posted up in some conspicuous place in every registration division in the city.

Time and places for sittings.

33. The Board shall fix the times and places at which the Registrars and Boards of Appeal shall sit, but the date fixed for the sittings of the Registrars shall not be earlier than six weeks prior to the day fixed for holding the poll, nor later than four weeks prior to the said date.

Sittings of Registrars.

Number of sittings for registration.

34. In cities having a population of over 100,000 according to the last Dominion census there shall be at least six sittings of each Registrar and in other cities and towns there shall be at least three, and the last of such sittings shall in all cases be held on a Saturday.

Hours of sittings.

35. The sittings shall commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon and shall continue until ten o'clock in the afternoon with intermissions from noon until one o'clock in the afternoon and from six o'clock in the afternoon until seven o'clock in the afternoon.

Sittings of Boards of Appeal.

Sittings of Boards of Appeal.

36. The Boards of Appeal shall hold sittings for the whole municipality or for any electoral district in the municipality or for such part of the municipality as the Board

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

may determine, but a sittings of the Board of Appeal shall not be held until at least ten days after the last sittings of the Registrars.

When Lists to be Completed.

Lists to be finally certified two weeks before polling.

37. The Board shall so arrange and proceed that every list shall be finally revised and certified by the Chairman of the Board of Appeal and delivered to the Clerk of the Peace not later than two weeks prior to the day fixed for holding the polls.

Provision for Places of Sittings.

Corporation to provide for sittings.

38. -(1) The corporation of the City upon the request of the Board shall provide a suitable place in each registration division for the sittings of the Registrars and places for the sittings of the Board or Boards of Appeal and for that purpose shall have the right to use any building of the corporation or may erect any temporary structure or building or may arrange for the use of private property for holding such sittings.

Approval of Board.

(2) The places selected for the sittings of the Registrars and Boards of Appeal shall in all cases be subject to the approval of the Board and shall be properly furnished, heated and lighted by the municipal corporation.

When Board may act on default of city.

(3) Where the corporation refuses or neglects to provide suitable places for sittings of the Registrars and Boards of Appeal to the satisfaction of the Board, the Board shall have and exercise the powers conferred upon corporations by xx subsection 1, and any sums payable for the use of any private property by the Board shall be payable to the person entitled thereto by the treasurer of the city upon the production of the written order of the Chairman of the Board.

Preservation of the Peace.

Registrars etc. to be conservators of the peace.

39-(1) Every registrar and every member of the Board of Appeal shall during the ays on which the sittings are

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

held be a conservator of the peace and invested with the same powers with which Justices of the Peace are invested in Ontario, and may appoint as many special constables as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Part or for the removal from the place in which the sittings are held or for the arrest of detention of persons who are charged with personation, or who are or have been impeding or improperly interrupting the proceedings or creating a disturbance.

Right to remove disorderly persons.

(2) The Registrar or Chairman of the Board of Appeal may verbally direct the forcible removal of any such person.

Special constables.

(3) The special constables shall have power to act without taking the oath.

Duty of police.

(4) The Chief of Police of the city shall cause a constable to be in attendance at each place at which the sittings are held during the time the same are kept open.

Agents.

Appointment of agents of candidate.

40.-(1) Any person whom the Board deems to be in good faith a candidate to represent an electoral district for which the lists will be used, may appoint in writing two electors as agents to represent him at any sittings of a Registrar or of a Board of Appeal, and in the absence of any person authorized in writing to act as agent for an absent candidate any elector in the interest of such candidate may declare himself to be and may act as agent of such candidate without producing any special authority in writing for that purpose.

Agents for political organizations.

(2) Any political organization not represented by a candidate or his agents may also appoint in writing duly authenticated to the satisfaction of the Registrar or of the Board of Appeal, two electors as agents to represent such organization at any registration sittings or sittings of the Board of Appeal.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Who may be present at sittings.

41. Subject to such directions as the Registrar or Board of Appeal may from time to time give to prevent the proceedings being delayed or interfered with, any elector shall be entitled to be present as a spectator at a sittings provided that no more than twelve persons other than the officers, candidates and agents shall be entitled to be present at the same time and no person shall ask any question of an applicant or complainant or witness unless such person is a candidate or the agent of a candidate and no candidate or agent shall ask any such question except through the Registrar or Chairman of the Board of Appeal or by his permission.

Who May be Registered.

Who may be registered.

42.-(1) Every person who if he continues to be a resident in the electoral district until the day of polling will be qualified to vote, including any person qualifying under section 7 shall be entitled to be registered as a voter and to be entered on the lists prepared under this Part.

Persons not fully of age.

(2) A person who has not attained the age of twenty-one years at the time of applying for registration under this Part shall be entitled to be registered and to have his name entered on the list of voters if he will have attained the said age before the day fixed for holding the poll at the election.

Procedure for Registration.

Application for registration.

43. Subject to the provisions of section 46 every person who desires to be registered as a voter shall appear personally before the Registrar and shall answer such questions as may be put by the Registrar and if required so to do by the Registrar or by any voter present shall take the oath (Form 8) or (Form 8/10).

Registration books.

44. The Board shall provide every Registrar with a book in the prescribed form for each polling subdivision in the registration division and wherever any person applies to be registered the Registry Clerk shall enter in the book the surname

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and Christian name in full, occupation, condition (as married man, married woman, widower, widow, bachelor or spinster) and place of residence of the applicant, and if the applicant is sworn or refuses to be sworn or is unable to answer any question put by the Registrar the fact shall be entered in the proper column in the registration book.

Interfering with books.

45. No person except the Registrar shall write or in any way meddle with the books, and the Registrar shall keep the same in his custody until he deliver thsm to the Clerk of the Board.

Entry at close of sittings.

46. At the close of each sittings the Registrar shall make and sign a memorandum immediately under the last name entered in the book for each subdivision stating that the preceding names were entered by him on that day and giving the day of the month and year when the same were so entered.

Where applicant refuses to be sworn.

47. An applicant for registration who declines to be sworn or refuses to answer any question put by the Registrar or refuses or is not able to furnish the particulars required by the Registrar shall not be registered at that or any subsequent sittings of the Registrar or by the Board of Appeal.

Absentees.

Absentees,- registration of

48-(1) here a claim is made that a person who is otherwise entitled to be entered on the list, hereinafter referred to as an "Absentee" is unable to attend the sittings,-

(a) by reason of sickness or other physical disability;

(b) by reason of such person being,-

i. temporarily absent from the city and from the county or district in which the city is situate, or

ii. a person belonging to the class desrribed in Paragraph 2 of section 6;

iii. a member of a permanent militia corps enlisted for continuous service; or

iv. on service as a member of the active militia; or

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

v. a student in attendance at an institution of learning in Canada,

Affidavit required.

and application is made to the proper Registrar to enter the name of the absentee on the supplementary list, the Registrar, if satisfied by evidence adduced as hereinafter provided, that the absentee is entitled to be so entered, shall enter the name of such absentee, if the applicant delivers to the Registrar an affidavit in the prescribed form, stating such facts as the absentee might have been required to depose to before being so entered had he applied in person.

Affidavit by some person other than absentee.

(2) Where the affidavit is made by some person other than the absentee the statements in the affidavit shall be positive, or if on information and belief the source of the deponent's information shall be clearly stated, and the Registrar shall decide as to the sufficiency of the affidavit.

Evidence which may be required.

(3) The Registrar may require any applicant to give evidence before him on oath, and may also hear any other evidence on oath which may be adduced either for or against the application, and unless the Registrar is satisfied that the absentee is entitled to be entered on the list he shall refuse to so enter him.

Who may apply.

(4) Any resident of the city may apply to have an absentee entered upon the list.

Contents of affidavit.

(5) The applicant's affidavit shall set forth the facts entitling him to apply for the registration of the absentee and shall also state the Christian name and surname and the occupation of the applicant, and his place of residence.

Additional proof.

(6) The Registrar before acting upon the affidavit shall be satisfied that the deponent understands the same and at the request of any agent shall require the applicant to re-swear before him an affidavit purporting to be made by such applicant.

Entry in register.

(7) Opposite the name of each person entered upon the list without his being personally present, the Registrar shall write or cause to be written the word "Absentee".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

When application refused.

(8) In case an application made to enter any person upon the list as an absentee is refused, no other application to enter him as an absentee shall be entertained unless the Registrar is satisfied that the refused application was made in order to deprive the absentee of his right to be so entered or unless leave to renew the application was reserved.

List of refused applications.

(9) The Registrar shall keep a list of all the refused applications to register absentees and shall deliver the same and the affidavits in connection therewith to the clerk of the Board when he delivers to him the list.

Preparation of Lists.

Alphabetical list of registrations.

49. As soon as may be after the close of the last days' sittings the Registrar and the clerk shall transcribe from the books an alphabetical list of the persons registered in each polling subdivision according to their surnames and shall certify such list in duplicate in the prescribed form and deliver the same together with the registration books and all other documents and papers connected with the registration to the clerk of the Board.

Posting Up and Distributing Lists.

Copying and distributing lists.

50. As soon as the clerk of the Board has received the last of the polling subdivision lists the Board shall have printed or typewritten a sufficient number of copies of the lists for the following purposes: one copy to be posted up in the office of the clerk, one copy to be sent to the Chairman of the Board of Appeal, two copies to be sent to the clerk of the City, two copies to the last member of the Assembly for the electoral district and two copies for every person who was a candidate for whom votes were given at the then last election to the Assembly in the electoral district or who has declared himself a candidate at the election for which the list is prepared.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Delivery of lists.

51.-(1) The copies of the lists mentioned in section 50 shall be delivered or transmitted by registered post or parcel post to the persons entitled thereto.

Clerk may furnish copies of list.

(2) The clerk of the Board or the clerk of the city may furnish copies of the list or of any portion thereof to any person applying therefor upon payment of the prescribed fee.

Copy to be posted by clerk.

52. The clerk of the city shall keep one copy of the list for every polling subdivision posted up in his office.

Additional publicity.

53. The Board may povide additional copies of the list for any polling subdivision to be kept at some place in the polling subdivision, and may if it deems necessary give public notice by newspaper advertisement or otherwise of the places at which the lists can be inspected.

Record of proceedings.

54. The clerk of the Board shall keep a book i n which he shall enter the particulars showing the day on which copies of the lists were posted up and were transmitted to each of the persons entitled thereto and shall verify such particulars by an affidavit entered in the book in the prescribe form.

Certifying copies of lists.

55. -(1) Upon each of the copies so sent there shall be a certificate in the prescribed form over the name of the clerk of the Board stating that the list is a correct list of the persons entitled to vote at elections to the Assembly and calling upon all voters to examine the list and take immediate proceedings to have any errors therein corrected.

Notice of last day of appealing.

(2) Upon the outside or cover of each of the copies so sent there shall be printed or written conspicuously notice of the last day upon which appeals may be made to the Board of Appeal.

Appeals to Board of Appeal.

Revision of lists by Board of Appeal.

56-(1) The list shall be subject to revision by the Board of Appeal at the instance of any person who is entered or entitled to be entered on the list of voters in the city and who complains in the manner hereinafter provided that,-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(a) The Registrar has refused to enter the name of any person who applied for registration or in whose behalf as an absentee such application was made;

(b) The name of any person duly registered has been omitted from the list;

(c) The name of any person who is not entitled to be entered upon the list is entered thereon;

(d) The name of any person who has become a resident of the electoral district since the last day of the sittings of the Registrars should be added to the list under section 7;

Finality of decision of Board of Appeal.

(2) The decision of the Board of Appeal with regard to the right of any person to vote, or as to the right to enter on or strike from the list the name of any person, shall be final.

Form of complaint.

57-(1) The complaint shall be by notice in writing in duplicate and in the prescribed form signed by the complainant and shall be given to the clerk of the Board of Appeal or left for him at his office or place of residence not later than the last day fixed by the Board as provided in section 33.

Loss of qualification.

(2) A person whose name is entered on the list and who has ceased to be qualified to be entered thereon, shall be deemed to be wrongfully entered on the list and his name shall be removed therefrom.

More than one complaint in notice.

(3) A notice of complaint may include complaints as to more than one name if all the erros and omissions complained of are in the same polling subdivision.

Notice to person appealed against.

(4) Where the complaint is that the name of some person other than the complainant is wrongly entered on the list the like notice shall be given to the complainant.

Service of notice.

(5) The notice may be served upon such person by delivering the same to him personally or by leaving it with some grown-up person at his place of residence as stated in the list.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Board to be satisfied as to notice.

(6) The Board of Appeal shall not strike off the name of any person entered upon the list unless it appears that such person had due notice of the complaint.

Dealing with notices of appeal.

58. The clerk of the Board of Appeal shall immediately after the expiration of the time limited for giving notice of complaint forward one of the duplicate copies of each notice of complaint to the Chairman of the Board of Appeal and shall post up the other copy in a conspicuous place in his office.

Hearing complaint.

59. Upon the day and at the time and place fixed by the Board the Board of Appeal shall hear the complaints and may adjourn the hearing from time to time and may postpone decision upon any complaint, but so that every complaint shall be determined within three days from the hearing thereof.

Entering name without complaint in certain cases.

60. Where a person by whom or on whose behalf notice of complaint has not been given applies to the Board to have his name entered upon the list and no objection to the want of notice is taken, the Board upon being satisfied on oath of such person or of someone having personal knowledge of the facts, that he is qualified to be so entered, may enter the name of such person upon the list.

Order of attendance of witness.

61.-(1) Any person may obtain from the clerk of the Board or the clerk of the Board of Appeal an order in the prescribed form requiring the attendance before the Board of Appeal at the time mentioned in the order, of a witness residing or served with the order in any part of Ontario; and requiring the witness to bring with him and produce at the hearing of the complaint any papers or documents mentioned in the order, and every witness served with the order shall obey the same, provided his expenses according to the scale allowed in division courts are paid or tendered to him at the time of service.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Obligation to attend.

(2) Any person complaining or any person in respect of the registration or omission of whose name a notice of complaint is given, shall, if resident within the municipality, upon being served therewith, obey the order without being tendered or paid his expenses.

Service of order.

(3) The order shall be sufficiently served upon any such person,-

(a) if the order is served upon him personally, or

(b) where he has a known residence or place of business in the municipality, if a copy of the order is left for him with some grown-up person at such residence or place of business; or

(c) where he has no such known residence or place of business, if a copy of the order is mailed to him through the post office, prepaid, directed to him to the address contained in the list or in any notice given or affirmation or affidavit made by him under this Act.

Penalty for non-attendance of person whose entry is in question.

(4) If the person whose right to be a voter is the subject of enquiry, does not attend in obedience to the order, the Board of Appeal in the absence of satisfactory evidence as to the reason for his non-attendance may strike his name off the list of voters, or refuse to enter his name thereon, or may impose on him a fine not exceeding $20 or may do both.

Order may be for several witnesses.

(5) The names of any number of witnesses may be inserted in one order.

List of changes made by Board of Appeal.

62.-(1) The clerk of the Board of Appeal shall prepare a list of the changes to be made in the list of voters as a result of the appeals heard and disposed of by him and such list shall be certified in the prescribed form.

Copies to be furnished.

(2) A copy of such list shall be furnished to any voter applying for the same upon the payment of the prescribed fee.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

How changes to be noted on list.

(3) The Clerk, under the direction of the Board of Appeal shall make the changes set out in the list upon one of the copies of the list prepared by the Registrar and opposite or at the side of the name of any person struck off the printed list of voters the clerk shall write the words "struck off" followed by his initials, and shall also insert in other proper places all names added by him to the list of voters with the word "added" followed by his initials.

Delivery of completed list to Clerk of the Peace.

(4) Immediately after the full and final revision of the list the clerk of the Board of Appeal shall deliver to the Clerk of the Peace the completed list of voters for the municipality with the certificate of the Chairman of the Board of Appeal in the prescribed form appended thereto.

Finalty of list.

(5) Every list of voters revised and closed under the provisions of this Part shall constitute the proper list of voters to be used by the Clerk of the Peace in preparing the polling lists for use at an election to the Assembly.

Powers of Board of Appeal.

63.-(1) In all proceedings before the Board of Appeal every member of such Board shall have all the powers which belong to, or might be exercised by the Judge of a county or district court sitting in court,

Powers of amendment.

(2) The Board of Appeal may amend any notice or other proceeding upon such terms as they may think proper.

Report on fraudulent conduct.

64. If the Board of Appeal is of opinion that offences against this Act or frauds in respect to the preparation of the list, have prevailed extensively in the municipality, the Chairman shall report the same to the Attorney General with particulars as to names and facts.

Substituted complainant.

65. If a complainant dies or abandons his complaint or is found not to be entitled to be a complainant the Board of Appeal may in its discretion allow any other person who might have been a complainant to intervene and prosecute the complaint upon such terms as the Board may think just.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Costs.

66. The costs to be allowed on any proceeding under this Part shall be according to the scale fixed by the regulations and an unsuccessful complainant shall be liable to pay the witness fees only, unless in the opinion of the Board of Appeal the complaint is frivolous or vexatious or has not been made in good faith, when the Board of Appeal may order the complainant to pay in addition any other costs allowed by the regulations.

Enforcing payment of costs.

67. The payment of costs may be enforced by an execution in the prescribed form against goods and chattels, to be issued from the division court of the division within which the municipality or part thereof is situate, upon filing therein the order of the Board of Appeal, and an affidavit showing the amount at which the costs have been allowed and the non-payment thereof.

Affidavits etc. not to be taken by member or candidate.

68. No affidavit or declaration which is sworn or acknowledged before a member of, or a candidate for the Assembly, shall be used upon the revision of a voters' list.

Books and forms.

69. Subject to the regulations, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall cause the proper books and forms required by this Part to be prepared and printed and he may then distribute the same to the Clerk of the Peace for the use of the Registrars and Boards or he may cause sample copies thereof to be prepared and delivered to the Clerk of the Peace.

Times limited to be directory.

70. The times limited by this Part shall be directory only, and any mistake or miscarriage in respect of the performance of the duty of any officer or anything required to be done under this Part shall not invalidate an election unless the mistake or miscarriage is of such a nature that in the opinion of the Election Court it may have affected the result of the election, but this shall not prevent the election from being avoided where the mistake or miscarriage was brought about in whole or in part by the improper conduct of a candidate or his agent.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Rights to inspect and take documents.

71. A person entered upon the list or who is entitled to be so entered, or his agent, may, at all reasonable times, and under reasonable restrictions, inspect and take copies of or extracts from any affidavit or list, certificate, book, notice, complaint and other document or proceedings used in carrying out the provisions of this Part, and the clerk of the Board, Registrar or other person having the custody thereof, shall accord all reasonable facilities which may be consistent with the safety of the documents, and the rights and interest of all persons concerned and shall in this regard be subject to the direction of the Board.

Furnishing copies of or extracts from lists.

72.-(1) The Clerk of the Peace shall furnish to any person who may require the same, a certified copy of the list then last revised and certified, or any portion thereof, for any municipality or electoral district, upon the payment of the prescribed fee.

Lists of changes by Board of Appeal.

(2) In lieu of a copy of the list or a portion thereof the Clerk of the Peace if required, shall furnish a statement of the alterations and corrections made by the Board of Appeal upon the payment of the prescribed fee.

Copies of Act, forms etc. to be furnished.

73. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the Assembly or the Assembly is dissolved or expires, there shall be sent to the Chairman of the Board such a number of copies of this Act and of the regulations and forms, and of any amendments thereto, with full indexes thereto, as will be sufficient to supply each member of the Board, every Registrar, Member of the Board of Appeal and clerk with one copy at least.

Regulations.

74.-(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make such regulations as may be deemed expedient for the carrying out of this Part having regard to the general public convenience and the full, accurate and prompt completion of the lists.-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(a) Prescribing the forms, books, notices and other documents to be used for the purposes of this Part;

(b) Respecting the qualifications and duties of Registrars, clerks and other officers appointed under this Part, and the duties of the Clerk of the Peace;

(c) Respecting the books and other records to be kept;

(d) Fixing the fees to be payable to officers and other persons for services performed and the witness fees and costs payable under this Part, and prescribing the manner in which the same are to be borne and paid;

(e) Fixing the times within which the lists shall be completed and delivered by the Registrars and the time within which any duty imposed by this Part as to which no other provision is made, shall be performed.

(f) As to the provisions to be made for the offices or places of sittings of the Board and of Registrars and Boards of Appeal and clerks;

(g) For the prevention of irregularities and misconduct on the part of officers, agents and other persons as to any matter arising under this Part and declaring any such irregularity or misconduct to be an offence against section 79;

(h) For giving directions as to any matter in connection with the preparation of lists under this Part which is not expressly provided for therein and generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Part.

Force of regulations.

(2) Any regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under this Partshall have the same force as if it had been enacted herein.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

By-election within one year of revision of lists.

75. -(1) In the case of a by-election the writ for which bears date less than one year subsequent to the polling day at an election to which lists have been prepared under this Part, such lists shall be subject to revision as hereinafter provided and when revised and certified by the Board of Appeal shall be the proper lists to be used in preparing the polling lists for use at such by-election.

Arrangements for revision.

(2) The Board shall fix a time and place for the sittings of the Board or Boards of Appeal for the purpose of of revising the lists and notice of such sittings and of the last day for making complaints to the Board of Appeal shall be given in the like manner as in the case of the sittings to hear complaints as to the original list.

Time for sittings.

(3) The day fixed for the sittings of a Board of Appeal shall be not less than ten days after the publication of such notice.

Notice of complaint.

(4) Notice of complaint may be given in the samenmanner as in the case of a complaint with respect to the original list.

Extent of right of complaint.

(5) Complaint may be made with respect to every person whose name is not entered upon the list and who if he remains a resident of the municipality or electoral district would be otherwise entitled to vote at the election, and with respect to any person whose name is entered upon the list who is not qualified or has ceased to be qualified to be entered thereon or who is disqualified under The Ontario Election Act, or The Disqualification Act, 1919, or otherwise by law prohibited from voting.

Procedure.

(6) The Board of Appeal shall proceed in the like manner and the provisions applicable to the hearing of complaints with respect to the original list shall be the same as nearly as may be in the case of a sittings to hear complaints with respect to the original list, except that nothing in this subsection shall limit the right of complaint given by sub-section 5.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Certifying and returning revised list.

(7) At the conclusion of the sittings the Board shall certify the lists as revised and the list of alterations and additions and shall deliver the same to the Clerk of the Peace.

List to be used at by-election.

(8) The lists as so revised and certified shall be the proper lists to be used in preparing the polling lists to be used at such by-election.

Emergencies Provided For

Refusal or neglect of Registrar to act.

76.-(1) If a Registrar refuses, neglects or becomes unable to perform the duties of his office, and if no other Registrar appears at the place of registration the registry clerk shall act as Registrar and perform all the duties and be subject to all the obligations of that office as if he had been appointed Registrar and without taking a new oath for that purpose.

Appointment of registry clerk.

(2) Where a registry clerk acts as Registrar under this section he shall, in writing in the prescribed form, appoint another person to act as registry clerk, and the person so appointed shall before acting, take and subscribe before the person appointing him the oath in the prescribed form.

Registry clerk refusing or neglecting to act.

(3) Where a registry clerk refuses, neglects or becomes unable to perform his duties, the Registrar may, in writing, appoint another person to act as registry clerk, and the person so appointed shall, before acting take and subscribe before the Registrar the oath in the prescribed form.

Failure to commence at appointed time.

Interruptions to sittings.

77. In case, by reason of riot or emergency, a registration sitting is not commenced on the proper day, or at the proper hour, or is interrupted after being commenced and before the lawful closing thereof, the Registrar shall hold or resume the registration on the following day at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue the same from day to day, if necessary, until the place of registration has been opened without interruption and with free access to persons desiring to be registered for the full time required

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

by this Act.

When place appointed cannot be used.

78. When for any reason it becomes impossible to use the place appointed for the registration of voters, another place shall be procured by the Registrar, and such notice of the change as is practicable shall be given.

Offences and Penalties.

Offences.

79.-(1) The following persons shall be deemed guilty of an offence and shall be punishable accordingly,-

Bribery.

(a) Every person who, directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives, agrees or contracts for any money, gift, loan or valuable consideration, or office, place of employment, for himself or any other person, for being or for agreeing to be, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from being entered on the lists prepared under this Part;

Receiving bribes.

(b) Every person who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives any money, gift, loan or valuable consideration, or accepts any office, place or employment on account of his or any other person having been entered or refrained from being entered on the list, or having induced some other person to register or to refrain from being so entered;

Personation.

(c) Every person who applies to be entered on the list in the name of another person, whether such name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person, or who, having been once entered applies at any time after such entry and before the election to be again entered under this Act either in the same or some other electoral district, except as authorized by section 7 of this Act;

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Counselling and procuring.

(d) Every person who, directly or indirectly, aids or abets, counsels or procures the commission of any of the offences described in the preceding clauses of this subsection;

Fraudulent application.

(e) Every person who wilfully applies for entry on the list knowing that he has not the right to be so entered;

Frauds in making up list.

(f) Every person who directly or indirectly, wilfully abets, induces or procures any person to apply to be entered on the list, knowing that such person has not the right to be so entered;

Officers.

(g) Every person, who, being an officer appointed or charged with any duty under this Part is guilty of any misfeasance or any wilful act or omission in contravention of this Part;

False information to registrar.

(h) Every person who gives false information to the Registrar in order to procure the entry on or omission from the list of the name of any person.

Personation.

(2) An offence under clause c of subsection 1 shall constitute the offence of personation.

Penalty.

(3) Every person guilty of an offence under this section shall incur a penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $100 for each offence, and shall also be disqualified from being entered or registered as a voter, under this or any other Act, and from having his name retained on any voters' list as a voter, or from voting at any election for three years thereafter.

Striking name of offender off list.

(4) The Judge of the county or district court, on the complaint of anyone, whether a voter or not, at any time after the conviction of such person, may in a summary manner, and on proof of the conviction, strike the name of such person from any voters' list upon which his name is entered for any polling subdivision within the jurisdiction of the Judge, and

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the Clerk of the Peace, or other officer having the custody of the voters' list, shall attend the Judge when required so to do for the purpose of having the name of such person struck off as aforesaid.

Ordering new list in case of misconduct etc. of officer.

(5) Where the Board upon complaint made to it, finds or has reason to suspect that a Registrar has been guilty of misconduct in conducting registration proceedings or the preparation of a list, or has made extensive errors or omissions therein, the Board may at any time before the sittings of the Board of Appeal, appoint some other person in the place of such Registrar to hold the necessary sittings and to make up a new list and such list shall be substituted for any lists theretofore prepared.

Tampering with books, documents, etc.

80-(1) Any person who wilfully or maliciously destroys, injures or obliterates or wilfully and maliciously causes to be destroyed, injured or obliterated a book, list, certificate, oath, affidavit or other document made, prepared or drawn out according to or for the purpose of meeting the requirements of this Part, or any of them, shall incur a penalty of $2,000 and shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Aiding and abetting.

(2) Any person who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of such offence shall incur a penalty of $2,000 and shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Refusing to accept office or take oath.

81. Any person appointed a Registrar or member of a Board of Appeal or clerk, who refuses to accept office, or who, after accepting the same, refuses or neglects to take and subscribe the prescribed oath or to perform the duties of the office, for his neglect or refusal, if appointed a Registrar, shall incur a penalty of $100 and if a clerk, a penalty of $50.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Who may administer oaths.

82. A commissioner for taking affidavits, a notary public or a justice of the peaces who falsely signs an affidavit to be used under this Part, certifying or stating that such affidavit was sworn before him, or who signs it prior to the same being signed by the person purporting to swear the same, or otherwise than in the presence of the deponent, shall forfeit his office, and shall also incur a penalty of not less than $50 and not more than $200, and be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeing three months with or without hard labour.

Recovery of penalties.

83-(1)Any penalty, where imprisonment may not be imposed, mentioned in the next preceding three sections, may be recovered, with costs, by any person suing for the same in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Action to be tried without a jury.

(2) Actions for penalties incurred under this Act shall be tried by a Judge without a jury.

Compensation of Officers and Expenses of Act.

Fees of officers.

84.-(1) For their services under this Part the officers employed shall be entitled to be paid as follows: a Registrar for each sittings at which he personally attends and acts as a Registrar and each member of the Board of Appeal for each day he attends a sittings thereof $10; a registry clerk for each day he attends and acts as such $5.

How paid.

(2) Such sums and any other expenses incurred in preparing the lists under this Part except for providing the books and forms required to be furnished by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall be paid by the treasurer of the city to the persons entitled thereto upon the presentation of accounts therefor duly certified by the Chairman of the Board.

Allowance to Chairman.

(3) The Chairman shall be paid a further sum of $10 for his services thereunder, such sum to be paid by the Province.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Payment of expenses.

85. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Part which are not payable by the corporation of the city shall be subject to examination and audit and shall be payable in the manner provided by section 57 of The Ontario Election Act, 1918, with respect to the fees and expenses mentioned in that section.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PART III.

PREPARATION OF LISTS IN TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS.

Entry on the Assessment Roll.

Assessor to enter names on roll.

86-(1) In addition to the particulars required by The Assessment Act to be entered upon the assessment roll, every assessor shall enter upon the roll the name of every person who is of the full age of twenty-one years, a British subject and who has been a resident of Ontario for a period of nine months prior to the date fixed for the assessor to begin to make up his roll, and who is a resident of the municipality and qualified in other respects as the assessor believes to vote at elections to the Assembly.

Particulars to be entered on list.

(2) After the name of every person so entered, the assessor shall enter the person's place of residence, occupation and condition (as "married" or "married woman", "widower", "widow", "bachelor" or "spinster" as the case may be) or initials denoting such condition and the letters "L.F." (Legislative Franchise).

Duty of assessor.

(3) It shall be the duty of the assessor to make diligent inquiries when preparing the assessment roll in order to ascertain the persons who are entitled to be entered on the roll under section 4.

Preparation of Voters Lists by the Clerk.

Preparation of voters' lists by clerk.

87-(1) Instead of entering upon the voters' list only the names of those persons entitled to vote at municipal elections, the clerk of the municipality shall make up the voters' lists in the manner provided by The Ontario Voters' Lists Act as the said Act stood prior to the enactment of the Act to amend The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, passed in the seventh year of His Majesty's reign chaptered 4, and The Ontario Franchise Act passed in the same year, that is to say the voters' lists shall be prepared in three parts,-Part I. showing the names of persons entitled to vote at municipal elections and at elections to the Assembly, Part II. showing the names of persons entitled to vote at municipal elections only, and Part III. showing the names of persons entitled to vote at elections to the Assembly only.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Particulars.

(2) The list as to persons entitled to vote at elections to the Assembly shall contain the particulars provided for in subsection 2 of section 84, except that it shall not be necessary to add the initials "L.F." (Legislative Franchise) after the name of the voter.

Lists to be revised as provided by Rev.Stat. c.6.

88. The list so prepared shall be subject to revision by the Judge of the county court and shall be dealt with in all respects in the manner provided by The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, but shall be subject to further revision as hereinafter provided as to persons entitled or claiming to be entitled to be entered thereon as qualified to vote at elections to the Assembly and as to persons entered thereon who are not qualified to vote at elections to the Assembly.

Board to fix time and place of hearing appeals.

89. As soon as conveniently may be after the issue of a Writ for the holding of an election to fill a vacancy in the Assembly or after the dissolution or expiry of the Assembly, the Board shall fix a time and place in every municipality to which this Part applies at which a sittings shall be held by the Revising Officer for the purpose of hearing complaints as to the lists prepared under this Part.

Appointment of revising officer.

90.-(1) The Board shall appoint from among their number a Revising Officer to hold a sittings in each municipality or part of a municipality included in the electoral district in which an election is to be held for the purpose of revising the list.

County Judge to act if practicable.

(2) Wherever practicable the Revising Officer so appointed shall be the Judge or one of the Judges of the county or district court or the acting Judge of the said court, but where the county or district forms part of a district formed under section 20 of The County Judges Act as enacted in section 4 of The County Judges Act, 1919, a Judge of any county or district included therein may be appointed Revising Officer in any municipality in the county court district.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Where Judge not available.

91. Where owing to the number of sittings to be held or from any other cause the Board finds it impracticable for a Judge to act as Revising Officer, the Board may appoint one of their number being a barrister of at least five years standing, to act as Revising Officer.

Notice of sittings of Revising Officer.

92.-~~(1)~~ The Board shall cause notice in the prescribed form to be given by publication in at least two newspapers having a general circulation in the county or district, and by posting up such notice in the office of the clerk of the municipality and in at least two conspicuous places in the municipality, stating the name of the Revising Officer appointed for each municipality, and the name and place of residence or office of the clerk of the municipality, and the time and place at which the sittings will be held in each municipality and the last day upon which notice of complaint may be given under this Part.

Clerk of municipality to be clerk to Revising Officer.

93. The clerk of the municipality shall act as clerk to the Revising Officer.

Last day for making complaint.

94. The last day for making complaint to the Revising Officer shall be not less than two clear days and not more than five clear days before the day fixed for holding the sittings as the Board may direct.

Right to apply.

95. Every person who if he remains a resident in the municipality until the day fixed for holding the poll and is otherwise qualified as provided by this Act, and is not disqualified under The Ontario Election Act or The Disqualification Act, 1919, or otherwise by law prohibited from voting, and whose name has not been entered upon the list by the assessor or by the Judge, shall be entitled to apply by notice of complaint in the prescribed form to the Revising Officer to have his name entered upon the list.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Who may give notice of complaint.

96. Any person whose name is entered upon the list or who is entitled to be so entered shall be entitled to give notice of complaint as to any person whose name has been entered on the list and who, if he remains a resident of the municipality or electoral district will be qualified in other respects to vote at the election or as to any person whose name has been entered on the list and who is not qualified or who has ceased to be qualified or is disqualified under The Ontario Election Act or The Disqualification Act, 1919, or otherwise by law prohibited from voting.

Delivery of last list by clerk.

97.-(1) The Clerk of the Peace shall deliver to the clerk of the municipality three copies of the list for the municipality as last revised by the Judge in the manner provided by The Ontario Voters' Lists Act and the said lists shall be subject to revision upon complaint as hereinbefore provided.

Where election held before lists prepared.

(2) In case an election shall be held before lists have been prepared as hereinbefore provided, the Clerk of the Peace shall deliver to the clerk of the municipality three copies of the list as finally revised and used in the preparation of the polling list at the last previous election held in the electoral district of which the municipality forms a part, and in that case such last mentioned list shall be the list to be revised by the Revising Officer.

Procedure at sittings.

98. The sittings of the Revising Officer shall be held in the same manner and shall be subject to the same provisions as nearly as may be as the sittings of the Judge for the hearing of appeals or complaints under The Ontario Voters' Lists Act and such provisions shall mutatis mutandis apply to the sittings of the Revising Officer.

Entering name without complaint in certain cases.

99. Where a person by whom or on whose behalf notice of complaint has not been given applies to the Revising Officer to have his name entered upon the list and no objection to the want of notice is taken, the Board upo n being satisfied on

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

oath of such person or of someone having personal knowledge of the facts, that he is qualified to be so entered, may enter the name of such person upon the list.

Certifying and delivering lists at close of sittings.

100. At the close of the sittings the Judge shall certify in the prescribed form the lists as revised by him and the list of changes and corrections in the list in triplicate, and one copy shall be delivered by the clerk of the Revising Officer to the Clerk of the Peace, and one copy shall be retained by the clerk of the Revising Officer and the third copy shall be delivered by the Revising Officer to the clerk of the Board.

Regulations.

101-(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations,-

(a) Prescribing the forms, notices and other documents to be used for the purposes of this Part;

(b) Respecting the duties of the clerk of the Board, the Clerk of the Peace and the clerks and other officers appointed or acting under this Part;

(c) Respecting the books and other records to be kept of the proceedings of the Board and the Revising Officer;

(d) Fixing the fees to be payable to the Board and the Revising Officer, clerk of the Revising Officer and Clerk of the Peace for services performed, and the witness fees and costs payable under this Part and prescribing the manner in which the same shall be borne and paid;

(e) Fixing the times within which the lists shall be completed and delivered to the Clerk of the Peace or the Revising Officers and the time within which any duty imposed by this Part with reference to the revision of the lists by the Revising Officer and as to which no other provision is made, shall be performed;

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(f) For giving directions as to amy matter in connection with the preparation or revision of lists under this Part which is not expressly provided for therein; and

(g) Generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Part.

Force of regulations.

(2) Any regulation made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under this Part shall have the same force as if it had been enacted herein.

Expenses,- how paid.

102. The fees and expenses payable in connection with the preparation or revision of any list under this Part shall be borne and paid by the corporation of the city, town or village and shall be payable to the persons entitled thereto by the treasurer of the municipality upon presentation of accounts therefor certified by the Chairman of the Board.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PART IV.

Lists in Territory Without Municipal Organization.

Interpretation

"Judge"

103. In this Part,-

(a) "Judge" shall mean Judge of the county or district court of the county or district in which lists are to be prepared and shall include a junior or acting judge.

When lists to be prepared.

104. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the Assembly or the Assembly is dissolved or expires, lists shall be prepared in each electoral district comprising territory without municipal organization including territory in an Indian Reserve, of all persons who are entitled to be entered upon the lists and to vote at an election in the electoral district of which such territory forms a part.

Appointment of Chief Enumerator and assistant enumerators.

105.-(1) The Board shall appoint a Chief Enumerator for the electoral district and one or more assistant enumerators to assist him in the preparation of the voters' lists.

Mode of appointment.

(2) The appointments shall be by writing in duplicate under the hand of the Chairman of the Board and shall designate the area within the electoral district in which each assistant enumerator is to prepare the list.

Filing of appointments.

(3) One of such duplicates shall be furnished to the Chief Enumerator or the assistant enumerator as the case may be and the other shall be forthwith filed in the office of the clerk of the Board and shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times.

Copy for Clerk of Crown in Chancery.

(4) A copy of every such appointment certified by the Chairman of the Board shall be forthwith transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and shall be filed in his office.

Changes among appointees.

106. The Board may dispense with the services of any Chief Enumerator or assistant enumerator at any time and may appoint some other person to the office and may fill any vacancy caused by death, removal or otherwise, and may enlarge, diminish or alter

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the limits of the territory in which any assistant enumerator is to act as the Board may think fit.

Oath of office.

107. Every Chief Enumerator and every assistant enumerator shall before entering upon his duties take the oath of office, in the form prescribed by The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, before a Judge of the county or district court of the county or district, or before a Justice of the Peace or one of the members of the Board, and the oath shall forthwith be transmitted to the clerk of the Board, and in the case of the Chief Enumerator shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the Board to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Notice of preparation of lists and duty of Chief Enumerator thereunder.

108.-(1) The Chief Enumerator under the direction of the Board shall forthwith cause to be posted up in a conspicuous manner throughout those parts of the territory for which he is appointed and in such places as the Board may direct, a copy of this Part, and one or more printed notices in the prescribed form, and the Chief Enumerator or assistant enumerator shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the notice.

To whom notice to be sent.

(2) The Chief Enumerator shall also forthwith upon appointment notify the member representing the electoral district, the defeated candidate in the previous election in such district, and the known candidates before the people for election in such district of the preparation of the voters' lists by sending to each of them by registered post a copy of this Part and one printed notice in the prescribed form.

Fixing polling places.

109-(1) Notwithstanding anything in The Ontario Election Act or any amendment thereto contained polls shall be held in territory to which this Part applies at such places as may be fixed by the Board.

List of polling place to be forwarded with notice.

(2) A list of such places shall be forwarded with the notice provided for in the last preceding section, to the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

persons mentioned in subsection 2 thereof, and a list shall be prepared for use at every such polling place.

Who may be entered on list.

110. Every person who,-

(a) is of the full age of twenty-one years or will be of the full age of twenty-one years before the day fixed for holding the poll at the election;

(b) is a British subject;

(c) is not disqualified under The Ontario Election Act or The Disqualification Act, 1919, or otherwise by law prohibited from voting.

(d) is a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district;

(e) is and has been continuously from a date twelve months prior to the day fixed for holding the poll at the election a resident of and domiciled in Ontario,

shall be entitled to be entered on the list prepared under this Part.

General supervision of enumeration.

111. Subject to the direction of the Board the Chief Enumerator shall have the general supervision and direction of the assistant enumerators and notwithstanding anything in this Part or in The Ontario Voters' Lists Act contained, may do and perform any of the duties assigned to an assistant enumerator.

Application of general provisions as to duties of clerk and Judge.

112. -(1) Save as otherwise provided, the Judge and assistant enumerators, so far as the same are applicable to territory without municipal organization, shall respectively perform the duties assigned to the Judge and to the clerk of the municipality and the Judge by The Ontario Voters' Lists Act elsewhere in Ontario, and the forms and notices and other proceedings, shall be the same as nearly as may be, and be taken with the same effect as in the case of lists elsewhere in Ontario save as herein otherwise provided.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Appeals.

(2) All appeals shall be filed in duplicate with the clerk of the Board and he shall post up one copy of every notice of appeal or complaint in his office and shall deliver the other copy to the Judge.

Subdivision of lists.

113. The list shall be in several parts, one part for each polling place, and the name of each voter shall be entered in that part, the polling place for which is most convenient for him.

Affidavit of assisant enumerator.

114. Every assistant enumerator shall on completion of the lists, attach thereto an affidavit in the prescribed form to be made before the Judge or a Police Magistrate and shall forthwith deliver the list to the clerk of the Board who shall post up the same in his office.

Where irregularities not to avoid list.

115. The non-performance by the assistant enumerator of any of his duties under this Act within the times appointed shall not affect the validity of any list nor shall such list be void for any irregularity, if there has been a substantial compliance with the requirements of this Part.

Appeal to Judge.

116-(1) There shall be an appeal to the Judge in the same manner as elsewhere in Ontario under The Ontario Voters' Lists Act and the Judge shall without any unnecessary delay, attend and hear the appeals at such places as may be convenient for the parties concerned, and shall give due notice thereof.

Appeal as to polling place.

(2) A voter may also appeal with respect to the polling place at which his name is entered;

Notice of appeal.

(3) At least ten days' notice in the prescribed form (inclusive of the first day's publication) of the hearing of such appeals shall be given, by publication in a newspaper published in the county or district, and by posting as required by section 59.

Procedure on appeals.

(4) The proceedings in respect to such appeals shall be as nearly as may be, the same as upon appeals under Part I.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act save that the time within which notice may be given of any complaint or of appeal to be made to the Judge with respect to a voters' list shall be ten days after the assistant enumerator has posted up the list, inclusive of the day of such posting.

Certifying list where there is no appeal.

117. If there is no appeal within such ten days the enumerator shall forthwith deposit in the office of the Sheriff, and of every Police Magistrate in the electoral district, and in the office of the Clerk of the Peace and the clerk of the Board respectively, a copy of his list, certified by the Judge.

Fees of enumerator and Judge.

118.-(1) The Chief Enumerator and each assistant enumerator for preparing, and the Judge for revising the lists required by this Part, shall be entitled to receive the sum of $5 per day for the time during which he was engaged therein, and all reasonable personal expenses and disbursements.

When additional sums may be authorized.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Lieutenant Governor in Council that the amount provided in subsection 1 is not sufficient remuneration for the services required to be performed, he may authorize the payment of such additional sum for such services as he may consider just and reasonable.

How payable.

(3) The fees, allowances and expenses payable under subsections 1 and 2, and the other expenses of preparing list under this Part shall be certified by the Chairman of the Board and shall be audited and paid in the manner provided by section 57 of The Ontario Election Act, 1918.

Enumerators etc. not to be candidates.

119. No Chief Enumerator or assistant enumerator and no person in whose office the list is deposited under this Part, shall be a candidate for election to the Assembly at any election at which the list is used.

Penalty for neglect of duty.

120. If a Chief or assistant enumerator omits, neglects or refuses to perform any of the duties hereinbefore required

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of him, for each omission, neglect or refusal, he shall incur a penalty of $200.

For misconduct.

121. The wilful alteration of, omission from, incorrect entry in or falsification of any certified list or copy thereof, shall be an offence and any Chief or assistant enumerator, Clerk of the Peace or other person who commits such offence or wilfully permits the same to be committed shall incur a penalty of $2,000.

Recovery of penalties.

122.-(1) Any penalty mentioned in the next preceding two sections may be recovered by any person suing for the same.

Trial.

(2) Actions for penalties incurred under the next two preceding sections shall be tried by a Judge without a jury.

Regulations.

123. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make Regulations,-

(a) Prescribing forms to be used in carrying out this Part;

(b) Fixing the fees and charges to be paid and allowed for any services rendered in connection with the preparation and revision of the lists;

(c) Providing for any matter in connection with the preparation of the lists not expressly provided for herein and generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Part.

Part substituted for Rev.Stat. c.6,Part III.

124. This Part is substituted for the provisions of Part III. of The Ontario Voters' Lists Act and the amendments thereto.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SCHEDULE OF FORMS

FORM I.

. ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

(Referred to in section 7)

Affidavit of person applying to be entered on List after change of residence.

I, (insert full Christian name and surname) of the (city, town, village or township) of (name of municipality), (occupation), make oath and swear:

1. That I am of the full age of twenty-one years (or will be of the full age of twenty-one years on the day of being the date fixed for holding the poll at this election).

(In the case of a male voter)

2. That I am a British subject;

or

2. That I am a British subject by virtue of my naturalization before the 12th day of April, 1917.

or

3. That I am a British subject by virtue of my naturalization under The Naturalization Act, 1918,

(In the case of a female voter)

2. That I am a British subject by birth and am unmarried (or am married to a British subject)

or

2. That I am a British subject by virtue of my naturalization in my own right before the 12th day of April, 1917, (or by virtue of my naturalization in my own right under The Naturalization Act, 1918,

or

2. That I am a British subject by virtue of my marriage to a British subject (or by virtue of the naturalization of my parent while I was a minor) and have done nothing to forfeit or lose my status as a British subject and am the holder of a certificate from a Judge given under The Election

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Laws Amendment Act, 1920, entitling me to be entered on the voters' list and to vote.

3. That I am not a citizen or subject of any foreign country.

4. That I have resided within the Dominion of Canada since the day of (naming a date twelve months prior to the date fixed for holding the poll).

5. I was a resident of and domiciled in (state municipality from which removal took place) and was entered on the last revised voters' list for that municipality (or am entitled to be entered on the list of voters for such municipality).

6. That had I remained a resident of such municipality I would have been entitled to be entered on the voters' list and to vote at this election therein.

7. That on the day of (insert date of removal) I removed from the said municipality to this (city, town or village) and am now resident (insert street number, lot or concession of place of residence) and that such removal took place in the pursuit of my ordinary occupation(or calling)or ordinary business) and not for the purpose of enabling me to vote at this election in this municipality.

8. That I am now a resident of and domiciled in this municipality and intend to reside herein until after the date fixed for the holding of the poll at this election.

9. That I am not disqualified from voting at this election under The Ontario Election Act or under The Disqualification Act, 1919, or otherwise by law prohibited from voting or from being entered upon the list.

10. That I have not received anything nor has anything been promised to me, directly or indirectly, to induce me to vote at this election or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire or conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election.

11. And that I have not directly or indirectly paid or

Sworn before me at
this day of 19 .

Commissioner.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

promised anything to any person to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election. So help me God.

Sworn before me at

this day of 19 .

Commissioner.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM II.

ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

(Referred to in section 7 subs.2)

Certificate of Revising Officer, Registrar, Board of Appeal or Judge as to person removing from one Electoral District to another.

COUNTY OF TO WIT:

I, (name of officer or Chairman of Board of Appeal) do certify that (insert name of voter) having duly filed with me the certificate required by section 2 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920, has removed into the Electoral District of (insert name of district) within three months from the day fixed for holding the poll at the election of a member of to serve in the Assembly for the said electoral district and having satisfied me that he is entitled to be entered on the list of voters in the municipality of and to vote therein at the poll to be held on the day of . I have caused his name to be entered upon the list of voters for polling subdivision No. in the of , as provided by the said Act, and I believe him to be duly entitled to vote at the said poll.

Given under my hand and seal
this day of 19

A.B. Revising Officer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM III.

ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

(Referred to in section 9, subs.2)

Form of Certificate for Women of Foreign Birth.

I, a Judge of Court hereby certify that of the of in the County of not being a British subject by virtue of her birth in Canada or some other part of the British Empire or by reason of her marriage to a British subject has personally appeared before him and has satisfied me that she,-

1. Is of the full age of twenty-one years;

2. Has resided in Canada a sufficient length of time;

3. Is possessed of all the qualifications necessary to enable her if unmarried to become naturalized as a British subject; and

4. That she has taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this day of 19 .

Judge.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM IV.

ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

(Section 25)

Form of Oath to be Administered to Male Voter Qualified under section 6, Paragraph 1.

You swear (a)

1. That you are the person named by the name of

in the polling list now shown to you (or where a voter votes under a certificate given under section 88 of The Ontario Election Act) that you are the person named in the certificate now shown to you;

2. That you are of the full age of twenty-one years;

3. That you are a British subject by birth -

or at the option of the voter

3. That you are a British subject by virtue of your naturalization before the 12th day of April, 1917, (or by virtue of your naturalization under The Naturalization Act, 1914, or under The Naturalization Act, 1918.

4. That you are not a citizen or subject of any foreign country.

5. That you have resided within the Dominion of Canada for the twelve months last passed.

6. That you were at the time of your entry upon the last revised list of voters a resident of and domiciled in the municipality in which this polling subdivision is situate.

7. That you have resided in this electoral district/for the three months last passed, and that you are now actually continuously resident and domiciled therein.

(or at the option of the voter in the case of a city divided into two or more electoral districts or parts of which are situate in two or more electoral districts)

7. That you have resided in this municipality continuously for three months last passed and that you have resided continuously for the thirty days last passed in this electoral

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

district (b) and are now actually resident and domiciled therein.

(or in the case of a voter who is the holder of a certificate issued under section 7 of The Ontario Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920)

7. That you are the person named in the certificate now produced by you and issued under section 7 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920. and have been since the issue of the said certificate and are now actually resident and domiciled in this electoral district.

8. That you are not disqualified from voting at this election and are entitled to vote at this election and at this polling place.

9. That you have not voted before at this election at this or any other polling place.

10. That you have not received anything nor has anything been promised to you, directly or indirectly to induce you to vote at this election or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire or conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election.

11. That you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election. So help you God.

Note. (a) If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases then for "swear" substituted "solemnly affirm"
(b)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM V.

ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT,1920.

Form of oath to be Administered to Female Voter Qualified under section 6 of Paragraph 1.

You swear (a)

1. That you are the person named by the name of

in the polling list now shown to you (or where a voter votes under a certificate given under section 88 of The Ontario Election Act) that you are the person named in the certificate now shown to you.

2. That you are of the full age of twenty-one years.

3. That you are a British subject by birth and are unmarried (or are married to a British subject).

(or at the option of the voter)

3. That you are a British subject by virtue of your naturalization in your own right before the 12th day of April, 1917, or by virtue of your naturalization under The Naturalization Act, 1914, or under The Naturalization Act, 1918.

(or at the option of the voter)

3. That you are a British subject by virtue of your marriage to a British subject (or by virtue of the naturalization of your parent while you were a minor) and have done nothing to forfeit or lose your status as a British subject and are the holder of a certificate from a Judge given under The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920, entitling you to be entered on the voters' list and to vote.

4. That you are not a citizen or subject of any foreign country.

5. That you have resided within the Dominion of Canada for the twelve months last passed.

6. That you were at the time of your entry upon the last revised list of voters a resident of and domiciled in the municipality in which this polling subdivision is situate.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

7. That you have resided in this electoral district continuously for the three months last passed, and that you are now actually resident and domiciled therein.

(or at the option of the voter in the case of a city divided into two or more electoral districts or parts of which are situate in two or more electoral districts)

7. That you have resided in this municipality continuously for three months last passed and that you have resided continuously for the thirty days last passed in this electoral district (b) and are now actually resident and domiciled therein.

(or in the case of a voter who is the holder of a certificate issued under section 7 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920.)

7. That you are the person named in the certificate now produced by you and issued under section 7 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920, and have been since the issue of the said certificate and are now actually resident and domiciled in this electoral district.

8. That you are not disqualified from voting at this election and are entitled to vote at this election and at this polling place.

9. That you have not voted before at this election at this or any other polling place.

10. That you have not received anything nor has anything been promised to you, directly or indirectly to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire or conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election.

11. That you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election. So help you God.

Note. (a) If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases then for "swear" substitute "solemnly affirm".

(b)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM VI.

ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

Form of Oath to be Administered to Voter Qualified under section 6, paragraph 2, and marked "S.F." on Polling List.

You swear (a)

1. That you are the person named, or intended to be named by the name of in the polling list now shown to you (or where a voter votes under a certificate given under section 88 of The Ontario Election Act, that you are the person named in the certificate now shown to you).

2. That you are a British subject.

3. That you served in the military or naval forces of Great Britain or Canada or any other British possession, or in the military or naval forces of any of Great Britain's Allies in the late war with Germany (naming the force in which the voter served).

4. That you have not before voted at this election/at this or any other polling place.

5. That you have not received anything nor has anything been promised to you, directly or indirectly to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire or conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election.

6. That you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election. So help you God.

Note. (a) If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases then for "swear" substitute "solemnly affirm".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM VII.

ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

Form of Oath to be Administered to Voters in Territory Without Municipal Organization.

You swear (a)

1. That you are the person named or intended to be named in the polling list now shown to you (or where a voter votes under a certificate given under section 88 of The Ontario Election Act, that you are the person named in the certificate now shown to you).

2. That you are of the full age of twenty-one years.

3. That you are a British subject by birth;

(or at the option of the voter)

3. That you are a British subject by virtue of your naturalization before the 12th day of April, 1917, (or by virtue of your naturalization under The Naturalization Act, 1914, or The Naturalization Act, 1918.

4. That you are not a citizen or subject of any foreign country.

5. That you have resided in the Province of Ontario for the twelve months last passed.

6. That you were at the time of the entry of your name upon the polling list now shown to you in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district for which the list was prepared and that you have resided in this electoral district continuously since the said date and that you are now actually resident and domiciled therein.

(or in case of a person who is the holder of a certificate issued under section 7 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920.)

6. That you are the person named in the certificate now produced by you and issued under section 7 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920, and have been since the issue of the said certificate and are now actually resident and domiciled in this electoral district.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM VII.

ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

Form of Oath to be Administered to Voters in Territory Without Municipal Organization.

You swear (a)

1. That you are the person named or intended to be named in the polling list now shown to you (or where a voter votes under a certificate given under section 88 of The Ontario Election Act, that you are the person named in the certificate now shown to you).

2. That you are of the full age of twenty-one years.

3. That you are a British subject by birth;

(or at the option of the voter)

3. That you are a British subject by virtue of your naturalization before the 12th day of April, 1917, (or by virtue of your naturalization under The Naturalization Act, 1914, or The Naturalization Act, 1918.

4. That you are not a citizen or subject of any foreign country.

5. That you have resided in the Province of Ontario for the twelve months last passed.

6. That you were at the time of the entry of your name upon the polling list now shown to you in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district for which the list was prepared and that you have resided in this electoral district continuously since the said date and that you are now actually resident and domiciled therein.

(or in case of a person who is the holder of a certificate issued under section 7 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920.)

6. That you are the person named in the certificate now produced by you and issued under section 7 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920, and have been since the issue of the said certificate and are now actually resident and domiciled in this electoral district.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM VII.

ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

Form of Oath to be Administered to Voters in Territory Without Municipal Organization.

You swear (a)

1. That you are the person named or intended to be named in the polling list now shown to you (or where a voter votes under a certificate given under section 88 of The Ontario Election Act, that you are the person named in the certificate now shown to you).

2. That you are of the full age of twenty-one years.

3. That you are a British subject by birth;

(or at the option of the voter)

3. That you are a British subject by virtue of your naturalization before the 12th day of April, 1917, (or by virtue of your naturalization under The Naturalization Act, 1914, or The Naturalization Act, 1918.

4. That you are not a citizen or subject of any foreign country.

5. That you have resided in the Province of Ontario for the twelve months last passed.

6. That you were at the time of the entry of your name upon the polling list now shown to you in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district for which the list was prepared and that you have resided in this electoral district continuously since the said date and that you are now actually resident and domiciled therein.

(or in case of a person who is the holder of a certificate issued under section 7 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920.)

6. That you are the person named in the certificate now produced by you and issued under section 7 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920, and have been since the issue of the said certificate and are now actually resident and domiciled in this electoral district.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

7. That you are not disqualifed from voting and are qualified to vote at this election and at this polling place.

8. That you have not voted before at this election at this or any other polling place.

9. That you have not received anything nor has anything been promised to you, directly or indirectly to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire or conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election.

10. That you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election. So help you God.

(Note) (a) If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases then for "swear" substitute "solemnly affirm".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM VIII.

ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

Form of Oath to be administered to Female Voters in Territory without Municipal Organization.

You swear (s)

1. That you are the person named or intended to be named in the polling list now shewn to you (or where a voter votes under a certificate given under section 88 of The Ontario Election Act, that you are the person named in the certificate now shown to you.

2. That you are of the full age of twenty-one years.

3. That you are a British subject by birth and are unmarried (or are married to a British subject).

(or at the option of the voter)

3. That you are a British subject by virtue of your naturalization in your own right before the 12th day of April, 1917, or by virtue of your naturalization under The Naturalization Act, 1914, or under The Naturalization Act, 1918.

(or at the option of the voter)

3. That you are a British subject by virtue of your marriage to a British subject (or by virtue of the naturalization of your parent while you were a minor) and have done nothing to forfeit or lose your status as a British subject and are the holder of a certificate from a Judge given under The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920, entitling you to be entered on the voters' list and to vote.

4. That you are not a citizen or subject of any foreign country.

5. That you have resided in the Province of Ontario for the twelve months last passed.

6. That you were at the time of the entry of your name upon the polling list now shown to you, in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district for which

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the list was prepared and that you have resided in this electoral district continuously since the said date and that you are now actually resident and domiciled therein.

(or in case of a person who is the holder of a certificate issued under section 7 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920.)

6. That you are the person named in the certificate now produced by you and issued under section 7 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920, and have been since the issue of the said certificate and are now actually resident and domiciled in this electoral district.

7. That you are not disqualified from voting and are qualified to vote at this election and at this polling place.

8. That you have not voted before at this election at this or any other polling place.

9. That you have not received anything nor has anything been promised to you, directly or indirectly to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire or conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election.

10. That you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election. So help you God.

(Note) (a) If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases then for "swear" substitute "solemnly affirm".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM IX.

ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

(Section 43)

Form of Oath to be administered to Applicant for Registration in Cities.

You swear (a)

1. That the statements made by you as to your name, occupation and condition and place of residence are true.

2. That you have resided in the Province of Ontario since the day of (b).

3. That you have resided in this electoral district continuously since the day of (c).

(or in the case of a city divided into two or more electoral districts of parts of which are situate in two or more electoral districts)

3. That you have resided in this municipality continuously (c) since the day of (c), and have resided in this electoral district continuously since the day of (d) and that you are now actual resident and domiciled therein.

4. That you are of the full age of twenty-one years.

(or at the option of the voter)

4. That you will be of the full age of twenty-one years on the day of being the date fixed for holding the poll at this election.

(in the case of a male voter)

5. That you are a British subject by birth;

(or at the option of the voter)

5. That you are a British subject by virtue of your naturalization before the 12th day of April, 1917, (or by virtue of your naturalization under The Naturalization Act, 1914, or The Naturalization Act, 1918.

(in the case of a female voter)

5. That you are a British subject by birth and are unmarried (or are married to a British subject.)

(or at the option of the voter)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

5. That you are a British subject by virtue of your naturalization in your own right before the 12th day of April, 1917, or by virtue of your naturalization under The Naturalization Act, 1914, or under The Naturalization Act, 1918.

(or at the option of the voter)

5. That you are a British subject by virtue of your marriage to a British subject (or by virtue of the naturalization of your parent while you were a minor) and have done nothing to forfeit or lose your status as a British subject and are the holder of a certificate from a Judge given under The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920, entitling you to be entered on the voters' list and to vote.

6. That you are a citizen or subject of any foreign country.

7. That you are not disqualified from voting at this election and are entitled as you believe to be entered on the list as a voter in this polling subdivision.

8. That you have not received anything nor has anything been promised to you, directly or indirectly to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire or conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election.

9. That you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election. So help you God.

(Note) (a) If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases then for "swear" substitute "solemnly affirm".

(b) The date to be inserted is a date twelve months prior to the date fixed for holding the poll at the election.

(c) The date to be inserted is a date three months prior to the date fixed for holding the poll at the election.

(d) The date to be inserted is a date one month prior to the date fixed for holding the poll at the election.

(e) In case a voter has been temporarily absent insert the following words "except temporarily or occasionally or as a member of a permanent militia corps enlisted for continuous service or as a student in attendance at an institution of learning in the Dominion of Canada that is tosay (here name institution).

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM X.

ELECTION LAWS AMENDMENT ACT, 1920.

Form of Oath of Voter Applying for Registration as Qualified to Vote under Section 6, Paragraph 2.

You swear (a)

1. That the statements made by you as to your name, occupation and condition and place of residence are true.

2. That you are a resident of this polling subdivision and reside in (insert name of hospital or institution in which applicant is resident)

3. That you are as you believe duly qualified to be entered as a voter on the voters' list and to vote under paragraph 2 of section 6 of The Election Laws Amendment Act, 1920.

4. That you have not received anything nor has anything been promised to you, directly or indirectly to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire or conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election.

5. That you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election. So help you God.

(Note) (a) If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases then for "swear" substitute "solemnly affirm".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Franchise Act -

Letter of Hon. W. M. - 1885

C 4044

I have mislaid your letter, but it is my recollection that you ask for the Hansards of 1885-87. I do not recall any franchise debate in '87. The franchise discussion which you doubtless have in mind occurred in '85; the Liberal attitude was the adoption of Provincial voter's lists. The then Government carried the day and established a Dominion franchise and machinery for making up lists. As originally proposed and defended for a couple of months by the then Government the Franchise Bill left it entirely in the hands of the revising barristers, appointees of the Government for the job, to finally determine who should be entitled to vote.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4045

THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

OSGOODE HALL,
TORONTO.

The Ontario system for preparing the voters' list and which is, I think, substantially like that of other Provinces, is to compile the voters' list from the Assessment Rolls and allows an appeal to the County Court Judges, whose decisions are final. Under the Franchise Act, the revising barristers were political partisans. A County Court Judge, a permanent officer, is free to resist temptation.

Towards the close of the '85 debate, you will see that the Government finally surrendered their point that the revising barristers' decision should be final and agreed that an appeal should lie from the decisions of the revising barristers to County Court Judges. That change of front came about as follows: I had a quiet discussion with Dalton McCarthy in regard to the point in issue. He was a fair-minded man, very anxious to do right, and he and I prepared an amendment which he took to Sir John Macdonald privately and the latter agreed to accept it and did so. I have not looked at the Hansard on the subject since the discussion, but I think you will find that the report shows the change of front by the Government on that one important point.

When the Liberals came into power we adopted the Provincial Voters' lists, wherever applicable. I observed in yesterday morning's papers an item that the Government is to be asked to expend $20,000,000.00 in shipbuilding.

The country, I think, is thoroughly alarmed at the proportions

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Franchise

"I would observe, first of all, that it is not proposed here to alter the principle of the constitution. It is not proposed to override the control which the people have over Parliament. It is simply proposed to suspend for the time being the operation of the constitution. If it were proposed to make away altogether with that principle which is embodied in the constitution, certainly I would oppose such an attempt with all my might. But no such thing is proposed. This measure simply proposes that the constitution shall be suspended for twelve months, at the expiration of which time it will resume its full force."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the House of Commons, February 8, 1916 - Hansard, p. 634.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"Naturalized Canadian Citizens
should have their British rights
restored to them".

From Rev. Dr. Langfeldt's
letter of February 26, 1920

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

N'le français

an(complete) Memorial on electoral machinery & means of new & strange modes of voting. & unfair dominion boundary dispersed of referendum forms

(Note new hansard report.
Williston p 9.

—

"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Chronology

1867 BNA Act Sec 41 = provided - Provincial franchise should be used till Parl. otherwise enacted

1873 - Federal act - assumption debts of provinces

1874 - " " re " municipal debts

1885 Sir John introduced Dominion franchise

Re qualification

Parl. has power to enact a common franchise
spirit of the constitution is federal
representation is by provinces
" should control this

Provincial to need adjustments of lists
" 21 days notice of revised lists from
Electors entitled to vote by Provincial franchise

Qualification of electors
should determine juris-

Re Qualification

2 points (1) re nationality = personal
(2) re race -
(Spirit of constitution re. adjustment of lists)
(Actual violation has been encouraging Mors-
qualification)

Re making up revising lists

1 wrong time - correction
2 wrong method - above powers of - of functionaries

1898 - Dominion Election Act -

1917 - Dominion War Times Election Act -

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

RESOLUTION

Respecting Election Frauds

WHEREAS it has been openly charged that there was a conspiracy to carry out an elaborate system of frauds in connection with the Military Voters' part of the War Times Election Act, for the purpose of overcoming the voice of the honest electorate of the Dominion, involving the voting of unqualified persons, double voting, personation, ballot stuffing, and the illegal switching or transferring of tens of thousands of votes to constituencies other than those in which the military electors were known to be entitled to vote;

AND WHEREAS it has been openly charged that these frauds would have been impossible without large numbers of the appointees of the Crown deliberately co-operating and committing perjury;

AND WHEREAS it has been openly charged that these colossal frauds were perpetrated under the direction and connivance of Cabinet Ministers, military officers and civilian officials holding influential and responsible positions;

AND WHEREAS it has been alleged that persons were officially known to be immediately implicated in the direction and control of these frauds, and were subsequently recommended by the Prime Minister for Imperial honours at the hands of His Majesty the King;

THEREFORE this Convention hereby demands the appointment of an impartial Royal Commission with unlimited power and authority to institute a full and exhaustive enquiry into the conduct of every phase of the illegal and other fraudulent practices in connection with the elections held under the aforesaid Military Voters' Act, and this Convention also demands the punishment of every person, military or civilian, who may be proved to have been implicated in the before mentioned election frauds.

Re Gen'l Elect'n

Collusion between Conservs

N.S. in confidence to Govt

3 Wards to select

Left Party Positions

Do we believe Govt by consent

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DOMINION FRANCHISE BILL

CAMPAIGN FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS -

Moved by A. R. McMaster, seconded by Mr. Fournier that section 10 be struck out and the following be substituted therefor - (Page 1215, April 13th) -

" (1) No incorporated or unincorporated company or association, nor any firm, shall directly or indirectly contribute, loan, advance, pay or promise, or offer to pay, any money or its equivalent to, or for, or in aid of, any candidate at an election, or to, or for, or in aid of any political party, committee, or association, or to, or for, or in furtherance of, any political purpose whatever, or for the indemnification or reomburse-ment of any person for money so used.

(2) Individuals may subscribe to funds created for the purpose of meeting the legitimate expenses of individual candidates, or the candidates in general, of any political party, subject to the following restrictions:

(a) No such subscription may exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars and must be of the personal money of the subscriber.

(b) The candidate, or the person acting for such candidate or the person acting for any political party receiving such subscription, must acknowledge receipt of the same in writing, and within two weeks of the same being received by him publish the full name and address of the subscriber, and the amount subscribed by him, and whether the subscription is generally for the funds of any political party or for any special candidate in the following manner:

(1) If the subscription is received by any one acting for the political party, in the Canada Gazette and in a daily newspaper published in the capital of the province where said pubscriber resides.

(2) If the subscription is received by any candidate, or by any person acting for him, in the Canada Gazette and in a newspaper published in the constituency in which the said candidate is a candidate.

(3) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section, or is an accessory to any violation thereof, is guilty of an indictable offence and punishable as in this Act provided."

AMENDMENT OF MR. McMASTER, negatived (Page 1242)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DOMINION FRANCHISE BILL -

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS -

S. W. Jacobs, M. P. moved (Page 1242, April 13th.) that clause 16 be amended by adding as sub-section 3 the following words -

> "Every telegraph communication referred to this section shall be repeated by the person receiving the message to the person transmitting the same, in order to insure the correctness of the message so received."

Ammendment agreed to.

POLLING DIVISION.

Mr. A. R. McMaster moved (April 22, Page 1572) that clause 28 at line 24, the following words be added -

> "Located at a place most convenient to the greatest number of electors."

Discussion of this clause postponed.

On April, 22, Page 1572, the Honourable Mr. Fielding moved

> "That clause 22 be amended by inserting as subclause 2 of the said clause the following words:
>
> (2) The returning officer shall be a person holding one of the following public officer: sheriff, registrar of deeds, chief clerk of the council of a city, incorporated town or municipality, secretary or treasurer, or secretary-treasurer, of a city, incorporated town or municipality, Postmaster of a city or incorporated town, collector of customs. If none of the aforementioned officials are in the electoral district for which a returning officer is required, or if those authorized to act in such capacity are prevented from doing so, or refuse to act, or if from any cause the services of such officials are not available for the purpose, the Governor General in Council may appoint a competent person residing in the electoral district as returning officer.

Debate adjourned that date with this motion not noted upon.

On April 23rd. discussion was continued upon this ammendment of Mr. Fielding. Debate adjourned.

On April 29th. this ammendment received further consideration. Mr. Fielding's motion was negatived (Page 1865) Yeas 49, nays - 81.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

On May 6th Mr.GUTHRIE moved (Page 2151) -

> "Provided that no disability imposed by paragraph (b) of subsection 4 of section 8 of "The Naturalization Act," chapter thirty-eight of the Statutes of 1919, (first session) shall disentitle a person on that ground alone to the said certificate."

to this Mr.Euler moved (page 2165) -

> " That subclause 2 of clause 29 of the Bill be struck out in its entirety".

Debate adjourned.

Bill further discussed on May 10th and Mr.Euler's Ammendment was negatived yeas 59 nays 79.

Mr.Guthrie's Ammendment carried.

Mr.F.F.Pardee then moved the following ammendment be added to clause 29. (May 10th - Page 2298) -

> " And it is provided that no disability imposed by the said paragraph (B) shall prevent any person, possessed of the qualifications which would have entitled such person to naturalization prior to the year 1914, applying to a judge for a certificate that he was so qualified, - which certificate the judge shall grant upon proper proof, - and on production of said certificate the said person shall be deemed a British subject for the purposes of this Act and shall be entitled to be entered on the list of voters and to vote."

Ammendment negatived (Page 2314)

Yeas 44, nays 76.

Proclamation to be issued in French and English.

May 11th, Page 2343. Mr.Turgeon moved that clause 36 be amended as follows:-

> "Within two days after the receipt of the writ of election the returning officer shall, by proclamation, in form L, issued under his hand in the Englsih and French languages, in every electoral district in the provinces of Quebec and Manitoba and in such other electoral districts of other provinces as the Chief Electoral Officer will deem it advisable to so direct, and in the English language only in the other electoral districts, and mailed one copy of each to the various postmasters of the post offices within his electoral district."

Ammendment withdrawn (Page 2384) -

Mr.Turgeon then moved that clause 37 be ammended by adding the following,(Page 2384) -

> "Provided however that in any electoral district in which, to the knowledge of the returning officer, there is a considerable number of electors who are familiar with the French language but do not understand the English language, the proclamation shall be issued in both languages."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

This Amendment was negatived yeas 38, nays 63.

Provincial Lists.

Mr. D.C.Ross moved (May 12th, Page 2398) the following,

That section 32 be amended by the addition of the following subsection, called 32A:

Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, for the purpose of any Dominion election held within the limits of the province of Ontario, the voters' lists shall, except as hereinafter provided, be those prepared and completed for municipal purposes for the several polling subdivisions under the laws of the province of Ontario, and which were at the date of the issue of the writ for said election under such laws in force for municipal purposes, and all persons named therein as entitled to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly, unless disentitled by the terms of this Act, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, provided always that to the said lists there may be added all persons qualified to vote under this Act and there may be subtracted all persons disentitled to vote under this Act, and in revising such lists and making such additions and subtractions, the provisions of the laws of the province of Ontario regulating the revision and bringing into force of the provincial voters' lists in such case shall as far as possible be observed and followed. In such parts of the province of Ontario as are without municipal organization, the voters' lists therefor shall be prepared in accordance with the laws of the province of Ontario in force for the purpose of the election of members to the assembly, but all persons entitled to vote hereunder may be named in said lists and those disentitled to vote shall not be named in said lists.

Hon. W.S.Fielding also moved that the following be inserted as Section 32A (Page 2400)

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, the lists of voters for the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall be those prepared and completed for the several polling divisions under the laws of the respective provinces for the purposes of provincial elections if they are completed within one year immediately preceding the issue of the writ for such election, and no names shall be added to or subtracted from such lists.

Debate adjourned.

On May 17th the Franchise Bill again came up for discussion and th Hon. Mr.Guthrie announced that he had a conference with some opposition Members and had drafted the following amendment, to section 32 (Page 2515).

Govt 16

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Debate adjourned.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

put in the preparation of that list, we should go to the trouble and expense of duplicating all that work, simply because the list was not prepared by the Federal Government? It seems to me that if we provide the necessary machinery to make certain that that list is not prepared from the ground up, but merely revised for the purpose of our election, we are bound to save a great deal of money and put our people to far less trouble and expense than they would otherwise be put to.

Mr. TWEEDIE: That is exactly the suggestion I intended to make. My point was that if the qualifications for voters throughout the various provinces were uniform with the federal requirements, that system could be carried out. But we have no control over the franchise of the provinces; they can make their own qualifications, and they may all be different at the present time, or, after we pass our Act, they might pass an Act which would be entirely repugnant to ours. My point is that where there is any variation between the provincial and the federal qualifications you cannot adopt the provincial lists, because you must investigate the qualifications of every voter on that list. The province may require a residence of six months in the province, two months in the constituency, and a month in the polling division, and the Federal Act, twelve months in the province, six months in the county, and two months in the polling subdivision. Those are three distinct points. They exist at the present time in various provinces. What does that mean? Every one of those names must be investigated to see whether or not the voter has the qualifications which are required by the Federal Franchise Act, and they are not entitled to be put on the federal list until that information has been gathered. It means that you could use the provincial list simply as a sort of index or directory, as a list of the names of people who might possibly have the qualifications. But it is the duty of the federal officers to go out and ascertain whether they have the qualifications required by the federal law, because they were placed on the provincial list under different qualifications.

Mr. ROSS: Maybe I have been the unhappy cause of this discussion. I did not intend to be. In the case mentioned by my hon. friend (Mr. Tweedie), the protection would be the swearing-in of the voter at the polls.

Mr. TWEEDIE: Does my hon. friend mean to suggest that every man who goes to vote should have to take the oath? You would not get the votes polled in a week in that case.

Mr. ROSS: I am not contending that. The local officers would know whether they had the qualifications. That is not the point I rose to speak on. I have the amendment before me, suggested by the Acting Solicitor General, to carry out the views of the conference held on the 15th of May, and I think they are all an absolute improvement on the Act. I did not move any amendment at all, but simply threw out in good faith a suggestion to the committee. If the committee does not see fit to accept it, well and good.

Mr. HENDERS: I think we are pretty close to an agreement except on the one point as to the provision to be made for the rural votes. I am not at all satisfied with the amendment as it stands for taking care of the rural voters. I am of the opinion that it would be possible to provide that in the rural districts, just as in the city districts, there shall be opportunity for revision some days before polling day. I think if that could be done, we ought to be able to reach an agreement.

Mr. GUTHRIE: I want to make it clear that I have not moved an amendment. I have made a suggestion, and the suggestion has certainly come from the conference which was held on Thursday last. I think it might not be out of the way if I followed the suggestion of the leader of the Opposition and let the committee know the exact language of what I suggest. I handed a copy of the document which I have in my hand to the chairman of the committee, but I have not made any motion by way of amending section 32. The ideas of the conference of Thursday last, as reduced to writing by me, are about as follows. I may not have carried out all the views of those present, but I have tried to. There are one or two minor amendments to section 32 before we come to the schedules. I was going to propose that schedule 1, which is apparently a somewhat clumsy enactment as drawn in the Bill, be struck out and the following be substituted therefor:

Rule (1). Immediately after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall appoint, by writing, in Form E one person only to be registrar of voters in each city, town or incorporated village which is wholly or partially contained in the electoral district for which the election is pending and which has a population of over 1,000 or less than 4,000 persons, and one for each additional 4,000 persons, who shall, before acting as such, take the oath in Form F;

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OVER.

Mr. GUTHRIE: That is right.

Mr. LEVI THOMSON: With regard to swearing the name, I concur in what the hon. the Minister of Immigration and Colonization (Mr. Calder) says, that where the practice has been tried it has been found thoroughly satisfactory. I think that is the agreement of hon. members on both sides of the House who know anything about it. I think it is the best and safest plan you

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4056

and the registrars so appointed shall be assigned by the returning officer to such parts or such number of polls as he may deem right and proper.

That is important only in regard to the number of registrars which we will have in urban districts. The next amendment of any consequence would be to schedule B, page 22, which is the schedule providing for the lists in rural polling divisions. I propose to strike out Rule 1 as printed, and insert instead the following:

Rule (1) No rural registrar shall be appointed in any electoral district in any province where provincial voters' lists are available for the purposes of a Dominion election under the provisions of subsection one of section thirty-two of this Act. In such cases provincial voters' lists shall be adopted as final and complete for rural polling divisions; subject, however, to the right of any person to apply to have his name added to the voters' list as provided by section sixty-three of this Act; and subject also to the right of any person resident in a rural polling division to apply in person to the revising officer of any urban polling division in the same electoral district, or if there be no urban polling division in such electoral district, to the nearest revising officer in another electoral district, to have his name added to the voters' list for such rural polling division; Such application may be made at any time during the sittings of such revising officer as provided by rule 13 of schedule A of the said section 32; and the revising officer to whom such application shall be so made, if satisfied that the applicant is a person qualified as an elector to vote at the election then pending within such rural polling division, may by writing under his hand addressed to the returning officer of the proper electoral district, order that the name of such person be added to the voters' list for the proper rural polling division. The revising officer shall thereafter, and not later than the twelfth day before polling day, deliver or send by registered mail to each returning officer and to each candidate in each of the electoral districts affected thereby, a list of all persons added to the voters' lists giving the names, residences and additions of such persons and designating the rural polling divisions in which such names have been so added to the voters' lists. The returning officer shall thereupon and in due time before polling day notify the deputy returning officers in each rural polling division affected of the names, residences and additions of the persons so added to the voters' lists by the revising officer. For the purposes of this rule the method of procedure and the powers and authority of the revising officer shall be similar to those set forth in Rules 14 and 15 of Schedule A to the said section thirty-two.

That would be rule (1). Then the present rule (1) I would merely amend in the first few lines as follows:—

If under the laws of any province no provincial voters' lists exist which are available for the purposes of a Dominion election under the provisions of subsection (1) of section 32 of this Act, the returning officer shall, immediately after the receipt of the writ, appoint by writing in Form E one person only to be registrar of voters for each polling division. Whenever a competent person can be secured—

[Mr. Guthrie.]

And add the words:

—who is a resident within the limits of the polling division, such person shall be appointed, and only in case of necessity shall a registrar be selected from an outside polling division.

Then I would also suggest that another rule be added to Rule B to be known as 4 A, or to be renumbered after the clause is passed, in the following words:

Any person claiming to be an elector who is dissatisfied with any decision of a registrar under the last preceding rule may apply to the revising officer of any urban polling division in the electoral district wherein such person resides in the same manner as provided under Rule (1) of this Schedule and such revising officer may hear and determine such application, and may order, notify and report upon the same in the same manner and to the same end as provided under the said Rule (1).

Then I would add another rule as No. 4-B:

Any person who has applied either under Rule (1) or Rule (4) of this schedule to a revising officer to have his name added to the voters' list and whose application has been refused by such revising officer shall not thereafter be entitled to apply to have his name added to the voters' list under the provisions of section sixty-three of this Act. If any person, after such refusal by a revising officer, as aforesaid, shall require or request any deputy returning officer to add such person's name to the voters' list under the provisions of section sixty-three of this Act, such person shall be guilty of an offense under this Act and shall be punishable therefor as provided by section eighty-five of this Act.

Then I make provision for the amendment of subsection (1) of section 32 by changing the term "one year" into "two years" in regard to provincial voters' lists. And it would be necessary to make some amendments to section 33 by adding at the end of subsection (2) the following in regard to voters' lists, that is, where an election has taken place and the lists have been returned to the Chief Electoral Officer and a new election is called:

And the same—

Meaning the voters' lists.

—shall thereafter be completed, revised and distributed as provided by Schedules A and B respectively to section 32 of this Act.

Then I would suggest that subsection 3 and 4 be struck out.

It would be necessary also to bring section 63 into conformity with the provisions which I have just read. Therefore, if my suggestions were met, I would propose to amend section 63, subsection (1) as follows:

At polling stations in rural polling divisions the deputy returning officer shall, while the poll is open, if required by any person whose name is not on the voters' list and who is vouched for by two electors who are resident in such polling division, administer to such person oath number (1) in form "Z" No. 1 of schedule 1 to this Act and to each of such other two persons an oath in form "Z" No. 2 of schedule 1 to this Act, and such oath having been taken by the applicant person and by such two other persons, the deputy returning officer shall at once cause such applicant person's name to be added to the voters' list, with the word "sworn" written thereafter, and subject to the next following subsection of this Act, such applicant person may thereupon vote.

I would add to the next following subsection, which is subsection (2) by inserting in line 30 after the word "make" the following words:

including the names of the two persons who vouched for the applicant person.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Progress reported and debate adjourned.

June 21st, Page 4018. The Hon. Mr. King moved to amend clauses 32 by striking out sub-clauses 12 which read as follows:-(see page 4017).

In the case of an election other than a general election, the Chief Electoral Officer may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, direct that such lists be wholly prepared for both urban and rural polling divisions pursuant to the provisions of Schedule B to this section, and such lists, when so prepared, shall be the official lists of voters for the election.

Amendment carried.

Mr. J.H.Sinclair moved to amend Rule 9 by striking out the following words (Page 4021)

He may also, if necessary, forcibly remove or direct the forcible removal of any person from the place wherein the registration is taking place. He and the constables appointed by him shall have power to act without taking any oath.

Amendment agreed to.

Third Reading.

June 28th (Page 4477), the Hon. Mr. Fielding moved

Hon. W. S. FIELDING (Shelburne and Queen's): Mr. Speaker, I desire to move:

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend it by adding the following words as subsection 1 of section 40 "In the case of by-elections, if

Motion negatived, yeas 58, nays 77.

June 28th (Page 4482) the Hon. Mr. King moved.

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend it, by inserting the following words at the begin-

of this Act; and subject also to the right of any person resident in a rural

Motion negatived yeas 48, nays 101

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Amendment carried.

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Amendment agreed to.

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That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend it by adding the following words as subsection 1 of section 40 "In the case of by-elections, if

for thirty days or more then all shall be filled at the same time; the writs shall be issued for one and the same day. Now, if you want an illustration of this—and it is

Motion negatived, yeas 58, nays 77.

June 28th (Page 4482) the Hon. Mr. King moved.

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend it, by inserting the following words at the beginning of Rule 1 of Schedule B to Section 32 of said Bill:

"No rural registrar shall be appointed in any electoral district in any province where provincial voters' lists are available for the purpose of a Dominion election under the provisions of subsection one of section 32 of this Act. In such cases provincial voters lists shall be adopted as final and complete for rural polling divisions: subject, however, to the right of any person to apply to have his name added to the voters' list as provided by section 63

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

of this Act; and subject also to the right of any person resident in a rural polling division to apply in person to the revising officer of an urban polling division in the same electoral district, or if there be no urban polling division in such electoral district, to the nearest revising officer in another electoral district, to have his name added to the voters' list for such rural polling division.

"If under the laws of any province, provision is not made for the enrolment of female voters, or no provincial voters' lists exist which are available for the purposes of a Dominion election under the provisions of section 1 of section 32 of this Act."

Motion ne

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Amendment carried.

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Amendment agreed to.

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Motion negatived, yeas 58, nays 77.

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>
> "If under the laws of any province, provision is not made for the enrolment of female voters, or no provincial voters' lists exist which are available for the purposes of a Dominion election under the provisions of section 1 of section 32 of this Act."
>
> [Mr. Mackenzie King.]

Motion ne

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

June 28th. (Page 4487) Mr. W.D.Euler moved.

That this Bill be not read a third time but be referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same by striking out in its entirely subsection (2) of section 29 of said Bill

Motion negatived yeas 59, nays 90.

June 28th. (Page 4493) Mr. A.R.McMaster moved

That the Bill be not read a third time, but be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend section 10 by adding thereto the following subsection:

"Every advertisement, article, notice, illustration or cartoon appearing in a newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, leaflet or other publication, and having reference to an election, if printed at the expense of any individual, firm, committee, association, society or corporation other than the individual, firm, committee, association, society or corporation which is the printer or publisher thereof, shall disclose that such advertisement, article, notice, illustration or cartoon is being paid for by such individual, firm, committee, association, society, or corporation and shall bear the name and address of the person or persons paying, or agreeing to pay, for the publication thereof.

Any person printing, publishing, or distributing any such advertisement, article, notice, illustration or cartoon, or causing any of such to be printed, published or distributed otherwise than is provided in this section is guilty of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided, and if he is a candidate or the official agent of a candidate is further guilty of an illegal practice."

Motion negatived yeas 60, nays 86.

Bill read third time and passed. (Page 4497)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

The Hon. Mr.Fielding moved (May 17th,Page 2521) the following.

That all the words after the word "that", to the end of the question, be left out and the following words be inserted instead thereof:

"This House desires to record its opinion that before any arrangement respecting the permanent representation of Canada at Washington is consummated, the House should be fully informed concerning the negotiations between the Canadian, Imperial and United States Governments, and all correspondence and Orders in Council on the subject should be submitted to the House."

Mr.Fielding's motion negatived. (Page 2552) yeas 63, nays 68.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Director of Coal Operations, Bill 153

Section 2.

When section 2 of this Bill was moved for adoption, the opposition strenuously objected to the provision contained therein, and before allowing it to pass, demanded a division in Committee resulting in the Government being sustained, yeas 99, nays 50

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Indian Act Amendment.

On June 25th (Page 4296) The Hon. Mr.King moved

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be read a third time this day six months.

Motion negatived yeas 51, nays 76.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Pension Act Amendment.

Mr. C.G.Power moved (June 23, Page 4157)

beg to move that subparagraph (5) which provides that the pensions of parents shall be always subject to review shall be stricken out. It is the clause providing for the visits of these inspectors and visitors whom so many members of the House have found so obnoxious.

Amendment lost (Page 4158)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BUDGET.

On May 18th, the Hon. Mr.Fielding moved, seconded by Mr.King

(Page 2588, the following amendment.

That all the words after "that" to the end of the question be omitted, and the following inserted instead thereof:

"the Minister of Finance, in the Budget Speech, in the session of 1919, gave assurance to the House that during the ensuing parliamentary recess there would be a public inquiry by the minister and one or more of his colleagues into the operation of the customs tariff, with a view to a general revision of the tariff at the following session.

"That the promised public inquiry has not taken place, and the expected proposals for tariff revision at this session, have not been submitted to the House.

"That in view of the continued increase in the high cost of living, of the greatly increased burden of taxation, of the hardship which many of the people suffer from these causes, and the unrest naturally arising therefrom; and in view of the desirability of adopting measures to increase production and effect such relief to consumers and producers as may be within the power of Parliament, the House is of opinion that, pending a wider revision of the tariff, substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation should be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance; first, diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people; second, reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country."

The discussion on t[illegible]eral days and on

June 1st,Page 3170, [illegible]lding's amendment,

yeas 94, nays 120.

War Revenue Act,1915.

On June 9th,Page 3419, Dr.M.Clark moved to amend the resolution.

I move to amend this resolution by substituting the words "sales taxes" for the words "excise taxes" wherever the said words appear in the said resolution.

Amendment negatived, yeas 39, nays 66, Page 3425.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Returned Soldiers and families exempt.

On June 11th, when the Resolution, precedent to introduction of Bill being discussed in Committee, the Hon. Mr.Lemieux moved to amend the Resolution by inserting after the word "that" the following (Page 3551)

> except in the case of returned soldiers who have seen active service overseas and their dependents who shall be exempted from the said taxes for a period of five years from the date of the sanction of the Act to be based upon the present resolution.

This motion was negatived, vote not recorded.

Excise tax be paid by Manufacturers or Wholesalers.

On the same date June 11th,(Page 3588) the Hon. Mr.Crerar moved the following:-

> That the excise taxes as imposed by the therefrom the second paragraph of the said resolution and substituting therefor the following paragraph:
>
> That the excise taxes as imposed by the preceding resolution shall be paid by the manufacturer, or wholesaler at the time of sale, or on importations at the time of importation in addition to the duties of customs already imposed; and by the manufacturer or wholesaler, to His Majesty in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed.

Amendment negatived yeas, 25, nays 39.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4063

Income War Tax 1917, Amendment Bill.

Exemption, $500 be allowed for each child instead of $200.

When this Bill was being further considered in Committee Mr.Archambault moved that:- (Page 3398)

> Paragraph (b) of subsection 2 of section one of the said Act as enacted by chapter fifty-five of the statutes of 1919, is hereby amended by replacing the words "two hundred" in the first line of said paragraph by the words "five hundred."

Mr.Archambault's motion negatived (Page 3402)vote not given.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Grand Trunk Acquisition Bill,54.

During the discussion in Committee of clause 2, of this Bill, Mr. A.R.McMaster quoted extracts from a report of the Meeting of shareholders in England and was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr.Nesbitt (Page 1374, April 16th) on the ground that these extracts had no reference to the clause under discussion. Mr. McMaster appealed from the Chairman's Ruling and a vote resulted in the Chairman being sustained 72 for and 29 against (Page 1375).

Superannuation and Pension Funds.

Hon.W.L. Mackenzie King moved (Page 1396,April 16th) that section 2 of the Bill be amended by adding as sub-section 2 [redacted] the following words.

> The said agreement is hereby amended by adding thereto under the caption "Superannuation and Pension Funds" the following:
> "Any right or interest of any employee of the Grand Trunk Railway Company existing in either the pension system or the Insurance or Provident Society prior to the strike of the company's employees which occurred in July, 1910; is hereby declared not to have been affected by the said strike or any circumstance or condition arising out of or in connection therewith."

Amendment lost on division (Page 1404).

On April 22 the 3rd Reading's of this Bill was moved by the Minister of Railways, when during the discussion the Hon.Mr. King made a further appeal on behalf of the Grand Trunk Company's employees who went on strike in 1910 and moved the following motion.(Page 1600)

> That this Bill be not now read a third time but that it be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same by adding the following section:
> "Any right or interest of any employee of the Grand Trunk Railway Company existing in the pensions fund prior to the strike of the company's employees which occurred in July, 1910, is hereby declared not to have been affected by such strike or any circumstance or condition arising out of or in connection therewith."

Mr.King's motion negatived (Page 1625) yeas 69, nays 90.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Mr.King's motion negatived (Page 1625) yeas 69, nays 90.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Governor General's Speech.

Amendment, Hon. Mr.King, March 1st, (Page 37) to Governor General's Speech.

We respectfully submit to Your Excellency that the conditions under which the Government was formed and the present House of Commons was elected have now passed away, and that new conditions have arisen which are not being adequately met. The regrettable protracted absence of the Prime Minister, the widely accepted belief that it is not his intention to return to the duties of his office, the makeshift arrangements for the direction of important departments to which no minister has been regularly appointed, the attempt to carry on the public business when the three eastern Maritime Provinces are entirely unrepresented in the Cabinet—these and other things operate to produce a condition of uncertainty and instability from which a vigourous and efficient administration of the Dominion's affairs cannot be expected.

We respectfully submit to Your Excellency that in the interest of the peace, order, and good government of this Dominion such a condition of our public affairs should be brought to a speedy termination, and that the only effective remedy is to be found in an appeal to the electors at a general election.

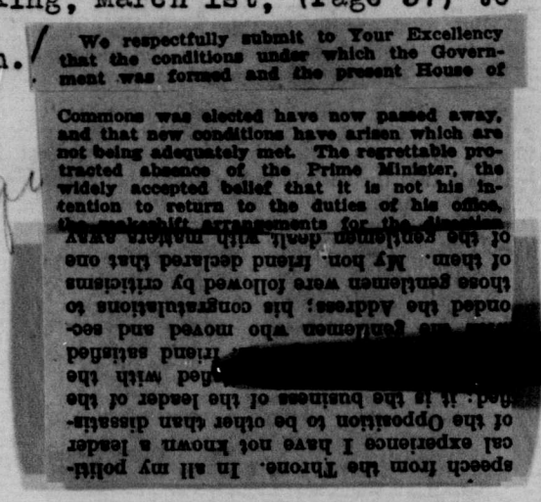
We, therefore, respectfully represent that Your Excellency's advisers should forthwith bring forward the promised Franchise Bill for the enrollment of the electors and give it precedence over all other business, and that upon the enactment of such a measure as may be necessary, and the making of temporary provisions for the urgent public service, they should take the proper constitutional steps to obtain Your Excellency's approval of an appeal to the people at the polls.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Governor General's Speech.

Amendment, Hon. Mr.King, March 1st, (Page 37) to Governor General's Speech.



We respectfully submit to Your Excellency that the conditions under which the Government was formed and the present House of Commons was elected have now passed away, and that new conditions have arisen which are not being adequately met. The regrettable protracted absence of the Prime Minister, the widely accepted belief that it is not his intention to return to the duties of his office, the makeshift arrangements for the direction of the gentlemen dealt with matters away ... My hon. friend declared that one of those gentlemen were followed by criticisms ... onded the Address; his congratulations to ... gentlemen who moved and seconded ... friend satisfied ... ded with the ... ded: it is the business of the leader of the ... of the Opposition to be other than dissatisfied with the speech from the Throne. In all my political experience I have not known a leader of the Opposition to be other than dissatisfied with the speech from the Throne. In all my political experience I have not known a leader

Vote on this motion took place March 9th,(Page 315).

Those supporting Mr.King's motion numbered 78 - those opposed 112, most of the Farmers voted for Mr.King's motion.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Food and Drugs Act Bill, 27.

On motion for 3rd Reading of this Bill, Mr. I.E.Pedlow moved (April 20th,Page 1517).

"That the Bill be not now read a Third time,but that it bereferred back to Committee of the whole for further consideration."

Mr.Pedlow contended that there were many objectionable and contentious clauses which should be further considered.

The motion was negatived, those voting with Mr.Pedlow 57, against 100.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

Franchise

Election Expenses.	1911	1917	Increase.
In Canada.			
#Returning Officers(and Enumerators in 1917)	$405,845.52	$1,204.207.65	$798,362.13.
Boards of Appeal.		10,428.86	10,428.86
Manhood Suffrage Registration	17,683.19	160.00	17,523.19 decrease
Preparation of Voters' Lists in Unorganized Parts.	35,030.51	8,179.74	26,850.77 decrease
General Expenses	13,819.06	6,447.21	7,371.85 decrease
#Expenses in Office of Clerk of Crown in Chancery, Ottawa.	12,168.67	84,760.81	72,592.14
#Expenses Office General Returning Officer.	.....	12,342.63	12,342.63
Sundry	22,805.60	.....	22,805.60 decrease
TOTAL	$507,353.55	$1,426.526.90	$919,173.35
Military and Naval Presiding Officers, Special Returning Officers, Scrutineers in Canada, Bermuda, United States, England, France and Elsewhere.	.....	251,613.09	
GRAND TOTAL	$507,353.55	$1,678.139.99	

Mon. Selon

3 times

No doubt some of the work done by the Officials in connection with these offices had to do with the Military vote, both in Canada and Abroad.

Amendments 3rd reading

Lists in Rural Polling Divisions

Sub-section 7 - Sec.32 (p. 15) Provides: in rural polling divisions the voters lists shall be prepared and completed under rules set forth in Schedule B to that section.

Schedule B to section 32 provides -

Immediately after the receipt of the writ the Returning Officer shall apoint by writing one person to be registrar of voters for each rural polling division -

Amendment proposes to amend rule 1 of schedule B to section 32 by adding the following words at the beginning of Rule 1 : (Insert amendment)

Section 32 provides for the use of provincial voters' lists for the purposes of a Dominion election.

These lists are certain to contain the names of practically all electors in rural divisions.

In case they are incomplete, amendment provides persons left off -

(1) Can apply to be added when revision of urban lists being made

(2) Or on day of voting, by applying for ballot at polling station in accordance with provisions of section 63 (p.33).

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Schedule A sets forth manner of preparation of voters' lists in urban polling divisions under a system of registration, with revision by judicial officers, who after giving 4 days public notice, 21 days before polling day, sit for 6 days.

Urban polling division:- places having a population of 1000.

With these provisions there is no necessity whatever for registrars in urban polling divisions. Their appointment therefore means -

(1) Increased expense

(2) Unnecessary extension of government patronage at election times and, therefore, possible corruption, through influence by appointment upon persons named as registrars.

(3) Confusion to electors, who are rendered uncertain as to whether names are added to or stricken from lists.

It is desirable to have -

(1) Certainty in lists

(2) Finality in lists

(3) Economy in preparation of lists

(4) Confidence in electoral machinery.
Abolition of registration creates distrust

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The wording of this amendment taken from clause prepared by Minister and suggested by him to the House when in Committee of the Whole -

(1) In accordance with conference of members of both sides on May 13.

(2) As it appears in Hansard of May 17, page 2516

Insert requirement of Ministers as to being usually absent in Dominion on a show.

Provision re enrolment of female voters in such ~~Province~~ situation in Province of Quebec

Where no provincial lists exist machinery of Act governs.

If provinces subsequently make provision for lists, such lists automatically become applicable

Proviso saving to country or absentee enforcing ~~to~~ municipal - provincial - Federal

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend it by inserting the following words at the beginning of Rule 1 of Schedule B to section 32 of said Bill:

No rural registrar shall be appointed in any electoral district in any province where provincial voters' lists are available for the purpose of a Dominion election under the provisions of sub-section one of section 32 of this Act. In such cases provincial voters' lists shall be adopted as final and complete for rural polling divisions: subject, however, to the right of any person to apply to have his name added to the voters' list as provided by section 63 of this Act; and subject also to the right of any person resident in a rural polling division to apply in person to the revising officer of any urban polling division in the same electoral district, or if there be no urban polling division in such electoral district, to the nearest revising officer in another electoral district, to have his name added to the voters' list for such rural polling division.

If under the laws of any province, provision is not made for the enrolment of female voters, or no provincial voters' lists exist which are available for the purposes of a Dominion election under the provisions of section 1 of section 32 of this Act -

(To be followed by the section as it stands)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

re Opposite Political Machinery
Control of Parliament

Machinery for elections in hands of partisans:

Governor in Council appoints:

(1) The Chief Electoral Officer.

(2) The returning officers

The returning officers appoint:

(1) election clerks for electoral districts.

(2) deputy returning officers for each polling division in electoral district.

The deputy returning officers appoint poll clerks.

Preparation of Lists in hands of partisans:

Voters lists = those prepared and completed for the several polling divisions under laws of the Province (within ~~one~~ two year immediately preceding the issue of the writ for such election, and in force or last in force for purposes of provincial elections).

2/5 of time, Provincial lists a basis.

3/5 " " " " not a basis - but system of enumeration in force.

Query: Why include words "within one year immediately preceding issue of writ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PREPARATION OF LISTS OF VOTERS

In RURAL polling divisions - municiapalities under 1000.

Returning officer appoints, after receipt of writ,
Registrar for each rural polling subdivision -
(if competent person can be secured; if necessary registrar can be selected from outside polling subdivision.

Registrars complete lists

1. (a) on 15th day before the polling.
(b) send candidates list on nomination day.
(c) fix time where electors can see him -
2 to 6 in the afternoon (except Sunday), or
the five days next following the nominations.
(What about workingmen?)

2. If fully "satisfied" - name omitted should be added.
" appearing " " erased.

no official from Registrar

3. (a) 9 days ~~before~~ polling, certify list.
(b) mail to candidate additions and changes.
(c) before 8 o'clock on day of polling, deliver to Deputy Returning Officer list for such polling division.
Elections begin at 6 a.m. (See Section 55: Sub-sec.6)

Lists may be further revised on polling day -
Section 63 - Any person whose name is not on list, taking prescribed oath to be added "sworn", and thereby given right to vote.

NOTE:

Word Registrar = Enumerator. (See p. 33, Sec. 45 (b)
(Also p.112, Sec. 171 (urban registrars)

All machinery in hands of partisans - one gigantic political machine for purpose of winning elections by party in control of power.

Time for preparation and revision of lists and knowledge of lists too short, and at wrong period.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Publicity of Funds used for Political Purposes.

Three clauses

Section 5 - p.3 — For identification of Printers and Publishers of election advertising.

Section 10 - p.5 — An offence for Companies to contribute to election purposes "to or for" or "in and of" any candidate, political party, etc.

Section 78 - p.57 — Provides regarding election expenses - "no payment to be made except through official agent" - who must account for, publish etc.

Amend section 10 by requiring publicity re source of printed matter intended to influence the electorate.

Intention of three sections evidently to cover all forms of election contributions.

Possible evasion through not disclosing source at time of display of article, etc.

Prevent- ing interests poisoning springs of public opinion at the source.

90
59
31

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Proposed amendment to section 5 or section 10 of the Franchise Act

2. Every advertisement, article, notice, illustration or caryoon appearing in a newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, leaflet or other publication, and having reference to an election, if printed at the expense of any individual, firm, committee, association, society or corporation other than the individual, firm, committee, association, society, or corporation which is the printer or publisher thereof, shall disclose that such advertisement, article, notice, illustration or cartoon is being paid for by such individual, firm, committee, association, society, or corporation, and shall bear the name and address of the person or persons paying, or agreeing to pay, for the publication thereof.

Any person printing, publishing, or distributing any such advertisement, article, notice, illustration, or cartoon, or causing any of such to be printed, published or distributed otherwise than is provided in this section is guilty of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided, and if he is a Candidate or the official agent of a Candidate is further guilty of an illegal practice.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Moved by .....

Seconded by.....

That this bill be not now read a third time but be referred back to a committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the same by striking out in its entirety, sub-section 2 of Clause 29 of said bill.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend it by adding the following words to Sub-section 1 of Section 40:

In the case of by-elections, if two or more vacancies exist at the same time, the Governor General in Council shall fix one and the same day for nomination in all the electoral districts for which members are to be elected. Provided, however, that this shall not apply in any case in which the vacancy, whether caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, has existed for less than one month.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FRANCHISE BILL:

First reading, 353. (March 11).

Second reading, 740-779; 788-807. (March 25).

Committee, 807-819. (March 26).

(Secs. 1-2-3), Short title, definitions, repeal, 807-9, 2009.
(Sec. 4), Public notice, 809, 1213.
(Sec. 5), Printed documents, 810.
(Sec. 6), Removing notices forbidden, 811.
(Sec. 7), Administering of oaths, 811.
(Sec. 8), Penalty for false oath, 812.
(Sec. 9), Executory contracts void, 813.
(Sec. 10), Contributions for political purposes, 813, 1213.
Amendment, McMaster, 1215, Publication.
Amendment negatived, 1242
(Sec. 11), Canvassing, 815.
(Sec. 12), Conveyance of electors to polls, 816.

Committee, 1101-1122. (April 8).

(Sec. 12), Conveyance of electors, 1101.
(Sec. 13), Payment of expenses to electors, 1105.
(Sec. 14), Publication of false statements, 1105.
(Sec. 16), Telegrams, 1108, 1242.
(Sec. 18), Abolition of office of Clerk of Crown in Chancery, 1109. Clauses 18 and 19 stand, 1113, 1242.
(Sec. 19), Chief Electoral Officer, 1565.
(Sec. 20), Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, 1567.
(Sec. 20), Staff and temporary assistance, 1113.
(Sec. 22), Writs to be addressed to returning officers, 1113, 1569, 1574.
Amendment, Fielding, 1575, 1629.
(Sec. 24), Election clerk, 1113, 1569.
(Sec. 23), Duty on receipt of writ, 1569.
(Sec. 25), Deputy returning officers, 1115.
(Sec. 27), Penalties, 1115.
(Sec. 28), Polling divisions, 1569,,1873. — another see
(Sec. 29), Qualification of electors, 1589.
(Sec. 30), Disqualification of electors, 1873, 2062.
(Sec. 35), Election officers, 1115.
Consideration postponed, 1118.
(Sec. 33), New voters' lists, 1887, 2063.
(Sec. 35 cont'd.), Agreed to as amended, 1890.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FRANCHISE BILL (cont'd.): -2-

Committee, 1101-1122, (April 8) - (continued)

(Sec. 34), Additional polling stations, 1888.
(Sec. 36), Writs of election, etc., 1118, 1890.
(Sec. 37), Proclamation, mailing of, 1121, 1890.
Amendment, Turgeon, as to publication in French, 1121, 1890.

Committee, 1126-1153. (April 9).

(Sec. 39), Disqualification of candidates, 1126, 2090.
(Sec. 40), Nomination of candidates, 1131, 1982.
(Sec. 42), Postponement of nomination day, 1137.
(Sec. 43), Withdrawal of candidates, 1137.
(Sec. 44), Granting of poll, 1983.
(Sec. 45), Further duty of returning officer, 1137.
(Sec. 49), Ballot boxes, 1138.
(Sec. 51), Destruction of ballots, 1139.
(Sec. 52), Polling station, 1139.
(Sec. 53), Voting on certificate, 1139, 1983.
(Sec. 54), Counting of ballots, 1142.
(Sec. 55), When polls shall be held, 1143, 1985.
(Sec. 58), Oath by elector, 1143.
(Sec. 59), Corrections in list, 1144.
(Sec. 60), Secrecy, 1144.
(Sec. 61), Ballot not to be displayed, 1144.
(Sec. 62), Manner of voting, 1144.
(Sec. 63), Name not on list, 1991.
(Sec. 64), Good order at elections, 1146.
(Sec. 65), Strangers not to enter polling districts armed, 1149.
(Sec. 66), Counting vote, 1150.
(Sec. 68), Missing ballot boxes, 1151.
(Sec. 69), Custody of ballot boxes, 1993.
(Sec. 70), Recount by judge, 1151.
(Sec. 71), Procedure if judge fails to comply, 1151.
(Sec. 72), Election return, 1151, 1993.
(Sec. 74), Report by Chief Electoral Officer, 1151.
(Sec. 75), Chief Electoral Officer and papers, 1152, 1994.
(Sec. 76), Fees and expenses of election officers, 1152.
(Sec. 77), Disagreements as to taxation of expenses, 1152, 1994.

Committee, 1195-1202. (April 12).

(Sec. 77), ~~Chief~~ 1195, 1994.
(Sec. 78), Election expenses, 1195, 1995.
(Sec. 79), Return of election expenses, 1198.
(Sec. 80), Bribery, treating, etc., 1198.
(Sec. 81), Treating, 1199.
(Sec. 82), Undue influence, 1201.
(Sec. 83), Personation, 1201.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Committee, 1204-1242. (April 13)

(Sec. 87), Disqualification, corrupt practices, 1204.
(Sec. 88), Candidate's knowledge of corrupt practices, 1204.
(Sec. 89), Voiding of election, 1204.
(Sec. 92), Recovery of penalties, 1204.
(Sec. 93), No privileged excuse from answering questions, 1205.
(Sec. 94), Production of election, 1205.
(Sec. 100), Advance voting, 1206.
Stands, 1210, 1998.
(Sec. 101), Act to apply in elections under Canada Temperance Act, 1210.
Schedules, 1210, 2119.
(Sec. 16), Telegrams, 1108, 1242.
(Sec. 18), Abolition of office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, 1113, 1242.

Committee, 1565-1589. (April 22).

(Sec. 19), Chief Electoral Officer, 1565.
Stands, 1566.
(Sec. 20), Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, 1567.
(Sec. 22), Writs to be addressed to returning officers, 1113, 1568, 1574.
Fielding amendment, 1575, 1629, 1852; negatived, 1864.
(Sec. 24), Election clerk, 1113, 1569.
(Sec. 23), Duty on receipt of writ, 1569.
(Sec. 28), Polling divisions, 1569.
(Sec. 29), Qualification of electors. Proposed amendment, 1589, 2121.

Committee, 1629-1651. (April 23).

(Sec. 22), 1113, 1569, 1574. Fielding amendment, 1575, 1629, 1852; negatived, 1864.

Committee, 1852-1899. (April 29).

(Sec. 22), Fielding amendment, 1852; negatived, 1864.
(Sec. 28), Polling divisions, 1569, 1873.
(Sec. 30), Disqualification of electors, 1873.
Amendment, Power, 1883; negatived, 1886.
(Sec. 33), New lists of voters, 1887.
(Sec. 34), Additional polling stations, 1888.
(Sec. 35), Agreed to as amended, 1890, 1115, 1118.
(Sec. 36), Writ of election, 1118, 1890.
(Sec. 37), Proclamation, mailing of
Amendment, Turgeon, that it be printed in French, 1121, 1890; stands, 1899.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FRANCHISE BILL (cont'd.):

Committee, 1981-2010. (May 3).

(Sec. 40), Nomination of candidates, 1982.
(Sec. 44), Granting of poll, 1983.
(Sec. 53), Voting on certificate, 1139, 1983.
(Sec. 55), Where poll shall be held, 1143, 1985.
(Sec. 63), Name not on list, 1991.
(Sec. 66), Counting vote, 1150, 1992.
(Sec. 69), Custody of ballot boxes, 1993.
(Sec. 72), Election return, 1993, 1151.
(Sec. 75), Chief Electoral Officer, 1152, 1994.
(Sec. 77), Disagreements as to expenses, 1152, 1195, 1994.
(Sec. 78), Election expenses, 1195, 1995.
(Sec. 100), Advance voting, 1206, 1210, 1998.
(Sec. 2), Interprdtation, 2008.

Committee, 2051-2068. (May 4).

(Sec. 2), Interpretation, 2051.
(Sec. 28), Polling divisions, 1569, 1873, 2061.
(Sec. 30), Disqualification of electors, 1873, 2062.
(Sec. 33), New voters' lists, 1887, 2063.
(Sec. 100), Advance polls, 1206, 1210, 1998, 2064.

Committee, 2089-2145. (May 5).

(Sec. 39), Disqualification of candidates, 1126, 2090.
Tweedie, amendment, 2091.
(Sec. 101), Canada Temperance Act, 1210, 2119.
(Sec. 29), Disqualification of voters, 2121, 1589.
Amendment, Guthrie - Naturalization, 2123, 2151.

Committee, 2151-2171. (May 6).

(Sec. 29), 2151.

Committee, 2276-2318. (May 10).

(Sec. 29), 2151, 2276.
Section agreed to, 2318.

Committee, 2340-2383. (May 11).

(Sec. 37), Proclamation.
Amendment, Turgeon, 2341; negatived, 2384.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Committee, 2393-2440. (May 12).

(Sec. 44), 2393.
(Sec. 45), Preparation of lists, 2393.
(Sec. 32), Voters Lists, 2393,
Amendment, Ross, 2398.

Committee, 2484-2519. (May 17).

(Sec. 32), 2494.

Committee, 3977,-4028. (June 21).

(Sec. 100), Advance votes, 3978.
(Sec. 101), Canada Temperance Act, 3978.
(Sec. 76), Fees and Expenses, 3980.
Forms, 3982.
Schedules, 3989.
(Sec. 63), 3990.
(Sec. 32), Preparation of lists, 3992.
(Sec. 36), 4017; agreed to, 4020.
Rules, 4020.

Committee on resolution re Secs. 19 and 79, 4252. (June 24).

Committee, 4381-4392. (June 26).

(Secs. 19 and 76), 4382.
(Sec. 19), Chief Electoral Officer, 4386.
(Sec. 20), Staff, 4387.
(Sec. 76), 4388.
(Sec. 100), Advance polls, 4388.
(Sec. 39), Disqualification of candidates, 4389.
(Sec. 32), Lists, 4389.
(Sec. 29), Electors, qualification, 4389.
(Sec. 33), New lists, 4389.
(Sec. 63), Name not on list, 4390.
(Sec. 10), Advertising, 4390.
Amendment, King, as to publicity, 4390.
Bill reported, 4392.

Third reading, motion for, 4477; 3 r., (June 28).

Amendment, Fielding, Simultaneous by-elections, 4477.
" King, Provincial lists, use of, 4480-82.
" Euler, Aliens, 4486-87.
" McMaster, Publication of name of propagandist, 4493.
" Maharg, 4492-4497.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Memorandum of Interview with Hon. Hugh Guthrie, on the Franchise Bill - Wednesday, March 10, 1920

The Bill is divided into three parts:

Part I - The Franchise
Part II - The Preparation of Lists
Part III - Electoral Machinery

RE PART I - THE FRANCHISE:

All persons, male and female, 21 years of age.

No disqualifications on account of default under Military Service Act.

No disqualifications on score of race, etc., except in the case of Orientals in Western Provinces - Indians, Japanese, Chinese - in which case the Federal law will follow the Provincial.

Orientals will be permitted to vote in Ontario.

RE PART II - THE PREPARATION OF LISTS:

The Provincial lists will be the basis, where they exist and have been prepared within the year. Otherwise, there will be a system of registration and enumeration.

Act distinguishes between urban and rural municipalities, where latter have population under 1000.

In urban centres, there must be registration, with right of appeal to Judge. Same true of municipalities with 1000 or over.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In municipalities with less than 1000, a system of enumeration, no appeal, but provision that any person may claim the right to vote on election day by taking oath before the Returning Officer, and vote will be counted.

System of "tied ballots" abolished.

Law much the same as By-Elections Act, except in this particular.

RE PART III - ELECTORAL MACHINERY:

Government intends appointing an officer to have control of matters pertaining to elections. He will be the Parliamentary Counsel with suitable salary ($), will have right to communicate to the Speaker any matters pertaining to electoral proceedings that he deems advisable; cannot be removed except by vote of both Houses.

Governor-in-Council will appoint returning officers.

Period between nominations and elections a fortnight, instead of a week. This necessitated by the time required for revisions of lists.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

NOTES

Alleged that in the West right of persons to claim vote on election day does not lead to perjury. Would be dangerous if in cities, but in small communities, all parties likely to be known.

Reason for not providing for registration in rural areas is that distance operates against persons being put on lists.

- - - - - - -

Bill to be introduced Thursday, March 11.
Government ready to proceed with second reading Thursday of next week - or Tuesday, if Opposition so prefers.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mr. Arnott

Lists in Rural Polling Divisions

Sub-section 7 - Sec.32 (p. 15) Provides: in rural polling divisions the voters lists shall be prepared and completed under rules set forth in Schedule B to that section.

Schedule B to section 32 provides -

Immediately after the receipt of the writ the Returning Officer shall apoint by writing one person to be registrar of voters for each rural polling division -

Amendment proposed to amend rule 1 of schedule B to section 32 by adding the following words : (Insert amendment)

Section 32 provides for the use of provincial voters' lists for the purposes of a Dominion election.
These lists are certain to contain the names of practically all electors in rural divisions.
In case they are incomplete, amendment provides persons left off -

(1) Can apply to be added when revision of urban lists being made

(2) Or on day of voting, by applying for ballot at polling station in accordance with provisions of section 65 (p.33).

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Schedule A sets forth manner of preparation of voters' lists in urban polling divisions under a system of registration, with revision by judicial officers, who after giving 4 days public notice, 21 days before polling day, sit for 6 days.

Urban polling division:- places having a population of 1000.

With these provisions there is no necessity whatever for registrars in urban polling divisions. Their appointment therefore means -

(1) Increasing expense

(2) Unnecessary extension of government patronage at election times and, therefore, possible corruption, through influence by appointment upon persons named as registrars.

(3) Confusion to electors, who are rendered uncertain as to whether names are added to or stricken from lists.

It is desirable to have -

(1) Certainty in lists

(2) Finality in lists

(3) Economy in preparation of lists

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In wording of this amendment taken from clause prepared by Minister and suggested by him to the House when in Committee of the Whole -

(1) In accordance with conference of members of both sides on May 13.

(2) As it appears in Hansard of May 17, page 2516

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

B I L L No. 12

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

Some remarks on the same

These remarks are more particularly applicable in so far as the Ontario Lists are concerned, but will apply also to the lists of other provinces.

1 - If lists for purpose of provincial election are prepared (more than) one year previous to issue of Federal writ, then lists are to be prepared for Federal election and are to be prepared wholly anew, without any use whatsoever being made of provincial lists.

2- The Act does not provide for the use of municipal lists even although in all rural and in urban municipalities of less than 9,000 population, the municipal lists Part 1 are used in so far as they are applicable as the basis of the provincial lists.

3 - In rural municipalities the lists, under the proposed Act, are prepared by enumerators. These birds of evil omen in this Act are not designated as 'enumerators' but as 'registrars'. Please note the rules under which this is done (1) if a competent person can be secured within the limits of the Polling Division he is appointed. A competent person may refuse and, therefore, cannot be secured. The logical conclusion is an importation. (2) Each registrar completes, as provided in Section 32 of the Act, the list of voters; (3) he shall complete at his place of residence and sign on the fifteenth day before polling, and not otherwise, and when posting up such lists state a place within the polling division where and when he may be conveniently found between the hours of 2 and 6 in the afternoon for 5 days exclusive of Sunday. (4) During these days he may add to or strike off the lists as it pleases him but (5) such lists shall be subject to further correction by marauders adding themselves to the list on election day (See section 63 of the Act).

The registrar is not subject to any legal checks and balances. He is master of the situation. There is no orderly regularity of procedure or appeal for which constitutionalists have struggled for over 1000 years to obtain etc.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(Fill in with events of enumeration under the War Times Election Act and under the Provincial Election Act of 1919, and by no means do not fail to recall incidents under the Federal Franchise Act of 1885 with the colonizing opportunities.)

The evils of the Registrar are enormous, but under Section 63 denizens of the cities, Canadian and otherwise, may spread like jackals all over the province, and simply by kissing a book two or three times cast a vote or several votes during the day, and be out of recognition in a few minutes.

Many persons in all religious faiths, whether of the smaller sects or of the more numerous bodies, weigh well the solemnity of taking an oath, and rather than endure the excitement and rudeness attending or surrounding such a solemnity on election day would forego the privilege of voting. The door is open for a renewal of all the evils that have contaminated the work of enumerators or registrars in the past. Why then abandon the orderly regularity of procedure and preparation, and the right to appeal to the county judge which the law for the preparation of municipal lists provides.

The surplus votes of the Canadian cities, and the restless in the Border American cities, will have an opportunity to vote for "no truck or trade with the Yankee" Bad and all as was the Ontario Provincial election method it did not stoop so low as this.

<u>Now as to Villages, Towns and Cities</u>

(1) Where provincial election lists are over one year old at the time of the issue of the Federal writ, an entirely new list is made up by registrars, and every man or woman entitled to vote must get name on the list by personal application or cannot vote. The preparation of the lists in these places (villages, towns and cities) ..... There are opportunities for revision and appeal and no person is allowed to vote (in villages, towns and cities,) unless on the list. The municipal list is not made use of, but a provincial list not one year old is used as a basis. Here cite enormities in connection with the preparation of the provincial election lists in 1919, which embraced many of the evils of the War Times Election Act for they were in the hands of the enumerators.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Where the provincial lists are not over one year old, the labour of preparing for a proper revision and watching the Registrar would not be so great as where there would not be any lists as a basis, but then there would still remain the unchecked opportunities for evil which are placed in the keeping of the registrars, and especially when they use as a basis a list prepared by trickery and fraud.

The municipal lists should be the basis and any additions to them should be by process of orderly regularity with the right of judicial appeal, and without the physical power of right to rush in votes on election day by starngers in a strange land, and such votes put in the ballot box with all others.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS

Every person, male or female:

(a) British subject by birth or naturalization - (= personal naturalization), not changed merely by marriage, or naturalization of any other form, unless born in North America.

(b) 21 years of age. (See Farmers' platform) " Women's Councils.

(c) Resident of Canada, 12 months) immediately preceding issue of writ of election.
" " electoral district, 2 months)

Disqualified:

(a) The Disfranchising Act - persons under

(b) Persons who by the laws of any province of Canada are disqualified from voting for a member of the Legislative Assembly of such province in respect of race - not qualified to vote in that province.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Machinery for elections in hands of partisans:

Governor in Council appoints:

(1) The Chief Electoral Officer.

(2) The returning officers

The returning officers appoint:

(1) election clerks for electoral districts.

(2) deputy returning officers for each polling division in electoral district.

The deputy returning officers appoint poll clerks.

Preparation of Lists in hands of partisans:

Voters lists = those prepared and completed for the several polling divisions under laws of the Province (within one year immediately preceding the issue of the writ for such election, and in force or last in force for purposes of provincial elections).

1/5 of time, Provincial lists a basis.

4/5 " " " " not a basis - but system of enumeration in force.

Query: Why include words "within one year immediately preceding issue of writ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PREPARATION OF LISTS OF VOTERS

In Urban polling divisions - municipalities of 1000 and over.

After receipt of the writ.

Returning officer appoints:

(1) Registrar of Voters (in each city, town, and incorporated village).

(2) Sufficient additional Registrars.

Registrar shall

(1) Post notice - date, hour, and place of sitting for purpose of registration of voters.

(2) Attend and sit thereat for 6 days - 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., (except 1 to 2 and 6 to 7), persons desiring to register attend in person.

(3) Administer interrogatories as set forth.

(4) Two days after closing of registration:

(a) prepare a true, complete, and final test for each polling division.
(b) post certified copy.
(c) send copy of test to candidate.
(d) preserve an original test.

(5) Transmit to revising officer a certified copy.

Registrar to have same powers as a Justice of the Peace -

May appoint constables.

May forcibly remove or direct removal of persons.

He and constables may act without taking any oath.

Query: Why not limit appointment of registrars to persons who already hold judicial or quasi-judicial positions?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Revising Officers:

Senior County Court Judges - (or equivalent),
with jurisdiction to appoint:
additional or substitute revising officers) may be
a clerk) partisans

Duties:

1. (a) revise lists prepared by registrars
   (b) hear appeals from rulings of registrars.
   (c) certify lists.

2. Sit for 4 days (on the 21st day before polling day)
   and for six days in all.

3. Twelfth day before polling -
   (a) initial all changes.
   (b) deliver to candidates a statement of changes.
   (c) get lists printed.
   (d) compare printed with other lists.
   (e) send electoral officer 12 copies
   " candidates 20 copies.
   (f) This to be done at least 4 days before polling.

Note: - All this work done at a time of greatest confusion and excitement. When candidate and his agents in no position to give attention to irregularities, etc.

Confusing work of registration and revision, which is part of electoral machinery, with work of canvassing and political issues.

Candidates should be free to deal with public issues, not be distracted by questions pertaining to machinery of elections.

An army officials - like a swarm of bees - great expense.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PREPARATION OF LISTS OF VOTERS

In RURAL polling divisions - municiapalities under 1000.

Returning officer appoints, after receipt of writ,
Registrar for each rural polling subdivision -
(if competent person can be secured; if necessary registrar can be selected from outside polling subdivision.

Registrars complete lists

1. (a) on 15th day before the polling.
(b) send candidates list on nomination day.
(c) fix time where electors can see him -
2 to 6 in the afternoon (except Sunday), or
the five days next following the nominations.
(What about workingmen?)

2. If fully "satisfied" - name omitted should be added.
" appearing " " erased.

3. (a) 9 days before polling, certify list.
(b) mail to candidate additions and changes.
(c) before 8 o'clock on day of polling, deliver to Deputy Returning Officer list for such polling division.
Elections begin at 6 a.m. (See Section 55: Sub-sec.6)

Lists may be further revised on polling day -
Section 63 - Any person whose name is not on list, taking prescribed oath to be added "sworn", and thereby given right to vote.

NOTE:
Word Registrar = Enumerator. (See p. 33, Sec. 45 (b)
(Also p.112,Sec. 171 (urban registrars)
All machinery in hands of partisans - one gigantic political machine for purpose of winning elections by party in control or power.
Time for preparation and revision of lists and knowledge of lists too short, and at wrong period.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Regina, Riverhurst, Saskatoon, Strasbourg, Sutherland, Swift Current, Vanguard, Watrous, Weyburn, Wilkie, Wynyard, Yorkton.

Yukon.—Carcross, Dawson, Whitehorse.

SCHEDULE THREE.

Acts Repealed by this Act, with Extent of Repeal.

Title of Repealed Act.	Year.	Chapter.	Extent of Repeal.
1.—The Dominion Elections Act..	Rev. Statutes, 1906.	6	*The whole Act.*
2.—An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.	Statutes, 1908...	26	*The whole Act.*
3.—An Act to correct certain clerical errors in the French version of the Revised Statutes, 1906.	Statutes, 1912...	24	*Paragraph 1 of the Schedule to the Act.*
4.—An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.	Statutes, 1915...	14	*The whole Act.*
5.—The Military Voters Act, 1917.	Statutes, 1917...	34	*The whole Act.*
6.—The War Time Elections Act..	Statutes, 1917...	39	*The whole Act.*
7.—An Act to confer the Electoral Franchise upon women.	Statutes, 1918...	20	*The whole Act.*
8.—An Act to amend Chapter thirty-nine of the Statutes of 1917.	Statutes, 1918...	47	*The whole Act.*
9.—An Act respecting the Election held in the Electoral District of Yukon.	Statutes, 1918...	49	*The whole Act.*
10.—The Dominion By-Election Act, 1919.	Statutes, 1919...	48	*The whole Act.*
11.—An Act to amend the Dominion By-Election Act, 1919.	Statutes, 1919... 2nd Session.	2	*The whole Act.*

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

for an subsequent

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Crerar
3rd reading

Lists in Rural Polling Divisions

Sub-section 7 - Sec.32 (p. 15) Provides: in rural polling divisions the voters lists shall be prepared and completed under rules set forth in Schedule B to that section.

Schedule B to section 32 provides -

Immediately after the receipt of the writ the Returning Officer shall apoint by writing one person to be registrar of voters for each rural polling division -

Amendment proposed to amend rule 1 of schedule B to section 32 by adding the following words : [Insert amendment]

Section 32 provides for the use of provincial voters' lists for the purposes of a Dominion election. These lists are certain to contain the names of practically all electors in rural divisions. In case they are incomplete, amendment provides persons left off -

(1) Can apply to be added when revision of urban lists being made

(2) Or on day of voting, by applying for ballot at polling station in accordance with provisions of section 63 (p.33).

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Schedule A sets forth manner of preparation of voters' lists in urban polling divisions under a system of registration, with revision by judicial officers, who after giving 4 days public notice, 21 days before polling day, sit for 6 days.

Urban polling division:- places having a population of 1000.

With these provisions there is no necessity whatever for registrars in urban polling divisions. Their appointment therefore means -

(1) Increasing expenses

(2) Unnecessary extension of government patronage at election times and, therefore, possible corruption, through influence by appointment upon persons named as registrars.

(3) Confusion to electors, who are rendered uncertain as to whether names are added to or stricken from lists.

It is desirable to have -

(1) Certainty in lists

(2) Finality in lists

(3) Economy in preparation of lists

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

In wording of this amendment taken from clause prepared by Minister and suggested by him to the House when in Committee of the Whole -

(1) In accordance with conference of members of both sides on May 13.

(2) As it appears in Hansard of May 17, page 2516

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1917 Elections

ABSTRACT OF ELECTION ACT.
For candidates, Secretaries & Official Agents.

VOTERS' LISTS.

The Voters' Lists which will be used in the Federal election are those which in organized Municipalities were finally revised and in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace at least sixty days before nomination day- Sec. 6. The Voters' Lists are reprinted by the King's Printer at Ottawa Sec. 15, and 20 copies complete are furnished to the sitting members and to the last defeated candidates free, (Sec. 16).

These reprinted lists are the official lists, and no changes of any kind whatever can be made in them by the returning officer.

The reprinted lists are usually distributed two or three weeks before election day, and much too late for effective campaign work. It is therefore of the greatest importance that the latest printed Municipal lists with the corrections should be in hand for use before the official lists are distributed from Ottawa. They will in fact exactly correspond. Every Federal and Provincial M.P., and last defeated candidate will have had ten copies of the printed Municipal lists and one revised copy as finally settled by the County Judge. These lists should be collected and preserved for use.

In cases where a polling sub-division is in two separate constituencies it is the duty of the returning officer to separate the printed lists into the necessary parts (Sec. 25) and a copy of the list as so prepared by the returning officer should he obtained from him and examined as to its accuracy.

In unorganized districts an annual enumeration of the qualified voters must be taken between the 1st August and 15th October. But an annual enumeration may be suspended by an order in Council or the dates for making the enumeration may be changed(Sec9a) A new enumeration is now being made and will be used if ready in time Otherwise the lists of 1916 will be used. (See Sub-sec 8 of Sec. 9a)

Copies of the lists as finally revised in 1916 were sent to the last Federal candidates and these lists should be preserved or collected for use (Sub-sec 8 of Sec. 9a)

W O M E N.

The Dominion Election Act adopts the Provincial franchise (Sec.10) and the women are enfranchised under the Ontario law " Inasmuch as the names of women are not on the latest revised lists which will be used at this election. Women will not vote in the coming Federal election

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

The Returning Officer must within 8 eight days of the receipt of the Writ for the Election publish an election proclamation. This will state the day, and hour for the nomination polling and official summarizing of the votes and the various polling places (Sec. 86) The proclamation must be posted up throughout the electoral district at least 8 days before nomination day (Sec. 87 Sub-sec 1). Copies of the proclamation should be obtained immediately it is published but the returning officer must immediately after nomination day deliver or mail 12 copies of it to every nominated candidate or his official agent. (Sec. 87 Sub-sec 2)

NOMINATION DAY.

Nomination day will be one week prior to polling day and the hours from noon till 2 P.M. (Sec. 93) if more than one candidate is nominated the returning officer will grant a poll.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Soldiers overseas or in Bermuda will marktheir ballot papers before the candidates are nominated and they will vote for " the Government or " the Opposition or " the Independent ~~m~~amdidate or they may vote for any person they choose to name.

NOMINATION PAPER

Every candidate must be nominated in writing by at least 25 electors who must attach their ~~xxx~~ residences and occupations to their signatures (Sec. 94) Their names must bemon the Voters' Lists to be used at the election. The signatures will have to be verified before the returning officer (Sec. 99) and it will be wise therefore for the same person to witness all the signatures if possible. More than 25 may nominate a candidate and it is desirable to get the signatures of the most influential voters in every part of the Constituency. The person who obtains the signatures most verify them before the returning officer and should therefore be prepared to attend the nomination. Sec. 94.

The nomination paper should be handed in as soon as possible after the proceedings open at 12 noon. It may be handed in earlier (See end of Sec 94).

Every candidate nominated must accept the nomination in writing if he is within the Province on Nomination day (Dec. 96a) and given am address for service of process (Actof 1915 Sec. 5) Signatures of the acceptance of nomination must be verified before the returning officer Sec. 99C. If the candidate is absent from the Province his written acceptance is not necessary, but the fact of his absence must be stated in the nomination paper (Sec. 96a)

Any British subject (whether a resident or non-resident) may be a candidate and no ~~property~~ property or other qualification is necessary (Sec. 69)

Nomination papers for Liberal candidates will be supplied by the General Reform Association for Ontario.

D E P O S I T.

Every candidate nominated must at the time of nomination pay into the hands of the returning officer the sum of $200. This may be in legal tender or in the bills of a Canadian Chartered Bank or an accepted cheque of a Canadian Chartered bank (Sec. 96b) The deposit will be returned to the candidate immediately after the election unless he fails to receive half of the number of Votes given to the successful candidate (Sec. 98) Should he so fail the deposit is retained by the Crown. Sec. 98.

OFFICIAL AGENT.

Every candidate must on nomination day appoint in writing an official agent through whom the election expenses must be paid Sec. 237 If the candidate is absent overseas provision should be made in advance for this appointment and the instructionf of the candidate obtained (See the Interpretation clause(Sec. 2 L.)

POLLING PLACES.

If any polling sub-divisions has more than 300 voters a second polling booth or more if necessary must be provided each section of the sub-division covering a specified part of the alphabet as A. to L. M. to Z and must not contain more than 300 names (Sec 28 & 29)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

A G E N T S.

Every candidate may be represented at the polling booth by two agents (Sec. 137) If these are appointed in writing by the candidate they need not be electors. The inside scrutineer must take the oath of Secrety (Sec. 142). If a candidate is not represented at any time in thepolling booth any other person may claim to represent the candidate upon taking the oath of secrecy and swearing that he is acting in the interest of the candidate but any such person acting without written authority must be an elector and any person having a written appointment will have the preference (Sec. 138) A candidate may appoint any number of agents for a particular poll, provided that not more than two are in the polling booth at any one time and the agents or scrutinners may be changed.

A pamphlet giving detailed instructions to scrutineers will be issued separately.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

This is dealt with in the separate pamphlet for scrutineers.

RETURNING OFFICERS ETC.

The election clerk and all deputy returning offcers and poll clerks must be residents of the electoral district Sec. 88 They need not necessarily be qualified voters.

SOLDIERS VOTES.

The votes of soldiers overseas or in Bermuda will be taken at least 3 weeks before election day but the marked ballot papers will be sealed up and the envelopes not opened or the votes counted until 5 P.M. on election day. Soldiers in camps in Canada will vote in the usual way at the polls established in the various camps and the results will be telegraphed on the close of the poll after the counting of the ballots to all the Constituencies affected. A separate pamphlet deals at length with the matter of Soldiers Votes.

ISSUED BY THE GENERAL REFORM ASSOCIATION
FOR ONTARIO, EXCELSIOR LIFE BLDG., 36TORONTO STREET
TORONTO.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4105

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

The Dominion Soldiers' Vote Act of 1915 applies only to Federal elections, and affects three classes of soldiers.

(a) Those who are overseas (In English camps, France &c)

(b) In Bermuda

(c) In Military camps in Canada.

No provision has been made for Canadian Reservists serving with their English regiments, nor for those Canadians enlisting into English regiments, nor for those who are in the hospital (sick or wounded).

AS TO (a) THOSE OVERSEAS

Ballot papers are now in the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in England. If a General election is held a cable message will be despatched to the High Commissioner's office and they will then send the ballot papers to the Chief Paymaster in England of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and he will in turn distribute them through the Regimental paymasters to officers of local units. A soldier will have the option of voting for the Government candidate, for the Opposition candidate, for the Independent candidate, or for any other person he mentions by name. In as much as the ballot papers will be distributed to the soldiers before the Nomination Day in Canada, the names of the respective candidates in the various Constituencies will not be definitely known at that time. The Officers who will act as returning officers, are officers commanding squadrons, companies, or batteries, or commanding any line of communication or administrative unit. These Officers will distribute the ballot papers to the man under their control and the soldiers will mark the ballot in secret in the officers' presence. Before receiving ballot papers from the officers every soldier must make an affidavit of qualification. The requirements for a vote are as follows;-

That the soldier has been a resident of Canada for at least six months. That for thirty days immediately prior to enlistment he had resided at the stated address (giving the proper particulars) and that he is not qualified to vote for any other address, that he is a British subject and of the full age of at least 21 years. If the soldier's name appears on the last revised Voters' List for any constituency for an address for which the soldier is qualified to vote, he ought to give that address, and swear that he qualified there. In most cases however a soldier will not be in a position to know if his name does or does not appear on any Voters' List. In as much as no provision is made for a scrutiny it will be seen that for all practical purposes it rests with the soldier to name the electoral district where his vote is to be counted.

When the ballot paper has been marked by the voter and folded by him he will enclose it in an envelope and after sealing it will return the sealed envelope to the Officer whoo

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

will endorse it with the name of the voter, his rank and the name of his corps. After a ballot paper has been so returned to the Officer he will (with presumably the soldier's affidavit attached to it) place them all in a bag, and send it direct to Ottawa to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery

Upon receipt of the ballot papers from Overseas it will be the duty of the Clerk of the Crown to sort them according to the different constituencies as settled by the addressed given in the Soldiers' Affidavits. He will then at the proper time forward the envelopes containing the ballot papers and the affidavits in a package to the returning officers, for the respective ridings, and the returning officers must keep the packages unopened until election day. Soldiers' votes will be counted at the close of the poll on election day, notification having been previously given by the returning officers to every candidate. At five P.M. on polling day the procedure will be as follows, the candidates or their authorized agents being present. The name of every soldier will be found in the affidavits, and will be written in a poll book with names and addresses, but without the envelopes containing the ballot papers being opened. After each name has been entered in the poll book, the envelope will be opened and the ballot paper (without being ~~exp~~ opened or examined) will be placed in a ballot box. When all the envelopes have been so dealt with and deposited in the ballot box it will be opened and the ballots examined, counted, and recorded for the respective candidates. When all the returns from the various polling sub-divisions have come in the soldiers' votes will be added to the total of each candidate. It will be seen that the final result of the election will, necessarily, not be known until the examination and recording of all the soldiers votes.

No soldiers' votes received by the returning officer after 5 P.M. on election day can be counted.

The soldiers' vote Act will not come into force until ordered in Council and advertised in " The Canada Gazette"

The ballot paper will be in the following form.

---

1. I VOTE FOR

---

2. I VOTE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

---

3. I VOTE FOR THE OPPOSITION.

---

4. I VOTE FOR THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

AS TO (b) BERMUDA

This will effect a small number only and the machinery for taking the vote there will be similar to that for those overseas with the exception that the ballot papers will be distributed to the Officer commanding, instead of to the Chief Paymaster.

AS TO (c) SOLDIERS IN MILITARY CAMPS IN CANADA.

For those who have not left Canada but are assembled here a different method is provided. When an election is announced special returning Officers will be appointed for every Camp and they will supervise the voting of every soldier there regardless of the Constituencies to which they belong. Camp returning Officers, upon being appointed will call upon the soldiers to hand in their names to him, stating that they claim to vote in certaindistricts either by virtue of their names being upon their home Voters' Lists or that theyclaim to vote elsewhere by virtue of a thirty days residence at a particular address immediately preceding enlistment. An affidavit of qualification will be necessary in every case in the same form as for those overseas. At the expiration of the ten days it will be the duty of the camp returning officer to notify the regular returning officer for every electoral district affected that soldiers claim the right to vote and to obtain from the regular returning officer for the Constituencies affected a certified copy of the printed Voters' List. The lists prepared by the camp returning officers will in fact be the voters' list for the camp. In practice however the provisions for voting according to the list made up by the camp returning officer may not be generally acted upon in as much as the statute specifically provides that even if a soldier neglects to make his claim for a vote within the 10 days he may nevertheless vote any time on election day upon taking the ordinary oath of qualification (the 30 days residence etc).

Camp returning officers may appoint any number of deputies and the number of these will depend upon the number in camp.

The term "CAMP" will be construed liberally and will include barracks or any other place where an administrative unit is stationed under an Officer.

At five o'clock on election day upon the conclusion of the voting it will be the duty of the Camp returning Officers after counting the ballots to telegraph to every riding returning officer affected the number of votes cast for every candidate in the particular constituency. Therefore it will be noticed that the final result of the voting will not be known until sometime after the close of the poll. Results may be telegraphed in from remote places and may be delayed, and in close constituencies extreme vigilance will be necessary up to the latest moment.

Provision is made for any who are under orders to leave camps before election day, and, as far as practicable, arrangements will be made for taking their votes in advance.

Every precaution must be taken to safeguard soldiers votes particularly of those in camps at home. It is to be presumed that as

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the Government will be on its defense in the next General election, every conceivable effort will be made on the Conservative side to insure victory at any cost. Opportunities may arise and the need may be urgent. A little extra care and effort on our side may mean victory, and a failure may spell defeat. No better illustration of the necessity for getting after every available friendly vote and of preventing dishonest voting can be given than in a review of theclose contests. Taking Ontario alone there have been in the last five Dominion General elections no less than 73 seats (39 Conservative and 34 Liberal)carried by majorities of less than 100. A few extra votes on our side might alone be sufficient to bring about the defeat of the Government

Provision has been made for the appointment of scrutineers or deputy scrutineers. So far as concerns those overseas the arrangements for our scrutineers will be made from headquarters. In the case of those voting in camps the duty of appointing the scrutineers will fall upon those in charge locally.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Submitted to Minister Wednesday Oct 1920

C 4110

In clause 2 of Section 29 of this Bill, it is stated that the certificate shall be given to those who are British subjects by operation of Law and WHO ARE QUALIFIED FOR AND WOULD BE ENTITLED TO BE PERSONALLY NATURALIZED.

I see in this clause when read with the Naturalization Act ~~the~~ difficulty for all married women who are naturalized by reason of marriage to a British subject, a difficulty that would apply not only to married women of former enemy alien birth but to all British subjects of alien origin of any kind except those born on the Continent of North America.

Section 3 of Clause 5 of the Naturalization Act reads as follows:- "except as provided for by this Act a certificate of naturalization shall not be granted to any person under disability."

Then Clause 33 of the Naturalization Act sub-section "D" says that the expression "disability" means the status of a married woman.

Putting these three things together I must infer that a married woman whose husband is naturalized cannot obtain naturalization unless other provision is made. I have searched through the Act and I cannot find any provision in it whereby a

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

married woman, the wife of a British subject, can obtain personal naturalization, yet this Bill states that the voting certificate shall be given only to those who are entitled to be personally naturalized. It seems to me that a judge must refuse the voting certificate on this ground.

I think the amendment submitted by the Solicitor General should be made to cover this point also, by adding words something to this effect, "and further that in the case of a married woman this certificate may be issued whether or not she is entitled to personal naturalization."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4112

Ottawa, 14th April, 1920

Memorandum for Mr. Euler

re

Franchise Act

The Committee on Aliens and Naturalization is composed of:-

Mr. Euler, Chairman, Messrs. Jacobs, Pardee, White, Molloy and Redlow.

Mr. King would be obliged if as soon as the Committee have drafted their amendments the Chairman would kindly have him supplied with a copy.

L u c i e n G i g u è r e

Private Secretary

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4113

Ottawa, 14th April, 1920.

Memorandum for Mr. D.C.Ross
re
Franchise Act
...

The Committee to consider amendments re the preparation of Voters' Lists is composed of:-

Mr. D.C.Ross, Chairman, Messrs. Fielding, Murphy, Pardee, Copp, Trahan and Molloy. (It is suggested that the name of Mr. D.D.McKenzie be added).

Enclosed please find Mr. Fielding's suggested amendment regarding voters lists for the province of Nova Scotia, also memorandum mentioned by Mr. King to be sent for your information.

Mr. King would be obliged if as soon as the Committee have drafted their amendments the Chairman would kindly have him supplied with a copy.

Lucien Ciguère

Private Secretary

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4114

Ottawa, 14th April, 1920.

Memorandum for Mr. Papineau

re

Franchise Act

The Committee to consider amendments regarding advanced polls is composed of:-

Mr. Papineau, Chairman, Messrs. Murphy, Archambault, Duff and Pedlow.

Mr. King would be obliged if as soon as the Committee have drafted their amendments the Chairman would kindly have him supplied with a copy.

Lucien Cigu&re

Private Secretary

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FRANCHISE

The word "franchise" - from the French - franc = free;
a royal privilege subsisting in the hands of a subject;
a particular right or privilege granted by a prince, sovereign, or government, to an individual or number of persons.

Express hope that the new Act will carry none of the birth marks of the Dominion Franchise Act of 1885, and the War-Time Elections Act of 1917;

That it will be based on Provincial franchises - a Federal franchise is at variance with the principle of provincial autonomy (local self-government, the basis of confederation).

The basis of the franchise, the important matter.

Liberals have contended, in 1885 and always, that the true basis, and only basis, of obtaining the suffrages of the people in every province is by the provincial franchise.

The Dominion Franchise Act of 1885.

The first time in the history of Canada that the Federal Parliament interfered with the Voters Lists of the Provinces. Not repealed till 1898.

Sir John Thompson in 1898 introduced a bill to repeal most objectionable parts, but died before 1895. He agreed to adopt provincial franchises as passed.

Liberals have sought to adopt essential features of the provincial franchise and lists.

There is no constitutional or other sound reason for disregarding provincial and municipally prepared lists.

The proper authority to determine the franchise in any province was the local authority, not the federal authority.

Provincial lists based on assessors' returns - recognizing permanent officials.

Dominion - Province - Municipality : smallest unit should be recognized

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FRANCHISE

Lists prepared by revising barristers, as in 1885 - appointment by government of the day - no authority over them.
Lists prepared by enumerators, as in 1917.
The Acts of 1885 and 1917 were passed by Conservative Governments in distress

In 1900, when Commonwealth of Australia Act passed, enacted franchise of the Commonwealth based on franchise of the several states.
Constitution of Australia provides Commonwealth cannot prevent any person qualified to vote under state law from voting - therein different from Canada.
See Article 41, Australian Constitution, 1900.
This would have prevented an Act such as War-Time Elections Act.
Parliament of Commonwealth, by Sec. 31, may subject to Sec. 41 determine the qualification of electors; this gives power to enlarge the qualifications, but not to restrict.

Canadian Law of 1885, and its repeal, and new law of 1898 of Canadian Parliament was before British Parliament when Australian law was passed.
This due to Edward Blake - formerly Prime Minister of Ontario, and Leader of Liberal Party in Canada. Defeated in 1887 by Act of 1885, became a member of Imperial Parliament and interested in framing constitution of Australia (one of the commissioners appointed to frame the Australian constitution).

South African law in this respect?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FRANCHISE

It will be a relief to the country to know that the infamouse War Time Elections Act is to be repealed, and that blot effaced from the statutes of the Dominion. Would that the honour of the country could be freed from the stain, and the country itself from its ill effects.

The task of assimilating thousands of Canadian citizens from foreign lands into Canadian national life made more difficult by its demoralizing effect. It has accentuated the absence of bonds of unity among people of separate nationalities in Western Canada . Estranges settlers of alien origin from life of Dominion.

The Government made a barter with the so-called aliens. Government absolved them from their duties as citizens of Canada. They, in return, gave up right to vote. It helped to destroy status of Canadian citizenship. ~~pppp~~ Gave false idea to foreigners of their relations to the state, of meaning of their oath of loyalty to Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MILITARY VOTERS ACT

FOR FRAUDS UNDER MILITARY VOTERS ACT -
See page 14, pamphlet "Two Dark Blots of Shame"; also Hansard, May 1918; and September and October, 1919.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

WAR-TIME ELECTIONS ACT

Objectionable features:

Machinery for revision of lists - departs from regular system of preparing. Given to enumerators, with arbitrary powers; no useful checks exerciseable in due time. Doors open to errors, confusion, and fraud.

Took away franchise from certain denominations, whose members from ancient times in English history have been exempt from military service, and in Great Britain were not denied their rights of citizenship.

Took away franchise from men invited to country and promised all the rights and privileges of our citizenship - British subjects and Canadian citizens; under pretence born in Germany and Austria, and therefore biassed in favor of native country and against adopted country. False in theory and in fact. No emigration from Germany to Canada in 20 years. Re Austria, 9/10 of emigrants from Austria not from Austria proper, but from Slav provinces, held by force by Austria.

Gives the franchise to some women and denies it to others.

Takes away right under the law from women in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Being electors in the province, women were electors in the Dominion.

It was used as intended - gross irregularities and flagrant violations of the law were systematically resorted to by returning officers; enumerators; agents of the Govt.

Enumerators, as a rule, kept no office - difficult to locate - left off thousands of names of persons qualified to vote, even after attention called - names removed by enumerators from earlier lists.

Deputy returning officers refused to allow persons to vote on certificate. Acted as agents of Borden Government - challenged right of persons likely to vote Liberal.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

WAR-TIME ELECTIONS ACT

Refused right of persons born in Norway to vote.
Some persons from conquered territories and naturalized previous to April 1, 1902, not allowed to vote.
Some persons of European blood - born in Canada - not allowed to vote.
Some Americans naturalized in Canada, not allowed to vote.

Persons vote more than once.
Many women not entitled to vote put on list.
Indian women voted.
Returning officers refused to supply list of numerators to Liberal candidates.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ADVANTAGES OF FOLLOWING PROVINCIAL
fFRANCHISE LISTS

Difference between provincial franchise and Dominion involves contest and ~~f~~ expense if kept up.

A general system applicable both to Provincial and Federal Parliaments.

Has elements of simplicity and economy not to be found in a dual system.

An essential feature: the system to be adopted should be such that it can be put into operation every year.

There is in provinces a regular system of preparing lists.

Goes from Dominion to Province to municipality. Recognizes small unit of self-government. Lists prepared for municipal purposes likely to be completer than others. Closer scrutiny in preparation - serve all possible used - therefore likely more accurate - to the interests of all to be accurate.

Viciousness of enumerators evident in Elections of 1917, and Ontario Provincial Elections, 1919.

The By-Election Act of 1919 was along line of Sir John Thompson's proposal - recognizes provincial acts.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4122

MANIFESTO OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER

(Issued November 5th, 1917).

TO THE CANADIAN PEOPLE.

The Writs for a General Election Have Been Issued.

A consultation of the people at short and regular periods is the right of a free people. The constitution provides accordingly for a general election every five years. It is undeniable that there has existed a strong desire in the community to avoid an election during the war.

An impression prevails that had I accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister to join his government, a new extension would have been possible. This impression is absolutely erroneous, the fact being that the invitation extended to me was coupled with the stipulation that the coalition government would pass a conscription measure, and then appeal to the country, thus making an election unavoidable.

The government as recently constructed, the Union Government so-called, is now appealing to the country for support. Six members of the Liberal party, some of them close personal friends, have consented to become members of the administration, and the programme which they intend to follow has already been placed before the public, but in this programme no trace is to be found that the Liberal members of the administration have succeeded in influencing their colleagues to the adoption of measures which they deemed essential, not only to win the war, but for the welfare of the country at all times.

The Government's Manifesto.

Most of the articles in the Government's manifesto are simply stale commonplaces extracted from the Conservative programme of 1911, forgotten after the election, resurrected for a new election. Such is the promise of economy of public expenditure, and such the promise of Civil Service Reform—two reforms which the Opposition would have been happy to support in the last Parliament, if the Government had afforded them the opportunity.

Immigration.

One particular item is deserving of attention. "A strong and progressive policy of immigration" is promised. This will be, perhaps, the most important question after the war. The burdens which are now being accumulated and which will have to be assumed and borne by the Canadian people, can be faced if the enormous resources of the country are developed. But development demands a rapid increase in the population. Hence the necessity of a strong and progressive immigration policy. It is manifest that the promised strong and progressive policy has been seriously impaired by the breach of faith with naturalized Canadian citizens involved in the withdrawal of the political franchise from large numbers of these citizens. This must prove a serious blow to immigration, especially when the conduct of the Canadian Government is contrasted with the attitude of the United States, where no such indignity has been placed upon naturalized citizens.

Canadian Northern Railway.

An article of the programme of the Government speaks of the development of transportation facilities, but in vague though rather ambitious terms. No mention is made of the acquisition of the Can-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

adian Northern Railway; yet this subject was not exhausted by the legislation of last session, and it will be one of the most important duties of the next Parliament again to review it.

One feature of the act of last session is that the Government becomes the owner of the stock of the Company, of the nominal value of sixty million dollars. There never was a dollar paid in that stock. The experts employed by the Government to appraise the value of the whole enterprise, men of acknowledged ability and experience, themselves have reported that the stock of the Company has no value whatever.

Yet the Government have taken authority to appoint a board of arbitrators to give a value to that property, which their experts have declared absolutely without value.

The Opposition asked that the report of the arbitrators, whatever it might be, should be laid before Parliament for approval. Though this motion was rejected, it is the right of the people to declare that the case should not have been finally closed by the action of a moribund Parliament, but that the whole matter should be reported to, and adjudicated upon by the new Parliament.

The Economic Situation.

It was natural to expect that the reconstructed government would give very serious attention to the economic situation of the country, which is admittedly critical. There is no allusion to it except the vague promise of "effective measure to prevent excessive profits, to prohibit hoardings and to prevent combination for the increase of prices, and thus reduce the high cost of living." The economic problems have to be grappled with at once, in no such vague general terms, but in vigorous and concrete proposals.

The prices of all commodities have been steadily rising since the beginning of the war. The daily provisioning of the family table is from day to day becoming a more and more alarming problem for all classes of wage-earners and for all people of small and of even moderate income. It is no answer to say that this is the natural consequence of the war. When it is considered that the price of bread and bacon—to speak only of these two commodities—is higher here in Canada than in the United Kingdom, this of itself is proof sufficient that the prices here are inflated by methods which are in no way connected with the war, unless the war is taken advantage of for the very purpose of inflation. Indeed, the principal causes of these ever soaring prices are none other than those described in the Government manifesto as "excessive profits", "hoardings" and "combinations for the increase of prices." Since the Government knows where the evil is, what prevents the Government from striking the evil, and striking hard? The remedies are at hand, and I at once set down the policy.

Tariff Reform.

No measure to reduce the cost of living can be effective unless and until the tariff is reformed and its pressure removed from those commodities in which there are "excessive profits", "hoardings" and "combinations for the increase of prices." Of this obvious, fundamental reform there is not a word in the Government manifesto. Indeed, members of the present Government have announced that all questions of tariff legislation must be relegated to after the war.

Believing that increased food production is one of Canada's best contributions towards winning the war, I would propose if entrusted with the administration of the country to immediately relieve Agriculture from its disabilities in this regard.

Since the commencement of the War, the Government placed an increase of 7½ per cent in our tariff on all commodities coming into Canada from outside Great Britain, and an increase of 5 per cent on

the goods coming from Great Britain. I would immediately remove those two disabilities as respects commodities from all countries other than those with which we are at war. There is no doubt that under existing conditions, these increases in the tariff are a hindrance rather than a help to production in Canada, whilst it is certain that in the final resort the consumer has to pay these extra taxes.

The increased duty on imports from Great Britain was an unfriendly and unnecessary action on the part of Canada towards the mother country, at a time when British trade was staggering under the disadvantages incidental to the war. It continues to bear unfairly and unduly on existing trade and should be speedily removed.

In further mitigation of disadvantages to agricultural production, I would immediately remove the duties on agricultural implements and other essentials, as demanded by the western farmers. A general well-considered reform of the Tariff for the purpose of helping Canadian production and relieving the Canadian consumer would also be an object of my administration.

Control of Food Supplies and Prices.

In connection with the high cost of living, I would take drastic steps to bring under government control all food producing factories so that food may be sold at a fixed price under the control of the government, as has been done in Great Britain. To this end, arrangements should be made with the management of the food producing factories allowing for a fair interest on investment and fair and reasonable net profits, so that food may be obtainable by the ordinary consumer at the best possible prices. Should such arrangements not be possible, I would not hesitate to commandeer all food factories.

Nor is that all. The government is invested with powers which they could and should have used to reduce the price of commodities. These powers they have already exercised in the case of newsprint-paper.

As far back as the month of February last an Order-in-Council was passed by which it was enacted that "with a view to ensure to publishers of Canadian newspapers, newsprint paper at reasonable prices" the Minister of Customs was "authorized and empowered to fix the quantity and price of newsprint in sheets and rolls to be furnished by the manufacturers to the publishers in Canada."

By virtue of this Order the Government have compelled manufacturers of print-paper, against the latter's protest, to supply publishers and newspapers at a price which they themselves fixed as reasonable. If they could thus reduce the price of paper to consumers of paper, why did they stop there? Why should the Government not also have reduced to the hundred of thousands of anxious housewives and bread-winners the prices of all those commodities which make the ever-increasing cost of living one of the most insistent and dangerous of all the problems that now confront us

Profiteering.

One of the most important contributions towards winning the war is to put a stop to profiteering on war supplies. The Government has deliberately encouraged profiteering for the benefit of its partisan followers. A first duty of my administration would be to secure to the country which pays for war supplies, the excess of exorbitant profits being realized by profiteers. Should it be necessary, I would not hesitate in order to immediately stop profiteering, to take control of the factories which are engaged in the supply of war materials, as has been done in Great Britain, and run them on the principle of reasonable return on investment for the owners, and reasonable legitimate profit. I believe that one of the best methods of providing war supplies, and of saving the country from being exploited by profiteers would be to turn the government shops which are suitable for such purposes to the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

production of war materials, ships, etc., for the benefit of the country at cost price.

Canada's Participation in the War.

It cannot be said too often that this war could not have been avoided by the Allies, and that it is a contest for the very existence of civilization. Of this the entrance of the United States into the conflict is further proof, if indeed further proof were needed. The American people long hoped that they would be spared that ordeal, but the ruthless violation by Germany of the most sacred canons of International law left them no option; they had to join in the fight against a power which has become the common enemy of mankind.

At the very beginning, penetrated of the immensity of the struggle and of the necessity of bending all our efforts to the winning of the war we, of the Opposition, gave to the Government every possible assistance. We assented to all their war measures, except when convinced that their measures would be detrimental rather than helpful.

This year the Government introduced a bill to make military service compulsory. With this policy I found it impossible to agree. If it be asked how this view is consistent with my oft-expressed determination to assist in winning the war, I answer without any hesitation that this sudden departure from the voluntary system was bound more to hinder than to help the war.

It should be remembered that previous to the war, in all British countries conscription was unknown. It was the pride of British people everywhere that compulsory military service, the bane of Continental Europe, had never been thought of in Great Britain, and that even the gigantic struggle against Napoleon had been fought on the purely voluntary system.

At the same time it must be pointed out that in Great Britain for some years before the war, in view of the immensity of war preparations amongst all the nations of the continent, the question of conscription was seriously and increasingly discussed in Parliament and in the press, so that at last when a measure to that effect was introduced by the Government, it came as no surprise. It found the people prepared, and yet even then strong protests were heard from many classes of the community.

Very different was the introduction of Conscription in Canada. It came as a complete surprise. It never had been discussed in Parliament, and the voice of the press had been strong against it.

In the month of July, 1916, such an important paper as the Toronto 'GLOBE' deprecated the very idea of Conscription. Here is what it said in a carefully reasoned editorial:—

> "The 'Globe' in its editorial columns has consistently pointed "out that in a country such as Canada conscription is an impos- "sibility, and that no responsible statesman of either party capable "of forming or leading a Canadian War Ministry would propose "compulsory service. Nor has the 'GLOBE' unduly criticised the "failure of the Borden Government to do more than it has done "to assist voluntary recruiting. The criticism of the 'GLOBE' and "of most Liberal papers have been exceedingly mild when com- "pared with the vitriolic denunciations of the Toronto 'TELE- "GRAM', the Winnipeg 'TELEGRAM', the Montreal 'DAILY MAIL' "and other journals that have absolutely no sympathy with the "Liberal Party."

Even as late as December 27th, 1916, the 'GLOBE' repeated its warnings against any effort "to force Canadians into the ranks" and summed up public opinion thus:—

> "Trades unionists are found opposing Conscription, and the "leading opponents of every manifestation of democracy are favour- "ing the system."

No less emphatic had been the language of the Government.

At the beginning of the session of 1916, in answer to my enquiry whether the promise recently made by the Prime Minister of enlisting 500,000 men meant Conscription, he answered in these words:—

> "My Right Honourable friend has alluded to Conscription— "to the idea in this country or elsewhere that there may be Con- "scription in Canada. In speaking in the first two or three months "of this war, I made it clear to the people of Canada that we did "not propose Conscription. I repeat that announcement today with emphasis."

Equally emphatic and unqualified were my own declarations on the subject.

Throughout the whole campaign of 1910 and 1911, I may recall that the Nationalists-Conservative alliance which opposed the naval policy of the Liberal Government of that time asserted that such a policy meant conscription. Meeting these assertions I gave the public frequent assurance that under no circumstances would conscription follow the adoption of our policy. Again and again after the outbreak of the present war I insisted that conscription should not be introduced in Canada. Such was my position when the Government reversed its attitude and, without warning, introduced the Military Service Act.

To force such a drastic measure upon a people thus unprepared and against repeated assurances to the contrary, was neither wise nor prudent, nor effective. It may bring men to the ranks but it will not infuse into the whole body of the nation that spirit of enthusiasm and determination which is more than half the battle. It will create and intensify division where unity of purpose is essential.

I am only too well aware that the views which I here present have not met with universal acceptance, even in the party to which I belong, but even yet I hold that to coerce when persuasion has not been attempted, is not sound policy, and in this I appeal to the impartial judgment of all Canadians.

In combatting the policy of conscription, all that I asked was that a measure of such moment should not be enforced by Parliament without an appeal to the people. I supported a referendum for the reason that the referendum is the most advanced and the most modern method of consultation of the people, without the complications inseparable from a general election. A referendum had also been asked on this very question by organized labour. My request was denied.

I appeal with great confidence to the fair judgment of the country that the introduction of conscription at this juncture and in the manner above described was a grave error, if it is remembered that the supreme object should have been and still should be to bring all classes of the community to hearty co-operation in the task which we have assumed.

A fundamental objection to the Government's policy of Conscription is that it conscripts human life only, and that it does not attempt to conscript wealth, resources, or the services of any persons other than those who come within the age limit prescribed by the Military Service Act. This is manifestly unjust. The man who is prepared to volunteer his services and to risk his life in his country's defence is entitled to first consideration. Those dependent upon him, and who spare him from their midst are the next most deserving of the State's solicitude and care. A policy which will accord first place to the soldier and the sailor in the concern of the State, will, I believe, bring forth all the men necessary to fight its battles, without the need of recourse to conscription. If returned to power, I should adopt such a policy. My first duty will be to seek out the ablest men of the country, men of organizing capacity as well as men representative of all classes in the community, and invite them, irrespective of what it may involve in the way of sacrifice of their personal interests, to join with me in the formation of a cabinet whose first object will be to find the men, money

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and resources necessary to ensure the fullest measure of support to our heroic soldiers at the front, and to enable Canada to continue to the very end, to do her splendid part to win the war.

As to the present Military Service Act my policy will be not to proceed further under its provisions until the people have an opportunity to pronounce upon it by way of a referendum. I pledge myself to forthwith submit the Act to the people and with my followers to carry out the wishes of the majority of the nation as thus expressed.

I would at the same time organize and carry out a strong appeal for voluntary recruiting. It is a fact that cannot be denied that the voluntary system, especially in Quebec, did not get a fair trial, and a fair trial would receive from a generous people a ready response which would bring men to the ranks, with good will and enthusiasm, and which would eliminate from our political life one of its most harrowing problems, as no loyal Canadian can view without the gravest apprehension a disunited Canada at this critical hour of our history.

To these views it is no answer to say as is now often said, that we must have conscription or 'quit.' This statement is falsified by a recent and conclusive example. Australia rejected conscription and Australia did not 'quit.' Australia is still in the fight under the voluntary system. Each year has rendered increasingly apparent the necessity of organising the nation, in order that, so far as may be possible, the resources and population of Canada in its entirety may be made of service in the successful prosecution of the war. To-day, under the exhaustion the war has caused in the old world, Great Britain and her Allies are appealing as never before for more food, more ships, and more coal. No country has vaster resources than Canada, to supply these imperative requirements. What is needed is vigourous efforts to further an unlimited production. To meet this existing need, I am prepared in addition to the measures already outlined to take what further steps may be necessary to increase, double and quadruple the output of all that may be necessary for marching and fighting armies.

Quebec's Part in the War.

Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labour, speaking recently at St. Thomas, declared that if "Quebec had done her duty, as the other provinces, we should never have required the Military Service Act."

If enlisting in Quebec was not on a par with enlisting in the other provinces, on whom does the responsibility rest? On whom but the Borden Government, whose Quebec members openly, strenuously and persistently preached the Nationalist doctrine of "no participation by Canada, in Imperial wars, outside of her own territory."

That doctrine first put forth in the riding of Drummond-Arthabaska in the autumn of 1910 by the whole Nationalist body, including two of the present Quebec ministers, won the election for them. In the general elections of 1911, Reciprocity in Quebec was not the main issue; the main issue was the naval policy of the late administration, which was bitterly assailed by the same men, on the same doctrine of "no participation by Canada in Imperial wars outside her territory." And such doctrine taught on the hustings, circulated by the Nationalist press at the expense of the Conservative organization, had a powerful influence in educating the public against the participation by Canada in Imperial wars outside her territory. The first result was at the polls when the Liberals won 38 seats and the Conservatives-Nationalist alliance won 27, the popular vote being even more evenly divided, the Liberals polling 164,281 votes and the Conservative-Nationalists alliance 159,299. The second result was when the war broke out and a call made by the Government for volunteers. They reaped what they had sowed. There was one half of the province which they had educated to reject such an appeal.

The Returned Soldiers.

The greatest service that can be rendered the brave men who have first claim upon our gratitude and sympathy is to replace them in civil life. How to do that in the way best calculated to enable each man to become, if possible, self-sustaining is a task that will call for the display of all that is noblest and best in the Canadian people. In a vast number of cases re-education and technical training will be necessary. In these cases patience and generosity on the part of the State, combined with sympathetic understanding, practical experience, and scientific knowledge on the part of those whom the State will call in to aid its efforts will go a long way towards helping the returned soldier to overcome the handicaps of the war. If we but set ourselves resolutely to this task, its accomplishment will be hastened by the hearty co-operation of every man who has been on service overseas.

But there is another duty devolving upon us, the discharge of which should precede that above mentioned. The measures now in force for the maintenance, care and comfort of the soldiers' dependents and families are not adequate or equitable. In an effort to rectify this state of affairs and to emphasize its policy that the nation's obligations to the soldiers and their dependents must be discharged by the nation, and not through the medium of public benevolence or charity, Mr. Copp, member for Westmoreland, at the last session of Parliament, during the consideration of the Military Service Bill, moved this thoughtful resolution:—

> "That the further consideration of this bill be deferred until such adequate provision has been made for the dependents of soldiers enlisted for overseas as will remove the necessity for raising money by public subscription for their support."

The resolution was opposed by the Government and the motion for its adoption was defeated. But the necessity for action still exists, and prompt action must be taken to put the soldiers and their dependents beyond any possibility of want after public subscriptions have ceased and the glamour and excitement of the war have worn away.

The War Times Election Act.

In order to be effective, to satisfy the public conscience and to secure that acquiescence in a verdict which should be the last word on all questions submitted to the people, a general election should be an appeal to the electorate such as it exists under the law.

The Government have discarded that fundamental principle of the institutions of a free people. They have designedly altered the sanctity of the franchise, by choking discussion, by ruthlessly using the closure, they have deliberately manufactured a franchise with which they hope to win a victory at the polls—a passing victory for themselves, a permanent injury to the country.

This act known as the War Times Election Act, is a blot upon every instinct of justice, honesty and fair play.

It takes away the franchise from certain denominations whose members from ancient times in English history have been exempt from military service, and who in Great Britain never were, and are not now, denied their rights of citizenship.

It takes away the franchise from men whom we invited to this country, to whom we promised all the rights and privileges of our citizenship, who trusted in our promises and who became under our laws, British subjects and Canadian citizens. They are thus humiliated and treated with contempt under the pretence that being born in enemy countries, in Germany and Austria, they might be biassed in favour of their native country and against their adopted country. The assumption is false in theory and might easily be so demonstrated. It is sufficient to observe that it is also false in fact. There has not been any current of emigration from Germany to Canada during the last twenty years, and as to Austria, almost the total number, perhaps nine-tenths of the emigrants from that country, were not from

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Austria proper, but from those Slav provinces held by force by Austria, and whose sympathies are strong and deep against her, and for the Allies.

It gives the franchise to some women and denies it to others. All those whose privilege it is to have near relatives amongst the soldiers will be voters. The right will be refused to all those not so privileged, though their hearts are just as strong in the cause, and though they have worked incessantly for it. Moreover, in five provinces of the Dominion, namely, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, women have been admitted to the franchise. According to the terms of the Dominion law, which no sophistry can blur, being electors in the province, women are electors in the Dominion. The act of last session snatches away that right from them.

The Act is vicious in principle, and is equally vicious in its enacting dispositions. We have in most of the provinces of the Dominion, a regular system of preparing the voters' lists, and against that system no complaint has been heard during the last twenty years. That system is also cast aside, and lists are to be prepared by an army of so-called enumerators, whose work must be done in haste, whose powers are arbitrary, with no useful checks to be exercised in due time, and with all doors wide open for errors, confusion and frauds.

The Liberal members of the reconstructed government have put the mantle of their respectability upon this nefarious Act, as well as upon the Canadian Northern Railway Act, and upon many others against which they strongly protested, and from which their presence in the government cannot remove the dangerous and indefensible character.

Such legislation is repugnant to every sense of justice and right. It has for its object and for its effect to discourage and to stifle the free expression of the will of the people, and to make parliamentary government a mere name without the reality.

A bold attempt is being made to silence the voice of the people by a systematic elimination of liberal candidates from the field.

It is my duty to appeal to all the friends of political freedom in every constituency to organize at once in order to defeat such a conspiracy. Let the masses unite and select their own standard bearers.

Should I be called upon to form a Government I would hope to include in it representatives of business, of labour, and of agriculture, of the men whose sole object in dealing with the affairs of the country will be to devote the whole resources, wealth and energy of the country to the winning of the war. It can only be done by honest agreement amongst all the different elements and interests of the country. I would hope to have a Government representative of the masses of the people, the common people whose guiding principle should be to defend them against organized privilege which has heretofore had far too much control over the Government of the country. In this election it is my desire that the common people should have the opportunity of expressing themselves in a free and untrammelled manner at the polls so that their views may obtain in the new Parliament, and I trust that in every constituency candidates, representative of this policy may be nominated so that the people can vote for them.

These considerations I now place before my fellow countrymen of all creeds and of all origins for their appreciation and judgment. I have deemed it my duty more than ever perhaps in the course of my long public life to speak frankly and unequivocally upon the problems that now confront us. The obtaining on the retention of office is at all times, only a secondary consideration. In this election the supreme end is to assist in the tremendous struggle in which we are engaged, to maintain the unity of the nation, to avoid the divisions and discords which for many years kept in check, are now unfortunately again looming up dangerous and threatening, to resolutely face the economic situation with the view of avoiding and lessening privations and sufferings, which should not exist in a country so richly endowed by nature as our country. Whatever may be the verdict at the polls, I will accept it, neither elated by victory, nor down-hearted by defeat.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FRANCHISE

Dwell on the protection of the ballot - the fundamental right of citizenship. Sanctity of the ballot as basis of self-government.

Freedom from controlling influence of government of the day, etc.

War-time Elections Act - was a Win-the-Election Act. It was "a blot on every instinct of justice, honesty, and fair play." (Laurier).

It was not an enfranchising act, it was a disfranchising act.

Effort was first made to form a coalition, or union. That failed: so franchise was changed to compel a coalition, by making certain return of Tory administration.

By machinery it created, it made possible, in the hands of unscrupulous men, the winning of any constituency. It rendered possible the disfranchising of any citizen.

Statement issued by Premier Martin of Saskatchewan, December 8, 1917, containing reference to War-time Elections Act.

To disfranchise is un-British - and undemocratic. See case of Lord Palmerston and Gibraltar Jew.

Calculated to create distrust and suspicion, and delay the Canadianizing ~~for~~ of many for a generation.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO
SECTION 5
OF FRANCHISE ACT.

---

2. Every advertisement, notice, illustration or cartoon having reference to any election which appears in a newspaper, magazine, or pamphlet, and is paid for by a person or persons not ordinarily employed by the owners, printers, or publishers of such newspaper, magazine, or pamphlet, shall bear the name and address of the person or persons paying for the publication thereof, and any person printing, publishing or distributing any such advertisement, notice, illustration or cartoon, or causing any such to be printed, published or distributed, unless it bears the name and address of the person or persons paying for its publication, is guilty of an offence against this Act, punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided, and if he is a candidate, or the official agent of a candidate, is further guilty of an illegal practice.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

McG.

C 4132

Confidence is the root of the
Solution your undertaken
Can Volcano & C the Ocean

to Law higher than any Law
human Love Law of Sacrifice.
Eternal Punishment

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4133

designate a class
from which returning
officers to be named.

Returning Officers
to make a selection from aforesaid
list of public officials

Lists finally settled within
30 days of polling

Registrar shewn to be obliged to
post on list all names on
municipal lists within
or rural
Ottawa 8.000 —
Toronto 30.000 ou

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4134

Manuscript letter in ink
[illegible]

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4135

Dominion Elections Act — Statutes

Principle of adoption of
Municipal lists as a basis
Provincial lists as for a
Dominion
As against former Communal

Lists prepared prior to issue
of writs - or day
of nomination

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

manhood suffrage

C 4136

One list under control of Govt. -

Secretary -

Act may little differ from War Time Elections Act

Govt control preparation of lists.

Diff lists & consolidation
& returning officers

Preparation of lists should be in hands of
individ officials - lists prepared
& printed some time before
elections

Should be a final & absolute list -
before ballots issued

Naturalization = personal entitlement -
practically impossible to qualify -
between

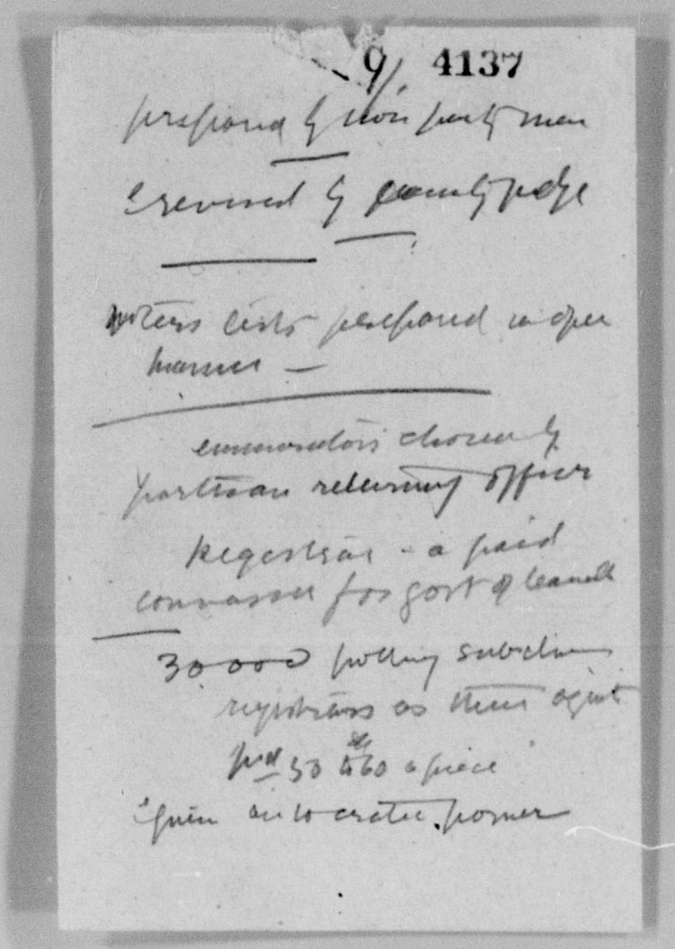
Disfranchising Act

Diff - New Brunswick
lists are ready on 1st of January
every year -

Enter

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

CANADA

C2/4138

Shld be finally settled
determined by judicial Offi

Expenses — mormon

Contracts
amounts
$685,555 — add = 800.000

Out alone (annuals)
518-000

Re Canada Temperance Act
Application of Expenses.

Re Ont. Fair Act
Re Prohibition Plebiscite

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3/ C 4139

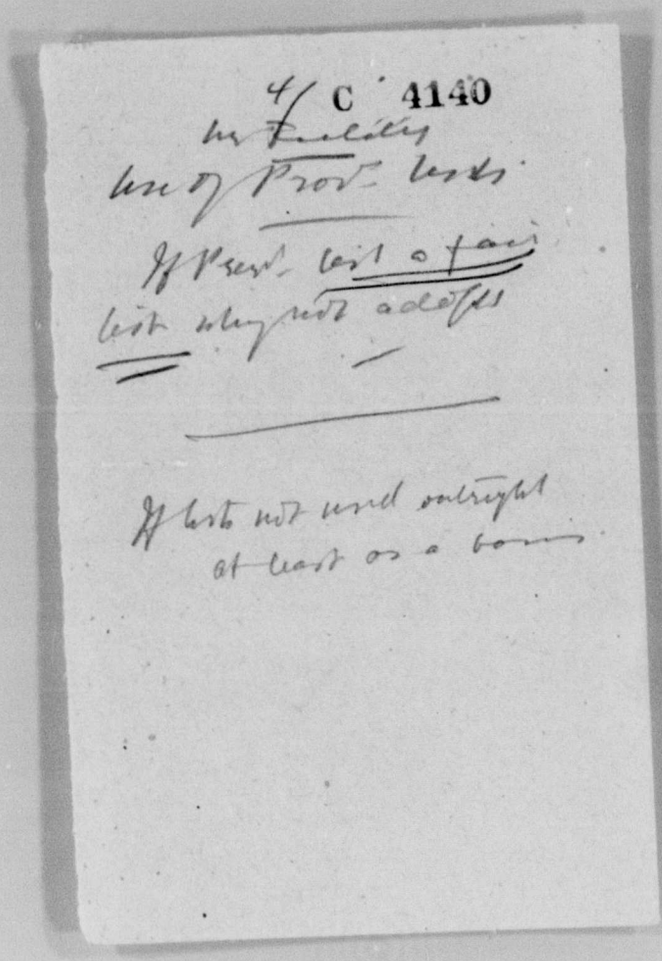
Our Uncover old system and
farmer economy

Municipal authorities to prepare
account roll
every man's name & pay
off -
Treasurer & clerk of
municipality
Forward

work done - cost fed [illegible]
—

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA


4/ C 4140
Mr Fielding
Use of Prot. Lords
If Privy Council of Can
Lords adopts
If Lords not used outright
at least as a basis

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS

Every person, male or female:

(a) British subject <u>by birth or naturalization</u> - (= personal naturalization), not changed merely by marriage, or naturalization of any other form, unless born in North America.
(See Farmers' platform)

(b) 21 years of age. " Women's Councils.

(c) Resident of Canada, 12 months) immediately preceding issue of writ of election.
" " electoral district, 2 months)

<u>Disqualified</u>:

(a) <u>The Disfranchising Act</u> - persons under

(b) Persons who by the laws of any province of Canada are disqualified from voting for a member of the Legislative Assembly of such province <u>in respect of race</u> - not qualified to vote in that province.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PREPARATION OF LISTS OF VOTERS

In Urban polling divisions - municipalities of 1000 and over.

After receipt of the writ,

Returning officer appoints:

(1) Registrar of Voters (in each city, town, and incorporated village).

(2) Sufficient additional Registrars.

Registrar shall

(1) Post notice - date, hour, and place of sitting for purpose of registration of voters.

(2) Attend and sit thereat for 6 days - 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., (except 1 to 2 and 6 to 7), persons desiring to register attend in person.

(3) Administer interrogatories as set forth.

(4) Two days after closing of registration:

(a) prepare a true, complete, and final test for each polling division.

(b) post certified copy.

(c) send copy of test to candidate.

(d) preserve an original test.

(5) Transmit to revising officer a certified copy.

Registrar to have same powers as a Justice of the Peace -

May appoint constables.

May forcibly remove or direct removal of persons.

He and constables may act without taking any oath.

Query: Why not limit appointment of registrars to persons who already hold judicial or quasi-judicial positions?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Revising Officers:

Senior County Court Judges - (or equivalent),
with jurisdiction to appoint:
additional or substitute revising officers) may be
a clerk) partisans

Duties:

1. (a) revise lists prepared by registrars
(b) hear appeals from rulings of registrars.
(c) certify lists.

2. Sit for 4 days (on the 21st day before polling day)
and for six days in all.

3. Twelfth day before polling -
~~(a) initial all changes.~~
(b) deliver to candidates a statement of changes.
(c) get lists printed.
(d) compare printed with other lists.
(e) send electoral officer 12 copies
" candidates 20 copies.
(f) This to be done at least 4 days before polling.

Note: - All this work done at a time of greatest confusion and excitement. When candidate and his agents in no position to give attention to irregularities, etc.

Confusing work of registration and revision, which is part of electoral machinery, with work of canvassing and political issues.

Candidates should be free to deal with public issues, not be distracted by questions pertaining to machinery of elections.

An army officials - like a swarm of bees - great expense.

Worst features of W.L.M.K.
& Harvest act of 1919

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Amend Section 32, by adding to sub-section 2, line 42, the following:-

Provided however that where the laws of any province contain provision for the preparation of provincial voters lists, such lists are in course of preparation, such lists in so far as they have been prepared shall be the basis of the voters lists to be used at such Dominion election.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 32: Practically same as Section 7-8 &c, in Bye-Elections Act of 1919. Insist on Municipal lists - not provincial. This puts the Registration of voters in the hands of the Returning-Officers. If the Provincial lists are used then the County Judge and perhaps the Sheriff with him ought to direct the Registration and name sub-registrars for a Riding. If the Returning-Officer does this, he has control of the lists. It is bad enough that he names the Deputy-Returning Officers.

(8) Same as Section 17 of act 1919.

(9) Same as Section 19 of Act of 1919.

(10) Same as Section 20 of Act of 1919.

(11) Same as Section 21 of Act of 1919.

(12) Bye Elections ought not to be specially provided for. The General Elections rules are good enough.

Schedule A to Section 32:

These Schedules first appeared in the Act of 1919.

Rule 1. The Registrars ought to be appointed by the County Judge or District Judge or other impartial authority. The Registrar ought to be required to take his oath in 24 hours and get to work.

Rule 3. The period fixed for Registration ought to be longer and ought to be fixed by Statute with reference to the date of the writ and day of election and not left to the Chief Electoral Officer.

Rule 4. (c) No. Make this compulsory. Otherwise it is grossly unfair and wrong.

Rule 14. If Municipal lists could be taken as they stand and registration apply only to added names, these provisions generally are not very faulty. Otherwise, the times for doing various things may be too short.

Schedule B to Section 32:

Rule 1. The Registrars here ought to be named by the Township of Parish Council - or by the Reeve or Township clerk.

Rule 3. This ought to be 20 days or longer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 32 (1). Note carefully that part of sub-section (1), from "But to such lists," in the eighth line to the end thereof; also sub-sections 4, 5 & 7. Schedules A and B, after empowering the returning officer to appoint the registrars, set forth the Rules for registration of Voters in both urban and rural polling divisions. It is these rules that, as they are made to dovetail into the section, that should be sifted.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE CHAIRMAN: When progress was last reported upon this Bill, all of the clauses and schedules had been read and considered. Paragraph (k) of clause 2, clauses (32), ~~37, 44, 45,~~ (63), 101 and the amendments proposed to clauses ~~37, 44~~ and 101 have been allowed to stand for further consideration. Clauses 19 and 76 which provide for the expenditure of money cannot be adopted until the House has concurred in the required resolution. The other clauses have been agreed to. We have now reached clause 32. Shall the clause carry ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Proposed amendment to Section 5 or Section 10 of the Franchise Act:

2. Every advertisement, article, notice, illustration, or cartoon appearing in a newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, leaflet, or other publication, and having reference to an election, if printed at the expense of any individual, firm, or corporation other than the individual, firm, or corporation which is the printer or the publisher thereof, shall disclose that such advertisement, article, notice, illustration, or cartoon is being paid for by such individual, firm, or corporation, and shall bear the name and address of the person or persons paying, or agreeing to pay, for the publication thereof.

No such advertisement, article, notice, illustration, or cartoon shall be published for or in the name of any committee, society, or association that is not incorporated under the laws of Canada or of one of the Provinces of Canada.

Any person printing, publishing, or distributing any such advertisement, article, notice, illustration, or cartoon, or causing any of such to be printed, published, or distributed otherwise than is provided in this section is guilty of an offence against this Act punishable on summary

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

conviction as in this Act provided, and if he is a Candidate or the official agent of a Candidate is further guilty of an illegal practice.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Honourable Mr. Pugsley

That, whereas, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Provincial franchise has been granted to women by legislative enactment, and in British Columbia the electors have voted in favour of similar legislation;

Whereas it is provided in the Dominion Elections Act that persons entitled to vote for members of a Provincial Legislature shall also be entitled to vote for members of Parliament, but in respect to Alberta and Saskatchewan - alone of all the provinces of Canada - it is provided that only males shall be entitled to vote for members of the Federal Parliament, thus creating an anomalous situation as between the provinces, which should be removed;

Whereas during the present Empire struggle the women of Canada have shown a most intelligent and patriotic interest in, and an unselfish devotion to, the welfare of the State;

And whereas it seems but just and right that they should be given a voice in the direction of its affirs;

In the opinion of this House it is desirable that provision be made either to grant to women who are qualified to vote for members of a Provincial Legislature, the right also to vote for members of the Dominion Parliament, or to grant to women throughout the Dominion the right to vote for members of Parliament, subject to such provisions and limitations as may seem reasonable to Parliament.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. 2431
Hansard
May 12, 1920.

MEMORANDUM

Conference, Mr. Guthrie's office, between 2.15 and 3.00 p.m., May 13, 1920. Present: Messrs. Guthrie, Calder, Morphy, Harold Daly, Fielding, Pardee, Kennedy, King.

Provincial lists to be accepted as the basis for Federal elections, where prepared within two years of date of Federal elections, in all provinces having such lists; the latest revision to be the lists used.

No registrars to be appointed wherever this provision applies.

In urban municipalities (1,000, plus incorporated, and to be specified in schedule by Electoral Officer), revision of lists to be before judicial authorities named in Act, or appointees of same.

In rural municipalities, names to be added to rural lists by personal appearance of applicant before any Judge holding revision in adjoining urban centres.

In rural polls, if other names left off, such names may be added on polling day upon applicant taking oath required, accompanied by similar oath by two electors resident in the polling division.

Where no provincial lists exist, machinery of Act will govern.

If provinces subsequently make provision for lists, such lists automatically become applicable.

Re advanced polls, same to be limited to three classes specified in section as it stands. Words "or other person" to be struck out.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Electoral Officer to be Government counsel - salary $9000, instead of $10,000 as at present, but ranking same as Puisne Judge of Supreme Court, with right to superannuation.

Amendment re advertisements to be acceptable along lines of New York State Act.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Amendments to section 32 to carry out views of conference held on Thursday 13th May, 1920

Amendments suggested by Gutherie at conference

First. In line 22 strike out "one year" and insert "two years".

Second. In line 33 strike out "Schedules A & B respectively" and insert "Schedule A".

Third. In line 9 strike out "Schedules" and insert "Schedule" and in line 10 strike out "and B" and insert "for urban polling divisions, and also in line 10 after "section" insert "and the returning officer for rural polling divisions, "respectively".

Fourth. In Schedule A on page 16 strike out rule 1 and insert new clause drawn by Mr. Castonguay:-

Rule 1.

Immediately after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall appoint, by writing, in Form E. only person only to be registrar of voters in each city, town or incorporated village which is wholly or partially contained in the electoral district for which the election is pending and which has a population of over 1000 or less than 4000 persons, and one for each additional 4000 persons, who shall, before acting as such, take the oath in Form F; and the registrars so appointed shall be assigned by the returning officer to such parts or such number of polls as he may deem right and proper.

Fifth. In Schedule A on page 17 add at end of rule 2 clause drawn by Mr. Castonguay "and such notice shall be posted at least four days before the first day of registration", and also add another clause at end of rule 2 drawn by Mr. Castonguay as follows:-

He shall also before nine o'clock of the first day fixed for the registration of voters, cause at least five copies of such notice to be posted up in some conspicuous place outside of and near to the place where he sits for the registration of voters, and he shall see that these notices remain duly posted up throughout the whole period of registration.

Sixth. In Schedule A page 17, Rule 3, line 1, after registrar add " and additional registrar". Strike out on lines 1 and 2 "city, town or incorporated village or part thereof" and insert on line 1 after "within", "the territorial limit".

Seventh. Page 17, rule 4, par. (b) fifth and sixth lines strike out "and proper polling divisions". Insert before "address" in line 5 "and".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Seventh. (contd.) Also strike out in 6th and 7th lines "in the registrars preliminary or compilation list" and insert "in an index book which shall be kept for each polling division in form K.6. to this Act". Also in last 2 lines of par. (b) strike out "on such preliminary list" and insert "in such index book".

Eighth. On page 18, Rule 6, line 2 strike out "two" and insert "three". AND in par (a) 1st line, strike out "preliminary or compilation list" and insert "index book". AND in line 7, par (a) after "according to" insert "the first letter of the surnames". AND in line 11 of par (a) strike out "preliminary or compilation list" and insert "index book". AND at end of par (a) add "the name of a married woman or a widow shall be entered on the index book under the first letter of the surname of her husband or deceased husband, respectively." AND in par (b) line 2 add "incorporated" before "village". AND in par (c) in 2nd line after "candidates" add "upon nomination day".

Ninth. Rule 8, page 18, in 4th and 5th lines strike out "a certified copy of the list prepared by him" and insert "the index book kept by him for each polling division under his jurisdiction".

Tenth. Rule 11, page 19, line 3, after "judges" insert "where there are both senior and junior County Court Judges and in other places the County Court Judges".
AND in Rule 11, line 24, strike out "He" and insert "Each revising officer".

Eleventh. Rule 14, page 20, par (d) line 8, strike out "or" where it first occurs and after "town" insert "or incorporated village".
AND in line 9, par (d) strike out "part" and insert "section".
AND in Rule 14, page 20, par (d) last line before "such insert "any".

Twelfth. Rule 15, page 21, par (c) in line 2 strike out "Chief Electoral" and insert "Returning".

Thirteenth. Rule 16, page 21, in 3rd line, strike out "making" and insert "and make all".
AND in line 5 strike out "certifying"and insert "shall certify".
AND in line 6 strike out "dispatching" and insert "shall dispatch by registered mail".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Amendments to Section 32 to carry out views of conference held on Thursday 13th May, 1920.

First. In line 22 strike out "one year" and insert "two years".

Second. In line 33 strike out "Schedules A & B respectively" and insert "Schedule A".

Third. In line 9 [26] strike out "Schedules" and insert "Schedule" and in line 10 [27] strike out "and B" and insert "for urban polling divisions" and also in line 10 after "section" insert "and the returning officer for rural polling divisions, respectively".

Fourth. In Schedule A on page 16 strike out rule 1 and insert new clause drawn by Mr. Castonguay:-

Rule 1.

Immediately after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall appoint, by writing, in Form E, one person only to be registrar of voters in each city, town or incorporated village which is wholly or partially contained in the electoral district for which the election is pending and which has a population of over 1000 or less than 4000 persons, and one for each additional 4000 persons, who shall, before acting as such, take the oath in Form F; and the registrars so appointed shall be assigned by the returning officer to such parts or such number of polls as he may deem right and proper.

Fifth. In Schedule A on page 17 add at end of rule 2 clause drawn by Mr. Castonguay "and such notice shall be so posted at least four days before the first day of registration", and also add another clause at end of rule 2 drawn by Mr. Castonguay as follows:-

Section 32

He shall also, before nine o'clock of the first day fixed for the registration of voters, cause at least five copies of such notice to be posted up in some conspicuous place outside of and near to the place where he sits for the registration of voters, and he shall see that these notices remain duly posted up throughout the whole period of registration.

Sixth. In Schedule A page 17, Rule 3, line 1, after registrar add "and additional registrar". Strike out on lines 1 and 2 "city, town or incorporated village or part thereof" and insert on line 1 after "within", "the territorial limit".

Seventh. Page 17, Rule 4, par (b) fifth and sixth lines strike out "and proper polling division". Insert before "address" in line 5 "and".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Also in last 2 lines of par (b) strike out "on such preliminary list" and insert "in such index book".

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And in par (a) 1st line, strike out "preliminary or compilation list" and insert "index book". And in line 7, par (a) after "according to" insert "the first letter of the (surnames)". And in line 11 of par (a) strike out "preliminary or compilation list" and insert "index book". AND at end of par (a) add "the name of a married woman or a widow shall be entered on the index book under the first letter of the surname of her husband or deceased husband, respectively." AND in par (b) line 2 add "incorporated" before "village". AND in par (c) in 2nd line after "candidates" add "upon nomination day".

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Tenth. Rule 11, page 19, line 3, after "judges" insert "where there are both senior and junior County Court Judges and in other places the County Court Judges".

AND in Rule 11, line 24, strike out "He" and insert "Each revising officer".

Eleventh. Rule 14, page 20, par (d) line 8, strike out "or" where it first occurs and after "town" insert "or incorporated village".

AND in line 9, par (d) strike out "part" and insert "section".

AND in Rule 14, page 20, par (d) last line before "such" insert "any".

Twelfth. Rule 15, page 21, par (c) in line 2 strike out "Chief Electoral" and insert "Returning".

Thirteenth. Rule 16, page 21, in 3rd line, strike out "making" and insert "and make all".

AND in line 5 strike out "certifying" and insert "shall certify".

And in line 6 strike out "dispatching" and insert "shall dispatch by registered mail".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Fourteenth. Rule 17, page 21, add at end clause following:-

Provided, however, that if the Revising officer shall report to the Chief Electoral Officer that the lists cannot be printed in time for delivery to the candidates as required by this Rule, the Chief Electoral Officer may order that the printing of the lists be dispensed with; and in such case the revising officer shall cause to be made for each candidate one complete copy of the list as finally revised and certified under his hand as a true copy and he shall deliver or send by registered mail to each candidate or to his agent one copy of such list at least four days before the polling day.

Fifteenth. Rule 20, page 22, in line 2, strike out "eight" and insert "six".

Sixteenth. Schedule B, page 22, Rule 1, amend by adding new Rule as follows:-

Rule (1) No rural registrar shall be appointed in any electoral district in any province where provincial voters' lists are available for the purposes of a Dominion election under the provisions of sub-section one of section thirty-two of this Act. In such cases provincial voters' lists shall be adopted as final and complete for rural polling divisions; subject, however, to the right of any person to apply to have his name added to the voters' list as provided by section sixty-three of this Act; and subject also to the right of any person resident in a rural polling division to apply in person to the revising officer of any urban polling division in the same electoral district, or if there be no urban polling division in such electoral district, to the nearest revising officer in another electoral district, to have his name added to the voters'list for such rural polling division: Such application may be made at any time during the sittings of such revising officer as provided by Rule 13 of Schedule A of the said section thirty-two; and the revising officer to whom such application shall be so made, if satisfied that the applicant is a person qualified as an elector to vote at the election then pending within such rural polling division may by writing under his hand addressed to the returning officer of the proper electoral district, order that the name of such person be added to the voters' list for the proper rural polling division. The Revising Officer shall thereafter, and not later than the twelfth day before polling day, deliver or send by registered mail to each returning officer and to each candidate in each of the electoral districts affected thereby, a list of all persons [redacted] added to the voters' lists giving the names, residences and additions of such persons and designating the rural polling divisions in which such names have been so added to the voters' lists. The returning officer shall thereupon and in due time before polling day notify the deputy returning officers in each rural polling division affected of the names, residences and additions of the persons so added to the voters' lists by the revising officer. For the purposes of this rule the method of procedure and the powers and authority of the revising officer shall be similar to those set forth in Rules 14 and 15 of Schedule A to the said Section thirty-two".

Seventeenth. Present Rule 1 to become Rule 2 and to be amended to commence as follows:-

"If under the laws of any province no provincial voters' lists exist which are available for the purposes of a Dominion election under the provisions of sub-section one of section thirty-two of this Act, the returning officer shall, immediately after the receipt of the writ appoint &c" Strike out first line and a half.

AND at end of line 4 add "who is a resident".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Eighteenth. In rule 2, line 9, after word "order" insert "according to the first letter of their surnames".

Nineteenth. In rule 3, line 2, strike out "sign" and insert "certify as in form K.7. to this Act."

AND in line 10 of rule 3 after "notice" insert "as in said form K.7."

Twentieth. Rule 5, page 23, line 5, strike out "second".

AND in line 6 after "Act" insert "He shall also on the same day deliver or mail by registered letter to the returning officer a copy of the list so certified and the returning officer shall forthwith transmit the same to the Chief Electoral Officer".

AND in line 9, strike out "posted" and insert "retained".

AND in line 9 after the word "rules" insert "He shall also deliver or send by registered mail to the returning officer a true copy of such revised and corrected list of voters".

AND in line 10 strike out "eight" and insert "six".

Twenty-first. Add new rule on page 23 as 4 A.

"4 A. Any person claiming to be an elector who is dissatisfied with any decision of a registrar under the last preceding rule may apply to the revising officer of any urban polling division in the electoral district wherein such person resides in the same manner as provided under Rule (1) of this Schedule and such revising officer may hear and determine such application and may order notify and report upon the same in the same manner and to the same end as provided under the said Rule (1).

Add on page 23 new rule as 4 B.

Rule 4 B. Any person who has applied either under Rule (1) or Rule (4) of this Schedule to a revising officer to have his name added to the voters' list and whose application has been refused by such revising officer shall not thereafter be entitled to apply to have his name added to the voters' list under the provisions of section sixty-three of this Act. If any person, after such refusal by a revising officer, as aforesaid, shall require or request any deputy returning officer to add such persons name to the voters' list under the provisions of section sixty-three of this act, such person shall be guilty of an offence under this Act and shall be punishable therefor as provided by section eighty-five of this Act.

Twenty-second. Amend section 36, page 26, by adding as paragraph (d) the following:-

A statement setting forth what portion, if any, of the electoral district shall be deemend to be an urban polling division under the provisions of this Act".

Twenty-third. On page 44, strike out sub-section (1) of section 63 and substitute the following:-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

At polling stations in rural polling divisions the Deputy Returning Officer shall, while the poll is open if required by any person whose name is not on the voters' list and who is vouched for by two electors who are resident in such polling division, adminster to such person oath number (1) in form "Z" No.1 of schedule 1 to this Act and to each of such other two persons an oath in form "Z" No.2 of schedule 1 to this Act, and such oath having been taken by the applicant person and by such two other persons, the Deputy Returning Officer shall at once cause such applicant person's name to be added to the voters' list, with the word "sworn" written thereafter, and subject to the next following subsection of this Act, such applicant person may thereupon vote.

And amend section 63, subsection (2) by adding in line 30 after "make", "including the names of the two persons who vouched for the applicant person.

Twenty-four. Form of oath under section 63, Form Z, No.2.

You do swear that you are a qualified elector at this election for a Member to serve in the House of Commons for the electoral district of and that you reside in polling division No. in the said electoral district and that you know who has applied to have his name added to the voters' list in said polling division. That the applicant is a British Subject and not an Indian ordinarily resident on an Indian reservation, that he (or she) is of the full age of twenty-one years and has ordinarily resided in Canada for at least twelve months immediately prior to this date and within this electoral district for at least two months immediately preceding the issue of the writ for this election and is now a resident in this polling division and is not disqualified in respect of race by the laws of the Province of from voting for a Member of the Legislative Assembly of such province. So help you God.

Deputy Returning Officer.

Twenty-fifth. Section 100, page 73, in line one insert "and" between "sailor" and "commercial" and in line two strike out "or other person".

Twenty-sixth. New Clause:-

Moved by

That the forms be numbered instead of lettered and that the necessary changes be made in the bill accordingly.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

At polling stations in rural polling divisions the Deputy Returning Officer shall, while the poll is open if required by any person whose name is not on the voters' list and who is vouched for by two electors who are resident in such polling division, administer to such person oath number (1) in form "Z" No.1 of schedule 1 to this Act and to each of such other two persons an oath in form "Z" No.2 of schedule 1 to this Act, and such oath having been taken by the applicant person and by such two other persons, the Deputy Returning Officer shall at once cause such applicant person's name to be added to the voters' list, with the word "sworn" written thereafter, and subject to the next following subsection of this Act, such applicant person may thereupon vote.

AND amend section 63, subsection (2) by adding in line 30 after "make", "including the names of the two persons who vouched for the applicant person.

Twenty-four. Form of oath under section 63, Form Z, No.2.

You do swear that you are a qualified elector at this election for a Member to serve in the House of Commons for the electoral district of and that you reside in polling division No. in the said electoral district and that you know who has applied to have his name added to the voters' list in said polling division. That the applicant is a British Subject and not an Indian ordinarily resident on an Indian reservation, that he (or she) is of the full age of twenty-one years and has ordinarily resided in Canada for at least twelve months immediately prior to this date and within this electoral district for at least two months immediately preceding the issue of the writ for this election and is now a resident in this polling division and is not disqualified in respect of race by the laws of the Province of from voting for a Member of the Legislative Assembly of such province. So help you God.

Deputy Returning Officer.

Twenty-fifth. Section 100, page 73, in line one insert "and" between "sailor" and "commercial" and in line two strike out "or other person".

Twenty-sixth. New Clause:-

Moved by

That the forms be numbered instead of lettered and that the necessary changes be made in the bill accordingly.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4160

House of Commons
Canada

Moved by Mr. Ross,

Seconded by

That Section 32 be amended by the addition of the following subsection, called 32A:

Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, for the purpose of any Dominion election held within the limits of the Province of Ontario, the Voters' Lists shall be those prepared and completed for municipal purposes for the several polling subdivisions under the laws of the Province of Ontario, except as hereinafter provided, and which were at the date of the issue of the writ for said election under such laws in force for municipal purposes, and that all persons named therein as entitled to vote for Members of the Legislative Assembly, unless disentitled by the terms of this Act, shall be entitled to vote for Members of the House of Commons, provided always that to the said lists there may be added all presons qualified to vote under this Act and there may be subtracted all presons disentitled to vote under this Act, and in revising such lists and making such additions and subtractions, the provisions of the laws of the Province of Ontario regulating the revision and bringing into force of the Provincial Voters' Lists in such case shall as far as possible be observed and followed. In such parts of the Province of Ontario as are without municipal organisation,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

House of Commons
Canada

, the Voters' Lists therefor shall be prepared in accordance with the laws of the Province of Ontario in force for the purpose of the election of Members to the Assembly, but all persons entitled to vote hereunder shall be named in said lists and those disentitled to vote shall not be named in said lists.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

House of Commons
Canada

In case of Cities that have bi-annual revision of the voters' list the last revised list shall be a voters' list -

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4163

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Section 1. Qualifications of elector.-Every person over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: He or she shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the state twelve months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct, such time as may be prescribed by law.

[Amended section as proposed by L. '01, p. 107. Adopted November 4, 1902. The original section read: "Every male person over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

"First-He shall be a citizen of the United States, or not being a citizen of the United States, he shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become such citizen, not less than four months before he offers to vote.

"Second-He shall have resided in the state six months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinst, such time as may be prescribed by law. Provided, That no person shall be denied the right to vote at any school district election, nor to hold any school district office, on account of sex."]

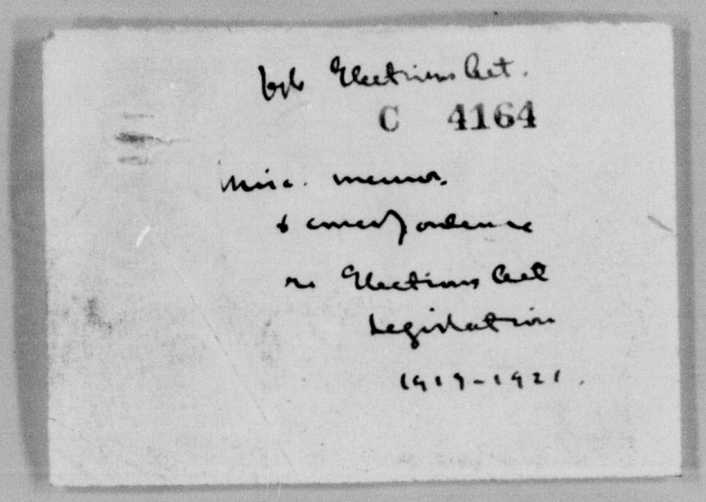
W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 6
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
42. Franchise (2)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4165

BILL

No. 50 of 1917.

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act.

[*Assented to* 10th March *1917.*]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

R.S.S. 1909, c. 3, amended

1. *The Saskatchewan Election Act*, being chapter 3 of *The Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan 1909*, is amended as hereinafter set forth.

Section 2 amended

~~**2.** Paragraph 19 of section 2 as amended by the first section of chapter 5 of the statutes of 1910-11, is amended by striking out the figures and word "287 to 345" in the third line and substituting therefor "15 to 87."~~

(2) "Registration" "registered" and all words of similar import, in so far as the same are applicable include all proceedings had or taken in connection with lists of voters to be made by enumerators as provided by section 270 of the Act.

Section 6 amended

3. Subsection (2) of section 6 is amended by inserting after the words "returning officer" in the fourth line the words "and each election clerk."

Section 12 amended

4. The first subsection of section 12 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Persons entitled to vote

"**12.** Except as herein otherwise provided, the persons entitled to vote at the election of a member under this Act shall be those mentioned in the two following subsections.

"(2) In the case of those electoral divisions or portions of electoral divisions for which lists are to be prepared and printed as provided by sections 14*a* to 87 hereof, every person whether male or female shall be qualified to be registered as a voter and to vote who is a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and has resided in Saskatchewan for at least twelve months, and in the electoral division where he or she seeks to vote, for at least three months, immediately preceding the date of the closing of the registration of voters, and whose name appears in the printed voters' list for such electoral division or portion thereof;

"(3) In the case of all other electoral divisions or portions of such electoral divisions for which voters' lists are prepared by enumerators as provided by section 270 of this Act, every person, whether male or female, shall be qualified to have his or her name placed on the enumerated list, and to vote, who is a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, and has resided in Saskatchewan for at least twelve months, and in the electoral division where he or she seeks to vote for at least three months immediately preceding the date of the writ of the election."

(2) The said section 12 is further amended by renumbering subsections (2) and (3) as (4) and (5) respectively.

New section 12*d*

5. The said Act is further amended by inserting therein after section 12*c*, as enacted by subsection (4) of the first section of chapter 37 of the statutes of 1916, the following:

"**12***d*. Every British subject, whether male or female, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who has served as a soldier, chaplain, surgeon or nurse or in any other capacity in the military forces of Canada or Great Britain or her allies or in any corps attached thereto for service in the present war, who within six months immediately preceding the date when he or she was appointed to or enlisted in such forces or joined

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

such corps had been resident in any electoral division or portion thereof referred to in section 14*a* of this Act for a period of not less than three months, shall, notwithstanding his or her absence from the said electoral division when the voters' list was prepared and revised for such division, and notwithstanding the absence of his or her name from the said list, be entitled to vote in the electoral division in which he or she was last so resident.

"(2) Every person so desiring to vote shall on election day in the electoral division in which he or she is entitled to vote appear at the polling place in the polling subdivision in which he or she then resides or last resided and before being handed a ballot shall be required by the deputy returning officer to take the following oath:

You swear:

1. That you are of the full age of twenty-one years and are a British subject by birth or naturalisation and not a citizen or subject of any foreign country.

2. That you have served in the military forces of Canada or Great Britain and her allies in the present war.

3. That you resided in this electoral division for a period of not less than three months during the six months immediately prior to the time you enlisted in or joined such forces.

4. That you are entitled to vote at this election and at this polling place.

5. That you have not voted before at this election at this or any other polling place.

6. That you have not received anything nor has anything been promised you directly or indirectly to induce you to vote at this election or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election.

~~Or (if required by the agent of a candidate)~~: (6. That you have not received anything nor has anything been promised you directly or indirectly to induce you to vote or refrain from voting at this election; that you have not received nor do you expect to receive anything for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election except what has been *bona fide* earned by you and may be lawfully paid to you under *The Saskatchewan Election Act* by or through the returning officer or deputy returning officer or other proper public officer out of public moneys without committing a corrupt practice and except what has been *bona fide* earned by you and has been or may be lawfully paid to and received by you by or on behalf of the candidate or otherwise under *The Saskatchewan Election Act*, and notwithstanding the receipt or expectation of which you are entitled by law to vote.)

7. And that you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at this election. So help you God.

Note.—(*a*) If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases, then for 'swear' substitute 'solemnly affirm.' "

6. Section 16 is amended by adding to paragraph 1 the words "or portion thereof." Section 16 amended

(2) Section 16 is further amended by striking from paragraph 2 the words "of the several electoral divisions" and substituting therefor the words "for each electoral division or portion thereof."

(and if required by the agent of a candidate.)

(the voter may at his option instead of the last paragraph take the following oath)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 105 (c) amended

7. Clause (*c*) of the first subsection of section 105 is amended by striking out all the words after "held" in the fourth line.

Section 113 (2) amended

8. Subsection (2) of section 113 is amended by inserting after the word "deliver" in the second line the words "or cause to be delivered."

Section 117 (3) repealed

9. Subsection (3) of section 117 is hereby repealed.

Section 134 amended

10. Section 134 is amended by inserting after the word "deliver" in the first line the words "or cause to be delivered."

Section 136 amended

11. Section 136 is amended by striking out the word "furnish" in the first line and substituting therefor the words "deliver or cause to be delivered to," and by striking out the word "with" in the second line thereof.

Section 137 amended

12. Section 137 is amended by striking out the word "furnish" in the first line and substituting the words "deliver or cause to be delivered to," and by striking out the word "with" in the second line thereof.

Section 145 amended

13. Section 145 is amended by inserting at the beginning of the first line the words "In the case of the electoral divisions and portions of electoral divisions referred to in section 14*a* of this Act."

New section 147*a*

14. The said Act is amended by inserting therein after section 147 the following:

Public holiday

"**147***a*. Every day on which polling takes place at an election in any electoral division under this Act shall from and after one o'clock in the afternoon be a public holiday in that electoral division except in the case of those days for which special voting is provided by sections 286 to 295 both inclusive of this Act."

Section 176 substituted

15. Section 176 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Procedure as to ballot boxes

"**176.** The deputy returning officer shall then immediately lock and seal the box and shall enclose the key in an envelope to be supplied for the purpose. Every candidate or agent of a candidate who desires so to do shall be permitted also to affix his seal to the said box and envelope.

(2) The deputy returning officer shall, either personally or through some person appointed by him, deliver the said box and envelope within two days to the returning officer, and there shall be attached to the ballot box a ticket on which shall be written by the deputy returning officer the name of the person by whom the said box and envelope are to be delivered.

(3) The deputy returning officer shall take a receipt from any person to whom he has handed over for delivery as aforesaid the ballot box and key.

(4) Any person who is appointed by the deputy returning officer to deliver the said box and key to the returning officer, and who makes delivery accordingly, shall take before the returning officer the oath (form 50).

(5) Forthwith thereafter the deupty returning officer shall take and subscribe the oath (form 48) and shall personally deliver or transmit it by registered post to the returning officer."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4168

16. The said Act is further amended by inserting after section 223 the following: New section 223a

"**223***a*. No candidate at an election, and no person who has been nominated or selected as a candidate for election by any political party or group of individuals at a convention, or by petition, request or otherwise, shall, at any time after his nomination or selection as aforesaid, and before the holding of the poll, if any, at the election, make or proimse to make directly or indirectly a subscription or donation of any kind whatsoever for any religious, charitable or philanthropic purpose or to any society or association except for patriotic purposes, and it shall be an offence for any person to solicit any such subscription or donation from any such candidate or person during the period herein mentioned, and any contravention of this section shall be deemed to be a corrupt practice within the meaning of this Act and of the Controverted Election Act." Certain contributions forbidden

17. Section 269 as enacted by subsection (12) of the first section of chapter 37 of the statutes of 1916, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection: Section 269 amended

"(2) Except as hereinafter provided by sections 270 to 295 both inclusive of this Act, every election in the electoral divisions and parts of electoral divisions not included within the terms of section 14*a* shall be conducted in the manner provided by sections 89 to 268 of this Act."

18. Subsection (2) of section 271 is repealed and the following substituted: Section 271 (2) substituted

"(2) If such appointments have not been made before the issue of a writ for the election, the returning officer immediately upon receiving such writ shall, in writing over his signature (form 53A) appoint a competent and reliable person to be enumerator for any one or more polling subdivisions of such electoral division."

(2) The said section 271 is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(4) In case for any cause any person appointed as an enumerator under this section fails, neglects or refuses to act as such, the returning officer shall appoint some one in his stead."

19. Section 274 is repealed and the following substituted therefor: Section 274 substituted

"**274.** Each enumerator shall complete, date at his place of residence and sign the copies of the voters' list or lists as aforesaid, eight days before the polling day. He shall retain one of the said copies for revision and the other two copies shall be posted up or delivered as follows: Enumerators' duties as to voters' lists

1. One of the copies shall be posted up in the polling subdivision in the post office nearest to the place appointed as polling station for the polling subdivision, or if there is no such post office in the subdivision then in a conspicuous place outside and adjoining the main entrance to such polling station.

2. The other copy shall at the same time be delivered to the clerk or secretary treasurer of the municipality within which the polling subdivision is wholly or mainly situated, to be posted up by him for public inspection in the office or residence of the said clerk or secretary treasurer, and it shall be the duty of the said clerk or secretary-treasurer to keep the same posted up until the end of the third day before the polling day.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(2) The enumerator shall attach to each of the two copies to be so posted up a written notice signed by him designating a place and time where and when voters may conveniently find him during two consecutive days, the last of which shall be the third day before the polling day, between the hours of two o'clock and five o'clock in the afternoon, and the enumerator shall attend for that purpose at the time and place so designated. In case either of the two consecutive days to be so fixed falls on a Sunday, the day previous to such two days shall be fixed as one of the days for the purposes mentioned."

Section 275 amended

20. Subsection (3) of section 275 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) If the enumerator finds the occupation, addition or residence of any voter to be inaccurately stated in the list or if he finds any mistake in the spelling of any name therein he may make the necessary alterations and affix his initials thereto in like manner."

New section 278

21. Section 278 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Voting by deputy returning officers, candidates, etc.

"**278.** Any deputy returning officer, candidate, agent or poll clerk who belongs to a polling subdivision other than the one at which he is employed on the polling day shall be permitted to vote at the polling place where he is so employed upon his taking the following oath which shall be signed before either the deputy returning officer or poll clerk:

You swear

1. That you are of the full age of twenty-one years and are a British subject by birth or naturalisation, and not a citizen or subject of any foreign country.

2. That you are a qualified voter as provided by *The Election Act*, and that you are entitled to vote at the election in *this* electoral division. (If deponent is qualified in a polling subdivision which is part of a city or town having a revised voters' list, add)

That you are on the revised voters' list for the city (or town) of

3. That you have not voted before at this election in this or any other electoral division.

"(2) Every such deputy returning officer, candidate, agent or poll clerk before being allowed to vote may also be required by any candidate or agent present to take the oath to be administered to voters as provided by section 280 (form 56) which oath may be administered by the deputy returning officer or poll clerk.

"(3) Any deputy returning officer, candidate, agent or poll clerk who votes at any election when he is not qualified so to do as provided by this Act, or who votes more than once at any such election, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $200."

(4) not more than two agents for each candidate shall vote in any one poll under the provisions of this section.

New section 279

22. Section 279 is repealed and the following substituted:

Entries in poll book in certain cases

"**279.** In case any vote is recorded as provided in the next preceding section in a polling subdivision other than that in which a voter resides, there shall be entered in the poll book opposite the voter's name in the column for remarks, a memo-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4170

randum stating the particular office or position which the voter is filling at the poll and the word "sworn" to indicate that the voter has taken the oath mentioned in section 278."

Section 282 amended

23. Section 282 is amended by striking out the words "permitted to vote" in the third line and substituting therefor the words "handed a ballot."

New sections 286 to 295

24. Section 287 of said Act as enacted by section 3 of chapter 3 of the statutes of 1912, and sections 288 to 345 inclusive as enacted by section 27 of chapter 5 of the statutes of 1910-11, are hereby repealed and the following sections added in lieu thereof:

Application of sections 286 to 295

"**286.** Sections 287 to 295 inclusive of this Act shall apply only to railway employees, commercial travellers and other persons whose employment or calling is such as to necessitate from time to time their absence from their places of residence, who are qualified electors under this Act in the electoral divisions or portions of electoral divisions mentioned in form 57 in the schedule to this Act, and who have reason to believe that they will be absent from their places of residence on the day fixed by the writ for the election.

Special polling places

"**287.** For the purpose of enabling every such person to vote at any election held in the said electoral divisions the returning officer shall establish a special polling place in the city or town mentioned in form 57 in the schedule hereto as forming the whole or part of such division, which polling place shall be centrally located so as to suit the convenience of the voters.

Conduct of poll

"**288.** Except as hereinafter provided, the poll to be held at every such polling place shall be conducted in the same manner as is provided by this Act for the conduct of other polls in an election.

Hours of special poll

"**289.** The poll at each such polling place so established shall be open between the hours of seven and ten o'clock in the afternoon on the three days exclusive of Sunday immediately preceding the day of election.

Declaration by voter

"**290.** Every person applying to vote at any such polling place, before being permitted to do so, shall be required by the deputy returning officer in charge of the poll to make and sign the following declaration, which shall be kept by the deputy returning officer with the other records of the poll:

I,
of
do hereby declare that I am at present employed as (*state nature of employment*) and that I expect to be absent from the place where I am entitled to vote at this election on election day.

in the course of my employment (or calling)

.....
Name of Voter.

Dated at.....

this .....day of.....19.....

Witness:.....
Deputy Returning Officer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

"(2) Any person signing any such declaration knowing that the statements therein are false shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $25 nor more than $100.

Name to appear on voters' list in certain cases

"**291.** In the case of the electoral divisions and portions of electoral divisions referred to in section 14*a* of this Act, a person applying to vote at such special polling place shall not be permitted to do so unless his or her name appears in the voters' list for such division or portion thereof.

Poll clerk to record that declaration made

"**292.** The poll clerk at each such polling place shall record in the poll book supplied for the recording of all such votes in the column headed 'remarks,' after the name of each person who votes a notation that he has signed the declaration referred to in section 290 hereof.

Oath may be administered

"**293.** The deputy returning officer, every candidate and the agent of every candidate may require any such voter before being handed a ballot to take any other oath which may be required of voters under this Act.

Sealing ballot box

"**294.** Upon the close of the poll each day, the deputy returning officer and each candidate or agent present who desires so to do shall affix their respective seals to the ballot box in such a manner that the box cannot be opened nor can any ballots be deposited therein without breaking the said seals.

Counting the votes

"**295.** On the day fixed in the writ for the holding of the poll for the election, the deputy returning officer, at the same polling place in the presence of the candidates and the agents who are present, shall at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon open the ballot box, count the votes and take all other proceedings provided by the Act for deputy returning officers in connection with the conduct of an election after the close of the poll."

25. The following is inserted as form 53A in the schedule to said Act:

"FORM 53A.

"(*Section 271 (2)*

"APPOINTMENT OF ENUMERATOR BY RETURNING OFFICER.

I hereby appoint
of P.O., to act as enumerator for the following polling subdivisions:

for the election to be held in the electoral division of
on (*date of election*).

Dated at this day of
19 .

.....
Returning Officer."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4172

26. The following is inserted as form 57 in the schedule to said Act:

"FORM 57.

"*(Sections 286 and 287)*

"ELECTORAL DIVISIONS AND PORTIONS OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 287 OF THIS ACT.

"The electoral division of Regina city.

"The electoral division of Saskatoon city.

"The electoral division of Moose Jaw City.

Portions of Electoral Divisions	Name of Electoral Divisions
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

27. This Act shall come into force on

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4173

SIXTH SESSION

THIRD LEGISLATURE

SASKATCHEWAN

BILL

No. of 1917.

An Act to amend The Saskatchewan Election Act.

Received and read the

First time

Second time

Third time

Mr. Turgeon.

REGINA:
J. W REID, King's Printer
1917

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

Re letters from Mr. Alex. Smith, dated March 7, and April 7, 1921.

Have discussed them with Colonel Biggar, who assures me that the wording of forms, jurat, etc., has been changed by him, and a form correct in every particular prepared. He has assured me that I need have no concern with reppect to the representations in either the letter of March 7 or the one of April 7.

W.L.M.K.

Ottawa,
April 11, 1921

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4175

(1921)

Franchise Act

Memorandum

Proposdd revision of Franchise Act for taking of Ontario prohibition referendum. Secure Hansard of last session and indicate passages where we discussed using Ontario lists and saving expense thereby.

Get together matters to be taken up in connection with Franchise Act including letters from Boyle on this subject and from Alex Smith.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMO - Election Act 1920.

Section 2: (a) New - Wrong reference hereto see 99 should be 100.

(b) Same as old Act (g).

(c) Same as old Act (a).

(d) New.

(e) New.

(f) Same as old Act (i)

(g) Same as old Act (d)

(h) Same as old Act (c)

(i) Same as old Act (m)

(j) Same as old Act (j)

(k) Same as old Act (e)

(l) Same as old Act (h)

(m) New

(n) Same as old Act (l)

(o) New

(p) New

(q) New

(r) Same as old Act (k)

(s) New

(t) Same as old Act (f)

(u) New

(v) New

(w) New

(x) New

(y) New.

Section 3: ---- New. All previous Election Acts are repealed.

Section 4: ---- Same as Section 312 of 1906.

Section 5: ---- Same as under-section 34 of chap. 26, 1908.
But punishment is now more severe under clause of new Act 84 and 85.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 6: (1) This is same as old Act, Sec.250 a. It seems useless verbiage to put in the penalty clause here, because in Sec. 84 later the penalty is fixed for an indictable offence. It is not necessary to state here also.

(2) This is repeated as before, but the language here is poor - doesn't matter.

Section 7: (1) This is practically the same as the old Act Section 72 & 73. The language here is verbose. It could easily be stated:-

"Except where an oath or affirmation or statutory declaration is expressly required by this Act to be administered by the Returning Officer, any such oath or affirmation or statutory declaration may be administered by a Deputy-Returning-Officer, or Poll Clerk, or by a Justice of any Court, a Notary Public, a Justice of the Peace or a Commissioner, etc..."

Section 8: ---- Based on Section 274 of the old Act.

Section 9: ---- Same as old Act.

Section 10: (1) Same as old Act. The former read "No Company or Association other than, etc..."

(2) Same as old Act.

Section 11: --- Same as old Act.

Section 12: (a and b) A Short consolidation in part of old Sections 270 and 271. Would it not be better, as in the old Act, to group all offences at the end of the Act instead of putting them here and there

Section 13:---- A further re-statement of old Sections 270 and 271, to prevent payment of money to electors. No statement can be made that will prevent the abuse, but such clauses are necessary, of course.

Section 14: (1) Same as old Act.

(2) New.

Section 15: (1) Same as old Act, except old Act gave an hour, this provides for two hours besides noon hour.

(2) Same as old Act.

Section 16: --- Chief Electoral Officer is substituted for Governor-in-Council. The Section is now made applicable. In the old Act it was specially fixed to relieve Gaspé and Chicoutimi.

Section 17: --- Much the same as old Sections 314 and 315.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 18: (1) All new.

(2) This is not very clear or very exact. What statutes will be affected? Do (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) exhaust all the ~~kinds of~~ duties heretofore devolving on Clerk of the Crown in Chancery?

Section 19: ---- All this section is new.

Section 20: ---- All new.

Section 21:---- Same as old Section 75 which had added part of Section 76.

Section 22: ---- Practically same as old. This should be changed to make as far as possible the Sheriff of a County or that part of the County comprising the greater number of electors, the Returning Officer.

Section 23: ---- Same as old Act.

Section 24: ---- Same, but made a little more express.

Section 25: ----Same as old Section.

Section 26: ---- Same as old Section.

Section 27: (1) Same as old Section.

(2) Same as old Section.

Section 28: ---- This follows largely old Section 37. In part 2 of the Act applicable only to Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. It is wrong. - It should read: "He shall adopt as far as possible any or all, etc..."
Or Section 37 as in the amended Act of 1917 is all right for the most part only make it applicable in every Province.
The latter part of the Section is all right and gets over the present difficulty of the St. James Division Election.

Section 29: (1) New for the most part.

(2) This wouldrefuse a vote to any woman alien by birth, born outside North America unless naturalized.

Section 30: (1) (a) Same as old Section.
(b) New. (c) Old.
(d) Same as old Act. The disfranchising Act is Chap. 9, Revised Statutes of Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(e) Old.
(f) Old.
(g) New.

(2) Largely old section.
Burden of proof clause is new.

Section 31: (1) (a) Same as old Act.
(b) Same as old Section.

(2) Same as old Section.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 33: (1) Same as 52 of Act 1917.
(2) Same as in 1917.
(3) Same as 1917.
(4) Same as 1917.
(5) Same as 1917.

Section 34: Practically same as 1917 Act, Section 37 - 3.

Note. In Temiskaming Election, a condition has arisen as follows: New communities have grown up consequent upon the creation of new industries bringing groups of voters 4 to 7 miles away from the polling places established in the last election. The Minister of Justice and everyone concerned recognizes the hardship. Meighen knows of it quite well. There ought to be power in the Returning Officer to remedy this by the establishment of extra polls to meet such a case.

Section 35: (1) Much the same as Section 77 of old Act.

(2) Old Section 78 excepted Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon.

(3) Same as old Section 79.

Section 36: These clauses gathered in Section 36 are much the same as in old Act without (as therein) excepting Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon.

Section 37: Generally same as old Act, but there was a good deal of freedom in the old Act allowing time for such places as Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Skeena, West Kootenay and Cariboo.

Section 38: Extended to include females, old section 69.

Section 39: (a) Practically same as Sections 70 and 71 - Old Act, seven years disqualification.

(c) Same as old Section.

All the rest of this section is practically same as in old clauses sections 70 and 71.

Section 40: (1) In old sections 36 and 89, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Skeena, West Kootenay and Cariboo were excepted

(2) Same as Old Section 92.

(3) Same as Old Section 93, except in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon.

(4) Formerly 25 electors.

(5) Same as in old section 95.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(6) Same as old Section 99.

(7) Same as old Section 99.

(8) Same as old Section 96. In this Act a cheque as deposit is payable to Receiver General of Canada. Formerly the practice was to make it payable to the Returning Officer.

(9) Same as old Section 97. The second part of this clause is new. Under the old practice the Returning Officer held the money till after end of election.

(10) Same as old Section 98.

(11) Same as old Section 98, but last two lines of this clause are new

(12) Same as old section 100.

(13) Same as old section 101.

Section 41: (1) Same as old section 102.

(2) Same as old section 103.

(3) Same as ~~mid~~ section 3, old Act.

Section 42: Old Section began with the words "In the Yukon Territory. Under former Act, Yukon Territory was excepted.

Section 43: (1) and (2) Same as old Section 104.

(3) Same as old section 276, which fixed the penalty. Now necessary now as offences are specially fixed.

Section 44: Same as old Section 106, as to (1), and same as old section 107 as to (2).

(3) Same as old practically.

Section 45: Old sections 57 and 113 excepted Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon Territory. Conditions of to-day may ~~require~~ not require this.

(2) and (3) practically same as old sections.

(4) Same as old section 110, as to (a), Same as old section 114, as to (b).

Section 46: Same as old section 112 A.

Section 47: Practically same as old clause 116. Formerly Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon excepted.

Section 48: Same as old Section 117 as to (1).
(2) Same as old 118.
(3) Same as old Section 56.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 49: (1) Same as old 119 except that previously the Governor in Council had to approve the instructions.
(2) Same as old section 122.
(3) Same as old section 120.
(4) Same as old section 121.

Section 50: (1) Same as old section 123.
(2) Same as old section 124.
(3) Same as old sections 125 and 126.
(4) Same as old sections 127, 128 and 129.
(5) Same as old section 130.

Section 51: All the same as old section 255.

Section 52: (1) Same as old Section 137
(2) Unchanged
(3) Unchanged
(4) Unchanged.

Section 53: (1) Same as old Section 144, which however excepted Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon.
(2) This clause is taken from old section 59, which applied only to Saskatchewan and Alberta.
(3) Formerly applied only to Saskatchewan and Alberta.
(4) Same as latter part of old section 144.
(5) Same as old section.
(6) Same as old section 144-3
(7) Formerly under section 60, applied only to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Section 54: (1) Same as old section 141, but changed so that the inspection takes place only in case agents are present 15 minutes before opening of poll
(2) Same as old section 140.
(3) Same as old section 140. The latter part of the clause was an independent section -4- It is not very good draughting to put it in here as part of 54. It applies to the Act generally.

Section 55: (1) Taken from old section 58 which in terms applied to the Yukon only.
Latter part, a modification of old section 131.
(2) Same as old section 132.
(3) Same as old section 133.
(4) Same as old section 134.
(5) Same as old section. Old Section provided that instructions for mode of making compartments were to be given by the Governor-in Council.
(6) Same as old section 136, War Times Election Act. Hours from seven in morning to seven at night might be better.
(7) Same as old section 113, but which excepted Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 56: (1) First part same as old section 145.
Latter part same as last line or two
of section 162.

(2) Same as old section 146.
(3) Same as old section 146.
(4) Same as old section 147, but which added
that in Prince Edward Island voters had
to declare their qualification also.

Section 57: (1) Practically same as old section 143
(2) Same as old section 170.

Section 58: (1) Old section 153 excepted Yukon Territory.
Latter part same as old section 63.
(2) Old section excepted Saskatchewan, Alberta
and Yukon.
(3) This section is re-written - old section 253 -
The word "knowingly" was not in old section.
Just as well to leave it out. There is no
reason why any ~~xxx~~ officer should knowingly
or unknowingly mention things of this kind.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 59: (a) Same as old section 64.
(b, c & d) a Re-writing of old section 171, and a clearer sub-division of the section.

Section 60: This section is a consolidation of the old sections referred to, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225.
(2) Old section 258 repeated the above sections 219-225 and fixed a penalty. This clause is much more convenient and concise.

Section 61: Old sections 219-225 dealtchiefly with candidates, officers, clerks, etc... Section 221 dealt with "elector". Hence perhaps best to make a new section. Hence Section 61.

Section 62: (1) Same as old section 160.
(2) Same as old section 161.
(3) Practically same as old section 162. "Provided that, etc.." This is new and probably safe to allow.
(4) Same as old section 163.
(5) Same as old section 164.
(6) Same as old section 165. Put out more explicitely in this section.
(7) Same as old section 166, re-written, practically no change.
(8) Same as old section 167.
(9) Same as old section 168.
(10) Same as old section 169.

Section 63: -- The whole section as now printed was first enacted as sections 13, 14, 15 of the Bye-Elections, Chap. 48 of statutes 1919. These are some of the sections substituted for part 2 of the Dominion Elections Act of 1906.

Section 64: (1) A re-writing of sections 229, 230 and 231. Practically same legislation.
(2) This is new.
(3) The words - "or having voted knowing that he was for any reason disqualified, non-qualified or incompetent to vote at such election" - are added here to old section 294.
(4) Same as old section 295.
(5) Same as old section 296.
(6) Same as old section 297.
(7) Same as old section 298.
(8) Same as old section 299.
(9) Same as old section 300.
(10) Same as old section 301.

Section 65: (1) Same as old section 233.
(2) Same as old section 232. The last line is added here.
(3) Same as old section 234.
(4) Same as old section 235.
(5) Same as old section 236, with addition "Whether or not intoxicating before" "during or after the hours."
(6) Gathers up penal clauses 259 and 260. Much more verbosely set out in old clauses.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 66: (1) Same as old section 172.
(2) Same as old section 173.
(3) Same as old section 174, except that it did not apply in Prince Edward Island to the qualification or non-qualification of a voter.
(4) Practically same as old section 175.
(5) Same as old section 177.
(6) Same as old section 178 for first sentences, and same as old 179 for second sentence.
(7) As to first part, same as old section 180. As to last part same as old section 181.
(8) This is new.
(9) This is new.

Section 67: (1) Same as old section 182.
(2) Practically same as old section 183.
(3) Same as old section 184.
(4) Same as old section 185.

Section 68: (1) Same as old section 186.
(2) Same as old section 187.
(3) Same as old section 188.
(4) Same as old section 189.
(5) Same as old section 190.
(6) Same as old section 191.
(7) Same as old section 256.

Section 69: -- Same as old section 192.

Section 70: (1) Same as old section 193 omitting references to Judge of Superior Court of Saskatchewan, or Alberta or North-West Territories.
(2) This restates old sections 194-195-196, without practical change.
(3) Same as old section 197.
(4) Same as old sections 199 and 201.
(5) Same as old section 198.
(6) Same as old sections 200 and 202.
(7) Same as old sections 203 and 204.

Section 71: (1) Same as old section 206, subject to recent changes in style of courts.
(2) Same as old section 207.
(3) Same as old section 207 - (2)
(4) Same as old section 207 - (3)
(5) Same as old section 208
(6) Same as old section 209
(7) Same as old section 210.

Section 72: (1) A re-statement without material change of old sections 211, 213, 214 and 215.
(2) Same as old section 212.
(3) Same as old section 211.
(4) Based on old section 216. Nothing to criticize here.
(5) Based on old section 217.
The payment of election deposit by Auditor General is in place of like action by the Returning Officer under the old Act.

Section 73: -- Same as old section 257.

Section 74: -- Quite new and desirable.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 75: (1) Same as old section 218.
(2) Same as old section 227 and (3) of old section 228.
(3) Same as old section 228 (2)
(4) Same as old section 228 (3)

Section 76: (1) Same as old section 308;
(2) Same as old section 309;
(3) Same as old section 309 (3);
(4) Same as old section 309 (4);
(5) Based on old section 310. Under the old section the fees allowances &c, were paid by warrant of Governor-in-Council to the Returning Officer, and by him distributed. Under the new section it appears some new "person or persons" will distribute the moneys. This is unnecessary patronage. Besides the Returning Officers ought to know best who should get the money.
(7) Practically same as old section 311. Here is added "or for materials supplied". This is not very desirable. It may allow the person who rents a polling booth to charge for fuel, tables, &c, which ~~it~~ only add to expense.

Section 77: -- New. Seems desirable.

Section 78: (1) Same as old section 237 and 237 (3). The latter part is practically the same as old section 238.
(2) This is here put in a form forbidding these persons to act as official agent. Old section 252 only prescribed a penalty for such persons if they did so act.
(3) The first part of this is based on old section 237 and is all right.
The (a) clause is new in Canada and is all right. The want of it has raised questions before.
The (b) clause is new. I would doubt its desirability.
(4) New and O.K.
(5) Taken from the English Act. It is all right in Canada as far as it goes, at least it saves the candidate from being sued for a variety of expenditures authorized by over zealous friends.
(6) English Act. Good enough.
(7) Same as old section 239 and 241 together. The end of the section is from the English Act and is O.K.
(8) Same as old section 240.
(9) New for us. Copies from English Act.
(10) Our old section 243 and based on English Act.
(11) Copied from English Act. A saving clause for a candidate.
(12) New. Taken from English Act.
(13) New. Taken from English Act? This puts in a substantive form the exception of section 78 (3 - a).
(14) New. Taken from English Act.
(15) New. Not dangerous.
(16) New. Most of section 78 is based on the English Act and does no harm particularly.

Section 79:(1) ---- Based on old section 244. There never was any form of return before. Every agent made up his own as best he could.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 79: (Cont'd)
(2) The old Act 244 required filing of vouchers but no declaration as here was ever before required.
(3) Now the candidate must review and certify the agents return. He never did so or needed to do so formerly.
(4) This is more express than formerly. The old act was not clear about any supplementary return.
(5) Practically same as old Act, section 243 and 245. The time limit in old section 245 was 14 days.
(6) First part same as old section 246. The second part is new. The old Act was silent on the point.
(7) This is new. Perhaps this is proper in England but doubtful here. Where a candidate has a big constituency delay may affect the return. If the candidate is elected, he should be allowed to sit. He might penalized for non-return however.
(8) Much the same as old section 263.
(9) Same as old section 264.
(10) New and perhaps all right.
(11) New.
(12) New. Not objectionable.
(13) New. Seems all right,
(14) New.
(15) New.

Section 80: (a) Same as old section 265 (a)
(b) Same as old section 265 (b)
(c) Same as old section 265 (c)
(d) Same as old section 265 (d)
(e) The old clause adds after the word "bribery" the words "or corrupt practices".
(f) At the end of this, the old section adds: "or the promise of any office, place or employment."
(g) Same as old clause (g).
(h) The words "on account of such or any other person" are new here. Not very clear in meaning.
(i) Same as old clause (i) 265.
"Provided, &c.," practically same as old Act, section 265.

Section 81: -- Practically same as sections 266 and 268.

Section 82: (1) Practically same as old section 269.
(2) Same as old section 269 (2)

Section 83: -- Same as old sections 272, 273 and 274 gathered together.

Section 84: -- New. All this is much better than in the old Act where penalties were scattered throughout, attached to various sections. By the present plan, offences are indictable or non-indictable, and so penalties are summarized here.

Section 85: -- New.

Section 86: -- New. Perhaps of value as acting "in terroram".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 87: -- Practically gathering up and repeating old sections 280, 281, 282.

Section 88: -- New. I think as result of experience in election trials. It saves the candidate from conviction when the corrupt acts are not his or his agents or done with his knowledge.

Section 89: -- New.
5 - Want of printer's name on handbills &c.
14 - Publishing false statements as to candidate's character.
30 - Disqualification of electors as judges, &c.
43 - False statement re withdrawal of candidate.
58 - Improper varying of elector's oath.
60 - Penalty for violation of secrecy.

Section 90: -- Same as old section 283.

Section 91: -- Same as old section 226.

Section 92: (1) Same as old section 284 (1)
(2) Same as old section 284 (2)
(3) Same as old section 285
(4) Same as old section 286.
(5) Same as old section 287.
(6) Based on old section 275 and on the English Act. It reverses the rule of English law, that every man is taken to be innocent until proved guilty. O.K.

Section 93: -- Same as old section 288.

Section 94: (1) Same as old section 289.
(2) Same as old section 290.

Section 95: (1) and (2) Same as old section 291.
(3) Same as old section 95 (3).

Section 96: (1) and (2). Same as old section 293.

Section 97: (1) Same as old section 302.
(2) Same as old section 303.
(3) Same as old section 304.
(4) Same as old section 305.

Section 98: -- First part same as old section 307.
Last part same as old section 257.

Section 99: -- Same as old section 306.

Section 100: - This section contitutes a Code of procedure for dealing with the particular class of persons named at the beginning. It is all new

Section 101: New.
-(A) This form is the same, except that the old writ form indicated its being addressed to the Sheriff, Registrar or other officer, but the Act must determine this.
All other forms are regular and designed to carry out the clauses of the Act.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Section 101: (Cont'd)

(B) Same as old "B".
Certificate of Returning Officer same as old certificate.
(C) Same as old "C".
(D) Same as old "D".
Certificate of Election Clerk unchanged.
(E) New.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

- FRANCHISE ACT -

Passed by Canadian Parliament.

B. N. A. Act

Section 41 of the British North American Act provided that until the Parliament of Canada otherwise enacts, the Provincial Franchise should be used.

- 1873 -

This remained in force until 1873, when on May 23rd., Chapter 27, there was passed by the House of Commons, "an Act to make temporary provisions for the election of Members to serve in the House of Commons". (See Statutes of Canada 1873 p - 73) Section 4 of this Act states :-

> ".....and the voters' lists to be used at elections of Members of the House of Commons shall be the same as if such elections were of Members of the Legislative Assembly on the basis of the qualification aforesaid; and the polling sub-divisions or wards shall be the same as if such elections were for Members of the Legislative Assembly;.....".

- 1874 -

In 1874 there was passed another Act with respect to Dominion elections, entitled "An Act respecting the election of Members of the House of Commons", Chapter 9, assented to on the 28th. day of May 1874, see page 47, Statutes of Canada 1874.

Section 29 of this Act deals with the obtaining of lists of voters and was as follows:-

> "The Returning Officer shall obtain the different lists of voters, or copies or extracts thereof, from the Registrars, Town Clerks, Clerks of the Peace or such other officers as may by law be proper custodians of such lists, or of duly certified duplicates or copies thereof; and every such officer who shall

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

omit or refuse to furnish such lists, copies or extracts of the voters' lists within a reasonable time to the Returning Officer requiring the same, shall incur a penalty of not less than two hundred and not exceeding two thousand dollars."

- 1885 -

The Provincial Franchises were used until 1885, when Sir John MacDonald introduced a Dominion Franchise Law. See Statutes of Canada 1885, Chapter 40 Page 19, Public General Acts. He moved the second reading on April 16, 1885 (Hansard 1885, Vol. 2. page 1133.)

A long discussion followed.

The Bill was intended to create woman suffrage, but this was not taken seriously and withdrawn.

The opposition contended that while this Parliament had power to enact a Dominion Franchise, the spirit of the consitution was federal , the representation is by Provinces, and the Provinces should control the qualifications of electors. A resolution for the continuation of the use of the Provincial Franchise was moved by Laurier (April 17, pages 1167 to 1171). The argument was developed by Blake pages 1177 to 1192.

The opposition also attacked the provision for the making up and revising of lists. These officials were to be appointed by the Government, and removable only by a vote of the House, that is by Members whom the Revising Barrister had helped to elect.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

It would be a party vote. It was objected also that the same persons would make up the list and revise them. Also that there was no appeal from the Revising Barrister except by his own consent.

The best general discussion is found between pages 1133 and 1277 when the motion for the second reading was carried (April 21).

On April 24, Sir John moved the House into Committee (Page 1336). Another debate ensued and the House went into Committee on April 27th. (page 1385).

On April 27, (pages 1388, &c) there was a long debate on woman suffrage, largely obstructive. The real object of the opposition was to prevent the passage of the law which would allow the Government to have its own supporters elected. Note that there was no closure, and theopposition were able to force the Government to abandon some of the worst features of the law. There was also much discussion on provisions allowing Indians or reserves to vote. The opposition contended that these Indians would be under Government influence. Much obstruction and disorder.

This was the week of the great fight. The House sat continuously from Thursday afternoon April 30 th Saturday mid-night (May 2). Macdonald spoke after 11 Saturday night, supposing that he was closing the debate, but was followed by Blake, who arose at 10 minutes to 12 and spoke vigorously, with his eye on the clock, arousing great Liberal cheering in which the galleries joined (Page 1563, 1564, 1565).

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The effect of the vigorous resistence made by the Opposition was shown in a speech made by Sir John Macdonald on May 11 (pages 1745 etc.) He said he had steadily resisted applying the closure (1745) He invited suggestions for coming to a common conclusion.

On May 28, Macdonald announced amendments as to revising Barrister. Where he was not a judge, there would be an appeal to the Courts. Blake contended that the changes were enadequate. From this time (May 28) there was a long discussion on the powers of the revising Barrister and the making up of the lists. This continued up to about June 9 (page 2396).

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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- LAURIER ELECTION ACT -

- 1898 -

In 1898 the Laurier Administration passed an Act to repeal the electoral Franchise Act and to further amend the Dominion Election Act. This was assented to on the 13th. June 1898. (See Statutes of Canada 1898, Page 79).

Sub-Section "A" of Section "5" of this Act reads:-

> "The qualifications necessary to entitle any person to vote thereat shall be those established by the laws of that province as necessary to entitle such person to vote in the same part of the province at a provincial election."

In the following paragraphs provision is made for the acceptance of Provincial polling divisions and

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Provincial Voters' lists. A special provision is made that Provincial disqualifications be not adopted and the paragraph was included by which any voters name having been omitted from the list on account of Provincial disqualification could be added under this Act.

This Act remained in force until the Dominion War Times Election Act was enacted in 1917.

- COMMON WEALTH OF AUSTRALIA -

For the Common Wealth of Australia Constitution Act, see Statutes of Australia 1901, page "I". In 1902 another Act was passed by the Common Wealth of Australia providing for electoral rolls. See the Common Wealth Act Statutes 1902 page -91.

- UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA -

For copies of the South African Act see the Statutes of the Union of South Africa - 1909, Chapter 9 - page 2.

Section 36 (page 18) has reference to the qualifications of electors.

In 1918 the Government of South Africa passed a further election Act. See Statutes of the Union of South Africa - 1918, Page 40.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4196

CANADA

House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—UNREVISED EDITION.

Vol. LV. Ottawa, Thursday, March 11, 1920. No. 10.

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Members' Revision should be returned to the Editor within twenty-four hours after publication.

Matter not actually spoken in the House is not admitted to the Official Report except written answers under Rule 37.

THOMAS P. OWENS,
Editor of Debates.

CONTENTS.

The Franchise Act—First reading. Introduction of the Electoral Franchise and Explanation of its provisions by Hon. Hugh Guthrie.

Answers to questions put by Mr. Fournier, Mr. Power, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Burnham, Hon. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure), Mr. Parent, Mr. Gervais, Mr. Duff, Mr. Fournier, Mr. Desaulniers, Mr. Dechene.

Saar Valley Commission. Appointment of Mr. Waugh—Mr. Peck, Sir George Foster.

Letter Carriers Classification—Mr. J. A. Currie, Hon. Mr. Rowell.

St. Paul de Metis Railway—question by Mr. H. A. Mackie.

Canadian National Railway Company—question by Mr. Mackenzie.

Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria—Introduction of Resolution—

Speech by Hon. Mr. Rowell (President of the Privy Council) explaining the provisions of the Treaty. Debate adjourned.

National Eight-hour Day.

Debate resumed on Mr. Burnham's motion.

Discussion by Mr. Mackie (Edmonton), Hon. Mackenzie King, Mr. Burnham, Mr. Best, Mr. Boyce, Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Cockshutt, Mr. Sexsmith, Hon. Mr. Fielding, Mr. Redman, Mr. Verville, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Euler, Mr. Sutherland. Debate adjourned.

10—1920—1

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker:
THE HONOURABLE EDGAR N. RHODES.

Thursday, March 11, 1920.

The House met at Three o'clock.

FRANCHISE ACT.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE ELECTORAL FRANCHISE BILL INTRODUCED BY HON. HUGH GUTHRIE.

Hon. HUGH GUTHRIE (Minister of Militia and Acting Solicitor General) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 12, respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons and the Electoral Franchise.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Explain.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Mr. Speaker, perhaps I might be permitted to explain briefly the Bill which I have just asked the leave of the House to introduce. The purpose of the Bill is threefold: In the first place, to fix a uniform franchise throughout the Dominion; in the second place, to provide a uniform method for the preparation of voters' lists; and, in the third place, to provide a simple and satisfactory method for the conduct of elections.

The franchise is to be established upon very broad principles. The only requirements will be those of British citizenship, residence in Canada for one year and in the particular constituency for two months, and the attainment of the age of twenty-one years; these requirements will apply in the case of male and female voters alike.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ion election. Where such lists are not more than one year old they are to form the basis for the Dominion lists. In provinces where such lists exist they are adopted under the Bill; but power is given to add to such provincial lists names which should be added, and power also is given to take from such provincial lists the names of those persons which should be taken therefrom. That will provide an up-to-date list in all the provinces for use at a general election.

Where no such provincial lists exist the principle adopted by the Bill is, in urban municipalities, that of registration and, in rural municipalities, that of registration by way of enumeration. Urban municipalities are described in the Bill as cities, towns, and incorporated villages with populations of not less than 1,000. In such municipalities the principle of registration is very simple: All persons, male and female, will be required to register within the time prescribed by the Bill. When the registration period has expired appeals are permitted either by those whose names are not upon the lists, or against those whose names have been placed thereon. Those appeals in all provinces where there are what we know as County Judges are to those judges, who are appointed revising officers. In provinces where there are District Judges, as opposed to County Judges, the appeals are to the District Judges.

In rural municipalities the procedure is a little different. Where there are no provincial lists which can be utilized under the terms of the Bill a registrar is appointed to prepare the list. He makes an enumeration of the voters in the rural polling sub-divisions, notifying the community of the days during which he will act. When his list has been completed it must be returned to the proper officer. But in this case there is no revision or appeal, because there is a clause in the Bill which provides that any person who claims to be entitled to a vote, in a rural sub-division, and whose name has been omitted by the registrar, shall be entitled on polling day, on taking the prescribed election oath, to receive a ballot and cast his vote as any other elector is entitled

[Redacted]

[Mr. Guthrie.]

and some have been incorporated from the English election law. I would call the attention of the House to the references which appear at the end of the various sections in the Bill. The Bill will be printed in a day or two and then distributed. These references relate to the Dominion Election Act of 1896, to the subsequent election Acts passed in this country, and also to the British Election Act. But when you see a reference to any of these Acts at the end of a section, it does not mean that that section has been copied verbatim into the new Act, because in a great many cases the old sections have had to be modified.

There are one or two innovations—I think they are innovations in this country. The Bill proposes to abolish the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and to substitute an official to be known as the General Electoral Officer. The duties of the General Electoral Officer will be, generally speaking, to take charge of the election machinery and the conduct of elections in general throughout the Dominion. These duties will correspond to a large extent with those performed by the Dominion Returning Officer in the election of 1917.

Hon. Mr. BELAND: Will he be a permanent official?

Mr. GUTHRIE: The Bill provides that the General Electoral Officer of Canada shall be a parliamentary counsel of the House of Commons. He is to be a permanent officer. His tenure of office will be the same as that of a Superior Court Judge, and he can only be removed from office upon grounds similar to those upon which a Superior Court Judge can be removed. He will be in every way a permanent and independent officer.

There are other innovations, such as the provision for advance polls to enable railway employees, sailors, commercial travellers, and other persons whose usual business takes them away from home from time to time to record their votes, the object of the provision being to give these classes of persons the right to vote notwithstanding their absence from the particular locality on polling day. That provision, I think, was in force during the election of 1917, but its terms have been somewhat elaborated in the new Bill. The period fixed between nomination day and polling day is fourteen days under the new law. I think I am correct in saying that as the Act is now drawn it will take about one month to carry out all preliminaries between the time when the registrars start to prepare their voters' lists and polling day.

When the Bill comes before the House on the second reading I hope to have an opportunity of making a more elaborate statement in regard to its provisions. Some of the methods proposed are quite new so far as Dominion elections are concerned, although all the systems, I think, which the Bill proposes have heretofore been adopted in some parts of Canada, and from the reports that have come to the Government's knowledge these provisions have worked exceedingly well. The Bill has been prepared with the idea of bringing about uniformity in all parts of Canada; of providing a simple, safe and expeditious method of compiling voters' lists; of providing generally as simple and expeditious election machinery as it is possible to provide. When hon. members have had an opportunity of reading, analysing and discussing the measures, I think they will come to the conclusion that the Bill has been prepared and is now offered to the House upon the foundation of equality and justice in every part of the Dominion.

Mr. W. D. EULER (North Waterloo): May I put a question to the hon. minister just to make one point perfectly clear? I understood him to state that the only requirement for the franchise under the proposed Bill is British citizenship. Will that restore the franchise to all citizens who were naturalized under the old naturalization law—which, I think, gave not British citizenship, but only Canadian citizenship? In other words, will the disabilities be removed that were imposed on citizens of foreign birth under the War-time Elections Act?

Mr. GUTHRIE: Any disability which takes place under the Naturalization Act will still continue. Any person who under the Naturalization Act is precluded from naturalization cannot vote under this Act, because he is not a British subject.

Mr. EULER: Will people who were naturalized under the Act of 1914 and the Act prior to that be disfranchised under the proposed Act?

Mr. GUTHRIE: The only disfranchising clause in regard to naturalization is the provision which was in our former law: That no person should claim to be a British subject by reason of marriage or relationship with any other person. That provision is continued in the present Bill.

Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Leader of the Opposition): My hon. friend has said that the basis of the franchise under the proposed Act is citizenship. Is there any exception to that rule?

Mr. GUTHRIE: Yes, there is an exception which was provided under the Act of last session. It provides that where any person is disqualified by reason of race under the laws of any province from voting at any election in the province, the disqualification is continued for the purpose of Dominion elections.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I inquire when copies of the Bill will be available?

Mr. GUTHRIE: I expect that it will be printed in two or three days.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

REPORTS TABLED.

Annual report of Superintendent General of Indian Affairs; copies of Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of British Columbia.—Sir George Foster.

QUESTIONS.

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE.

Mr. FOURNIER:

1. Is there an embargo on Canadian cattle exported to Great Britain?
2. If so, have any representations been made since January, 1918, to the Imperial Government asking for the repeal of such embargo?
3. If so, when were these representations made?
4. What is the nature of these representations, and what was the reply of the Imperial Government?

Mr. TOLMIE:

1. Yes. The legislation (United Kingdom) of 1896 prohibits the landing of cattle from all countries in the United Kingdom, except for purposes of immediate slaughter.
2. Yes. The representations, however, were of an informal nature and were not made through the usual official channels.
3. During the year 1919.
4. The representations for the removal of the embargo were made by Dr. Robertson and Mr. Arkell, the Live Stock Commissioner, through Colonel Amery, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, and Lord Ernle, President of the Board of Agriculture. Both these gentlemen were seen on several occasions and the matter of the embargo discussed in detail. With Lord Ernle's approval, Dr. Robertson and Mr. Arkell conveyed similar representations to

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the Scottish Board of Agriculture; The Scottish and English Farmers Unions; the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, The Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, Special Committee of the London County Council and to several other important bodies in Scotland and in England, with the view of furnishing information which would enlist their support in Canada's position. The arguments used made reference to the health of Canadian cattle; to the fact that Canada regularly grows more cattle than she can finish; to the advantage which British feeders had previously obtained in feeding Canadian cattle; to the interests of British consumers in increasing the supply of fresh killed meat and to the very great importance of building up an Empire source of supply in competition with the control of the British meat trade which had already been secured by American packers.

The campaign which was carried on by Dr. Robertson and Mr. Arkell led to the matter being taken up in the Imperial Parliament. A question on several occasions was asked respecting the position of the government. In substance the reply of the Government fully recognized that the embargo could no longer be continued against Canadian cattle on the grounds of disease but that, in consideration of the unsettled condition of British agriculture and the lack of confidence amongst feeders and breeders which would be created by removing the embargo, the Government regarded it as inadvisable to take any action in the matter. It may be added that, in personal conversation with Dr. Robertson and Mr. Arkell, Lord Ernle gave it as his considered opinion that, in view of the unsettled state of British agriculture following war conditions, it would be quite inopportune to take any action toward the removal of the embargo at the present time.

DOMINION NOTES IN UNITED STATES.

Mr. POWER:

1. Are the notes of the Dominion of Canada taken at their face value on Canadian-owned railroads over the portions situate in the United States?
2. What value is placed on the above notes when presented on American branch lines of the Grand Trunk Railway system?

Hon. J. D. REID:

1. Canadian National Railways accept Canadian funds at face value for transportation to or from points in Canada to points on system in United States.
2. Canadian currency is accepted at face value for tickets sold from points in United States to Canada on lines of Grand Trunk Railway system.

[Mr. Tolmie.]

MR. G. M. PONTON.

Mr. BUCHANAN:

1. Is Mr. G. M. Ponton of the Canadian Trade Commission conducting an industrial survey of the Dominion?
2. Has he made a report?
3. If so, what is the nature of the report?
4. Is it the intention to continue this useful work?

Sir GEORGE FOSTER:

1. Mr. G. M. Ponton left Ottawa January 17, to conduct a preliminary survey concerning matters affecting production and commerce in Western Canada. It was the intention of the Commission to continue the work throughout the Dominion. The original time allotted for this preliminary work in Western Canada extended to the middle of April but under instructions Mr. Ponton returned to Ottawa on March 2.
2. Mr. Ponton's report is in the course of preparation, and will be ready within the next fortnight.
3. The report will deal principally with recommendations for continuation of the work, as owing to time allotted being cut short the work planned could not be fully carried out.
4. Answer to this question must be delayed until Mr. Ponton's report is prepared.

MEDICAL OFFICERS AND NURSES.

*Mr. TOBIN:

1. How many medical officers and nurses were sent over to Europe after the 1st December, 1918?
2. What was their destination?
3. What work were they supposed to do?

Hon. Mr. GUTHRIE:

1. 20 Medical officers; 61 nursing sisters.
2. To report to the Director General of Medical Services, London, England.
3. They were asked for by the Overseas Minister as reinforcements to the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, and were employed in the hospitals during a severe epidemic of influenza; also on demobilization work.

PETERBOROUGH POSTMASTER.

Mr. BURNHAM:

Who has been appointed postmaster of Peterborough in succession to the late Mr. Edgar?

Hon. Mr. ROWELL: John E. Corkery, the Assistant Postmaster.

CAMPBELLTON-GASPE STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Hon. Mr. MARCIL (Bonaventure):

1. Does the Government intend to offer a subsidy this year for a steamship service between Campbelton, N.S., and Gaspé, Que.?
2. Since when has this service been discontinued?
3. Have any requests been received for the revival of the service this year?
4. Does the Government contemplate the subsidizing of a steamer service this year between Montreal and Quebec and Gaspé or Paspebiac, Que.?
5. Was there any steamer service at all last year between Montreal and Quebec and Gaspé and Campbellton and Gaspé?

Sir GEORGE FOSTER:

1. No.
2. Since the close of navigation in 1917.
3. No.
4. Yes, the Gulf of St. Lawrence Shipping & Trading Co. of Quebec hold a contract for this service.
5. The Gulf of St. Lawrence Shipping & Trading Co. ran fortnightly trips last year between Montreal, Quebec, Gaspe and Paspebiac. There was no service to Campbellton.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY—VESSELS.

*Mr. PARENT:

1. Has the Canadian National Railway at the present time twenty-four or any number of vessels plying in various routes?
2. If so, how and on what terms or conditions have said vessels been acquired by said Canadian National Railway and what is the name of each steamer?
3. Who is the present owner of each of said steamers or vessels?
4. What is the tonnage of each?
5. What port or ports is each one of them plying between?

Hon. J. D. REID:

1. Yes,—25.
2. Vessels are being operated as provided for by Order in Council passed June 2, 1919.

Name of Vessel.	Approx. D.W. Tonnage.	Trade Route.	Owner.
Canadian Voyageur	4,575	St. John-London.	
" Pioneer	8,408	Halifax-S. America.	
" Warrior	3,995	St. John-West Indies.	
" Ranger	8,382	St. John-Liverpool.	
" Recruit	3,964	Stranded account ice St. Lawrence.	
" Volunteer	4,485	Laid up at Quebec.	
" Trader	3,341	Halifax-West Indies.	
" Sailor	3,357	Halifax-West Indies.	
" Trooper	4,540	Halifax-London.	H.M. the King represented by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
" Seigneur	8,391	Halifax-Liverpool.	
" Signaller	3,990	Halifax-West Indies.	
" Miller	8,390	Halifax-Liverpool.	
" Adventurer	3,408	Halifax-West Indies.	
" Gunner	3,990	Halifax-West Indies.	
" Aviator	5,100	Halifax-West Indies.	
" Sower	3,400	St. John-West Indies.	
" Navigator	4,575	St. John-London.	
" Settler	5,100	Halifax-Glasgow.	
" Spinner	8,393	Halifax-S. America.	
" Raider	5,100	Vancouver-Australia, N.Z.	
" Importer	8,390	Vancouver-Australia, N.Z.	
" Exporter	8,390	Vancouver-Australia, N.Z.	
Drummond	3,000	St. John-West Indies.	H.M. the King represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals.
Sheba	3,500	Halifax-West Indies.	
Makee	3,000	St. John-West Indies.	

3, 4, and 5. Answered by No. 2.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SOREL SHIPYARD.

Mr. GERVAIS:

1. By whom has Mr. Jackson been replaced as superintendent of the Government shipyard at Sorel, and at what salary?
2. Has he a practical knowledge of the English and French languages?

Hon. Mr. BALLANTYNE:

1. No permanent appointment has been made. Louis Lacouture is Acting Officer in Charge. Salary, $2,100 plus bonus $228 per annum.
2. Yes.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SHIPMENTS OF GOODS TO ROUMANIA THROUGH AMERICAN PORTS.

Mr. DUFF:

1. Are Canadian goods, purchased by Roumanians on the credit of the twenty-five million dollars, established by the Government, and destined for Roumania, still being shipped through an American port?
2. If so, why does not the Government insist that such goods, destined for Roumania, be forwarded through a Canadian port?
3. Will the Government give this important matter its most serious consideration?

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: Shipments to Roumania are being forwarded from Canadian ports. The total quantity shipped via Canadian ports has been 32,881 cubic tons, and via New York 2,850 tons. The traffic from Canadian ports has been handled in full ship loads. At the close of navigation last fall it was necessary to relieve the various manufacturers of their accumulation of goods packed ready for shipment, although this quantity was not nearly sufficient to make up a cargo. About 75 per cent of the material consisted of roofing, a comparatively low-priced commodity, which made the cost of storage, insurance and other charges prohibitive. There is no regular steamship service from Canadian ports to the Black sea, but the Furness-Withy company have a regular sailing from New York. In order to relieve the accumulation of goods in the manufacturers' stores, it was necessary to forward these goods through New York where they could be shipped without storage or insurance charges being incurred.

Meanwhile, the remainder of the goods to be shipped are being accumulated at Sydney and St. John, and as soon as there is a sufficient quantity to warrant chartering a vessel the remainder of the shipments will be made from these ports.

EXPORT OF HIDES TO UNITED STATES.

Mr. FOURNIER:

1. Has an Order in Council been passed by the Government preventing the exportation of hides to the United States?
2. If so, on what date was that Order in Council passed?
3. Since the passing of that order, how many manufacturers or exporters have obtained permits to ship hides to the United States?
4. What are the names of these favoured manufacturers and exporters of hides?
5. Under these special permits, how many carloads of hides have they exported up to date?

Sir GEORGE FOSTER:

1. Yes.
2. On the recommendation of the War Trade Board June 13, 1918, and on the recommendation of the Cost of Living Commissioner August 2, 1919.
3. Under the War Trade Board order hides were first offered to the Canadian trade and after ten days if they were not absorbed in the domestic market licenses to export were granted. On January 1, 1919, the War Trade Board issued a general license covering the export of hides, but an embargo was reimposed on August 2, 1919, at the instance of the Cost of Living Commissioner. After a consultation with the Canadian tanners, hide dealers, and boot manufacturers, it was decided to grant permits on all applications.
4. There were no favoured exporters; all applications were treated alike and no one was discriminated against.
5. Since August 2 permits were issued covering the exportation of 631 cars of hides.

MAIL CARRIERS.

Mr. DESAULNIERS:

1. How many mail carriers were appointed in 1919, and what was the name of each person appointed, place of residence, date of appointment and salary?
2. What distance are they required to cover each day when delivering mail?

Hon. Mr. ROWELL: I should like to inquire of the hon. member whether, in using the words "mail carrier" he means letter carriers or mail contractors?

Question stands.

GROSSE ISLE PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. DECHENE:

1. Is it the intention of the Government to construct wharves at Grosse Isle this coming season, and extend same to deep water so that delay to ships may be prevented whilst inspection and disembarkation of passengers is being effected?
2. If so, what amount will be expended therefor, and when will construction be started?

Hon. J. D. REID: This information will be given when the Estimates are laid before Parliament.

Mr. DECHENE:

1. Is it the intention of the Government to make improvements to those buildings at the Quarantine Station in Grosse Isle which are intended for immigration purposes?
2. Will the hospital, the construction of which has been started, be completed in the coming summer?
3. Will the sheds, which at present serve to shelter immigrants, be replaced by more suitable buildings? If so, when will such improvements be started?

Hon. J. D. REID: This information will be given when the Estimates are laid before Parliament.

QUESTION PASSED AS ORDER FOR RETURN.

Mr. McKENZIE:

1. How many officers are being retained in the service of the Militia Department at Headquarters at Ottawa who have not seen service overseas?
2. Give the names and positions and salaries, and length of time in the service, respectively.
3. Are returned men available for those positions?

SAAR VALLEY COMMISSION.

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. C. W. PECK (Skeena): In view of the fact that a statement was made in the House by, I think, the Minister of Customs, that Mr. Waugh had been appointed to the Saar Valley Commission, I should like to know whether or not a returned soldier was available for that position, as a returned soldier would be particularly and peculiarly qualified to fill the position.

Right Hon. Sir GEORGE FOSTER (Acting Prime Minister): The Saar Valley Commission is a body which is under the direction of the League of Nations, and the appointees are the appointees of the League of Nations. Certain countries have representation on that commission, the British Empire being one of those countries, and Mr. Waugh has been appointed as the representative of the British Empire on that commission. The Government of Canada was asked to name a fit and proper person as a member of the commission, and the Government gave the very best attention that it possibly could to the selection of the proper man in the time which it had at its disposal, for it was very pressing that this appointment should be made early. The names of a number of gentlemen were canvassed, and what we particularly wanted was to get a man of practical experience in municipal utilities and their working, and after the best consideration that could be given to the selection of a man of that kind who was available, Mr. Waugh was recommended to the position. Since that recommendation, I understand, though no official communication has been received—and it was not necessary that there should be—that he has been appointed as the chairman of the commission; that is, the chairmanship of the commission fell to the British Empire, and Mr. Waugh will take that position. Mr. Waugh was not in service himself across the seas, but he had two sons in service, one of whom, if I am correctly informed, met his death in battle; and whilst Mr. Waugh was not himself an actual soldier, he has thus a claim of high character in connection with war service.

OLIVER—ST. PAUL DE METIS RAILWAY.

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. HENRY ARTHUR MACKIE (Edmonton East): I should like to ask the Minister of Railways when we may expect to have completed the Oliver-St. Paul de Metis railway, a portion of which is in my riding. A number of the farmers there drove their cattle to fields where there was feed, and now they want to utilize the road to get their cattle back. The road has been under construction since 1909.

Hon. J. D. REID: I could hardly catch what the hon. gentleman said. Does he ask when construction will be commenced on a road in his locality.

Mr. H. A. MACKIE: When will the Oliver-St. Paul de Metis branch of the Canadian Northern, which has been under construction since 1909, be completed?

Mr. J. D. REID: I could not answer offhand, but I will make a note of the hon. gentleman's question and be able to answer him probably to-morrow or Monday.

Mr. SPEAKER: The fact that the answer to that question cannot be given offhand is evidence that it is one that ought to have been put on the Order Paper.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S REPORT.

On the Orders of the Day:

Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING: The Minister of Marine and Fisheries laid on the table of the House yesterday a copy of Admiral Jellicoe's report. Will copies be available for all the members?

Hon. Mr. BALLANTYNE: Ony a limited number of copies are now printed, and in the English language only; but to-morrow I will place before the House a motion, which I hope will receive approval that a sufficient number be printed in both languages for every member of the House.

NOISE IN THE CHAMBER.

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. MICHAEL CLARK (Red Deer): I should like to call your attention, Sir, to the circumstances under which we are met at the present moment, and which are very disconcerting. I have been endeavouring for a number of years to practice the apostolic maxim or to follow the apostolic example and say to myself: "In whatsoever

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

state I am, therewith I shall be content." But there has been, during the half hour we have been in session to-day a periodic knocking which has made it absolutely impossible for us at this end of the Chamber to follow the proceedings in the House. The Minister of Militia (Mr. Guthrie) is a very fine speaker, and when the knocking was not going on I could hear everything he said; but the knocking immediately took away my ability to hear him, and what was much worse than that, Sir, I could not follow you in prayer. May I suggest that in the few hours that we meet in the afternoon, the knocking so near the Chamber should not proceed?

Mr. SPEAKER: I might inform the hon. member as well as the House that the Speaker has not been spared more or less knocking whether the House was in session or not, in consequence of the inconvenience to hon. members of occupancy of the new building. I appreciate, however, the difficulty at the moment, and I will endeavour, if possible to have the workmen cease working so near the Chamber during sitting hours as to inconvenience hon. members.

LETTER CARRIERS.

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. JOHN A. CURRIE (Simcoe North): I should like to ask a question of the representative of the Postmaster General in the House. There is a good deal of unrest amongst the letter carriers, and there are threats of a strike in the city of Toronto. I understand that some arrangement has been reached between the letter carriers and the Government, and that some delay has occurred in putting that arrangement into effect. Is there any possibility of anything being done to avert that strike and trouble such as we had a few year ago.

Hon. Mr. ROWELL: I assume that what my hon. friend refers to is the question of the classification going into effect with reference to the letter carriers. The Bill passed last session re reclassification of the Civil Service was to go into effect on the 1st of April, 1920. It was contended that it should have gone into effect a year earlier, and when the Bill was before the House, the hon. member for Halifax (Mr. A. K. Maclean), who was in charge of it, stated that the question would receive further consideration at the hands of the Government and, if necessary, an amendment would be brought down this session making the change. It is the intention of the Government to submit an amendment at this session providing that reclassification shall go into effect from the 1st of April, 1919. I think that is the point upon which there is some complaint; but until the amendment is passed, I presume no compensation can be paid on the basis of it.

Mr. CURRIE: When will this legislation be introduced?

Mr. ROWELL: There are under consideration, I believe, certain other amendments to the Civil Service Act, and the view was that it was much better to have one Bill covering all the points than to introduce separate Bills dealing with separate matters, but the Bill will be brought down at the earliest possible moment.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On the Orders of the Day:

Mr. D. D. McKENZIE (Cape Breton North and Victoria): I should like to ask the Minister of Railways (Mr. J. D. Reid) whether the National Railway Company, the organization of which was provided for by the National Railway Corporation Act, if I remember the title correctly, passed in 1918, has been formed, and if so, who are the officers. If nothing has been done in the matter as yet, when may we expect action to be taken under that legislation?

Hon. J. D. REID (Minister of Railways): No action has been taken in that direction as yet. We have been waiting until it was decided what action was to be taken in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway system, so that in forming the organization we could take into consideration all the railways that go to make up the National system.

UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR PAPERS.

Mr. McMASTER:

For a copy of all correspondence, agreements and contracts, between the Government and any banks touching the payment of officers and men in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, especially as regards the rates of exchange prevailing between Canadian and British currency and the manner in which the same affected the pay of said officers and men, together with copies of all departmental or other Government orders or regulatioons dealing with the subject of soldiers' pay and the effect of fluctations of exchange thereon.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH BULGARIA.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION AND SPEECH OF HON. N. W. ROWELL.

Hon. NEWTON W. ROWELL (President of the Privy Council) moved the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Commons

That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Bulgaria, signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine on the 27th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

Mr. ERNEST LAPOINTE: Are copies of the Treaty available?

Mr. ROWELL: Copies of the Treaty have been distributed. An order was given for the printing of it the second day the House was in session.

Mr. FIELDING: How have they been distributed?

Mr. ROWELL: Through the post office.

Mr. BUREAU: I never received a copy.

Mr. BELAND: Nor have I received mine.

Mr. ROWELL: A special order of the House was given for distribution of copies.

Mr. BUREAU: I have gone to the post office regularly but have not so far found a copy in the box.

Mr. DENIS: I for one have not received it.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do I understand that hon. members desire to have the resolution stand?

Mr. BELAND: We do not object to a statement by the Minister.

Mr. ROWELL: Under the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I will make a statement with reference to the Treaty, and if my hon. friends desire that discussion on it shall stand there will be no objection to this course. I assumed however, that hon. members had received copies of the Treaty.

The adoption of this Resolution involves:—

(1) The recognition of democratic control of foreign policy and that Canada should not be finally committed to important international engagements such as are embodied in this Treaty without the consent of Parliament.

(2) A recognition that in any war in which the British Empire is engaged and in which Canada has taken part is a matter of concern to the people of Canada; that the terms of the Treaty of Peace bringing such a war to an end are also a matter of concern to the people of Canada and that such a treaty should be ratified by His Majesty until it has been approved by Canada as of the five nations of the British Commonwealth.

(3) A reaffirmation by parliament of its approval of the creation and maintenance of a League of Nations for the promotion of international co-operation and the achievements of international peace and security by the methods set forth in the Covenant of the League.

(4) A reaffirmation by Parliament of its approval of the Labour Clauses and of the creation and maintenance of the International Labour organization under its provisions.

(5) A reaffirmation by Parliament of its approval of the position and status accorded to Canada in the League of Nations and in the International Labour Organization and of its determination to maintain that status.

Dealing first with the terms of the Treaty, may I briefly point out to the House its main provisions, and say in passing that the general lines of the Treaty are similar to those contained in the Treaty of Peace with Germany which has already been approved by the House, and similar also to those embodied in the Treaty of Peace with Austria which was likewise approved by Parliament. These general lines were discussed and agreed upon when the Prime Minister and his colleagues were in Paris. The necessary adaptation of those general provisions to the situation in Bulgaria also came under consideration and review, and the Prime Minister was himself the Vice Chairman of the Commission of the Peace Conference on Greek claims, which gave special consideration to certain aspects of the territorial situation in the Balkans. Part One, as in the German and Austrian treaties, incorporates the Covenant of the League of Nations. As in those cases, Bulgaria is not an original member, but may be admitted when two-thirds of the assembly have consented. Hon. members will recall that under the covenant of the League of Nations none of the enemy countries are made members of the League, but they have the right to become members, under Article One of the covenant, upon a vote of the assembly and after compliance with certain conditions such as other nations, not members, are required to comply with. Part Two defines the frontiers of Bulgaria, under which Bulgaria parts with most of the territory which, with the assistance of her then allies, Serbia and Greece, she won from Turkey in the war of 1912. Western Thrace, including the rich tobacco district of Xanthi and the Port of Dede-Agatch, is ceded to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers for future disposition; but in return these Powers undertake to ensure to Bulgaria commercial access to the Aegean Sea.

To the Serb-Croat-Slovene State she cedes the district of Stroumitsa, which experience has proved was too great a menace to the Serbian main railway to Salonika, while in the hands of a presumably hostile state. A further small rectification of the frontier is made in favour of Serbia on the west of Bulgaria in order that the Serbian town of Nish shall not be so exposed to the menace of the Dragoman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Pass through the mountains. Roumania keeps the Southern Dodrudja which she seized when Bulgaria was at war with Serbia and Greece in 1913.

The territorial result is that both the Serb-Croat-Slovene State (Yugo-Slavia) and Roumania are more than treble the size of Bulgaria and have become Danubian or European States, while Greece, if she retains the territory now occupied by her in the Smyrna region, will be more than twice as large as Bulgaria, and will have ceased to be a purely Balkan State. Henceforth that term would apply strictly only to Bulgaria and Albania.

The overlapping and confusion of races in the Balkan Peninsula is such that no line can conceivably be drawn by which each State would include all its nationals within its boundaries, while entirely excluding men of other races; nor is it practicable to pay much attention to Greek, Bulgarian and Serbian historical frontiers in a region where the tide of conquest ebbed and flowed during centuries prior to the absorption of the whole by the Turks. Consequently there are few districts which cannot be claimed on some grounds by at least two States and to satisfy them all would be a superhuman task even were the settlement not complicated by the fact that in the world war Bulgaria was on the losing, and Serbia, Roumania and Greece were on the winning side.

Mr. CANNON: Is there any provision about Macedonia?

Mr. ROWELL: There is no specific provision dealing with Macedonia.

3. Political Clauses.

Part III relates to various political adjustments. Bulgaria recognizes the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. She recognizes the other peace settlements concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with the other enemy Powers. She undertakes to ensure full protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Bulgaria irrespective of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, and these guarantees are placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. There is a provision also by which Greece agrees to afford protection to racial, religious or linguistic minorities.

Although at first recalcitrant Roumania, Serbia and Greece have now signed the Treaty with Bulgaria, (December 9th), thus concluding the Balkan settlement. Roumania and Serbia have also signed Treaties with the Allied and Associated Powers providing for the protection of minorities.

4. Military, Naval and Air Clauses.

Part IV is a limitation of Bulgarian armaments. Universal compulsory military service is abolished and the voluntary system, with a twelve year period of service, is substituted. Bulgaria's total military forces are not to exceed 20,000 men. There are stringent provisions for the reduction of munition stores, guns, air craft and other armament, while the production of poison gases and liquids is forbidden. The manufacture of arms and munitions of war shall be carried on in a single factory under the ownership and control of the State. Bulgarian war ships are to be surrendered and Bulgaria may only maintain a few small boats for police and fishery duties on the Danube and the coast. Air craft and equipment are to be surrendered and no air forces are to be maintained in the future.

These disarmament provisions are to be carried out under the supervision of an Inter-Allied Commission of Control.

These provisions, providing for disarmament and limiting the strength of military forces are incorporated in the Treaty in pursuance of the policy set forth in the Covenant of the League of Nations for the reduction of armies and armaments. These reductions are imposed under the treaties on enemy countries but provision is made by the Covenant of the League of Nations for the appointment of a commission to investigate the strength of the armies and armaments of countries which are members of the League and to make recommendations to those countries in reference to a reduction in the size of their armies.

5. Prisoners of War and Graves.

Part V provides for the repatriation of prisoners of war and interned civilians who are Bulgarian nationals. An Inter-Allied Commission for inquiry and control is set up to search for non-repatriated Allied nationals, and for establishing the criminal acts punishable under the penalty provisions. Each side agrees to respect and maintain the graves of the soldiers and sailors buried in their respective territories.

6. Penalties.

Part VI binds Bulgaria to hand over persons accused of crimes in violation of the laws and customs of war, and to recognize the right of the Allies to bring such persons before military tribunals for trial and punishment.

7. Reparation.

Part VII provides for reparation by Bulgaria. She recognizes that by joining in the war of aggression waged by Germany and Austria she has caused the Allied Powers great losses and sacrifices for which she ought to make complete reparation. On the other hand the Allies recognize that her resources are not sufficient for this. Bulgaria agrees, therefore, to pay, and the Allies agree to accept, as being such reparation as Bulgaria is able to make, the sum of 2,250,000,000 francs in gold to be discharged by a series of half yearly payments with provision for the payment of interest and for a sinking fund. She also agrees to return to Greece, Roumania or Serbia the securities, records and other objects seized from the territories of those countries, and to these States she also undertakes to hand over large numbers of cattle, horses, mules and sheep in reparation for seizures made. In compensation for the destruction of Serbian coal mines by Bulgarian armies Bulgaria is to deliver to Serbia fifty thousand tons of coal a year for five years. To oversee the execution of these reparation provisions an Inter-Allied Commission, composed of three members appointed by the British Empire, France and Italy, is to be set up at Sophia. It is in the nature of a Sub-Commission to the Reparation Commission established under the German Treaty. It will have power to recommend to the Reparation Commission either a reduction or a postponement of the sums to be paid by Bulgaria if it finds that her resources and capacity to pay are inadequate.

8. Financial Clauses.

Part VIII is concerned with the financial aspects of the settlement. It determines the priority of the charges for the cost of military occupation, for the service of the external pre-war Ottoman public debt, and for the costs of reparation. Provisions are made for the protection of allied nationals in respect of their pre-war financial dealings with Bulgaria or Bulgarian nationals with regard to state securities, private mortgages, etc.

These provisions relating to debts and financial matters are of special interest to Canada in view of the fact that there are a number of Bulgarian nationals living in Canada and there is a certain amount of enemy property in this country. The provisions of this clause are similar in their general terms to those contained in the treaties with Germany and Austria. The same may be said in regard to the clauses dealing with aerial navigation, wharves, docks and railways. Provision is made that the Danube shall be declared to be an international waterway and also for an international commission to govern it. The labour clauses of the Treaty are identical in their terms with those embodied in the Treaty with Germany and Austria.

The foregoing is a brief outline of the terms of this Treaty. To go back to the two groups of clauses in the Treaty which are of most immediate concern to Canada, I should like for a few minutes to speak in reference to the League of Nations and to the labour clauses of the Treaty.

First in reference to the League of Nations—and I mention this because of its relation to the question which is now before us of Canada's position and status under the treaty. Hon. members will recall that the League has two definite objectives: One is the promotion of international co-operation; the other is the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security. Four methods are proposed by which those two great objectives are to be secured. The first is an agreement by the nations not to resort to war—I shall not now go into the details of the provisions for attaining that object—but the agreement of the nations not to resort to war is, I venture to think, having regard to all the conditions, the most important feature of the Treaty. If any nation does resort to war in violation of its obligations, it immediately becomes at war with all other nations members to the League.

The second is what we might describe as the abolition of secret diplomacy. In the Treaty it is defined as "the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations." To secure that result it is provided that all treaties which are inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant must be modified or terminated without delay, and the nations parties to the Covenant agree that they will take such action in order to bring their international obligations into harmony with the terms of the Covenant. It is also provided that all treaties concluded in future must be filed or registered with the Secretary of the League, and such treaties are open to all the members of the League so that their contents may be known.

Mr. CANNON: Will the hon. minister permit me a question? Has this been done as far as the Anglo-Persian Treaty is concerned?

Mr. ROWELL: The Anglo-Persian Treaty was concluded before the League went into effect. But that Treaty must be brought into conformity with the terms of the Covenant, if it does not now actually conform to it. The Covenant provides for all cases of treaties concluded prior to its going into effect.

Mr. D. D. McKENZIE: Do I understand the minister to say that the treaty-making power of Great Britain is now made subject to the approval of the League of Nations and, to that extent, the independence of Great Britain taken away?

Mr. ROWELL: I would not put it in that way, but rather that Great Britain binds herself, as do all the other nations parties to the League, not to enter into international obligations inconsistent with the provisions of the Covenant. All treaties when entered into must, as I said, be filed or registered with the Secretary-General of the League, and they do not become valid until they are so registered.

Mr. BUREAU: I understand that past treaties also must be registered with the Secretary of the League?

Mr. ROWELL: Yes, past treaties must be either rescinded or amended so as to bring them into conformity with the Covenant.

Then the third method for attaining the objects of the League is the establishment of the firm understandings of international law, as the rule of conduct among governments. In other words, just as in all civilized communities where law is administered individuals are governed by the rule of law in their relations one with another, the Covenant of the League provides that the firm understandings of international law shall be recognized by the nations parties to the League as binding upon them and as

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

governing their conduct in relation to one another.

Then the fourth is the maintenance of respect for all treaty obligations. Mr. Speaker, hon. members will recall that at the outbreak of the war Germany laid down the principle that an international obligation should not be considered binding upon a nation longer than that nation considered it to be in its own selfish interest to so recognize it; when in the view of the nation it no longer served its purpose, it might repudiate, just as Germany repudiated her obligations under the treaty with Belgium. The principle that nations must respect their international obligations is embodied in this Covenant. The only way they can escape these obligations is by terminating the treaty in the manner provided in the treaty itself, or by a reconsideration of its terms under the provisions of the Covenant of the League.

Mr. BURNHAM: If it is regular, I wish to ask the hon. minister—at a somewhat inopportune juncture I admit—if the vote of Canada in the League of Nations is as part of the British Empire?

Mr. ROWELL: If my hon. friend has no objection I will come to that in due course and discuss it. I wish to deal with this in logical order.

Mr. CANNON: I would like to ask the minister if the reservations adopted by Switzerland when she decided to enter the League of Nations are not conflicting with the general principles just laid down and explained by him?

Mr. ROWELL: We have not yet received any official information as to the reservations adopted by Switzerland. I am therefore not in a position to give my hon. friend an answer to that question.

The organization of the League—and now I come to the question of the Council and the Assembly—consists of a Council, an Assembly, and a Secretariat. The Council, as hon. members will recall, is a body of nine, composed of the representatives of the five Great Powers, and four others representing the smaller powers, to be chosen by the Assembly when it meets. Pending the meeting of the Assembly the names are specified in the Treaty. As I now recall them they are Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain. When the Assembly meets it will be in a position to choose the four members who are to represent the members other than the five Great Powers.

The Assembly is composed of representatives of the members of the League. Each member of the League is entitled to send three delegates to the Assembly, but each member has only one vote. The Council will under normal conditions be the working body of the League. Its powers are set forth in the Covenant. It has all the powers of Assembly, with but few exceptions. It has the power to do the important work of the League.

The Assembly has all the powers of the Council, and it has also certain specified prerogatives. One of the most important is that of choosing the representatives on the Council of the powers other than the Great Powers. It must decide on the admission of new members to the League. Under certain conditions it has power upon reference from the Council, to investigate and pass upon matters originally referred to the Council

The actual working operations of the League are carried on by the Secretariat. That is, an international organization acting under the instructions of the Council carries on the work between the meetings of the Council and is the real working instrument of the League.

It is important to bear in mind, Mr. Speaker, that except as otherwise expressly provided in the Treaty, all decisions of both the Council and the Assembly must be unanimous. The cases where unanimity is not required are relatively few. In other words, the great bulk of the work of the League can only be done if the members of the Council or the Assembly are unanimous. Some objection has been urged from some quarters to unanimity being required. The answer—which, I submit, is a good one—is that it is essential that public opinion should support this great international experiment, the greatest which the statesmen of the world have ever tried. After all, the success or failure of the League will depend upon the public opinion and the moral sentiment of the world. If public opinion and the moral sentiment of the world—the sentiment for justice, for peace and good international relations—are not sufficiently strong to back up the decisions of the Council and the Assembly, the League must fail, as other international experiments have failed. Therefore in the great majority of cases the decision must be unanimous.

I now come to the question of the status of Canada and the other self-governing dominions. I pointed out a moment ago that the Council was composed of representatives of the five great powers and of four others to be chosen by the Assembly. The question was raised overseas whether

Canada and the other Dominions were entitled to be chosen as members of the Council, or whether by reason of their relation to Great Britain as part of the British Empire they were disqualified from being so chosen. A reading of the terms of the Covenant makes it perfectly clear, I should say, that they have exactly the same rights as all other members and are entitled to be chosen members of the Council.

Mr. FIELDING: Who raised the question? Who raised any doubt whatever about the matter, when a reading of the terms of the Covenant clearly shows that there is no question about it?

Mr. ROWELL: I understand that the question was raised in some quarters at Paris; I am not in a position at the moment to say who were the parties who raised it. But in order to prevent any misunderstanding so far as the great powers were concerned, the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France and the President of the United States signed a statement, which was submitted to the House last session, in which they affirmed that that was their interpretation of the provisions of the Treaty and that it was clear that Canada and the other Dominions were entitled to be chosen among the nations to nominate members to the Council.

Mr. FIELDING: Eligible.

Mr. ROWELL: Yes, they are eligible.

Mr. BURNHAM: Shall we have that statement laid before the House?

Mr. ROWELL: It was laid before the House at the last session. My hon. friend will find it in the address made by the Secretary of State (Hon. Mr. Sifton) with regard to the Treaty.

Mr. CANNON: Is that document an official interpretation or simply a personal opinion?

Mr. ROWELL: It is the opinion—it could not be anything more—of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France and of the President of the United States. I assume that should any question arise in the Council with regard to the matter, the representatives of these nations would not depart from that interpretation. But my own view is the same as that of the member for Shelburne and Queen's (Mr. Fielding), that on the reading of the Covenant itself it is clear that Canada and the other Dominions are eligible for election to the Council. The statement to which I have referred is more for the purposes of confirmation than anything else.

Mr. W. D. EULER: If there were a difference of opinion, upon what authority would the interpretation finally depend? Could the matter be referred to any authority that had jurisdiction?

Mr. ROWELL: I assume that if a dispute arose the matter would finally be decided by the Council, unless it was referred to the Court of International Justice when constituted under the Treaty. But in this statement the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France and the President of the United States say that the terms of the Covenant should receive a broad and generous interpretation in order that it may accomplish its obvious purpose, and that in their opinion no question could be raised on that point.

In reference to the Assembly, it is expressly provided that it shall be composed of representatives of the members of the League and as Canada and the other Dominions are members, there is no question about their right to vote in the Assembly, the question of our voting rights under Article 15 has been raised. Article 15 of the Covenant of the League provides as follows:

> If there should arise between members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council.

That is, for investigation and conciliation. Another clause of that same Article provides:

> The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.
>
> In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other members of the League, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

To illustrate, suppose a dispute should arise between any two nations. Simply in order to bring the point home, we will assume that the dispute is between the British

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Empire and the United States. If that dispute is of such a character that it is likely to lead to a rupture in international relations and is referred not to arbitration but to the Council for investigation and conciliation, then either party may ask that it be referred to the Assembly. If it is referred to the Assembly and the Assembly investigates the matter and reports upon it, that report, if concurred in by the members of the Council who are members of the Assembly and by a majority of the other members of the League has the same force and effect as if decided by the Council and concurred in by all the members of the Council, exclusive in each case of the parties to the dispute.

Two questions have been raised under this article. In case there is a dispute, to which any portion of the British Empire is a part, with any foreign country, could the other portions of the British Empire vote in the Assembly in such a case? The view of the Government, and it is the view of the Government of Great Britain also, is that no other portions of the British Empire could vote under those conditions, and the reason is simple. If it be a dispute likely to lead to a rupture, so long as we acknowledge allegiance to the same Sovereign as does Great Britain, as do the other portions of the Empire, then such a dispute is a matter of interest to all portions of the Empire.

Mr. BELAND: Then Canada has no discretion in such a case?

Mr. ROWELL: In a case like that, Canada would be a party interested and would not claim a right to vote.

Mr. BELAND: In the Assembly?

Mr. ROWELL: In the Assembly.

Mr. KING: And would not have the right?

Mr. ROWELL: And under the Treaty would not have the right to vote.

Mr. BELAND: That is what is contended in the United States.

Mr. ROWELL: That is contended, but there is no objection, and there never has been any objection on the part of the Government of Canada, nor on the part of the Government of Great Britain, to that contention. Lord Grey, in his letter, made that point perfectly clear, and I hope I have made it perfectly clear, so that there will be no misunderstanding about it.

Mr. BURNHAM: Does not that mean that the status of Canada is not the same as that of any or every other member of the League?

Mr. ROWELL: No, I do not think that is the meaning at all. It simply means that Canada and the other dominions bear such a relation to Great Britain and to each other as nations of equal status in the British Empire under a common Sovereign, that a dispute likely to lead to a rupture which may result in war, is a matter in which all are interested. Therefore, by reason of being interested, they are not entitled to vote.

Mr. BURNHAM: Do I understand that that is not a matter of right, but a matter of good taste?

Mr. ROWELL: No, it is a matter of right, because, according to the Treaty, parties interested are not entitled to vote.

Mr. FIELDING: Canada being in the Assembly as a nation, independent of and separate from Great Britain, is not Canada an independent party?

Mr. ROWELL: Canada's position is as independent as Great Britain's but she is not independent of the British Empire, she is a part of the British Empire.

Mr. BELAND: In a case where Canada would be immediately interested, as, for instance, in the Alaskan boundary question, would Canada then be precluded from registering a vote through her representative in the Assembly of the League?

Mr. ROWELL: If a dispute of that particular character arose, and it were dealt with in that way, yes. The provisions of the treaty provide for arbitration, judicial determination and conciliation. If a matter is referred to arbitration, this provision does not apply at all, and all nations agree that matters suitable for arbitration must be referred to arbitration, and all agree to accept the award of the arbitrators. Therefore, if it be a proper subject for arbitration, this provision does not apply. It may be a matter for judicial determination when the International Court of Justice is established. If it be a matter for judicial determination, then this question does not arise. It arises only in the case of a question not suitable for either arbitration or judicial determination, where it is a question for conciliation which has been referred by the council to the Assembly for report.

Mr. CANNON: Do I understand the minister aright when I interpret his opinion as having the following effect, that Canada

will have a vote or have something to say on all questions in which she is not directly interested as Canada nor a part of the British Empire, but that otherwise she will have nothing to say?

Mr. ROWELL: That is not the understanding.

Mr. BELAND: That is what it is.

Mr. ROWELL: Let us take one step at a time. If the matter be one for arbitration, then if Canada be concerned, she has full say in reference to the submission, the same as any other member. If the matter be one for judicial determination, she has exactly the same right of reference as any other country. If the matter be one for conciliation and if it be referred to the Assembly in the way I have mentioned, a report made by the Assembly with the majority I have indicated will have the same force and effect as a decision by the council concurred in by all the members except the parties to the dispute. What is the effect of a report of the Assembly under those conditions? Simply this, the report is published to the world, and the other nations bind themselves not to go to war with any nation which carries out the recommendations contained in that report. Dealing first with the Council. The dispute is investigated. If all parties, other than parties interested, reach a unanimous conclusion; they make a report and recommendation. All the nations bind themselves not to go to war with the nation that lives up to that report. That is the whole obligation. If that report is referred to the Assembly and the decision is concurred in by the members of the Assembly, who are members of the Council, and by a majority of the other members of the Assembly, then the report has the same effect and no more. In the great majority of cases, as I intimated in opening, the decision of both the Council and the Assembly must be unanimous; and Canada, as a member, if she dissents from the conclusion, by forcing her dissent, prevents the unanimity necessary to the Assembly reaching a decision on the point. In the same way in the Council, dissent by any one of the members prevents the unanimity necessary to the decision. Let me take a case which was raised last session as an illustration. If a dispute should arise and war should break out, and the Council, under the terms of the Covenant, meets to recommend what military forces should be used with a view to putting an end to that war and bringing about peace, the Council cannot make any recommendation except a unanimous one, and any nation which might be called upon to make a contribution is made a member of the Council for the purpose of considering that matter. Therefore, if the question of military contribution should come up in reference to any country concerned, that country thereby becomes a member of the Council for considering that very matter. The Council could not reach a decision that the contribution should be made without the consent of that member. Therefore, the matter goes back to the principle I mentioned before, namely, that the League can only be effective if it carries the goodwill and hearty co-operation of its members.

Mr. BELAND: There is no provision in the Covenant that a member of the Assembly who is called into the Council for the purpose of discussing a certain matter shall have a vote.

Mr. ROWELL: They are made members of the Council for that purpose.

Mr. FIELDING: With the right to vote.

Mr. ROWELL: They have the right to vote. That has never been questioned.

Mr. BELAND: My hon. friend knows very well that that is not stipulated in the Covenant.

Mr. ROWELL: They are made members of the Council, and every member has the right to vote.

Mr. BELAND: The nine members have the right to vote.

Mr. ROWELL: The others too. That has never been questioned by any of the members of the League.

Mr. BELAND: But—

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. I must remind hon. members that we are not now in Committee and arguments between hon. members cannot be permitted.

Mr. ROWELL: I would also draw my hon. friend's attention to this consideration. The British Government issued an official commentary on the terms of the Covenant. That commentary was prepared by General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil. No two men would know better what was intended, for no two had a larger share in framing the Covenant, and they make the point I have mentioned perfectly clear in their commentary on the Covenant. So far as I am aware it has never been questioned by any of the nations parties to the League.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Now if the dispute referred to the Assembly is one in which the British Empire is not a party, the various nations of the British Empire, as members of the League, have certainly the same voting rights as all other members.

Mr. CANNON: Is it not a fact that at Paris it was decided that the five great powers were always interested in questions of an international character? That is why the Council was formed, which decides practically everything. If that interpretation is to remain, would the minister mention a case of an international character in which the British Empire would not be interested?

Mr. ROWELL: The answer is that that is not the correct interpretation of the Covenant. In discussing the conditions of peace, the five great powers assumed the leadership and control. They considered themselves interested in everything, and therefore retained in their hands the final decision as to everything, but under the terms of the Covenant the great powers have no more interest in an international dispute in which they are not individually as nations involved, than have the smaller powers. They are members and no more.

Mr. CANNON: Would my hon. friend give me an example?

Mr. ROWELL: Take, for instance, a dispute between China and Japan. Japan is one of the great powers. She is interested; the others are not. In that case the others would not be precluded from voting. China and Japan would be the only nations precluded from voting.

Mr. BURNHAM: As regards the members of the British Empire I suppose their status is something like that contained in the Athanasian Creed—not three in one, but one in three.

Mr. ROWELL: That is not wholly the situation, but it may convey an idea of it to some hon. members.

Mr. FIELDING: Might not the British Empire be interested, in a given case, by reason of its alliance with Japan?

Mr. ROWELL: These questions as to who are and who are not interested must, I presume, be finally determined in some authoritative way, either by the Council itself or by the Court of International Justice when constituted, but the general understanding, as I have gathered from those who took part in the Conference and in framing the Covenant, as well as from all the literature on the question so far as I have been able to peruse it is that "a party to the dispute" means that the nation itself must be involved. Let me illustrate it in another way. My hon. friend will recall that there is a proposed treaty between Great Britain, France and the United States for the defence of France against an aggressive attack by Germany. There are treaties between the United States and a number of Central and South American States. If a treaty between two nations such as those I have referred to is held to disqualify the parties to the treaty from any participation, it would greatly limit the number of those who could vote.

Mr. FIELDING: It would depend upon the nature of the treaty.

Mr. ROWELL: Quite so. One would be very foolish to express a dogmatic opinion offhand as to what the situation would be under any particular clause of the treaty. All that one can say is that all nations would be treated alike in that respect.

May I refer for a few minutes to the International Labour Organization, because what I have to say with respect to voting rights and status will apply to both organizations. The organization provided under the Treaty is (1) an International Labour Conference, (2) the Governing Body, and (3) the International Labour Office.

All the members of the League, by virtue of that membership, are members of the international labour organization. Each member is entitled to representation at the International Labour Conference by two Government delegates, and by one delegate representing the employers of the country, and one representing the employees. In this vase the voting differs from the voting in the Assembly of the League. In voting in the Assembly there is only one vote per member. In the International Labour Conference all the delegates from each nation are entitled to vote. They may vote together or against each other, just as they see fit. At the International Labour Conference at Washington it was a very frequent occurrence for delegates representing the same nation to vote against each other. Particularly was that the case as between the employers' delegate and the workers' delegate on a number of questions that came up.

The question of representation in the governing body came up for consideration at the Peace Conference, and there was a direct conflict of opinion as to what should be done. In the original clause relating to the composition of the governing body, a provision was inserted that no high contracting party together with its self-governing dominions should be entitled to more than one representative on the governing body. If that clause had remained in the Treaty it would have cut down the rights of Canada and the other self-governing dominions as full members of the organization. It would have denied them eligibility to election to the governing body, which other members of the League enjoy. That governing body was composed of twelve representatives of governments, six representatives of employers and six of employees. Eight of the government representatives were to be named by the eight nations of chief industrial importance throughout the world. The other four were to be elected by the other members of the International Labour Conference, at the meeting of that conference. As Great Britain is undoubtedly one of the eight nations of chief industrial importance, she was bound to have a representative on the governing body; and if no nation, plus its self-governing dominions, could have more than one representative on the governing body, it meant that the representative of the Empire must always be a representative of Great Britain. The Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden) and his colleagues took the ground that that restrictive clause should be eliminated from the covenant because it did impair the position and status of Canada and the other Dominions, and the Prime Ministers of the other Dominions shared this view. The result was that that clause was eliminated, only, however, after the greatest pressure on the part of the representatives of Canada and the other Dominions; and the treaty as finally submitted to Germany and accepted and signed by her, contained no such provision. Canada's eligibility for election to the governing body of the International Labour Organization therefore stands in exactly the same position as her eligibility for election to the Council of the League. It is not my intention this afternoon to refer to the proceedings of the International Labour Conference at Washington, because another opportunity will arise when these matters can be more properly discussed. But I would point out, in regard to the question of status, that at the International Labour Conference at Washington, when the four other nations were selected—that is to say, the four which should be entitled to name the four additional members, Canada was chosen one of the four. Spain had been in the original eight of chief industrial importance and had been crowded out by the agreement to admit Germany. Every one agreed that Spain should be elected. It was also agreed that South America, with between fifteen and twenty members in the League and in the International Labour Organization, should be entitled to at least one member on the governing body, and Argentina was therefore selected. That left two places for the other countries of Europe, Asia, and America; and the House, I think, will be gratified to know that, by a vote of the representatives of nations of the world assembled in Washington, Canada was one of the two so chosen.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: My hon. friend will no doubt remember that prior to the creation of the League of Nations there existed in Switzerland what was known as the International Labour Office. Different countries were entitled to send representatives to that conference each year. Is there any privilege or right which the Dominions may have to-day under the League of Nations which they had not, prior to the establishment of the League, in connection with the International Labour Office?

Mr. ROWELL: The two organizations are entirely different,

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What is the difference?

Mr. ROWELL: The International Labour Office in Switzerland was a purely voluntary organization, the sole purpose of which was to promote international co-operation in matters of labour legislation and questions of interest to labour. The International Labour Organization under the provisions of the Peace Treaty, has a very important jurisdiction in dealing with labour problems and in imposing certain obligations upon the Governments concerned.

Mr. FIELDING: Has it power to enforce them?

Mr. ROWELL: Perhaps it would be desirable to discuss the whole question of the work of the International Labour Conference at Washington, on some other occasion when we have time to go into the entire labour situation. I shall be very glad to do so on the estimates of the Department of Labour, or when some other suitable occasion offers.

Mr. McKENZIE: Was the United States of America represented at the Labour Conference at Washington? If it was, was it

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

represented by virtue of the Treaty of Peace which it has so far refused to ratify?

Mr. ROWELL: The United States was not officially represented at that conference. Under the terms of the Treaty, the conference was to be called by President Wilson, and he did call it, with the approval of Congress. The United States was not represented under the terms of the Treaty, but on the invitation of the Organization Committee of the Conference, and with the approval of President Wilson, Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labour in the government of President Wilson, accepted the position of Presiding Officer of the Conference. The Conference passed a resolution inviting representatives of the employers and employees of the United States to be present at the conference and to take part in its discussions, and pursuant to that resolution organized labour in the United States nominated Mr. Gompers as their representative to be present at the conference. Mr. Gompers was present and did take part in the discussions, although he was present only on a limited number of occasions. Apart from that the United States was not represented at the conference.

Mr. EULER: Was it eligible for representation on the governing body?

Mr. ROWELL: No, the United States was not eligible for representation, and I should perhaps add, in that connection, that when it came to a question of electing the six representatives of labour on the governing body—Mr. Draper of Canada was elected as one of the number. So that at the present time Canada is represented by two members on the governing body. It is only right to say, in this connection, that Mr. Draper recognizes that if the United States comes into the International Labour Organization organized labour in the United States should be represented and Mr. Draper will make way for Mr. Gompers as head of the American Federation of Labour. That was understood among the labour delegates at the conference.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Has Mr. Draper any authority to bind this country in any way in regard to any action which he may take?

Mr. ROWELL: None whatever.

Mr. FIELDING: Then, what good comes of it?

Mr. ROWELL: With all deference to my hon. friend, I may say that great good comes of it. Both the governing body and the conference deal with questions of labour affecting Canada as well as all other countries. Now, while one may have the greatest respect for the representatives of Great Britain who attend this conference, I venture to say that neither employers nor employees of Great Britain are in a position to present the viewpoint of Canadian industry or Canadian labour, and that is of great importance, when questions come up for consideration, that the Canadian viewpoint should be presented in regard to both employers and employees.

Mr. FIELDING: With what result?

Mr. ROWELL: With the same result as would attend the representations of any other member, so far as discussion is concerned, and with the same right to vote as any other member.

Mr. FIELDING: Without power to bind the Dominion? They have merely the right to express their private opinions.

Mr. ROWELL: Not only that but they have power to take part in the proceedings.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: As my hon. friend appears to be desirous that the Canadian point of view shall be presented to the Conference, I wish he would make clear to the House wherein Canada's status is changed from what it was under the old system whereby different countries sent representatives to an International Labour Conference. I remember having the privilege of representing the Government of Canada at one of the International Labour Conferences. I think that the powers given me then were quite as considerable as the powers given to any representative under the League of Nations. If there is any difference I wish my hon. friend would explain it so that the House may understand wherein Canada's status is altered one way or the other.

Mr. ROWELL: Although I will answer my hon. friend's question, I am not concerned in discussing how Canada's status is altered. What I am concerned with is to make clear Canada's status in the League of Nations and in the International Labour organization. I thought I had answered my hon. friend before by saying that the two organizations were entirely different, that one was a voluntary organization without any powers whatever except to confer and to agree if possible on certain matters submitted by their consideration. Under the labour convention the powers go beyond that. Perhaps, in view of the question raised I had better explain what these powers are although I had not intended doing so at this time. My hon. friend will recall that under the provisions of the labour clauses of the Peace Treaty these conferences are to be held once a year and an agenda is to be prepared of the subjects which are to come up for consideration at the conference. To illustrate, I will give you some of the questions that

5 p.m.

came up at the Washington Conference. The Peace Conference in Paris settled the agenda for the Washington Conference. That agenda was as follows:

1. Application of principle of the 8-hours day or of the 48-hours week.
2. Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
3. Women's employment:
   (a) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit;
   (b) During the night;
   (c) In unhealthy processes.
4. Employment of children:
   (a) Minimum age of employment;
   (b) During the night;
   (c) In unhealthy processes.
5. Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches.

These were the matters with which the Washington Conference had to deal.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Is that agenda different in any particular from the agenda of the International Labour office? It seems to be exactly the same.

Mr. ROWELL: The International Labour office might adopt any agenda it chose.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: That is the agenda that the International Labour office had been adopting for years.

Mr. ROWELL: Well, they did not achieve results.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I beg my hon. friend's pardon. That very matter of phosphorous, which you dealt with, was taken up at the conference held at Basle, Switzerland, and as a result of the convention arrived at a Bill was introduced into this House and passed. That was the proceeding under the old International Labour office. I would like my hon. friend to explain wherein this present body is going to act in any different way or wherein it has power to go beyond that?

Mr. ROWELL: Take the very point that my hon. friend mentions; why does it appear on this agenda?—because although some countries may have adopted legislation as a result of the Basle conference, the convention was not adopted by all the nations represented there, and it is necessary to have further action taken. What are the powers of the labour conference. Take the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week. I mention this as an illustration simply because it was the one that excited the greatest interest. The conference appointed a commission, consisting of five representatives of governments, five representatives of employers and five representatives of employees. They met, considered the whole question, and finally agreed upon the terms of a draft international convention covering the question of the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week. I do not now intend discussing these terms because I am only discussing the procedure. Upon the convention being submitted to the Conference, for the final vote, it was adopted by a two-thirds vote. Then it became an obligation on all members of the Conference, whether they approved or disapproved of the terms of the convention to sumbit the convention to the competent legislative authority in their respective countries for action. The obligation is to submit the convention for consideration and the action which is finally taken must depend upon the public opinion in the countries concerned. But it does ensure that the convention shall go before competent legislative authority in each country for consideration and action.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: There can be no final, binding effect except with the approval of the parliaments of the different countries concerned?

Mr. ROWELL: That is all and I submit that was all it was wise to do.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Certainly.

Mr. ROWELL: They were not constituting, as some of the continental representatives desired, an international industrial or labour parliament with power to enact legislation binding all the nations of the world. They only went so far and no farther, namely, that each government should obligate itself to submit this convention to the competent legislative authority.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: That is exactly what was done under the old International Labour office.

Mr. ROWELL: All right, then; if my hon. friend was satisfied with that, he should be entirely satisfied with this.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I am.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4206

Mr. ROWELL: Under these circumstances I do not see what is to be gained by labouring the point.

Mr. EULER: Might I ask the minister whether the necessary two-thirds vote was obtained on the eight-hour day?

Mr. ROWELL: It was carried by a vote of 90 to 2.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: It has no effect in so far as this country is concerned until the legislatures of the different provinces act upon it?

Mr. ROWELL: It has no effect in so far as this country is concerned until it is submitted to the competent legislative authority of this country.

Mr. EULER: The Government is under obligation to bring in legislation on that matter?

Mr. ROWELL: The Government is obligated to submit it to competent legislative authority. I do not want now to enter into the discussion. We will have plenty of opportunities of discussing the question of the eight-hour day and other matters and I do not think it is well to enter upon that discussion when we are dealing with other matters at this time. Now, I wish to go back to the first matter with which I was dealing and to say that in both the League of Nations and the International Labour organization Canada has the same status in the assembly and the conference as has every other nation member of these assemblies. Canada is also eligible for election to the council of the League and to the governing body of the international organization. In the labour organization Canada was actually elected a member of the governing body. The question of her status is not theory; it is a question of actual accomplished fact.

Our position and status in the League has been called in question by the reservations which have been adopted in the American Senate, and I think it is only right that I should bring the matter to the attention of the House, because it is a matter of vital concern to Canada. The reservation dealing with voting rights is generally known as the Lenroot Reservation. It is as follows:

The United States assumes no obligations to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of the empire in the aggregate gives more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League, if such member, or any self-governing Dominion, colony or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

Hon. members will see that this reservation contains two distinct proposals. First, the United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision or report in any dispute before the Council or Assembly in which any member of the League and its Self-Governing Dominions give more than one vote. The second part of the reservation deals with a dispute to which the United States is a party, and it states that it will not obligate itself to be bound in any such dispute if more than one vote is given by any member of the League and any Self-Governing Dominions or Colonies politically united with it.

With the latter part of the reservation there is no ground of complaint, because it simply sets out what we understand to be the effect and meaning of the Covenant as it stands. It is the first part of the reservation to which we cannot accede, because it challenges our whole position and status in the League. If the United States can claim that it is under no obligation to be bound by any decision in any dispute in which it is not a party, then all the other nations should be entitled to take the same position.

That reservation has since been somewhat modified, and as recently voted on in the Senate is in this form:

Until Part I, being the covenant of the League of Nations, shall be so amended as to provide that the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire in the aggregate shall be entitled to cast, the United States assumes no obligation to be bound, except in cases where Congress has previously given its consent, by any election, decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote.

In considering this reservation, Mr. Speaker, one must bear in mind the terms of the preamble, which, as originally drafted, was as follows:—

That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part, and condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by at least three of the four Principal Allied and Associated Powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

Subsequently Mr. Lodge gave notice of the following amended resolving clause:

That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by the Allied and Associated Powers, and a failure on the part of the Allied and Associated Powers to make objection to said reservations and understandings prior to the deposit of ratification by the United States shall be taken as a full and final acceptance of such reservations and understandings by said Powers.

The effect of this resolving clause is that none of the reservations that may be adopted by the United States Senate, can go into effect unless they are accepted by all the Allied and Associated Powers. And they may be accepted by the Allied and Associated Powers by the failure of any one of these Powers to dissent within the time mentioned in the resolving clause.

If, therefore, final action, should be taken in the form now proposed, the question which would face every nation party to the Covenant would be: Whether they would or would not assent to the reservations proposed by the United States. If they failed to dissent their assent would be presumed. It is on that account that Canada feels that there is only one possible course open to her, namely, that if any country should say that its ratification of the Treaty was conditioned upon our assenting to our own position being impaired, our status challenged, and our right to vote denied, we as a self-respecting people could not give that consent. Mr. Speaker, we all recognize the great importance of the United States coming into the League of Nations. No country is more interested in the United States coming in than Canada. We should be the last people in the world to put any obstacle in the way of her entry. I am sure that is the sentiment of the country and of the House. But if the United States should finally say: "We will only come in on condition that you practically get out or have your status impaired," we can only reply: "Well, you have a perfect right to say that if you choose, but we, as a self-respecting people, have an equal right to say that we cannot accede to your terms." This position the Government has made perfectly clear to the proper authorities.

What is the constitutional position of Canada in relation to the other portions of the Empire at the present time? Some hon. members have said: "You should not change the constitution in any respect without first submiting the matter to Parliament." With a written constitution you could submit to Parliament any change which required legislative sanction. But the constitution of the British Empire is not embodied in any document. It is not a dead thing; it is a living thing. It grows from day to day and from year to year; it develops to meet exigencies and new conditions as they arise. That has been the history of the development of the British constitution.

Mr. CANNON: Is not our constitution a written constitution?

Mr. ROWELL: We are working under the British North America Act, but that is not the whole constitution of the British Empire.

Mr. CANNON: Have we any other?

Mr. ROWELL: We have very important rights outside the British North America Act, as I shall be glad to show my hon. friend. Up to time that the British North America Act, was passed in 1867 and for many years thereafter, none of the Dominions were taken into consultation by the representatives of the Mother Country in matters of common Imperial concern. The first time they were called in consultation was in 1887, twenty years after Confederation, when the first Colonial Conference was held. That was not a formal gathering such as the Imperial Conference later became, but it was attended by representatives of the different self-governing colonies of the British Empire, as they were then called. It was the initiation of co-operation between what were then called the colonies and the Mother Country on an Empire-wide scale. Because of its significance I wish to quote a few words from the Marquis of Salisbury, then Prime Minister of Great Britain, on the occasion of the initiation of this movement for co-operation and consultation throughout the Empire. He said:

We all feel the gravity and importance of this occasion. The decisions of this Conference may not be, for the moment, of vital importance; the business may seem prosaic, and may not issue in any great results at the moment. But we are all sensible that this meeting is the beginning of a state of things which

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

is to have great results in the future. It will be the parent of a long progeniture, and distant councils of the Empire may, in some far-off time, look back to the meeting in this room as the root from which all their greatness and all their beneficence sprang.

In that historic statement the Marquis of Salisbury saw into the future. He saw that the time would come when there would be co-operation between the Mother Country and the Dominions along lines much more important, far-reaching and significant to the future of the Empire and of the world than that which was exemplified by the preliminary meeting held in 1887.

The next important step in the development of our constitutional relations was in 1897 when the first Conference, attended by the late Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was held. You will remember that in the session of the Canadian Parliament in 1897 the Government decided to grant the British Preference. That could not go into effect by reason of the existence of the Belgian and German treaties, and the matter was taken up during the sessions of the Imperial Conference in 1897. Speaking from recollection, I believe that a resolution was passed at that Conference urging the Mother Country to denounce those treaties. At that Conference it was agreed by the Mother Country that the treaties should be denounced, and they were denounced accordingly. When the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned to Canada after that meeting of the Colonial Conference he stated in very clear and very vigorous language what he conceived to be the result of that development. Speaking in Montreal, Toronto, and other parts of Canada, he declared that by the action of the British Government in denouncing these treaties Canada had become a nation and that her name was known throughout Europe and the world. The Conference of 1897 marked a great advance over the Colonial Conference of 1887.

Ten years more elapsed.

Mr. D. D. McKENZIE (Cape Breton North and Victoria): Do I understand the minister to say that as a result of these conferences and the fact that they are being held from time to time they have become part of our constitution? Suppose the British ceased to call these conferences, what would we do about it? What right have we to interfere?

Mr. ROWELL: There is a difference between legal right and constitutional authority. There is nothing binding Great

Britain to summon these conferences; we could not compel her to do so. But it has become the settled policy of the British Empire to summon these conferences; and the basis upon which they are now called is a resolution passed at the Conference of 1907, assented to by the Mother Country and all the Governments of the Self-governing Dominions. It is quite true that the British Government could ignore this resolution, just as they could repeal the British North America Act. They have the legal right to do so, but they have no constitutional authority to do so, it would provoke a revolution if they exercised their legal right so far as the British North America Act is concerned. No man in the British Parliament would be insane enough to make such a suggestion.

Mr. CANNON: Does the minister contend that Great Britain has not the constitutional authority not only to amend but even to repeal the British North America Act?

Mr. ROWELL: I said she had the legal right, but she has no constitutional authority to do so, because she has recognized now for nearly half a century the rights and privileges given us by the British North America Act.

Mr. CANNON: Does not the British North America Act exist simply as a law of the British Parliament?

Mr. ROWELL: The British Parliament has in theory the legal right to impose taxation on Canada. That is, the constitution of the Empire has never been changed so as to take away from the Imperial Parliament, its legal right to legislate for the whole Empire. But they have no constitutional authority to legislate for Canada, they have no right to levy taxes on the Self-governing Dominions. That is recognized by every statesman of the Empire; it is questioned by no one. No publicist, no man in Great Britain with any respect for his opinion, would venture to suggest that the British Parliament had any such constitutional right.

Now, at the Colonial Conference of 1907, also attended by the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it was decided to change the name from "Colonial Conference" to "Imperial Conference" and to give it permanent form. The following is the resolution:

That it will be to the advantage of the Empire if a conference, to be called the Imperial Conference, is held every four years, at which questions of common interest may be discussed and considered as between His Majesty's Government and His Governments of the Self-governing Dominions beyond the seas.

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom will be ex officio President, and the Prime Minister of the self-governing Dominions ex officio members, of the conference. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be ex officio member of the conference and will take the chair in the absence of the president. He will arrange for such Imperial Conference after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective Dominions.

Provision is made for a permanent secretariat, and that the conference shall meet once every five years. This resolution marked a great advance in the development of what one might describe as the constitution of the Empire. During the twenty year period from 1887 to 1907, the more or less casual meetings of the Colonial Conference for consultation had developed into a settled organization with fixed periods of meeting, and with certain defined subjects of common Imperial interest for consideration.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The hon. gentleman speaks of constitutional right. Would not the term "constitutional practice" be more appropriate?

Mr. ROWELL: I am not concerned which term my hon. friend uses, because under the British constitution, constitutional practice develops into and becomes constitutional right, generates constitutional right. They become the conventions of the constitution and are just as binding, so far as the actual practice is concerned, as if we had a written constitution. It is because this constitutional practice can be developed into constitutional right, that the constitution of the Empire has proved itself so adaptable to meet all the changing needs and varying conditions which have surrounded the Empire in the course of its history.

In 1917, there was another and still more important constitutional development. In 1917 the Prime Minister of Great Britain called together the ministers of the self-governing Dominions for consultation on vital matters of policy—relating to the prosecution of the war. They met as equals as Prime Ministers of the nations of the Empire, to discuss matters of common concern to the whole Empire. Great Britain recognized that with the growth in power and influence of the Dominions, the time had come when the Government of Great Britain should frankly recognize that the Dominions had ceased to be in any sense States dependent upon the Mother Country, and had become sister nations, standing on an equality with the Mother Country.

C 4207

It does not require, as I have already pointed out, any enactment of the Imperial Parliament to bring about that change; it has come about as a matter of constitutional practice. But certain constitutional adjustments will be necessary and provision was made for calling a constitutional conference in the future, as follows:

The Imperial War Conference are of opinion that the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to be dealt with during the war, and that it should form the subject of a special Imperial Conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities.

They deem it their duty, however, to place on record their view that any such readjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognize the right of the Dominions and India to an edequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several Governments may determine.

I hold in my hand the report of the War Cabinet of the Government of Great Britain for the year 1918, and under the heading "Imperial Affairs" on page 7, I find the following statement:

The common effort and sacrifice in the war have inevitably led to the recognition of an equality of status between the responsible Governments of the Empire. This equality has long been acknowledged in principle, and found its adequate expression in 1917 in the creation or rather the natural coming into being of an Imperial War Cabinet as an instrument for evolving a common Imperial policy in the conduct of the war. The nature of the constitutional development involved in the establishment as a permanent institution of the Imperial Cabinet system, was clearly explained by Sir Robert Borden in a speech to the Empire Parliamentary Association on the 21st of June, 1918.

Mr. ROWELL: The following is the extract from Sir Robert Borden's speech as set out in this official document of the British Government:

A very great step in the constitutional development of the Empire was taken last year by the Prime Minister when he summoned the Prime Ministers of the overseas Dominions to the Imperial War Cabinet. We meet there on terms of perfect equality. We meet there as Prime Ministers of self-governing nations. We meet there under the leadership and the presidency of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. After all, my Lord Chancellor and Gentlemen, the British Empire, as it is at present constituted, is a very modern organization. It is perfectly true that it is built up

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

on the development of centuries, but, as it is constituted to-day, both in territory and in organization, it is a relatively modern affair. Why, it is only 75 years since responsible government was granted to Canada. It is only little more than fifty years since the first experiment in Federal Government,—in a Federal Constitution,—was undertaken in this Empire. And from that we went on, in 1871, to representation in negotiating our Commercial Treaties, in 1878, to complete fiscal autonomy, and after that to complete fiscal control and the negotiation of our own treaties. But we have always lacked the full status of nationhood, because you exercised here a so-called trusteeship, under which you undertook to deal with foreign relations on our behalf, and sometimes without consulting us very much. Well, that day has gone by. We come here as we came last year, to deal with all these matters, upon terms of perfect equality with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdon and his colleagues. It has been said that the term Imperial War Cabinet is a misnomer. The word 'Cabinet' is unknown to the law. The meaning of 'Cabinet' has developed from time to time. I see no incongruity whatever in applying the term 'Cabinet' to the association of Prime Ministers and other ministers who meet around a common council board to debate and to determine the various needs of the Empire. If I should attempt to describe it, I should say it is a Cabinet of Governments. Every Prime Minister who sits around that board is responsible to his own parliament and to his own people; the conclusions of the War Cabinet can only be carried out by the parliaments of the different nations of our Imperial Commonwealth. Thus, each Dominion, each nation, retains its perfect autonomy. I venture to believe, and I thus expressed myself last year, that in this may be found the genesis of a development in the constitutional relation of the Empire, which will form the basis of its unity in the years to come.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: So that we may appreciate the significance of the matter, I should like to ask my hon. friend who speaks of equality of status amongst the Self-governing Dominions of the Empire, whether that means that Canada's status is the same as that of Australia or South Africa.

Mr. ROWELL: And New Zealand?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What about India?

Mr. ROWELL: And of the United Kingdom. India's position is not the same.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: In what way does it differ?

Mr. ROWELL: Because India, as a nation, is not completely self-governing.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What about Newfoundland?

Mr. ROWELL: Newfoundland is completely self-governing and under the terms of the covenant of the League of Nations,

[Mr. Rowell.]

Newfoundland will be entitled to apply for admission to the League.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Is not India given a place?

Mr. ROWELL: India is given a place by the Peace Conference itself. Therefore, her status cannot be challenged; but it is by virtue of the place given her in the League by the Peace Conference that she acquires her rights.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Is it not correct that in the League of Nations Canada's status is not different from that of India?

Mr. ROWELL: Canada's status is not different from that of the other members of the League. Once they are members of the League by international recognition and consent, as embodied in the Treaty, they have the same rights.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If I understand the minister correctly, he informs the House now that Canada's status as regards the League of Nations is identical with that of India.

Mr. ROWELL: No, I did not say so.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: But is not that true?

Mr. ROWELL: Once a nation is in the League, then under the terms of the League Covenant, it possesses all the rights of membership; but if India had not been admitted by unanimous consent by delegates at the Peace Conference, she would not be entitled to admission under the terms of the Covenant and Canada would. If Canada had not been named in the Treaty Canada would be eligible for membership under the provision for admission of new States. India would not.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I get this perfectly clear? At the present time has Canada in the League of Nations any rights or privileges which India has not?

Mr. ROWELL: Surely I cannot make myself any clearer that every member of the League of Nations has the same rights.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Then they have the same rights and privileges.

Mr. ROWELL: India, by special agreement of all the nations, has been given the same right in the League as France, Great Britain, the United States, every other nation.

I presume that the reason why India has been given this exceptional treatment is because of the size of India—a nation of

C 4208 F

300 millions—secondly, because of the part India took in the war, the magnificent contribution her troops made to the war, particularly in the East; thirdly, by reason of the fact that at that time there was before the Imperial House of Commons a proposal which has since become law under which India, in some important respects at least, obtains the right to manage her own affairs—the greatest experiment in the devolution of power from the Crown to the people which Great Britain has ever undertaken. By reason of these exceptional conditions a special case was made of India, and she was admitted as a member of the League; but, as I said, if she had not been admitted she would not have been qualified for membership under the terms and conditions on which new members can be admitted. Canada is qualified; Canada comes within the qualifications. If she had not been named in the Covenant, she would have been entitled to apply for admission, and should have been admitted. Therefore, their status is not the same.

Mr. CANNON: The minister has mentioned the Imperial War Cabinet. Is it his opinion that under our constitution there can be a cabinet without a Parliament to which that cabinet is responsible?

Mr. ROWELL: As that point is discussed in the extract from the speech of the Prime Minister (Sir Robert Borden) I do not think it is necessary for me to take up the time of the House to deal with it now. My hon. friend will be able to read the extract in Hansard.

I have pointed out the status which the Dominions have under the treaty. I want also to point out that the position the Government of Canada has taken on this matter is fully supported by the Governments of the other Dominions. I have before me the debate in the South African Assembly on the Peace Treaty and the statement of General Smuts. It is exactly to the same effect as the statement made by the Prime Minister and members of the Government to this House, namely, that the British Empire had become a commonwealth of nations, equal under a common sovereign. It is interesting to note that the objections made in the South African Parliament by Mr. Hertzog and his Nationalist associates were almost the same as those made in this Parliament, and the reply of General Smuts to the criticism of the treaty is substantially on the same lines as the reply of the Government to criticism of the treaty here. In view of the position of General Smuts as a great constitutional lawyer, and of the part he took in framing the Covenant of the League of Nations, and also as the Prime Minister of one of the other dominions of the Empire, I am sure hon. members would like to have his statement upon Hansard.

Mr. SPEAKER: The remarks I made a moment ago apply also to this document. It can only be put upon Hansard with the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. ROWELL: In moving the resolution to approve the treaty, General Smuts said:

The hon. gentleman who argued the previous motion last asked the question why there should be ratification by us, seeing that the British Parliament has already ratified this? He asked why we should trouble ourselves about this at all. Was it necessary for us, he asked, or was this merely a sham to put before His Majesty the King. Hon. members by arguing that way only show that they do not know what the constitutional position is to-day. We have nothing to do with the ratification by the British Parliament. We signed this Treaty in Paris through the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence but His Majesty the King wishes the authority of the Union Parliament to ratify this. The King is not going to be influenced by the ratification given by the British House of Commons, and therefore the position is this, that until we have given the ratification which is necessary, until all the British Dominions who have signed this have agreed to this ratification, we are, so far as the British Empire is concerned, hanging up this final exchange which is necessary before this Treaty is brought into force. . . . . .

I remember when the report of our National Convention was made I made the statement that the most important thing about that document was the list of signatures at the end of it. And it is very much the same in regard to the Peace Treaty. For the first time in history the British Dominions signed a great international instrument, not only along with the other ministers of the King, but with the other ministers of the great powers of the world—(Hear, hear) —and although the tremendous importance of this great act has not yet been fully recognized there is no doubt that this Treaty, signed as it has been with parties to it not only representative of the King in the British Isles, but in the Dominions, forms one of the most important landmarks in the history of the British Empire. . . . The British Dominions did not fight for status. They went to war from a sense of duty, from their common interests with the rest of the world, vindicating the great principles of free human government. Not only has victory been achieved for the objects for which they fought, but, what for the British Dominions is equally precious, they have achieved international recognition of their status among the nations of the world. In a large sense this world is one of small nations, and certainly none of those had had larger results accruing to them from this war than the young nations of the British Empire. They have deserved this through the magnitude of their efforts. It has been proved and has never been challenged that two of the British Dominions—Canada and Australia—made a greater war effort than any other powers below the rank of first-class powers. Their achievements have been outstanding ones. Australia alone lost more than the U.S.A. They have, of course, lost heavily; they are

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

handicapped with enormous debt, but they have at any rate emerged with victory, honour, and a new standing in the world in that they are internationally recognized to-day. No wonder after what they have done that their great performance all through the war, and especially towards the end of it the other powers and nations of the world were only too willing to welcome and recognize them within the new great family. It took some time for the position to be realized at Paris, because so many of the powers were under the same impression which, according to the debate in the House that afternoon, appeared to exist in South Africa, viz., that everything seemed to be under tutelage of the British Parliament and Government. They could not realize the new situation arising, and that the British Empire, instead of being one central government, consisted of a league of free states, free, equal and working together for the great ideals of human government. It was difficult to make people realize this, but afterwards they fully applauded, and their approval was given as embodied in this international document. No doubt new forms would have to be made. No one recognized this more strongly than the British Government itself, but, whatever the forms, there was no doubt whatever about the substance of the new status of the Dominions.

There is the other aspect—the recognition which is thereby given to British Dominions in the League. The British Dominions are equal members, both in the Assembly and also with a full right to be elected into the Council of the League. The Council consists of five great powers now, together with the representatives of four smaller powers, and among the latter which have to be elected on the Council of the League the British Dominions have the same right as any other power to be elected. I see in the American Senate some difficulty has arisen about that, and they think that it is giving too large a vote to the British Empire. There is no doubt that there are British Dominions important enough in the near future to secure a seat on the Inner Council, and I can well understand that in other parts of the world this enormous preponderance which the British Empire will enjoy, and which may be accentuated, is not looked upon with very great favour. This matter of our status in the League of Nations was not one of the original conceptions of it. It took the British delegation at Paris a good deal of time to hammer out this new machinery for the recognition of young nations. The Dominions felt very strongly that here was their chance, and that if there was to be a League of Nations on which the nations were to be equally represented, then that League should include the British Dominions. We were determined to see that that recognition was given to us, but we were equally anxious to see that nothing was done which would loosen the ties which bind together the British Empire . (Cheers.) We kept both these things clearly before our eyes. Still, we wanted our equality with the rest of the world recognized. We also wanted to remain in the British League of Nations, which has worked with such enormous success in the past—(cheers)—and has worked together in this war, probably becoming the real organizer of victory for all the Allies and the rest of the world. (Cheers.) Fears have been expressed in certain quarters, and fears have been given expression to in South Africa, that the ultimate tendency of the League of Nations would be to break up the British Empire, but that is an entirely misleading idea. On the contrary, I can well imagine great

dominions arising which may be as important as Great Britain in the world, and if that motion had been dropped there would have been a danger of the breaking up of the British Empire. We have secured an inner League, and the world has agreed to it.

In his speech in reply on the resolution General Smuts stated:

As regards the question of status, General Smuts said that until last year British ministers had signed all documents and dealt with all matters affecting the Dominions. But a change had come about in Paris, when representatives of the Dominions had, on behalf of the King, for the first time signed that great document on behalf of the Dominions. The change was that in future the representatives of the Dominions would act for the Dominions. This precedent had now been laid down for the future. The British Constitution was most elastic, and the precedent might bring about the greatest changes. Where in the past British ministers could have acted for the Dominions, in future ministers of the Union would act for the Union. The change was a far-reaching one which would alter the whole basis of the British Empire. In future all parts of the British Empire stood on exactly the same basis. (General Hertzog: In the past you would have been put in prison for saying that.)

There was no misconception among British statesmen as to what the position was, and it was on that basis that matters had been agreed to in Paris. . . . . The Dominions of the Empire would in future, therefore, stand on a basis of absolute equality. The British Empire would, therefore, be a league in which all the Dominions would be on an equal basis as regarded their Governments. The Prime Minister repeated that in the League of Nations, all the Dominions, with England, would stand on an equal footing, and would be recognized as such. The only difference would be that England would be a permanent member of the Central Council. Therefore, in future all parts of the Empire would equally be consulted in matters of war and peace.

I shall not take up the time of the House to quote Mr. Hughes or Mr. Massey, who took exactly the same position. Not only is that the position taken by the statesmen of the self-governing dominions, but it is the position taken by the Government of Great Britain itself in reference to the effect of the Treaty of Peace. I have the statement of Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies made in an official statement issued by the Government of Great Britain, I shall be glad if it can be put upon Hansard.

Mr. SPEAKER: I must again draw the attention of the House to the fact that it is most unusual to incorporate in Hansard any document that has not been read in the House, but in view of the importance of this document, I take it that the House consents to its being incorporated in Hansard.

Mr. ROWELL: Lord Milner's statement is as follows:

The Peace Treaty recently made in Paris was signed on behalf of the British Empire by ministers of the self-governing Dominions as well as by British ministers. They were all equally plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King, who was the "High Contracting Party" for the whole Empire.

This procedure illustrates the new constitution of the Empire, which has been gradually growing up for many years past. The United Kingdom and the Dominions are partner nations; not yet, indeed, of equal power, but for good and all of equal status. A time may come when one or more of these Dominions will equal or even surpass the United Kingdom in wealth and population, as they already surpass it in geographical extent. It is the paramount duty of British statesmanship to see to it that the free union between them and us, which has been so gloriously maintained during the war, shall be continued and strengthened in the years to come. If we are successful in that effort, the "Commonwealth of British Nations" will be the greatest instrument of peace and progress, the strongest influence making for freedom and civilization that the world has ever seen.

MAINTAINING WAR UNITY.

During the war unity of policy between the self-governing states of the Empire was maintained by means of the "Imperial War Cabinet," and during the peace negotiations in Paris by the "British Empire delegation." In both these bodies Dominion ministers and British ministers sat and deliberated freely together, under the presidency of the British Prime Minister, and the policy of the Empire was thus shaped by consultation between representatives of all its self-governing states.

FUTURE CO-OPERATION.

We have still to devise the means whereby this fruitful co-operation may be preserved in future, and the several independent nations of the Empire may always consult and act together on great international issues. The surest guarantee that such means will be found lies in a growing intimacy of intercourse between them. To foster that intimacy, to strengthen all the moral and material bonds which unite the different parts of the Empire, is a task to which we must constantly apply ourselves with the utmost energy. It is rendered easier by the progress of science, by inventions such as wireless telegraphy, the airship, and the aeroplane, which tend to annihilate distance. The encouragement of trade within the Empire, of migration within the Empire, the progressive improvement of means of communication by sea and air, are the methods by which we must seek to strengthen that community of interest and of sentiment, which is the only sure foundation of Imperial unity.

I have quoted these statements to show that there is complete unanimity between the Government of Great Britain and the Governments of the Dominions as to the constitutional status of the different nations of the Empire. It is not a question of conflict of opinion or authority. All are agreed that the status is one of equality, that we are nations all equal in status, though not of equal power, under a common sovereign, and bound together by interest and sentiment, by ties which, though light as air, are strong as iron in binding together this League of Nations which we call the British Empire or the Britannic Commonwealth.

It goes without saying that there must be some constitutional readjustments in order to put into more practical and workable form the new situation that has developed, and it was in order that that might be done that provision was made in the year 1917 for the calling of a special Imperial Conference. When that conference is held—we do not know yet when it will be called—these questions must come up for consideration, and the representatives of Canada and the other dominions will attend, not as representatives of inferior or dependent nations, but as representatives of nations which by unanimous agreement are equal in status with the Mother Country. Canada's representatives will attend the conference, not for the purpose of creating any new Imperial organization, but for the purpose of developing a system of consultation and co-operation which will absolutely preserve the autonomy of the dominions, and at the same time enable matters in which the dominions are vitally concerned to receive that attention and consideration by the dominions which, under the existing system, it is not possible to give them. I am sure all citizens of Canada desire to see this result secured.

What are the alternatives we must face if our position in the League could be successfully challenged? We may go back into the old colonial position where the Mother Country would deal with all matters of foreign policy and settle for us the issues of peace and war, matters in which we are vitally interested. That, to my mind, is unthinkable. It is incredible that a young nation like Canada, with the achievements of this war to her credit and with the future opening before her, will ever consent to occupy a dependent position with reference to any country.

Then, Mr. Speaker, what is the other alternative? If we cannot stand on an equality within the Empire, the other alternative is Canadian independence. I say—and in this I voice the sentiment of the Government—that we stand unhesitatingly and unequivocally for the maintenance of the British connection.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Why does my hon. friend limit that position to the Government? Why not say this Parliament?

Mr. ROWELL: I believe that is the position of this Parliament; I did not wish to

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

convey any inference that any one differed. If we do not proceed along the line of equality of status and co-operation under a common sovereign, I submit that there are just two alternatives: Either dependency, with Great Britain controlling our foreign policy and the issues of peace or war, or independence, and we will not accept either alternative. If the reservation I have read, or anything similar in character, should be adopted finally by the Senate and approved by the President, and if it is stipulated as a condition of the ratification going into effect, that all the Allied Powers, parties to the Treaty, shall give their consent, and Canada gives her consent, she is relegated back into a colonial position and has not a voice and a vote among the nations of the world. That position is unthinkable; and we must, if we are to preserve our position and status and the unity of the British Empire, maintain our place in the family of nations.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Does the hon. member say that any action of the United States could alter the status of this country in the League of Nations?

Mr. ROWELL: Not unless we consent. If they submit as a condition of their ratification going into effect that we must consent, then the Government will not consent. In the exercise of our sovereign right to control our own affairs, we will not give our consent; hence the importance of Parliament standing behind the Government of Canada on this issue. Desiring, as we do, that there should be no misunderstanding, we thought the best way to avoid misunderstanding was to make our position clear, and this we have done to the proper authorities.

Mr. CANNON: Suppose Great Britain should accept these reservations, what would be our position?

Mr. ROWELL: I do not believe Great Britain would accept these reservations as against Canada's protest.

Mr. CANNON: But supposing she did?

Mr. ROWELL: If Great Britain did and Canada dissented, as she would do, by filing her dissent, the ratification could not go into effect, because it would not be assented to by all the Allied and Associated Powers.

Mr. FIELDING: Even though assented to by Great Britain? Does my hon. friend claim that the the failure of Canada to assent to the reservations would put an end to the whole treaty?

Mr. ROWELL: If the United States insisted on its resolving words, it would put an end to the ratification, because Great Britain has no right to give consent on behalf of Canada.

Mr. FIELDING: Great Britain is a party to the Treaty distinct from Canada. For the purposes of this discussion, Great Britain and Canada are separate nations. The hon. member has asked what would be the effect of Great Britain assenting to the reservations. Surely the effect would be that Great Britain would remain in the League while Canada would leave it.

Mr. ROWELL: That would not be the effect, because Canada is in the League. The League has become effective by the ratification of the treaty and by its formal inauguration, and Canada cannot be put out except by her own consent. And even though the situation in Europe might be such as to influence Great Britain to give her consent, if Canada did not assent, ratification could not go into effect.

Mr. FIELDING: On the part of Canada?

Mr. ROWELL: The hon. member has missed the terms of the resolving clause which I have read. The United States might change its resolving clause so as to accept less than the assent of all the Allied and Associated Powers. Thus far it has not done so. The resolving clause as it stands at present requires the assent of all the Allied and Associated Powers, and if Canada did not assent ratification could not go into effect.

Mr. FIELDING: And the whole treaty would be abortive?

Mr. ROWELL: The treaty is in force to-day. The League of Nations is functioning and is carrying on its work to-day.

Mr. FIELDING: The treaty would cease to be effective as regards Canada if she refused to ratify it.

Mr. ROWELL: I do not wish to be at cross purposes with my hon. friend. I am sure he is only anxious to arrive at the truth, and that is also my desire. Let me go back a step. The treaty is in force by the deposit, of ratification, on January 10, by more than three of the great powers and by Germany. Under the express terms of the treaty it becomes effective on the deposit of these ratifications. The treaty going into effect brings the League of Nations into existence. The League was duly organized on January 16 and is operative to-day. Canada is one of its original members and has all the rights and privileges of every other member of the League. We

C 4210

have every respect for the opinion of the United States, they are entitled to say whether they will or will not come in, but they are not entitled to push us out without our consent, and we cannot be put out otherwise. This is the situation, and it is therefore not a question of our dropping out of the League, for we are already in it. If the United States adopted this clause the misfortune would be that they would come into the League because they had imposed a condition which could not be complied with.

Mr. FIELDING: I do not say that Great Britain will or should accept the reservations. I do not for a moment take that position; but if Great Britain should assent to the Lenroot reservations what would be our position under the treaty?

Mr. ROWELL: If my hon. friend will turn to the treaty he will see that the contracting party, so far as Canada is concerned, is the British Empire by its representative, His Majesty The King. The British Empire is composed of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, etc., and no one nation of that group has the right to give assent for all. The British Empire's assent, having regard to the constitutional practice that has developed, and in view of our acknowledged status cannot be given without our consent.

Mr. FIELDING: That is very debatable.

Mr. ROWELL: In order to avoid argument I read from the statement issued by the British Government itself to the British Parliament (the War Cabinet in part) defining our status. Now, when they made that statement, not only to us but to the British Parliament and to all the Dominions, how can it be contended that the Government of Great Britain could give an assent which would bind Canada even although Canada opposed such assent.

Mr. FIELDING: It is not a question whether they could, but would they?

Mr. ROWELL: I do not for a moment think that they would give an assent that would bind Canada. I feel absolutely confident that I am speaking well within the mark when I say that the British Government would not think of doing such a thing. No public man in Great Britain would entertain such an idea.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What is the point of my hon. friend's remarks in regard to the United States?

Mr. ROWELL: What I desire to point out, so that the House will appreciate the position, is the fact that should the United States adopt the resolutions now before the Senate, and should the President give his approval, a situation would arise in which the question of the United States coming into the League or not might depend on the action of Canada. It would be a grave responsibility for us, in the face of the serious conditions in Europe and elsewhere, to say that we would not give the necessary consent. But because we believe, Mr. Speaker, that the question goes to the very basis of Canada's national position, and that her future depends upon it, we could not possibly give that consent.

I have felt it desirable to put the House in the possession of all the facts and I am sure we have the unanimous support of the House in maintaining Canada's status in the League of Nations. The adoption of this resolution by the House will be an intimation to the Government that the House approves the position taken by the Government on this matter of such grave importance to Canada.

The position won for Canada by her soldiers on the field of battle, maintained by her statesmen at the Peace Conference, recognized and established by the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, and the formal inauguration of the League the Government of Canada will maintain. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I understand that this stands for discussion.

Mr. ROWELL: I will move that the debate be adjourned.

Motion (Mr. Rowell) agreed to and debate adjourned.

At six o'clock, the House took recess.

After Recess.

The House resumed at eight o'clock.

REPORT TABLED.

Report of the Royal Commission on Racetrack Meetings and Betting.—Hon. C. J. Doherty.

A NATIONAL EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAY.

Resuming the adjourned debate on the proposed Resolution of Mr. Burnham:

That in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that to the extent of the jurisdiction of this Parliament a national eight-hour work-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ing day should be established immediately, subject only to the right of express private contract.

Mr. H. A. MACKIE (East Edmonton): Mr. Speaker, last night when six o'clock was called I was in the act of pointing out to the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Proulx) that the existence of shorter hours of labour did not by any means imply a reduction in production, and I was reading a passage from an authority already cited. I desire, Mr. Speaker, to continue the citation.

The last sentence which I gave to the House last night was this:

—that where the human element enters into production, hour reductions by no means necessarily imply a decrease in output. For instance, the Federal Industrial Commission of 1898 made special comparisons between the output of the bituminous coal mines before and after the introduction of the eight-hour day, and found that output even increased under the shorter work day. In Illinois in 1895 and 1896 under the ten-hour system, the average daily output for each mine employee was 2.53 to 3 tons; in 1898, 1899, and 1900, with an eight-hour day, the average output was 3.11 and 3.21 tons, though the proportion of coal mined by machinery was not increased.

In the New England textile industry, also, it was found that the shorter work day consequent upon the enforcement of the ten-hour law improved either the quality or quantity of the output, or both. Similar evidence has been gathered for a number of other industries, showing the beneficial effect of a full day's rest each week. This increase of output through increased efficiency probably largely explains why wages have seldom fallen, but have frequently even risen after a reduction of hours, and why the industries in which wages are highest are often those in which hours are shortest. Practical experience, therefore, gives weight to the old eight-hour league slogan: "Whether you work by the piece or the day, decreasing the hours increases the pay."

Now the principal objection to long hours of labour is that they tend to the breakdown of health, and again I desire to quote the authority in hand, because the mere assertion by one hon. member that a certain condition exists, and the mere contradiction of that assertion by another hon. member, is not going to get us any further with the subject. There is only one way to deal with it, and that is through the investigations which have been made regarding labour conditions. This authority states:

Under modern industrial conditions such excessive hours of work break down health. Even with short hours the strain of modern industry, with its speed, its piece-work, its division of labour, involving the monotonous repetition of the same process, sometimes even of the same movement, is a heavy tax on the worker. But with the eleven or twelve-hour day, or the seven-day week, a man must go back to his job before he has had sufficient rest to recover from the excessive fatigue of the long work period, and a progressive decline in health results. "In my judgment," said a former official of a large steel company, "a large proportion of the steel workers, who from early manhood work 12 hours a day, are old men at forty."

Though it is the health dangers of long hours which are most often emphasized, the lack of leisure for family life, for recreation, for all the requirements of citizenship, is no less an evil. It should not be forgotten that the time spent in going and coming from work and the dinner hour often adds two hours to the length of the work day proper, and that an 11-hour day is likely to mean 13 hours away from home. Said a Pittsburgh steel-worker of the results of such a work day, "Home is where I eat and sleep." The ultimate effects of such hours of labour were thus summed up by the Supreme Court of Georgia, in upholding a Sunday rest law: "Without specific leisure, the process of forming character can only be begun; it can never advance or be completed; people would be merely machines of labour—nothing more."

I claim, Mr. Speaker, that this absolutely refutes the contention of the hon. member for Prescott (Mr. Proulx).

I now come back to the general proposition contained in the resolution before the House, that an eight-hour day should be declared in the Dominion of Canada. It appears to me that before you can go into this matter very fully some investigation must be had of all that is necessary to be taken into account, otherwise a declaration of that sort might not meet all the conditions existing in Canada. You have, for instance, the question of child labour, and at first sight one might be led to ask himself: Is there such a thing as child labour in Canada? Answering only for the province of Alberta, I can say that we have a local statute dealing with that particular subject. The question of child labour has been dealt with exhaustively in Europe, and the fight over it has been particularly severe in the United States. Again, in order to impress the House with the true facts of the case, and also to give data upon which we may base any action which may be thought desirable to take, I may be permitted to quote from the same authority what has taken place in the United States, and also to endeavour to show how the corporations there have sought to evade the statute governing child labour. This is the passage I wish to quote:

The first legislative regulation of the hours of labour in this country applied to children. In 1842 a petition was presented to the Massachusetts Legislature by certain citizens of Fall River, who pointed out that the existing hours of labour must be permanently injurious to the health of children and detrimental to their education, and prayed that prohibitory legislation be enacted. The agitation resulted in the passage during the same year of a ten-hour law for children under twelve years of age in manufacturing establishments. In the same year, also, Connecticut enacted a ten-hour law for

children under fourteen in cotton and woollen mills.

By the beginning of the Civil war laws limiting the hours of children in manufacturing establishments to ten a day had been enacted in the five additional states of New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio. The Connecticut statute of 1842 was, however, superseded thirteen years after passage by a new law which set back the limit to eleven hours, followed within a year by an amendment which still further lowered the standard to twelve hours a day. Like the first Connecticut law, the early Pennsylvania laws applied only to textile mills, but in the other states the acts covered manufacturing in general. The ages of the children affected varied from twelve in Massachusetts to twenty-one in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In addition to the states already mentioned, Rhode Island enacted in 1853 an eleven-hour law for children from twelve to fifteen.

These early laws were, however, to a great extent unenforced and even unenforceable. The still frequent provision, for example, that only violations committed "knowingly" are punishable, which to quote a Government report has "put a premium on ignorance and....serve to balk the intent of so much labour legislation," originated in the Massachusetts law of 1842 and was copied in New Jersey and Rhode Island. In New Hampshire children under fifteen could work longer than the statutory ten hours if provided with the "written consent of the parent or guardian." In New Jersey and in Pennsylvania under the earliest laws, a child could not be "holden or required" to work more than ten hours a day, but if the child worked longer the employer, in order to escape all responsibility, needed only to declare that the extra labour was not required, but voluntary. Ohio even went so far as to legitimatize this subtle distinction by declaring that minors under eighteen might not be "compelled" but that minors under fourteen might not be "permitted" to work more than ten hours. Only in two states were any provisions made for enforcement; in Connecticut constables and grand jurors were to inquire after violations, and in Pennsylvania constables could take action—but only after complaint.

That is what took place in the United States as regards child labour. If I refer particularly to the United States, it is not because in England and in Europe generally there was not the greatest possible abuse in the matter of child labour. Some of you will be astounded to hear the following statement of an historian with regard to the development of child labour in Europe:

Terrible cruelty characterized much of the development of industrial capitalism, both on the continent and in England. The birth of modern industry is heralded by a great slaughter of the innocents. Like the Royal Navy, the factories were recruited by the press-gang. Cottages and workhouses were ransacked for poor children to recruit the factory staffs, and these were forced to work by turns during the greater part of the night. As Lancashire was thinly populated and great numbers of hands were suddenly wanted, thousands of little helpless creatures, whose nimble little fingers were especially wanted, were sent down to the north from the workhouses of London, Birmingham, and other towns. These apprentices were flogged, tortured and fettered. The profits of manufacturers were enormous. At length Sir Robert Peel brought in his Bill for the protection of children.

With the growth of capitalist production during the manufacturing period, the public conscience of Europe had lost the last remnant of shame, and the nations cynically boasted of every infamy that reinforced capitalistic accumulation. Liverpool waxed fat on the slave trade. The child slavery in the European manufactories needed for its pedestal the slavery, pure and simple, of the negroes imported into America. If money, according to Marie Augier, "comes into the world with a congenital bloodstain on one cheek," capital comes dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt.

That is the indictment which has been levelled against the employer of labour in Europe, and the statutes of the United States show conclusively that there is matter for serious indictment against the people of that country as well. I repeat that little of that may be charged against our country, although Alberta has a statute dealing with the subject. The argument of the employers is that if you do not permit this class of labour it will be impossible for the employers to meet other manufacturers in competition.

In connection with the subject of this resolution, the employment of women must also be considered. I propose merely to mention a number of commissions or investigating bodies that inquired into the condition of women regarding labour, with a view to giving you an idea of what was the result in the end. There is the Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States, volume IX: "History of Women in Industry," by Helen L. Sumner, page 67; National Trades' Union, September 13, 1834, quoted in "Documentary History of American Industrial Society," by John R. Cummings and Helen L. Sumner; Treatise of Charles E. Persons on "The Early History of Factory Legislation in Massachusetts," in "Labour Laws and Their Enforcement," Susan M. Kingsbury; Report on Conditions of Women and Child Wage-earners in the United States, volume X, "History of Women in Trades Unions," by John B. Andrews; "History of Women in Industry," by Helen L. Sumner; Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-earners in the United States, volume IX, page 73.

Briefly, this is what followed regarding labour conditions in the United States for women.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

On January 1, 1916, the situation with regard to women's hours was as follows:

I. Eight-hour States.

State.	Hours a Day.	Hours a Week.
California	8	48
District of Columbia	8	48
Colorado	8	..
Washington	8	..
Arizona	8	56

II. States allowing more than eight but less than ten hours:

State.	Hours a Day.	Hours a Week.
Oregon	8½ mercantile.	50
	8½ offices.	51
	9 any other industry. (By rulings of Industrial Welfare Commission.)	54
Arkansas	9	54
Maine	9	54
Missouri	9	54
Nebraska	9	54
New York	9	54
Texas	9	54
Utah	9	54
Minnesota	9 manufacturing, etc.	54
	10 mercantile, etc.	58
Idaho	9	..
Montana	9	..
Oklahoma	9	..

III. States allowing ten or more hours:

State.	Hours a Day.	Hours a Week.
Connecticut	10	55, 58
Delaware	10	55
Massachusetts	10	54
Michigan	10	54
Ohio	10	54
Pennsylvania	10	54
Rhode Island	10	54
Wisconsin	10	55
New Hampshire	10½	55
Wyoming	10	56
Tennessee	10½	57
Vermont	11	58
Georgia	10	60
Kentucky	10	60
Louisiana	10	60
Maryland	10	60
Mississippi	10	60
New Jersey	10	60
North Carolina	11	60
South Carolina	11, 12	60
Illinois	10	..
North Dakota	10	..
South Dakota	10	..
Virginia	10	..

Kansas (By Industrial Welfare Commission.)

IV. States having no laws regulating hours of labour for women: Alabama, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, West Virginia.

The result therefore is quite satisfactory, and when you consider that in 1916 the agitation by all these societies and trades unions brought about a general recognition of womenkind in United States.

In Canada very little has been done to improve the condition of the working woman. In connection with the resolution before the House the conditions as affecting women must be taken into account. The only case in which I have been able to find that action was taken in Canada touching the matter of working hours for women was the appointment of a Royal Commission at Toronto in 1907 to inquire into a dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its operators. There evidence was given by physicians who declared that if the health of the workers was to be preserved the working day should not be longer than six hours spread over a period of eight hours. So that any legislation which is put on the statute book of this country with regard to the hours of labour must necessarily take into account the conditions under which women work.

Of course, it does not follow that because in some cases women demand a working day of six hours or even eight hours there are not employments in connection with which the hours may be extended over longer periods without impairment of health or safety of the employees.

So far as legislation affecting men is concerned, very little is to be found in United States or in Europe dealing with the matter of hours. The only data that I can find relating to the hours that men should work are in relation to such employments as transportation, street railways, mines and work done under great pressure of air. Representations have been made from time to time to Federal Governments relating to the hours of men on the ground that the State itself is responsible as one of the parties to the contract, but little has been accomplished.

So far as transportation companies are concerned, the labourers themselves are responsible to some extent for what they have obtained. On the other hand, corporations are quite ready to recognize the demands of the labourers, for the simple reason that in many cases an army of men is involved, and it is expedient for the corporations themselves to have the good-will and co-operation of the labourers. Take the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. They have never had any trouble so far as hours of labour are concerned because their employees constitute an army of three hundred thousand men or more, and it is of vital importance to Canada that there should be no tie-up in the work which these men are doing. The company has, therefore, established what is known as a system of runs, so that a man may not necessarily have to work much more than eight hours at a time; and at the end of his run he has an opportunity for rest, enjoyment and repose.

In the matter of mines and tunnels the Provincial legislatures all over the Dominion have passed laws with regard to conditions of labour, it being apparent that these were necessary to the protection of human life. There are, however, cases where a day of even eight hours is too long, and in that respect I wish to quote a number of cases where employment is limited to only one and one-half hours:

The beginnings of such adjustment are, however, to be seen in the laws of New York and New Jersey governing work in compressed air. Under both of these statutes not only are daily working hours regulated by the degree of pressure under which the work is done, but they are divided into two equal periods, the rest interval between which also varies according to the pressure as follows:

If the pressure exceeds:	But does not exceed:	Number of hours' work in 24:	Interval between working periods:
Normal	21 pounds	8 hours	½ hour
21 pounds	30 "	6 "	1 "
30 "	35 "	4 "	2 "
35 "	40 "	3 "	3 "
40 "	45 "	2 "	4 "
45 "	50 "	1½ "	5 "

So that when this matter is to be taken into consideration, this Parliament must go into details as to what is the class of work to be performed. Even a universal law providing for an eight-hour day is not going to meet the whole situation in the Dominion of Canada. There is something else besides the consideration of hours; there is also the question of rest at meal time. The labourer should be given all the time necessary and a reasonable rest at mid-day. There is the further consideration of night work. In that respect all authorities agree that night work brings forth neither the quality nor the quantity, and that as regards women and children it is, in many respects, an occasion of danger.

In dealing further with this resolution, the House should take into consideration the question of holidays. As regards Canada, I do not think there is any difficulty now, because both municipalities and provinces have seen, I believe, that the labouring classes get a half day a week at all events; but authorities who have given this matter a great deal of study, claim that the holidays should be increased for the labouring man and that provision should be made for yearly absence as well with full pay.

The Labour Conference which was held at Washington took up this question and approved what the authority that I have placed before the House says, because provision has been made in that report to define what is industrial undertaking in one class of work and what is industrial undertaking in another; makes provision for extra long hours in cases of accident or accident being apprehended and also deals with a certain number of cases where the Government is supreme. If the President of the Council (Mr. Rowell) intends to deal with that Conference at Washington, I shall not take up the time of the House in reading some of the provisions dealing with questions of labour. If the hon. gentleman will say that he will deal with that, I shall leave the matter alone.

Mr. ROWELL: I think my hon. friend had better continue his speech, and anything he covers, I need not repeat, if I find it necessary to say anything later on.

Mr. H. A. MACKIE: There are, therefore, reasons why this Government should take into consideration legislation along those lines, first because the constitutional question has been dealt with, as I am informed through the medium of the press, and because the International Conference at Washington shows that it is the business of federal authorities to deal with such matters. There was adopted at Washington the following draft dealing with the question of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, and the Treaty of St. Germain of 10th September, 1919:

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term Industrial undertaking includes particularly:

(a) Mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundation of any such work or structure.

(d) Transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, sea or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The provisions relative to transport by sea and on inland waterways shall be determined by a special conference dealing with employment at sea and on inland waterways.

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

This is a very important point in that there is a good deal of apprehension

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

throughout the country that the effect of the declaration of an eight-hour day will be to infringe upon the rights of the farmer to make private contracts with labourers. Any legislation that is to be passed by this Dominion must be legislation in accord with the principles laid down in this concention and in accord with the principles enunciated in the Treaty of Peace and League of Nations:

ARTICLE 2.

The working hours of persons employed in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, shall not exceed eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, with the exceptions hereinafter provided for.

(a) The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to persons holding positions of supervision or management, nor to persons employed in a confidential capacity.

(b) Where by law, custom, or agreement between employers and workers' organizations, or, where no such organizations exist between employers' and workers' representatives, the hours of work on one or more days of the week are less than eight, the limit of eight hours may be exceeded on the remaining days of the week by the sanction of the competent public authority, or by agreement between such organizations or representatives; provided, however, that in no case under the provisions of this paragraph shall the daily limit of eight hours be exceeded by more than one hour.

(c) Where persons are employed in shifts it shall be permissible to employ persons in excess of eight hours in any one day and forty-eight hours in any one week, if the average number of hours over a period of three weeks or less does not exceed eight per day and forty-eight per week.

Therefore provision must be made in any Federal Act that may be passed for cases where a man may work the maximum of week hours and still not necessarily put in eight hours every day of that week.

ARTICLE 3.

The limit of hours of work prescribed in Article 2 may be exceeded in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of "force majeure," but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

ARTICLE 4.

The limit of hours of work prescribed in Article 2 may also be exceeded in those processes which are required by reason of the nature of the process to be carried on continuously by a succession of shifts, subject to the condition that the working hours shall not exceed fifty-six in the week on the average. Such regulation of the hours of work shall in no case affect any rest days which may be secured by the national law to the workers in such processes in compensation for the weekly rest day.

ARTICLE 5.

In exceptional cases where it is recognized that the provisions of Article 2 cannot be applied, but only in such cases, agreements between workers' and employers' organizations concerning the daily limit of work over a longer period of time, may be given the force of regulations, if the Government, to which these agreements shall be submitted, so decides. The average number of hours worked per week, over the number of weeks covered by any such agreement, shall not exceed forty-eight.

ARTICLE 6.

Regulations made by public authority shall determine for industrial undertakings:

(a) The permanent exceptions that may be allowed in preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of an establishment, or for certain classes of workers whose work is essentially intermittent.

(b) The temporary exceptions that may be allowed, so that establishments may deal with exceptional cases of pressure of work.

These regulations shall be made only after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, if any such organizations exist. These regulations shall fix the maximum of additional hours in each instance, and the rate of pay for overtime shall not be less than one and one-quarter times the regular rate.

An eight-hour day law cannot be passed so summarily as all this. Exceptions must be provided to cover cases where the eight hours may be exceeded. Labour must also be consulted. The International Labour Conference which sat in Washington passed a resolution declaring that before any law was passed relating to labour, or to questions of hours and wages in this or any other country, the labour organizations must be consulted. I believe that is the proper thing to do.

A great deal was said at the International Labour Conference in Washington regarding the question of unemployment. If we are going to deal with the question of hours, which involves the question of wages, we might as well deal also with unemployment and social insurance. I shall not discuss those questions to-night, but the Bill ought to deal with them, because these questions are all related to one another.

Before sitting down I should like to draw attention to the resolution itself. I am in favour of the eight-hour day, and to that extent I support the resolution, but the resolution in effect means this: That we should declare it desirable, to the extent of the jurisdiction of this Parliament to have a national eight-hour day established immediately, subject only to the right of express private contract. What is the use of making such a declaration and pass a statute when we leave it open for a telephone operator, for instance, to come along and say to her employer: You are not prohibited from making a contract with me under which I shall be obliged to work sixteen hours a day. If the State is concerned

with the welfare of women, and that it is so concerned is evident from what I have read to you this evening, is it not absolute folly to ask us to put on the statute books of this country a declaration that we have a national eight-hour day, when the principle of that law can be contravened at any time by employer and employee if they choose? If we are going to deal with this question of the eight-hour day at all, it must be from the point of view of the necessity of protecting the individual, whether man, woman or child, from engaging in a longer working day than eight hours. It may be necessary to legislate that the working hours in some cases should be limited to six or even four hours a day, but it should not be permitted to an employer to contravene the law by entering into a private contract with his employees. Otherwise, the legislation would stand merely as a farce, and have no force or sanction behind it. A law that merely says that such and such a thing shall be established, that provides no penalties for its enforcement, that can be contravened at the will of employer or employee, would not meet the conditions at all. I believe that the resolution as drawn up is weak and futile and does not meet the case. It should be amended for the purpose of meeting the actual conditions as they exist in Canada, so as to come to the relief of the labouring men, or it should not be dealt with at all. In any event, I would hesitate to say that I would support any measure dealing with this question, affecting as it would the whole of Canada, unless the labour organizations are first consulted, because they are familiar with conditions that actually exist and as to which we have very little information.

In conclusion, I wish to say a few words on the attitude of our capitalists and manufacturers. Shortly after the English labour platform was issued, there was such a fear on the part of manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada that they immediately formed a committee composed of the principal manufacturers in the city of Montreal and district to consider what steps should be taken. That committee issued circulars to all members of Parliament, I believe, and to all those they thought they could possibly influence, dealing with such questions as co-operation and various other phases of reconstruction that were being much discussed at that time, leading us to believe they were very anxious to do everything they could for labour. They even intimated in their pamphlets and circulars that in some cases labour had not been properly treated. What has become of these gentlemen? Nothing has been done. The hon. member for Halifax (Mr. A. K. Maclean), then a member of the Cabinet, was chairman of a committee dealing with labour conditions throughout the Dominion, but so far as I know no report was ever made to this House. The Government must have secured data from various sources dealing with conditions throughout the Dominion, but I have not been able to seeure any report.

I would point out that there is a great deal to be done by the manfacturers themselves. It is not by legislation alone that you can bring about remedies. There is always some way of evading the law, always some loophole, always something that has not been provided for. The courts might not be in sympathy with the legislation, and very often the labouring classes are not in a position to carry cases to higher courts. What we need in this country is a readjustment of the relations between capital and labour. There must be some disposition on the part of the employers to treat their employees properly, and once they have this disposition the same good relations will prevail between employer and employee in every other industry as prevail in the railway world. You see very few strikes or labour difficulties on the Canadian Pacific railway. Why is it not possible for other employers of labour to obtain the good will of their employees in the same way? It is not by legislation alone that we can have a perfect understanding between these two forces, And I exhort the men who, at the beginning of the reconstruction period, were issuing pamphlets and letters all over Canada admitting their own shortcomings and promising to do better for labour, to proceed immediately to fulfil those promises. If they do, the necessity for legislation will be dispensed with in a large measure. In any case, Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit that the resolution as drawn would be null and void as regards any effect which it might have if it were law. I think that a committee should be appointed to consider the matter so that a proper act might be brought in which would take into consideration all classes of labour in the country under all conditions.

Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prince, P.E.I.): It has been intimated that an opportunity will be given later in the session for the discussion of the question of an eight-hour day, and I shall not take up much time this evening trying to consider

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the merits of that question on this resolution. My purpose is rather to point out that in dealing with industrial questions it is of the greatest importance that the meaning of a resolution such as this should be made perfectly clear. There is no way in which more injury can be done to the cause of labour and capital than to have anything either misleading or uncertain in the note sounded by Parliament as to what it proposes to do in regard to any great problem. This resolution may mean very much or it may mean nothing at all and I desire simply to ascertain its real significance. My hon. friend who has just resumed his seat (Mr. H. A. Mackie) points out that the resolution concludes with the words, "Subject only to the right of express private contract." In other words, we are asked to enact an eight-hour day law, with the understanding that there shall rest in individuals the right to enter into express private contracts in the matter of hours. I trust that the mover of the resolution will correct me if I am wrong, but I gather that the meaning of these words is that any individual who employs another may make a contract with him as to his hours of labour on any terms upon which the two are agreed. If that is not the meaning of the words I shall be obliged if the hon. member will make the position clear.

Mr. BURNHAM: The resolution is on all fours with the law that applies to the percentage which may be charged in case there is no percentage mentioned in any legal document or instrument. As the hon. gentleman well knows, the principle observed in such cases is that unless there is an express agreement to the contrary the legal percentage shall be considered as the percentage in the instrument. All this resolution proposes is that it shall be understood that the working day is eight hours unless there is an agreement to the contrary. It is not intended to deprive the working man or any other citizen of the right to make an agreement which he himself considers fair and just, and as for the compulsion that may be behind that, and which the hon. gentleman evidently fears, I can only say that organized labour will take care of that matter.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think that the purpose of my hon. friend, so far as affording an opportunity to members to express their views on the eight-hour day is concerned, has been well served. But the resolution itself, worded as it is, will not, I fear, be of any real service to labour. I may frankly say that I am pretty sure that

labour would not regard very favourably a resolution by this Parliament enacting an eight-hour day with the option to any one who might care to do so to make any contract he wishes in regard to the hours of labour.

Mr. BURNHAM: If the eight-hour day were enacted without this clause may I ask my hon. friend if there is anything on earth to prevent a man working eighteen hours a day if he chose?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If this Parliament enacted an eight-hour day as labour is demanding in certain industries, it would be necessary to provide certain machinery to see that the law was complied with. In many factories in the country to-day the working day is fixed at eight hours, and if in these factories any effort were made to work men for eighteen hours the owner would be liable to the penalty. Simply to pass a pious resolution saying that Parliament is in favour of an eight-hour day but also in favour of allowing the individual the right to make any contract he pleases in regard to hours is raising a hope which it is impossible to realize.

Mr. BURNHAM: All this resolution does is to raise a presumption.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think my hon. friend's purpose is served in giving an opportunity for discussion, and in doing so I think he has undoubtedly rendered some service. But in pressing the resolution to a division, I think it would be wise that we should all understand that if we did vote for it we would not be enacting anything one way or the other that is material so far as labour and capital are concerned. There is another clause in the resolution to which some attention should be devoted before a vote is asked upon it. The resolution refers to the extent of the jurisdiction of this Parliament.

That, **in the opinion of this House**, it is desirable that to the extent of the jurisdiction of this Parliament a national eight-hour working day should be established immediately

There is a hoary saying, Mr. Speaker, that it is not a wise thing to buy a pig in a poke; and I think my hon. friend will agree with me that it is equally unwise to legislate in the dark. Without knowing what the jurisdiction of Parliament is on this question of an eight-hour day, whether Parliament has a wide jurisdiction or no jurisdiction at all, I submit that it would be unwise to pass a resolution of this kind. My purpose, when I rose, was to point this fact out to the President of the Privy Council

(Hon. Mr. Rowell) and to express the hope that when he speaks on the resolution he will inform the House whether the Government has considered the question of ascertaining what the jurisdiction of this Parliament is in the matter of eight-hour day legislation. I think it is important that that phase of the subject should be made perfectly clear before any considerable discussion takes place in Parliament on the eight-hour day problem. The one thing we are interested to know is, what is the jurisdiction of this Parliament in the matter. When we have ascertained that, we should proceed to the next step and say how far we think this Parliament should go under such jurisdiction as it may have. If the Government has not already taken steps to ascertain the proper jurisdiction of Parliament, I think it would be in the interests of labour and capital and, indeed, of all classes, that this should be done and that the House should be informed accordingly.

Mr. JOHN BEST (Dufferin): Canada at the present time, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is trying to devise ways and means of increasing production and retaining its men on the farms, and this resolution, it seems to me, would have the effect of luring boys from the rural districts. It must be remembered that half of our population reside on the farms. It may be said that this has nothing to do with the farmers, but I do not see how we can deal with this matter without considering how it will affect the farmers. The young man is going to try and get the largest wages he can and to work the shortest hours. We are all doing that; we are all trying to make the most out of the shortest time. How the farmers are going to secure help to work twelve or thirteen hours a day when there is a legal eight-hour day is something I cannot understand. That is one of the principal reasons why there is this great exodus from the farms to the cities. Too many of our young men—and middle-aged men too—are going to the cities. Ask them the question and they will tell you that they are going from the farm to the city because they cannot work the farms themselves and they cannot get help. I think that there should be no legislation put on the statute book at the present time that will take men away from the farms to the cities. Many men I know would be quite willing to stay on the farm if they could get help. But the farmer and his wife have perhaps got too old to work the farm; they cannot get help, and they are forced to give up the farm and go to the city. As soon as the war started wages became extremely high, young men went to the city, and you cannot get them to return to the farm.

I am not in favour of any class of men working extremely long hours. There are some kinds of work at which six, and probably four hours would be enough, but if these industries can hire men to work for whatever hours they wish, why should we put a law of this kind on the statute book? We are told that it is only for the factories, offices and shops. If that is so why not say that they can hire them for as many hours as they choose the same as the farmers can? We are told that the farmer can hire his help for whatever hours he wishes. That is all very well; I suppose he

9 p.m. can, but the question is to get the men. Why do farmers work such long hours?—they are asked by the people in the cities and towns of Canada. City people are howling about the high cost of living, and I quite agree that it is very high. Farm products in many cases are high, but I want to say that the very moment you enact the eight-hour day you are going to increase the cost of living. If we attempt to work on the farms even ten hours a day we will reduce, in the first place, the production of milk and butter to the extent of one-sixth at least. When I was on the farm we tried to milk the cows at seven o'clock in the morning and at seven at night. We did that in order to milk them at a regular hour, twelve hours apart. If we wanted to have less milk or to put the cows dry we would milk them at intervals, probably sixteen hours apart. It is impossible to produce the same amount of milk, butter, cheese, wheat or grains of all kinds if we are going to have an eight-hour day. The difference between the farm and the shop and factory is this: They can get a supply of men and they can put on different shifts to keep the work going, but who could say that a farmer in this Dominion could hire two sets of men? It is impossible, you cannot get one, let alone getting two. Are you going to tie down the farmer, who has worked for fifty or sixty years twelve or fourteen hours a day, to an eight-hour day? If he is willing to give the wages to get men to work eight hours a day in the field must he and his wife work twelve and fourteen hours in order to feed the stock and milk the cows? This is a great injustice to the farmers of the country. If we want to put legislation on the statute book to take more men off the farm we could not devise anything more calculated to bring that about than the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

measure suggested by this resolution, and if we adopt it we are going to be up against a greater difficulty than many of us are aware of.

I realize, the same as my hon. friend from Peterborough (Mr. Burnham) and many other members of this House, that there is a great clamour for short hours but the people living in the cities, as well as others, should not do anything that is going to injure the great basic industry of Canada, which is agriculture. I feel satisfied that many thousands will leave the farm if, as a result of this Bill being placed on the statute book, they cannot get farm labour. As I said before, a young man going out and seeking a job will say: I will look where I can get the most pay and the shortest hours. That will not be on the farm. With all respect to the labour men, I believe as the hon. member for Peterborough said, that they should be allowed to hire at whatever hours they wish, and I believe that that view is shared by many hon. members of this House. Therefore, the law would be no good; as the hon. the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Mackenzie King) has said, the law would be a farce if it did not bind anybody. If you put a law on the statute book and say that we must stick to the eight-hour day you will ruin the farmers whereas if you put it the other way and say that the manufacturers or the employer can hire as he wishes the law will be ineffective. There are jobs that are so hazardous and extremely hard that four, six or eight hours would be sufficient for them, but out in the open air, where the conditions are favourable and conducive to health, there is nothing to hinder a man from working ten or twelve hours a day. We see masons, carpenters and other mechanics clamouring for eight hours a day instead of nine or ten. Any one who says that you can get as much work done in eight hours as in ten does not know what he is talking about. We have had too much of this practice of limiting the amount of work that a man can do in a day. Where a man could probably lay double the amount of brick that another man could he is restrained, he is not allowed to work to his capacity, but he must only lay so many brick. There is no encouragement for the man who is willing to work and make an honest living. I would ask the members of this House to remember that agriculture is the basic industry of Canada, and that if you support this Bill you will do more to take the boys off the farm than could possibly be done by any other measure that could be brought before this House.

Mr. GEORGE BOYCE (Carleton): Mr. Speaker, I have always been a farmer and I know the conditions under which work on the farm is carried on. I think that this measure to limit the day's work to eight hours is one of the most dangerous that could be brought before this House, and I am of the opinion that before it is adopted it should receive the most careful consideration. The agricultural industry represents a production of $1,500,000,000, an amount which exceeds the production of all the other industries in Canada. Such an important industry as that of agriculture should be given due consideration and any measure affecting it so vitally as this one does should not be hastily dealt with. The House would do well to bear in mind the fact that four and a half per cent of the farmers and seventeen per cent of the farm labourers have gone to the cities. Why? Because of shorter hours and greater pay. A measure, such as is now proposed, to legalize the eight-hour day would be very dangerous from the point of view of agriculture. There is not a farmer who could get any hired help, no matter what price he offered, because the men would have gone to the cities for shorter hours and still larger wages. Eight hours a day is very short. For instance, how can you get a crop in if you start at eight o'clock in the morning and finish at five in the evening? How are you to take your harvest off within such working hours? And how are you going to get your seeding done? I know I could never get my farm work done within those hours, and I would very much like to see some of those men who are advocating the eight-hour day go out on the farm; undoubtedly it would teach them a lesson. It is an utter impossibility to talk of farming on an eight-hour day. I never was an advocate of long hours—I never went into the field earlier than seven o'clock in the morning, and I always left at six o'clock in the evening. If a man cannot stand that many hours in the field he is no good at farming; he should become an inmate of some charitable institution.

I think it would have been better had this matter not been brought forward. Factory men are well looked after by their local unions; and I say, let farmers hire as they can. There is no doubt that at the present time no farmer or his help has to work excessively long hours, but if this law goes into force it will cause trouble. If you hire a man for a month, six months, or a year, he will turn round and tell you that he has to work only eight hours a day, and if you want him to work beyond those hours you will have to pay him, not regular wages, but, I suppose, time and-a-half. We see that in connection with railroads and business concerns, and it is safe to assume that we farmers would be treated in the same way.

Our farmers do not work for fun—I certainly never did—and I want to tell you that just as soon as you pass this Bill your cost of living will rise fifteen or twenty per cent higher— and God knows it is high enough already. It cannot be otherwise. Again, look at the European nations; there is not one of them but has a twelve or fourteen-hour day. How are you going to compete with them? We will have 1878 conditions back again, when you could not sell a pound of butter for more than ten cents. I myself have sold oats at nineteen cents a bushel, and potatoes at fifty-five cents a bushel.

I trust, gentlemen, that before voting in favour of this resolution you will look into it very carefully. As a member of this House I am just as anxious for the welfare of our people as anyone, but if I voted for an eight-hour day I believe I would be voting against the best interests of the Dominion.

Mr. E. W. NESBITT (North Oxford): Mr. Speaker, I understood yesterday from the President of the Privy Council (Mr. Rowell) that this eight-hour question would be discussed at a later date, and I had no idea it was coming up to-day; in fact, it is not on the Order Paper so far as I could see.

The resolution reads:

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that to the extent of the jurisdiction of this Parliament——

Before pressing a resolution of this kind, would it not be wise for us to find out what is the jurisdiction of Parliament? I understand from certain legal authorities that there is a difference of opinion as to whether that jurisdiction is within the provinces or the Dominion. Therefore, I am sorry that my hon. friend from West Peterborough (Mr. Burnham) insists on pressing his resolution to a vote to-night.

Mr. BURNHAM: Might I ask the hon. gentleman, who does he suppose has jurisdiction outside the provinces?

Mr. NESBITT: Outside the provinces?

Mr. BURNHAM: Yes. Are there no lands outside the provinces?

Mr. NESBITT: Those lands are worked principally by the wolves; we have not much jurisdiction over them.

Mr. BURNHAM: You said we could have no jurisdiction.

Mr. NESBITT: I agree absolutely with my hon. friend from Dufferin (Mr. Best) that labour is perfectly safe——

Mr. BURNHAM: Oh, oh.

Mr. NESBITT: ——to be left alone to regulate its hours. Employers fully realize that the labour unions are quite capable of making arrangements as to the hours of labour in the various industries. Of recent years, so far as I know, there has been no trouble on that score. One business, on account of the work being very concentrated, may require very short hours of labour. We can leave it to the employers and employees to decide whether a man can do his best working four, six, eight or ten hours a day.

I think it would be a mistake for Parliament to pass a resolution of this kind, which commits us to legislation, until we know just exactly what jurisdiction we possess. As I said before, I think it is perfectly safe to leave the regulation of this matter for the industries concerned. I know industries that work their men in some branches in four-hour shifts only. I know of other industries where the shifts are six hours, and others where they are eight hours, depending on the amount of concentration required during the hours of labour. In some industries a man can work just as well ten hours a day as eight hours. Farming is an industry, as mentioned by my hon. friend from Peterboro, that has always worked ten or twelve hours, it being a type of labour that does not call for excessive concentration. If you watch farmers you will observe that as a rule they work very leisurely except at certain times of the year; for instance, during harvesting and haying, when for a few days they may work at considerable pressure if the weather is threatening or there is some other reason for haste. Under such circumstances you very seldom see men refuse to work even at night to save the harvest in the field. I do not think we should interfere with arrangements such as those. We have got to be guided by circumstances, and farming is very much of an industry, indeed, in this country—an industry of such vital importance that we should not attempt to interfere with its hours of labour in any shape or form.

If it is provided by statute that the length of the working day shall be eight or even

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ten hours, the probabilities are that men who are employed by the day and not by the year will work only during the hours specified by the statute. In that case, work on the farm would be thrown out of gear; because on the farm some of the men work certain hours and others have to work, or do work, longer. I cannot help thinking that it would be a great mistake for this House to adopt this resolution committing us to an eight-hour day for the whole of Canada. It has been very well said that so far as our industries are concerned we compete with many other countries. Of course, if all the countries which are signatories to the League of Nations accepted the eight-hour day, and it became universal, enabling all countries to compete on the same basis—except perhaps, in the matter of wages—it would be a different matter. But I think it would be a great mistake to adopt a resolution of this kind until we know exactly what our jurisdiction is and until we have discussed the matter thoroughly from the standpoints of the various industries throughout the country. I hope that the hon. member will not press his resolution to a vote; if he does, I shall be obliged to vote against it.

Mr. W. F. COCKSHUTT (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, in many respects I have a good deal of sympathy with the resolution. Labour has had the heavy end of the work of our country for many years. It is thought by many that the hours of labour could be reduced to the advantage of the general industrial community. But before giving my view upon that question I wish to touch upon the point raised by the member for North Oxford (Mr. Nesbitt) with regard to jurisdiction.

As I understand it, this House has not the jurisdiction to carry into effect legislation based upon such a resolution as that which has been submitted by the member for Peterborough (Mr. Burnham). The jurisdiction in the matter is confined largely to the provinces. But I think that we would go a long way toward meeting the view of my hon. friend and giving an example to the provinces in connection with legislation which they might later introduce if we adopted a resolution providing that in all Government contracts of every description, whether carried out as piece work or as work sub-let to contractors, it be stipulated that eight hours a day shall be considered the legal working day for the men engaged in these enterprises. I have not studied the matter from the legal aspect, nor am I in a position to do so; but I believe that that would be a good step to take.

I do not think it would be any infringement upon the liberty of the subject or work hardship to any contractor or working man if, in accordance with the last few words of my hon. friend's resolution, the right to arrange for longer hours under certain circumstances should be accorded. There might be a case where an employee would be willing to work ten hours a day in order to bring about the completion of a contract at a given time, provided, of course, that the employee was recompensed accordingly. The proviso in the latter part of the resolution, therefore, is quite in order.

I believe that it is not possible for all industries to comply with any regulation establishing the length of the working day at eight hours. There are processes of manufacture in this country to which such a law could not be very readily applied. Six or eight hours of labour in certain callings takes far more out of a man than ten or twelve at some lighter work. I see a good deal of force, therefore, in the argument put forward by the member for Dufferin (Mr. Best) and member for Carleton (Mr. Boyce) with regard to the farming community.

I did not hear the address of the member for West Peterborough (Mr. Burnham) on this subject and I do not know whether he made any allowance for weather conditions sometimes prevent the labourer from carrying on any work on the farm. For instance, in harvest time no work can be done in the field when the weather is wet. I am sure the member for Peterborough does not wish to suggest that if there are two or three wet days in succession the eight-hour day provision shall be considered as having been fulfilled even though no work at all was done. If, therefore, his resolution called for a forty-eight hour week instead of an eight-hour day, it would be better. For instance, one day might be wet and the next day fine, and the farm labourer could put in twelve or fourteen hours on a fine day if it were necessary to do so in order to save the crop, instead of saying: Well, it rained yesterday and I could not work, but it must be counted as an eight-hour day; and to-day I will only work eight hours. In fact, I am doubtful, as I have said, whether such legislation could be applied to the farming community; nor do I think it is desirable that it should. We should differentiate between the different industries. I come from an industrial city where from eight to ten thousand workmen are employed, and our factories are endeavouring to adhere very closely to the principle of the eight-hour day. In fact, the eight-hour day is actually in vogue in some of the best factories in our community; so that without legal enactment of any kind, labour and capital have in these cases agreed that eight hours is the workingman's day. But to other industries the principle could not be applied. Suppose a man is running a single machine which has cost his employer $15,000 or $20,000, and which represents the work of fifty, or, perhaps one hundred men under the old system of hand labour. The work that used to be done by the sledge hammer and the multiplication of sledge hammers is now done by a single machine which, when a button is pushed, strikes a twenty-ton blow. When that machine, therefore, comes to a standstill a large amount of capital comes to a standstill; and if the eight-hour day principle were applied to the industry in connection with which that machine was operated it might be necessary to run two shifts of eight hours each, perhaps even three shifts, in order that that machine might be worked to full capacity. If the eight-hour day had been in vogue during the war, how many of our requirements for munitions could have been fulfilled? Not very many. It was necessary to get the very highest amount of production, and that cannot be done by limiting the hours of labour to eight hours a day in all callings. But I am favourable to the eight-hour day; I believe that the system should be brought into effect in Canada so far as we are able to bring it into effect. As I understood the President of the Council (Hon. Mr. Rowell) to say, it is important that in legislating for an eight-hour day for Canada as a whole we have some regard to what the other nations of the world are going to do about it. We in Canada cannot, if we establish an eight-hour day, compete with our neighbours to the south if they work on a basis of ten hours a day. If Germany is going to work twelve, fifteen or sixteen hours, to say nothing of Japan, China and other countries which underpay their labour and exact very long hours, the eight-hour day cannot bring about the best results. An international arrangement between labour and capital throughout the whole civilized world is the final consummation for the eight-hour day proposition.

Mr. BURNHAM: Do I understand the hon. gentleman to say that the Chinese must agree to this first?

Mr. COCKSHUTT: I did not say so, but I say it is desirable that all nations so far as possible should agree to it. I hope we are a little more advanced than the Chinese, but they are coming up pretty fast and they are competing with us, and we must have some attention to what is going on in outside nations. That is the point I wish to make, and it should be taken into consideration. I am not clear as to what a day's work should consist of, but it should really consist of a certain product. A certain product should be turned out in a day's work. I know the hon. member for West Peterborough has a great regard for the ten commandments, one of which says: Six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work. Whether we can do that in an eight-hour day or not, I am not quite clear, but we are commanded to do six day's work in the week whether we are engaged as labourers or otherwise. Whether we are working with our hands or our heads, it makes little difference, everybody in this country is supposed to work for his daily bread. Labour has thought—and I think justly—that they have been oppressed somewhat in the past in being compelled to work too long hours. Therefore, while I have a very broad and strong sympathy with the resolution of my hon. friend,—and, in fact, I am personally committed to it, but that does not amount to anything, because I am only a very humble member of the House—I should like to see a large measure of legislation along the lines I have indicated.

Mr. H. A. MACKIE (Edmonton): Is there a commandment that forbids one from robbing a man of his health or killing him by making him run a fifteen thousand dollar machine?

Mr. COCKSHUTT: Some of those expensive machines are run with less individual effort than is expended on very much lighter work, and take very much less out of the operator than does some very much lighter work. What is necessary is that the man should be very careful not to get his hand or leg or something of that kind into the machine. It requires constant attention and great activity on his part to see that he does not get hurt. The mere pressing of a button and stopping the machine when the operation is completed could be performed by a child, but it requires an expert man to know when the process is completed. I suppose the hon member is aware that the Workmen's Compensation Act is in force in Ontario, and if any manufacturer has a man injured in his factory, he has to pay very heavily, and, I think, rightly so. Therefore, the working-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

man is very well protected against accidents that may occur in factories, and an employer is obliged to pay what is considered a fair recompense to a man for the loss of any member of his body or for being maimed in any way whatever.

Mr. JOHN ALBERT SEXSMITH (Peterborough East): Mr. Speaker, I think it would be a great mistake to adopt this resolution just at present and to say that an eight-hour day was the legal working day for the labourers of this country. I have, however, no objection to the eight-hour day. My heart goes out to the labouring man of Canada and, in fact of the world, who works eight hours or ten hours a day or whatever number of hours a day he has to work and works hard. If present commercial and financial conditions in Canada will allow a citizen of this country to make a good living by working eight hours a day, aye, by working only six hours a day, then I say: Go to it, and let that be the working day, but I do not think circumstances will permit that. Never before in Canada were we looking and waiting and asking more anxiously for greater production, and I do not think I am saying anything wide of the fact when I say that there never before was a time when people wanted to do less and get more for the little they did. A few weeks ago I noticed that the Post Office Department of the United States sent out what one might call questionnaires to 200,000 different farmers asking them what that department could do to assist the farming community in the way of greater production or in getting labour on their farms. A short time ago they had received some forty odd thousand replies, of which over ninety per cent, if my memory serves me aright, indicated the intention of either quitting the farm altogether or curtailing it to such an extent as to permit the farmer to run it with his own labour. They said in their replies that the reason for their intention was that they could not compete with the high prices paid in the city and the short hours. We all know that labour in this city, as in every city not only of Canada but of this continent, is shouting about the high cost of living. Some speakers have already said that they would not object to the eight-hour day if it were not applied to the farmer. I am not speaking particularly in the interest of the farmer; I am convinced that the farmer cannot operate successfully with an eight-hour day; but if the eight-hour day were applied generally in the industries in cities and towns, what would be the result? Why, you would not have in a county a baker's dozen of young men on the farms. Just last night, I happened to look over the municipal statistics for the province of Ontario, and according to the census statistics sent out by the department, from the end of 1915 to the end of 1917 there were 28,000 fewer people living in the rural municipalities. That means that 28,000 people had left the rural municipalities and, I suppose, had gone to the cities where probably they could get $6 for eight hours' work. Just in conclusion, I would say that I am heartily in sympathy with the very shortest hours of labour under which the work this country may be carried on successfully, but I do not think it would redound, physically, mentally or in any other way, to the benefit of Canada for our men to work six hours a day and play eighteen. Why, when Adam was put out of the Garden of Eden he was told "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread," but nobody wants to sweat these days. While I am in sympathy with the labouring man, I think it should be left to the employers and the men themselves to work the hours they choose. If Canada could carry on effectively on a six-hour day, I would not object; but under present conditions, not only in Canada but throughout the world, I do not think that is possible. If this resolution is pressed to a vote, I do not think it would be wise for us to say by our action in this House that an eight-hour day should be the standard working day all over Canada.

Hon. W. S. FIELDING (Shelburne and Queen's): The hon. member for West Peterborough (Mr. Burnham) has brought before the House a very important subject, and it has been the means of bringing out a very interesting and instructive debate. I would indulge the hope that in accomplishing that my hon. friend had done all that he could expect to accomplish at the present stage. I do not quite see what good end is to be served by dividing the House on this matter. His resolution, naturally enough, does not enact anything. It expresses a broad general opinion in favour of the eight-hour day, and most of us, I think, are prepared in general terms to subscribe to that. I quite realize that for most occupations eight hours is a fair day's work, and if a man can avoid working more than that, in most occupations it would be better for himself and I hope better for the community. But we have already declared in general terms that we subscribe to the

eight-hour idea. It has been included, as the President of the Privy Council (Mr. Rowell) has mentioned, in the Peace Treaty which we approved a year ago. So we have already done in effect what my hon. friend asks us to do now, and that is to give a broad general expression of approval of the eight-hour system. It seems to me that before we can go beyond that we ought to have something more definite before us. We ought to have the Bill, because a man may be in favour of the principle of an eight-hour law, but when you come to apply it in detail, it may not be so easily worked out as some of us would like it to be. I do not think that my hon. friend by pressing this to a division can get one step further than he has already gone. We have already declared our approval of the eight-hour idea, and that is all my hon. friend wants us to do here. The President of the Privy Council in discussing another matter to-day told us that as a consequence of the discussions and conferences that had taken place rising out of the Peace Treaty the obligation rested upon every government that was a party to the International Labour Conference to bring forward legislation in favour of the eight-hour law, and of course it follows that he must bring forward a measure of that kind this session, so far as it is within the competence of this Parliament to deal with the matter. With that assurance, for that was the effect of the statement of the President of the Privy Council, I do not see what good we can accomplish by dividing the House at the present time.

Mr. BURNHAM: Do I understand the hon. gentleman practically to identify my resolution with the statement made by the President of the Privy Council?

Mr. FIELDING: It is not for me to put interpretations on the statement of the President of the Privy Council, except as they occur to everybody present. I do not think I have misstated his position. I asked him to-day what would be the consequences of this Labour Conference, and he replied that every government that participated in the Conference is under an obligation to submit to its Parliament the results of the conclusions arrived at. Very well; the conclusion arrived at is favourable to the eight-hour law.

Mr. BURNHAM: Hear, hear.

Mr. FIELDING: And the President of the Privy Council told us in effect that the Government would be prepared to carry out its obligation.

Mr. BURNHAM: Certainly, and we will vote for the measure.

Mr. FIELDING: I am a little more patient than my hon. friend. I am willing to wait a little while until the Bill is before us in all its details.

Mr. DANIEL LEE REDMAN (East Calgary): Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I would care to give any opinion on the extent of jurisdiction which this House might have in this matter. Generally speaking, one would think that under the British North America Act, it was a matter primarily for the provinces to deal with. Whether our new relationship in the League of Nations gives the matter an international or a broadly national aspect is another question. There is no precedent to guide us, for these conditions have but newly arisen. However, the mover of this resolution has guarded against any question of jurisdiction arising, by limiting his resolution to the extent of the jurisdiction which this House may have, and so I regard it more or less as calling for an expression of general public opinion in regard to the eight-hour day.

I think reason is largely on the side of the eight-hour day. A day's work may sometimes be too short, but many a day's work has been made too long in the past. Personally I think eight hours is a fair and reasonable working day, and I believe that in most instances you would get just as much work done in eight hours as in nine or ten. Making the working day eight hours would not limit production so much as do certain feelings which sometimes exist among working men. In some parts of Canada, for instance, among members of certain organizations, not labour organizations, but which have among their membership some labour men, there has been an absolute propaganda against production. That is the kind of influence we must be in a position to fight, and if we want to be in a position to fight unreasonable demands such as those for a six-hour or a seven-hour day, we must be in a clean position ourselves; we must give our opinion in favour of the things which are fair and the things which are right. I believe the eight-hour day is a fair and reasonable proposition, and I think it would be a mistake if this House declared itself as being opposed to it. I think it would be giving the wrong sort of leadership to the country, and would create feelings of unrest which would not tend to increase production. We have had a Factory Act in Alberta for the last year

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4218

or two, which among other provisions limits the hours of work in many industries to eight. The Act has worked fairly well; there may have been some difficulties, but on the whole we have carried on, and I believe that with the better feeling and co-operation that came when labour was given this reasonable working day, we got greater production than when we forced the men to work longer hours. The eight-hour day will give them more time for recreation, self-improvement, and for looking after those interests which a man must attend to outside of his ordinary business. I have no hesitation in stating that I am in favour of the principle of the eight-hour day, but I realize that it would not be wise to make the law operative in some industries for some time to come, until they have got on a basis where they could carry on successfully under these new conditions.

Mr. ALPHONSE VERVILLE (St. Denis): Mr. Speaker, this is not a new question in this House, although to many members it may be new. An eight-hour measure was presented to the House in 1911, and got its second reading and was considerd in committee, but the dissolution of the House prevented the Bill from going through the Senate. In 1912 no Bill was presented; there was a change of Government. I presented that Bill myself in 1911 and was in hopes that it would become law. Nothing was done in 1913. In 1914 the war broke out. This resolution proposes nothing new. I believe my hon. friend from Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt) supported the Bill when it was before the House on the occasion I speak of, and he either said that it did not go far enough or that it went too far. If my memory serves me well, I am inclined to think his opinion was that it went too far. I think we should bear in mind, Mr. Speaker, the important fact that any legislation that may be introduced by any government in regard to the working classes should pay due respect to the welfare of the sound element in labour. As we all know, there are two elements of supreme consequence in the life of the civilized world to-day: One which is seeking to bring about destruction, and the other which is endeavouring to be constructive. And I think that the sound element of labour will assuredly win in the end. They are doing so in this country and also in the United States. Any legislation, therefore, which can be enacted for the relief of those who are now asking for an eight-hour working day will serve to create a better feeling and understanding in the country and will do more towards the reconciliation of classes and the restoration of peace than anything else. I think that any one who reads what is transpiring in this country and elsewhere will agree with me when I say that the unsound element—if I may classify certain people under that term—are not very numerous, although they are very noisy and will drag along with them large numbers of men who follow them inconsiderately, not really knowing where they are going. On the other hand, the sound element has been fighting to counteract the influence of destructive agencies and I believe that a great deal of success has attended the efforts of those men in the community who have tried to bring about peace and goodwill. It is no more than right that every consideration should be given to this question, which is one of the most important that could be brought before Parliament. My hon. friend from Brantford made the statement that the principle could be applied to public works. That was exactly the object of the eight-hour Bill of 1911. I am not prepared to say just how far the Government can go in its jurisdiction; but I am confident that during the present session we shall have a measure of this nature that will furnish an opportunity to discuss the merits of the eight-hour day. At the present time I do not think I need enter into that question.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERT HARRISON (Nipissing): I feel myself somewhat in the position of the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Nesbitt), I had been in hopes that the debate would not come on at this time, because I have a lot of data in connection with the eight-hour day from different corporations proving that they have been more successful, and that their output has been even greater, under an eight-hour day than it was when they worked ten and twelve hours a day. Those data, I regret to say, I have not with me at this moment, and I cannot give to the subject that degree of justice which I should otherwise have been in a position to give to it. I cannot agree with the hon. member for North Oxford in the statement that labour organizations should look after the working hours for labouring men. Practically speaking, the labour organizations take care of the union men of the country, but there is a great army of labouring men and women who do not belong to any organization. I should therefore like to see some legislation put on the statute book affording those people whose occupations do not entitle them to membership in labour organizations some

degree of protection. There seems to be an opinion, almost an apprehension, on the part of some members that Canada may be in the lead in enacting an eight-hour day; but there is no ground for this assumption, as the following extracts in regard to the eight-hour day movement abroad will clearly show:

United States—

In the United States, federal legislation providing for an eight-hour day in certain Government contract work existed prior to 1892, but it was vaguely worded and uncertain in effect. An Act of 1890 provided for a straight eight-hour day for labourers and mechanics employed by the Federal Government or by contractors or sub-contractors on public works.

Twenty-nine states of the union have enacted legislation reducing to eight hours the working day for employees in public employment or in private employment on contract work for national, state or municipal governments. At the end of 1918, fourteen states had enforced the eight-hour day for miners and eight states had forbidden the employment of men in smelting operations for longer than eight hours per day. Eleven states provide for an eight-hour day for men employed in industries involving special hazards.

By agreements between employers and workmen or by the award of an official labour adjustment body, an eight-hour day has been put in force in several industries. The members of the International Typographical Union won a concession on this point in 1906. An eight-hour day and forty-four week is the rule for the greater part of the building trades. The American Woollen Company, the largest of its kind in the United States, the United States Steel Corporation, the Ford Automobile Company and other large industrial establishments have adopted the basic eight-hour day.

Australia—

In Australia hours of labour are limited by law in the case of factories and shops, the general working week being forty-eight hours, and this period has been standardized in most occupations. A strong demand has now arisen for a week of forty-eight hours.

New Zealand—

In New Zealand the Factories Act, 1908, made the forty-eight hour week legal in all places of occupation where two or more persons are employed in the preparation of goods for trade or sale.

France—

In April of the present year, an Act was passed by the French Parliament providing that the working hours of all workers shall not exceed eight a day or forty-eight a week, or an equivalent limit over some period other than a week. The application of this principle to particular industries and localities is entrusted to the government.

Italy—

A working day of eight hours has been introduced recently in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries, and in the principle textile trades in Italy. An unanimous decision by the agriculturists and representatives of agricultural workers was reached in April, 1919, whereby the hours of work for agricultural labourers hired by the day were to be reduced to eight. Overtime was to be allowed under certain conditions at special rates.

I had an opportunity of going through the country with the Industrial Commission last year, and in the great majority of places we visited we found a demand for a shorter working day based on the desire for more leisure and energy to devote to things of life other than work, and a general approval of employers in this regard. In our report we mentioned such industries as farming, fishing and logging. These three were mentioned as being industries in which it is almost impossible to adopt an eight-hour day. I hope this motion will not be voted down. I expect that the question will come up in the House in the shape of a Bill and I will be prepared to say a great deal more on it than I have to-night. But if it comes to a vote I can assure you I am going to vote in favour of this resolution.

Mr. WILLIAM D. EULER (North Waterloo): Mr. Speaker, last year I asked the question of the Government as to whether they intended to enact eight-hour legislation. At that time a member of the Government gave the reply to the House that this Parliament had no power to enact such legislation. Since that time the principle has been embodied in the Treaty of Peace, and later still it was endorsed by the Canadian representatives to the Industrial Conference held at Washington. In the early days of this session I again placed upon the Order Paper a question as to whether the Government was still of the opinion that Parliament had no power to deal with this question, and also, if it was no longer of that opinion, whether it intended at this session to enact the eight-hour day. Up to this time no reply has been given to that question. During the debate this afternoon the hon. President of the Privy Council (Mr. Rowell) who was one of the delegates to the Industrial Conference at Washington made the statement that the eight-hour day principle was endorsed at the session of the Conference by a vote of something like 90 to 2. He made the further statement that if a resolution of that kind was carried by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Conference the Governments of the respective countries were obligated to translate that action into legislation. I inquired of the minister this afternoon whether it was the intention of the Government to bring in legislation to enact the eight-hour day in Canada and I received the reply, as perhaps most of the members of the House know, that there is still some question as to the power of Parliament to enact such legislation. It seems to me that the Government has had sufficient time

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

since last year to come to some decision on this matter. Perhaps it is an uncharitable thing to say but the thought that is present in my mind is that the Government is evading the issue or perhaps, in other words, is doing what it has done before, especially with reference to the daylight saving matter—it is passing the buck. It is true that the motion as framed has no binding effect. It still leaves it open to the men and the employers to bargain as to the number of hours they desire to work in a day. That may be quite true but it does affirm the general principle that in the opinion of the Canadian Parliament eight hours of honest work should under ordinary circumstances, constitute a full day's labour. With that sentiment I am heartily in accord. I am free to admit that in certain activities, such as farming and others which might be named, it would not be possible to conduct these activities on the basis of an eight-hour day, but I do believe that in industrial centres, such as the city which I have the honour to represent, the city of Kitchener, in many industries and perhaps in most, where the men must time their actions according to the demands of the machines which they serve, and which put in many instances an intense strain upon them, eight hours of real, strenuous, hard, faithful labour is sufficient for any man. I would also affirm that, while I believe that at the present time, succeeding the conclusion of the war, production is more necessary than ever it was before, yet man, after all, if he is not simply to consider living as existing, is entitled to just a little more than the hours of labour and the hours of sleep. I believe he might very well divide his life up into three shifts,—eight hours of labour, eight hours of recreation and eight hours of sleep. For that reason I am going to vote for the motion if it is pressed to a division. Although it does not bind the employer and employee definitely, it does affirm the one principle that eight hours of real, hard work, constitutes a sufficient day of labour. While that principle has already been affirmed by the League of Nations and by the Industrial Conference in Washington, such an affirmation coming from the representatives of the people in the Canadian Parliament, will constitute a good deal of an object lesson and serve as an ideal for both employer and employee.

Mr. DONALD SUTHERLAND (South Oxford): Mr. Speaker, the motion under discussion moved by my hon. friend from West Peterborough (Mr. Burnham) is certainly one the principle of which has engaged the attention of the people not only of Canada but of all the civilized countries to a very great extent for many years past. Organized labour has been agitating for something of this nature for quite a number of years. In many occupations, when labour organizations were first formed, it was absolutely necessary that some reforms should be made in the conditions under which they were operating at that time. I have listened to the discussion to-night, and the question to my mind is one of such great importance that I question very much the wisdom of hastily arriving at a decision on this resolution at the present time. Undoubtedly there will be other legislation dealing with it as it is now embodied in the Treaty of Peace and the question will clearly have to be dealt with by nations which are members of the League.

We have all heard it stated repeatedly that since the war has ended there is a good deal of insanity prevalent throughout the world. If there was ever a time in the history of the world when people required their sanity to enable them to carry on it is at this time, and under the conditions which have to be met. During the years prior to the war there was a worldwide movement from the rural districts to the industrial centres. This movement attained such proportions that it was predicted by far-seeing students of economics who had studied the question very closely that the day would soon be reached when this world was likely to find itself up against starvation.

The removal during the war of hundreds of millions of men from the productive activities of life to that of destruction has brought about a condition of affairs that to my mind is most serious. I am firmly convinced that should the world experience a short crop during the present year starvation will be experienced in many countries, and many people will suffer terrible privations as a consequence of the very low food supply.

I do not like to refer to the effect that such legislation will have on agriculture, it having been already referred to. Personally, I firmly believe that the fixing of an eight- or six-hour day will eventually benefit those who remain in agriculture, those who persist, just as much as it will benefit those more directly affected. I firmly believe that those who to-day are agitating for such legislation are going to defeat the very object they now have in view, that is, to reduce the cost of living. It is absolutely impossible to bring that

C 4219

about and do what they are now urging this Parliament and the Parliaments of other countries to do.

We have heard a great deal about organized labour, but the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Harrison) has referred to the fact that we haye in this country a tremendous army of unorganized labour. And, Mr. Speaker, I want to poiht out again that it was somewhat significant that last year we had an International Industrial Conference in the Victoria Museum building which was supposed to deal with all such questions of labour and industry as we are discussing to-night and dispose of them, but at which this great army of unorganized labour was not represented, neither was the great basic industry of agriculture. I ask, Sir, whether that was a proper means by which to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this question?

An eight-hour day seems ideal, and under most conditions it is. As a matter of fact, it is much longer than a great many people work to-day. I could not help wondering whether the hon. member for Peterboro would compel some people to work eight hours a day, as he refers to this as a National Eight-hour Day. The Government of this country for many years past have established a national working day of much fewer hours. How many people do you suppose work eight hours a day in the Civil Service? Why, a whole army of them never think of working that many hours, and the Government by legislation made that possible many years ago,—they blazed the way so far as this agitation is concerned. But certain people doing business for this country have not got an eight or a ten hour day and some of them get very little for their services.

I am just going to use this by way of illustration, although it may lend strength to the argument advanced by the hon. member for West Peterboro. Personally, I may say that I have always been a strong believer in competition. I believe that it is as essential to proper development as anything could possibly be. But unfortunately there is a tendency on the part of this country and many other countries to enact legislation to keep people all their life in a sort of straight jacket or in the nursery, so to speak. There is too much of a tendency to legislate people into doing things whether they really feel disposed to do them or not. I have always believed that when boys and girls reach adolescence they become endowed with sufficient intelligence to be thrown on their own resources. One of the first things that a child meets with when it enters the school is competition, and I believe competition is vitally necessary to the proper development of the child. The fact that children are in competition with one another during the course of their education develops faculties which enable them as they grow up to make the best of their opportunities in life. Now we propose legislation that will make such competition unnecessary.

Legislation has been passed by many bodies of organized labour restricting the amount of work that a man shall do, so that he is held in check. Now, according to this resolution, it is proposed to say to him: You must work only so many hours a day. Work is what is required in the world to-day, and it does not matter how much we may be favourable to an eight-hour day, I believe it is absolutely essential that we should defer taking any action in the matter until we get on our feet again and have overcome some of the difficulties now facing us, the natural result of sacrifices due to the war.

The late James J. Hill, the sage of the West, some years ago stated that inside twenty years the world would be up against starvation. To-day the situation is a very serious and critical one indeed. It is somewhat significant that almost all those who have spoken on this resolution are not employers of labour to any great extent. I believe that the large employers and their employees are arriving at a satisfactory solution of their difficulties, and that Parliament is not called upon at the present time to enact legislation to make it compulsory for people to do what they ought to do by mutual consent.

Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of discussing this matter at length, but I want again to reiterate that these restrictions on output are bound to affect industries that may not be organized and have taken no steps to protect themselves. I believe the very fact that you make conditions so much more desirable in certain walks of life has a tendency to attract people to them, until eventually you have an over-supply, with the result that some other industry essential to the welfare of the community suffers. I am convinced that that is what is the matter with the world to-day so far as food production is concerned. It was the case in most of the countries in Europe prior to the war, it is the case in the United States to-day, as it is also the case in Canada. This condition has not come about quietly; it has been a gradual growth ex-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4220

tending over many years, until it has eventually brought about the very thing that organized labour sought to obtain for itself, that is, the elimination of competition. Production has become so curtailed and supplies consequently have become so scarce that prices of food are abnormally high, unorganized industry is reaping advantages that it would not have secured had there been a great many more people in that class. That is the way it is affecting agriculture at the present time. As I have said, I am not too sure that those who engage in agriculture would suffer as the result of the establishment of an eight-hour day. But I do want to utter a word of warning against the danger which will threaten the lives of millions during the coming year if we curtail and restrict the production of food, which an eight-hour day will undoubtedly do. Weather conditions are variable and uncertain, and in view of the extent to which people are deserting agricultural occupations all over the world I think it would be foolhardy on our part to consider such legislation as is suggested by this resolution under present conditions.

On motion of Mr. F. E. Argue (Swift Current) the debate was adjourned.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Doherty for the adjournment of the House:

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What business will be taken up to-morrow?

Mr. DOHERTY: We shall take up the resolutions of which notice was given to-day, and the Bill that is now on the Order Paper; and if we get through with these we may give the private members another opportunity.

Motion agreed to, and the House adjourned at 10.20 p.m.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Meighen - War Inquiry - Elections

C 4221

CANADA

House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—UNREVISED EDITION.

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Matter not actually spoken in the House is not admitted to the Official Report except written answers under Rule 37.

THOMAS P. OWENS.
Editor of Debates.

CONTENTS.

Peace Treaty. Third reading of Bill. Correspondence with Government of United Kingdom tabled. Hon. Mr. Doherty.

Navigable Waters Protection Act Amendment. Third reading. Hon. Mr. Sifton.

Naturalization Act Amendment. First reading. Hon. Mr. Guthrie.

Answers to questions put by Mr. Dechene, Mr. Cardin, Mr. J. H. Sinclair.

Soldiers' Votes Motion for a Committee of Inquiry by Mr. McKenzie. Speeches by Mr. McKenzie and Hon. Mr. Meighen. House adjourned at 6.25 p.m. (Wednesday).

17—1919—1

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker: Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes.

Wednesday, September 24, 1919.

The House met at Four o'clock.

REPORTS AND PAPERS.

Major-General MEWBURN: I beg to lay on the table of the House return to an Order of the House passed last session in connection with a motion similar to a motion of the hon. member for Victoria (Sir Sam Hughes) standing on the Order Paper to-day.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: With the consent of the House, I should like to move that we proceed now to Government Orders. There are two Bills standing there for third reading, and as the Senate is in session and, I think, has not very much work to do, this would facilitate passing up to the other House the two measures for their discussion and approval there.

Motion agreed to, and the House proceeded to Government Orders.

THE PEACE TREATY.

BILL TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE TREATY BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND CERTAIN OTHER POWERS

Hon. C. J. DOHERTY (Minister of Justice) moved the third reading of Bill No. 3 for carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and certain other powers.

He said: I ask leave to make a statement in connection with this Bill. I feel that I ought to do so because I want to acknowledge that the hon. member for Shelburne and Queens (Mr. Fielding) yesterday was right and I was mistaken in the interpretation I put upon the provision of the Bill with regard to the appointments that would be made under it. Upon reflection I quite realize that an appointment of the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

kind the hon. member mentioned, that is, the appointment of a representative to a conference of the League of Nations, if occasion arose for that,—would be an appointment that would be provided for by this Bill. If I understood rightly, we agreed it was proper that should be so, but at the moment my mind was too closely centred on what I might call the domestic feature of the matter, and I fell into the error of giving that interpretation. I think it is only fair to the hon. gentleman and in order to avoid any misunderstanding in the future, that I should make that statement.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the third time and passed.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT AMENDMENT.

On motion of Hon. A. L. Sifton (Minister of Public Works), Bill No. 11, to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Sir George Foster, the House returned to the order "Motions."

VACANCY.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honour to inform the House that I have received a notification of a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the Electoral District of Temiskaming, by the decease of the Honourable Francis Cochrane, the sitting member.

I accordingly issued my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ of Election for the said Electoral District.

THE PEACE TREATY.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM TABLED.

Hon. C. J. DOHERTY: On the 10th September, the hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's (Mr. Fielding) asked for the production of correspondence with the Government of the United Kingdom concerning the attendance of representatives of Canada at the conference and concerning the proceedings for the approval of the Peace Treaty. A telegram was received yesterday from the United Kingdom authorities consenting to the publication of the correspondence and I beg in consequence to lay upon the Table a copy of that correspondence. I have had prepared for the leader of the Opposition an additional copy which I shall be glad to hand to him.

[Mr. Doherty.]

NATURALIZATION ACT, 1919, AMENDMENT.

Hon. HUGH GUTHRIE (Solicitor General) moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 14, to amend the Naturalization Act, 1919.

Mr. MURPHY: Explain.

Mr. GUTHRIE: This amendment, which is a very minor one, will affect only the province of Ontario. It gives the court of General Sessions of the Peace of Ontario power to entertain applications for naturalization. For the past fifty years that court has been the chief court which has dealt with naturalization matters, but in the Act passed last session we gave the county court exclusive jurisdiction in such matters. This is to remedy that and to include in the list of courts of Ontario, which can entertain applications of naturalization, the Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

QUESTIONS.

(Questions answered orally are indicated by asterisks.)

WAR BONUS.

Mr. DECHENE:

1. Are all persons who were in the employ of the Government on the 1st of April, 1918, entitled to the full amount of the war bonus granted by the Government?
2. What are the conditions required in respect to those persons who were employed on the Government steamers of the various departments to entitle them to the full amount of their bonus?

Hon. Mr. GUTHRIE:

1. All employees of the Government are entitled to bonus, with the exception of: Married employees receiving $3,000 and over. Single employees receiving $1,800 and over. Employees under 18 years of age, unmarried or not sole support of dependents. Employees not giving their full time to their duties. Employees receiving prevailing rates of pay.

2. Employees engaged on Government steamships, if not receiving prevailing rates, are entitled to bonus, providing they do not belong to the Royal Canadian Naval Service, or enlisted men on military service.

The above has reference to the Cost of Living Bonus payable from April 1, 1919 to March 31, 1920.

C 4222

ST. LAWRENCE CHANNEL DREDGES.

*Mr. CARDIN:

In dredging the channel of the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and Quebec, how many dredges were in service during the seasons of navigation in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918?

Major-General MEWBURN: 1911, 11 dredges; 1912, 12 dredges; 1913, 13 dredges; 1914, 15 dredges; 1915, 15 dredges; 1916, 15 dredges; 1917, 11 dredges; 1918, 5 dredges.

SOREL SHIPBUILDING YARDS.

*Mr. CARDIN:

How many persons were employed in the Government shipbuilding yards at St. Joseph de Sorel, during the month of August, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1919?

Major-General MEWBURN: During August, 1911, 798 persons; during August, 1912, 601 persons; during August, 1913, 724 persons; during August, 1919, 355 persons.

LOBSTER REGULATIONS—FINES.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Antigonish):

1. How many fines have been collected in Nova Scotia during the year 1918 for infractions of regulations relating to the lobster fisheries?
2. What was the gross amount collected?

Major-General MEWBURN: No fines were collected although considerable lobster gear was seized for being illegally used, the owners or operators of which were unknown.

THE ROSS RIFLE.

On the motion (Sir Sam Hughes):

For a copy of (a) Circular, supposed of German inspiration, containing ten suggestions, surreptitiously distributed among the Canadian troops about the time of the battle of St. Julien, depreciating the Canadian rifle. (b) Reports by Colonel Primsmall, a British officer, showing comparative and competitive tests between the Canadian rifle and the British (improved) Lee-Enfield rifle, both using the defective ammunition and also good ammunition. (c) Any other reports or authentic data comparing the two rifles in regard to rapidity of fire, accuracy of fire, endurance, jamming, etc. (d) Reports showing various brands of ammunition supplied by the British to their own troops and to the Canadians, also marking which were defective, irregular in size and with cases too highly annealed or were otherwise unsafe or unfit for use. (e) Reports of evidence giving instances where splendid troops of the British Service armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle suffered disaster through jamming of the Lee-Enfield rifle owing to bad ammunition. (f) Reports showing that ammunition of every nation, both in the allied and enemy service, at times caused jamming through defects or dirt. (g) Reports of the withdrawal from service by order of the British authority of the defective brands of ammunition. (h) Evidence as to the finding among the Canadian troops armed with the Canadian rifle of thousands of the defective ammunition mixed with the good ammunition long after the order to withdraw the defective ammunition, and the absence of any defective ammunition in the Canadian battalions armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle. (i) Report by Colonel Embury, now Brigadier-General Embury, and officers of the 28th Canadian Battalion, of the finding of brands of the defective ammunition mixed with the good ammunition the morning that splendid battalion distinguished itself when a mine was blown up under them. (j) The reasons assigned by the, then, Minister of Militia on finding that many of the Canadian soldiers were honestly and innocently prejudiced against the Canadian rifle owing to enemy reports whispered against it, and his determination not to ask any man, under such circumstances to carry a rifle in which he had not the fullest confidence. (k) Evidence showing the unauthorized action of certain parties in England in hardening parts of the bolt action of the Canadian rifle to extreme brittleness, thus ruining the rifle after these rifles had left Canada in perfect condition.

Major-General MEWBURN (Minister of Militia and Defence): I have today laid on the Table a return to an order of the House made in connection with a similar motion last session, and it gives all the information requested by this motion so far as it is available to the Department of Militia and Defence.

Sir SAM HUGHES: I should like the motion to stand until I have had an opportunity of looking over the return.

Motion stands.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION AND FUEL SUPPLIED TO THE CANADIAN TROOPS.

Sir SAM HUGHES (Victoria) moved:

For a return showing: (a) The quantities of coal and other fuel per man per day supplied to the Canadian soldiers during December, January and February, 1918-19. (b) The character of the housing of the soldiers in each case, i.e., was it in wooden huts or in tents? Were there floors in these places? Were the cracks in the floors covered? Had the men cots, or were they obliged to lie on the floor? How many blankets were supplied per man? (c) What was the nature of the stove or heating apparatus furnished? (d) What were the sewage and sanitary plans and conditions in these camps? (e) How were complaints on the part of the officers and men treated or disposed of?

Major-General MEWBURN (Minister of Militia and Defence): This motion appeared on the Order Paper last session. It refers to the quantities of coal and other fuel per man per day supplied to the Canadian soldiers during December, January, and February, 1918-19. I would ask the hon. member to make it clear whether this has reference to Canada or Overseas.

Mr. SPEAKER: In the meantime the motion stands.

Motion stands.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

see p. 562

ALLEGED MANIPULATION OF SOLDIER VOTES.

MOTION FOR PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

Mr. D. D. McKENZIE (Cape Breton North and Victoria) moved:

Whereas, the following telegram was despatched in code from Winnipeg by the Honourable Arthur Meighen, one of the ministers of the Crown, to the Right Honourable Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, on or about the 30th November, 1917:

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph.
Winnipeg, November 30, 1917.

Sir Robert L. Borden.
Ottawa, Ont.

Duncan Lobby Osier Tottering spasm weapons avenged Leaves fracas Manitoba ordaining, work, towed, imaginative, fracas, Selkirk, batten, dress, blamable, Provencher, MacDonald antiquarianism, Springfield, Scarlatina, pruned, ordaining, drifting, nurtured, mentally, woad, paddock, amphibological, meretricious, belle.
Charge Union Government Committee.
Arthur Meighen.

and, whereas, the said telegram when deciphered reads as follows:—

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraph.
Winnipeg, November 30, 1917.

Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Would like one thousand soldier votes at large for Manitoba, of which 300 for Selkirk, balance divided between Provencher, MacDonald and Springfield or same proportion of division no matter what our allotment may be.
Charge Union Government Committee.
Arthur Meighen.

and, whereas, the said telegram indicates the existence of a widespread system of manipulation of votes, under the direction and with the approval of ministers of the Crown, for the purpose of defeating the will of the Canadian people as expressed at the polls, and

Whereas, such scheme of manipulation involves not only the honour of the ministers concerned, but the constitutional rights of the people.

Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this House, a Parliamentary Committee should be chosen immediately for the purpose of investigating the matters expressed or implied in said telegram, and that the said committee be vested with all power and authority necessary for the purpose of said inquiry, including the right to summon witnesses and to cause to be produced all necessary papers and documents.

He said: The part of the notice of motion to which I wish particularly to refer is the telegram as decoded, and in order to make my observations intelligible to any one reading Hansard and connect them with the notice of motion, I shall read the decoded telegram:

[Mr. Speaker.]

Winnipeg, November 30, 1917.

Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Would like one thousand soldier votes at large for Manitoba, of which 300 for Selkirk, balance divided between Provencher, MacDonald and Springfield or same proportion of division no matter what our allotment may be.
Charge Union Government Committee.
Arthur Meighen.

There are two points in connection with the interpretation which I propose to put on this telegram which are more or less elaborated in the notice of motion itself, which reads in part:

and, whereas, the said telegram indicates the existence of a widespread system of manipulation of votes, under the direction and with the approval of ministers of the Crown, for the purpose of defeating the will of the Canadian people as expressed at the polls, and

Whereas, such scheme of manipulation involves not only the honour of the ministers concerned, but the constitutional rights of the people.

Those are two points which I wish particularly to bring to the notice of this Parliament. At the outset, let me say that for some time I had hoped that it would not be necessary for any member on this side of the House, or indeed any hon. member, to bring this matter to the notice of Parliament. This telegram was not new when it appeared on the Order Paper.

It is not new to-day. For weeks and possibly months it has been a matter of common knowledge in the country. Early in August two gentlemen, one from the province of Manitoba and the other from Ontario, both of them well known in Canada, when addressing a public gathering in the city of Ottawa read the telegram from a public platform and in the presence of newspapermen. It is unquestionable therefore that its contents, far from being a novelty, are familiar to the people. I did not think it would be necessary for us to broach the subject in this House, because when men of responsibility made statements of the character of those which were made publicly in connection with this telegram, statements which in my judgment were highly slanderous and actionable, I certainly thought that the parties concerned would of their own volition institute proceedings before the courts of the country and have the truth or falsity of the matter definitely established. That was not done, and it became palpable to us on this side of the House that if the matter was to be threshed out at all it had to be done on the floor of parliament.

C 4223

Certain responsibilities devolve upon the Opposition, and more particularly upon him who for the time being occupies the position of its leader, and if matters of vast importance to the public are allowed to pass without question, I think that a grave responsibility would lie at the door of those who owe a duty to the House and the country, and who by the very nature of their position in parliament are bound to exercise due care and vigilance to safeguard the interests of the people. For that reason, it devolved upon me to bring this matter up in the House and to submit it for your consideration, Sir, and the consideration of hon. members. I said a moment ago that I considered this a matter which should not have escaped the attention of the gentleman against whom the charges were publicly directed in the city of Ottawa in August last. There are some things which public men necessarily can ignore. Certain hard things are said of public men which it would be vain and futile for them constantly to tilt at. On the other hand, however, there are things which public men cannot with impunity ignore, and if ministers of the Crown are charged with unwarranted and undue interference with the rights of the people it is not only their duty to the public to challenge the allegation, but it is in their own interests, and vitally important to their reputation, to refute any misstatement and establish their integrity. The position of a minister of the Crown is one of supreme importance in the country, and it is incumbent on every one who fills a high office to show clean hands and open conduct, and an impartial fairness in his dealings with public matters. Such charges as the present are therefore too grave and important, and fraught with too much seriousness to be allowed to slide without adequate investigation, more particularly when they concern men in whom the public have reposed their confidence. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I think it is my bounden duty to bring this matter up in the House in order to ascertain the attitude of hon. members in regard to it, and to learn what the minister in question has to say in reply to the charge that is laid against him. I am not pleading a case against a man charged with a crime; that is not the nature of my address. I have no interest in this matter beyond a sincere desire to secure an absolute and complete disclosure of the facts of the matter, and to find out exactly the real import of this telegraphic message which I have read to the House this afternoon. Shortly after the speeches were made, to which I have referred—indeed, the next morning, I think—the newspapers of this country contained what I presume to be a correct interview alleged to have been had with the Minister of the Interior (Hon. Arthur Meighen). That hon. gentleman was asked if these reports were correct, and whether or not he had sent the message in question. As I remember, his reply was that he had no recollection of the message, but that whether he had sent it or not the message was all right; there was nothing wrong about it except that it was stolen. I am taking no responsibility for what I quote from the newspapers. I take it that the interview was correct, that the Minister of the Interior was properly reported, and that he now admits the paternity of this telegram. Therefore, for the purposes of my argument and for the full presentation of this matter, I shall take it for granted that the telegram is authentic, that it was sent, and that there is no denial of it.

Now the whole question is as to the proper interpretation to be placed upon it, and the meaning that is to be assigned to its contents. If it is true that the message was sent, then inevitably we desire to know why it was sent and what was the purpose of it. If it was a proper legitimate transaction why were we treated to a secret code? If it was lawful for the Minister of the Interior, under the Act, to say to the Prime Minister: "You will gather up a thousand soldier votes in England or France and assign them to different constituencies in my province of Manitoba;"—if that was perfectly legitimate and there was nothing to conceal about it, one naturally would suppose that the telegram could be sent in plain English, since there was no mystery connected with it. But it is suggested to one's mind that when the message is clothed in these unusual and mysterious terms there is really something about it which the Minister of Interior is anxious that ordinary men shall know nothing about, and that he wants it to be understood only by the Prime Minister and those who would be concerned in carrying out the instructions contained in it. Now, it is true Sir that when the Military Voters' Act was going through the House in 1917 it was very strenuously pointed out by members on this side and members who are to-day sitting on the Government side of the House, that the measure was intended for this very purpose, that it was a piece of machinery that was created for no other purpose than this, and that for that reason therefore it should not

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

be countenanced by Parliament. We were informed then that the intention was perfectly legitimate and that everything was to be entirely open and above board. Now, however, we find that the prophecies which were made when the Act was before the House have been fulfilled and that the fears of the Opposition have unfortunately been realized. If it is lawful under the Act for the Government to have absolute control of non-resident soldiers' votes, then, under such an interpretation of the statute, I should say that the Government is responsible for a piece of election machinery which is in utter defiance of the Constitution and the rights of the Canadian people. If the ministers of the Crown take the ground that the contents of this telegram, and the conduct to be followed in consequence of the instructions conveyed by the message, are both justifiable, I say that the Government is responsible for insidious legislation. Secondly, I make the statement that if on the contrary the law is not open to that construction—and I certainly believe it is not—then the conduct of the Government in tampering with the soldier's votes is not only censurable, but constitutes a political crime against the freedom and the constitutional rights of the people of Canada. It is in that light, Sir, and in the belief that the telegram is not open to the construction which the minister will no doubt put upon it that I wish to devote some attention to this motion. This is perhaps an unfortunate occasion on which to introduce this subject; but gentlemen on this side of the House have no selection of their days. They have to be content with the days as they come to them and according as the rules of the House afford them opportunity. It is different with the Government. They can put their motions and Bills just where it suits their convenience. It is suggested to me that I should not take very much time this afternoon in discussing this subject in view of the fact that the House, under the rule, adjourns at six o'clock. Well, Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to encroach upon the time of the House beyond doing what is absolutely necessary for the proper presentation in my case.

But I do say, Sir, that it is open to the Government to bring this up again at any time—to bring it up to-morrow if they like—if my taking more than half the time between my commencement and six o'clock should be regarded by them as unfair. If ever I won any success in politics, or at the bar, or anywhere else, it was never by taking an undue advantage of an opponent. I have no skill in that line and I have no intention of attempting to take an advantage of any person by reason of any time that I may take in trying to discuss this matter this afternoon. If I should be regarded as trespassing upon the time which my hon. friend (Mr. Meighen) may think should belong to him, I shall be very sorry. All I can say is that I will get along just as quickly as possible.

What is the law that we are dealing with? What is the law under which the minister justifies this telegram? I am not saying that he is going to justify the telegram. I am not saying that he is going to admit that he sent it at all. I do not know what his answer may be. This is not like a case in court where the pleadings are filed and you know to a great extent what the answer of the other side is. It is the privilege and right of hon. members themselves, as receivers and senders of this message, to hold their tongues entirely, to speak or not to speak at all, but up to the time that they will speak we have no means of knowing what the answer may be. But taking it for granted that they are going to justify this telegram, I wish to point out what the section of the Act is under which they were acting.

I think it will not be disputed or controverted when I say that the right to the franchise, and the use of the franchise by any individual, is one of the most sacred and dearly prized possessions of a British subject and that any interference with that right is an offence of the gravest character. I must say further, Sir, that as I understand the exercise of the franchise by any individual, it is a judicial act. Lawyers will have no difficulty in knowing what is meant by an executive act as distinguished from a judicial act. The magistrate signs a summons; that is an executive act. The man who is sued appears before him and he gives judgment against him; that is a judicial act. So, there is a difference between an executive act and a judicial act. I submit, Sir, that the man who goes to the polling booth and marks his ballot is not performing a mechanical, executive act, but he is performing a judicial act. He is exercising his judgment as to the way in which he shall vote and he is exercising his judgment upon the Government for or against which he is voting. He is passing judgment on the concerns of the country in which he is entitled to exercise the rights of citizenship. Therefore I submit that when that man is going to exercise the right of voting he must do so by the proper exercise of his own judgment, that it should not be

in the power of any other party to say to that man, or woman: "This way you shall vote," or: "This way you shall not vote, and you have nothing to say about it beyond the mere mechanical act of marking your ballot." The section to which I wish to refer is section 3 of chapter 34 of the Act of 1917, which is called "The Military Voters' Act. Section 3 reads as follows:

(1) Every military elector shall be qualified and entitled to vote at a general election.

(2) If he can state the electoral district wherein he last continuously resided during at least four months of the twelve months immediately preceding his appointment, enlistment, enrolment or calling out on active service, or so particularly specify a place or places within an electoral district whereat during such period of time he so resided that such electoral district can therefrom be ascertained, he shall be deemed an elector of the electoral district so stated or to be ascertained, and his vote shall be applied thereto.

(3) If he cannot state or so specify an electoral district or place wherein he has so resided for the time and within the period mentioned in subsection two but can state an electoral district or so specify a place within Canada wherein he has at any other time resided, he shall be deemed an elector of the electoral district so stated or made ascertainable and his vote shall be applied thereto.

(4) If he cannot, because of non-residence or otherwise, so state or specify, he shall be deemed an elector of, and his vote shall be applied to, such electoral district as he may indicate.

This last subsection 4 is the one that is right in point in connection with the matter that we are discussing. A person who had never lived in Canada, but who was made an elector under this section, although he could not name any spot in Canada which he knew, was permitted to designate some part of Canada where he wanted to deposit his ballot, which place he might indicate. I will read that subsection again:

If he cannot, because of non-residence or otherwise, so state or specify, he shall be deemed an elector of, and his vote shall be applied to, such electoral district os he may indicate.

It is rather a hard proposition that men who know nothing about this country, who have never seen this country, who have never lived in it, who, in so far as we know, are absolutely ignorant of our institutions, who know nothing about the right to the exercise of the franchise, or what it is exercised for, should step in and interfere with our affairs. But if those men have such knowledge of this country as will enable them to exercise that right intelligently, it is not so very bad after all. But if a group of people of that kind, running up into the thousands, who have never lived in this country, who know nothing about our institutions, are put in the hands of the Government, or in the hands of anybody else—I do not care whether it is in the hands of the Government or in the hands of one party or another—and they have power to place them, just like so many sheep in any yard in which they wish to drive them, I submit, Sir, that it is a most extraordinary thing and a condition that no civilized people should tolerate for one minute.

Yet that was the condition that existed and it was under a condition of that kind and in regard to men of that class that this telegram was sent.

Will you suppose, or will any intelligent man in this House suppose, that this was the first intimation the Prime Minister had that this telegram was coming? Will anybody suppose that a man of the intelligence of the Prime Minister of this country could be approached, even by one of his colleagues, and told to do a thing of this kind unless it was pre-arranged and understood that this thing was on and that it could be done? I submit, therefore, that I am justified in stating in this motion that there was a pre-arranged and preconceived scheme by which this thing was to be done. Otherwise the telegram would not be put in the bare, bold, blunt manner in which it was put, except of course that it was in code.

Before I forget it, I wish to say that it was hinted in the interview of the Minister of the Interior that this telegram was stolen. Let me assure you, Sir, that as far as I am concerned, or as far as anybody getting this information from me is concerned, the telegram was not stolen but was passed out of the inner court of my hon. friend's party in the city of Winnipeg and placed in the hands of those who brought it here; and if it is necessary, the finger-marks of those who were handling it, and every evidence of originality in connection with the whole business, can be produced and privately shown to my hon. friend at any time that he wants to see it. So that as far as I am concerned——

Mr. MEIGHEN: Will the hon. gentleman show it now?

Mr. McKENZIE: I have not got it now.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. ERNEST LAPOINTE: Great comfort.

Mr. McKENZIE: Some hon. gentlemen seem to laugh at that idea. Do they think, Sir, that it would be a proper thing for

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

me to carry around on my person evidence of that kind?

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. McKENZIE: Nothing of the kind. If my hon. friend wants to see it, if hon. gentlemen opposite want to see the whole truth let them constitute a proper court——

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. McKENZIE: ——and ask for its production. It will be produced, Sir; the man who sent the telegram, and the man who delivered the code and the interpretation into our possession, will be produced, and then we will be able to tell where this thing came from. It would be a pity indeed that I would be going around peddling this thing from house to house. Nothing of the kind—it is in proper custody and will be produced at the proper place.

Now, Sir, I have already argued that in my judgment such a condition of things should not exist and I now wish to point out that the grouping of men or voters into any counties to which they do not belong is a violation of the rights of the people of this country. Why is this country divided into ridings, counties, and subdivisions? Why would not the people of the whole of Canada vote for a certain group of men at large and send members at large to the House of Commons if there was no purpose in creating subdivisions and counties? The idea was that a certain group of men in certain places would have the privilege of being represented in this House, and for that purpose the Constitution provides, as set forth in section 51 of the British North America Act, as follows:

> On the completion of the census in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of each subsequent decennial census, representation of the four provinces shall be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time as the Parliament of Canada, from time to time provides, subject and according to the following rules:
>
> 1. Quebec shall have the fixed number of sixty-five members;
>
> 2. There shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained at such census) as the number of sixty-five bears to the number of the population of Quebec (so ascertained):
>
> 3. In the computation of the number of members for a province a fractional part not exceeding one-half of the whole number requisite for entitling the province to a member shall be disregarded; but a fractional part exceeding one-half of that number shall be equivalent to the whole number.

[Mr. McKenzie.]

There is another subsection dealing with this matter, but I have this section in order to show that the Constitution provides for the subdividing of the country or for giving a representative or a vote in this House to a set number of people. The unit of representation at the last re-adjustment was 30,819. That is every group of 30,819 individuals in Canada are entitled to a representative in this House; in other words that for every five thousand, or thereabouts of voters, there will be a representative. I think it is a fair statement to make that before women were given the right to vote and when this Act was made there would be only one in every six of the population who had a vote. Therefore, when the British North America Act was enacted, every five thousand electors were supposed to have a voice in this House through a member of Parliament. Are you going to destroy that unit by giving the electoral qualification to men all over the world who have no interest in Canada at all? If so, when a group of men in any constituency in the Dominion wish to express their views by sending a man of their own choice to Parliament, you can always defeat that idea by gathering some of your cohorts from different parts of the country and throwing them into that constituency, and so defeating the will and wish of the people. That, Sir, is evidently the purpose of the Military Voters' Act, and that is the purpose of this telegram—at least that is the effect of the telegram if I am to believe its contents and the instructions that were given under it. In this way the will and wish of the people and their constitutional rights can be defeated.

I am now going to quote some observations made in this House some years ago by a very distinguished Conservative, a gentleman who was for many years a member of Parliament, I refer to Sir Edmund Osler. That gentleman, who is well known and much respected in the Dominion and in this House, speaking here in 1900—and his words will be found at page 5508 and 5511 of the Hansard of that session, said:

> I claim that if there has been fraud to the extent of only one ballot, that affected the whole election no matter even if the gentleman elected had 400 ballots of a majority in his favour. I say that the man who sits here representing that constituency is sitting here fraudulently. . . . There is a greater dishonesty than stealing money from the treasury of the country—the dishonesty of stealing the franchise from the people. This country can stand the stealing of millions of money, humiliating and degrading as that may be; but this country cannot stand the slighest attempt on the part of the Government or of any man to shield electoral corruption.

That is the view that was held by a leading Conservative, a view which no doubt he holds to-day; and when he expressed that view in the House, sitting then in Opposition as he was, I am sure it received the acclamation of the hon. gentlemen who sat around him on the Opposition side, which was then the Conservative Opposition.

Sir Edmund Osler is no longer a member of the House, but this principle which he enunciated is just as true now as it was then, and if there is any attempt to interfere with the law so as to thwart the will of the people the atmosphere should be made so hot that no Government and no man attempting such a thing could live for one day in our democratic country.

Mr. M. CLARK: Might I ask my hon. friend if he gave the date of that quotation?

Mr. McKENZIE: I have only the year, Mr. Speaker. The quotation is from page 5509 of Hansard for 1900. Speaking at the same time I assume, for it is the same year, at page 5186 I find the Right Hon. the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reported to have said:

> But such is the sanctity of the ballot, such is the sanctity of the rights of the people which they must exercise, whenever they are called upon at the polls, that though, in my opinion, speaking here in behalf of the Government, the case made out in regard to Brockville is more than weak, still the government will not offer any objection to the case also being referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

That was the view taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at that time, and it is the view that every honest man and high-minded statesman would take. I was not in the House of Commons then, and do not know what was done, but there are hon. gentlemen here who may remember what followed as a result of that debate. It is clear, however, from the statement of the then Prime Minister that although he regarded the case as weak he would not allow anything to be shielded; on the contrary, everything would have to be presented in open court before the tribunal which would deal with it. That is what we are asking for to-day. I am not saying that anybody is guilty, I am only saying that there is a prima facie case here, and it looks as if there was "something rotten in the state of Denmark."

Now, Sir, I may be asked: What evidence have you got? Well, I have here a statement made by a presiding officer who held office under this Government in England at the time and took the vote, and in that statement he says—I am not going to give his name—that if a court is constituted to investigate this matter he will appear before it and tell everything he knows. It appears to me that if he will stand by his statement he will make out a case to the hilt.

This man says that he voted seven hundred voters in one day—seven hundred men passed through his hands in one day and deposited their ballots in the ballot box. I have rehearsed the preliminaries that must be gone through by an officer of swearing the voter, asking him five or six questions, writing out a certificate, giving him the ballot, receiving it back and putting it in the box. I submit, Sir, that the most expert man could not do all those things in less than five minutes, and if an officer under the circumstances voted a man every five minutes he would be doing well. If this man in one day voted seven hundred voters he worked a full day of fifty-nine hours and some minutes.

Mr. J. A. CURRIE: The men filled those papers out themselves, and all the presiding officer had to do was to swear them as they passed by him. He did not have to fill out the papers; the soldiers could all write for themselves.

Mr. McKENZIE: I can only tell my hon. friend what the law is. This is the law, and I have to take it in preference to any statement made by any hon. gentleman, no matter what his information may be.

An hon. MEMBER: You are safer.

Mr. McKENZIE: This is what the law provides:

> A sufficient even number of Special Returning Officers, and the same number of clerks, of whom one clerk shall be assigned to each Special Returning Officer to assist him in the performance of his duties. Such officers and clerks shall perform, at the places to which they respectively may be assigned upon appointment, the duties of counting, recording and returning the votes polled under this Part. . . . . .
>
> The ballot-paper shall be marked in the presence of the Deputy Presiding Officer and deputy scrutineers present, or military electors acting in their stead, but in such manner as not to disclose to them or to any other person any marking thereon. The voter shall fold the ballot, place it in the envelope, securely close the same and hand it to the Deputy Presiding Officer, who shall then and there, in the presence of the voter and deputy scrutineers present, or military electors acting in their stead, place it in the ballot-box.

But before that is done:

> The voter shall answer under oath, before the Deputy Presiding Officer, the questions set forth in the certificate which is form B in the Schedule. Such certificate shall be endorsed on the envelopes referred to in section five of this part.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

These are the questions which must be answered before the deputy presiding officer. First of all, the man is sworn. We know the procedure. The man presents himself at the table to vote, and he is put upon his oath. The presiding officer then produces this certificate and asks him:

1. What is your name?
2. What is your rank?.....What is your number?
3. In what force or service are you?
4. Are you a British subject?.....Have you previously voted at this election?
5. Were you in Canada when you were appointed, enlisted, enrolled or called out in active service?
6. Specify the names of the place or places in Canada (giving streets and numbers where possible)whereat you last continuously resided during at least four months of the twelve months immediately preceding your appointment, enlistment, enrolment or calling out on active service?
7. State if you can the electoral district wherein such place or places in which you so resided are situate?

Electoral district..... .....
Province.....

8. If you cannot specify as required by question No. 6, or state as required by question No. 7, then state in what electoral district or place within Canada (giving street and number where possible) you have resided at any other time than is referred to in question No. 6.
9. If none of your answers to questions Nos. 6, 7, and 8, specify or state as required thereby, to what electoral district do you desire your vote to be applied?

Then the certificate is certified by the returning officer:

I certify that the above named military elector did this day make to me under oath the preceding set forth answers to the preceding set forth questions.

After this procedure is gone through the man votes. That those things could be done in advance or varied in any way, except as the law provides, shows of course that the law was not being carried out. I submit, Sir, if this officer, who is now in the Government service in this city, is making a proper statement, that in voting seven hundred men in one day he did that which was absolutely physically impossible if the law was complied with, and it shows that what we have been told is absolutely right, that the legal procedure was not followed, and that the votes were put in sheaves and packages and divided up just as it suited the exigencies of the case. This officer was told what was alleged, and he said:

"It's all true." . . . . "I know all about it." "I filled out all the envelopes for the ballots, the men simply swore to the statements on the envelopes being correct. I voted 700 in one day. . . . Mostly the men did not know where they were voting." . . . . "I had my instructions, we all had our instructions from headquarters." . . . . . "What we should do was laid out fully by the orders of the Returning Officer. It was all cooked and dried that the Liberals should not get one soldier's vote. That was our instructions." "I can tell you a thousand things you don't know." "We got instructions every day from Ottawa as to where the votes were to be placed, and I have all the documents to prove what I am saying." . . . . "I knew the men were making false affidavits, but they were doing what their superior officers had instructed them to do." . . . "All that we did was upon the best legal advice in the Dominion." . . . . "We held a good many organization meetings (at which all the regiments were represented) about where the votes were to be fraudulently placed, and all the Deputy Presiding Officers and poll clerks were specially schooled as to how the vote was to be taken and how it was to be allotted from each battalion to the Government candidates in the different constituencies, lists of which were given to us at the organization meetings." "Our Padre had been appointed Deputy Presiding Officer, but he would not stand for work which we had arranged, so I was put in his place." . . . . "I saw it all through, and I would like to know the name of a Deputy Presiding Officer who did not do just as I did." "Of course, it was fraud, but we only carried out instructions." . . . . "Yes, I have lots of documents to prove all I am saying. I keep them as souvenirs. I will produce them if there is a Parliamentary inquiry." . . . . "The War Times Election Act was framed so as to allow the soldiers' votes to be manipulated in this way." . . . . "If I am called by a committee, I will tell the whole truth."

[Mr. McKenzie.]

Mr. ARMSTRONG (Lambton East): What is the name?

Mr. McKENZIE: That, Sir, is a statement made by a presiding officer who lives in this city, who is in the employ of this Government, who is at their bidding at any time that they may call upon him to give testimony as regards the manner in which the votes were manipulated on the other side of the water in connection with this election.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Name.

Mr. McKENZIE: If that be true, if that be the way in which this thing was done, if those men were not given any permit to exercise their God-given right of using their own brains and head and judgment as to how they should vote, surely this is not a matter that is going to be tolerated by the people of Canada and by hon. members in this House. We are asking only that this question should be fully and properly investigated and the truth made clear to the people of Canada. I do not know that it is necessary that I should make any comments now upon the views that were expressed in Parliament when this Military Voters' Act was passed. But I think I should point out some observations made by some hon. gentlemen who still have seats here and who would seem even then to have had some knowledge of what was going to be done. I find that the hon. member for Westmorland, N.B., said:

Mr. Copp: I would give every British subject the freedom that any citizen of this country is entitled to.

Mr. Morphy: Except the right to vote.

Mr. Copp: My hon. friend is wrong there. Take the case suggested by the hon. member for St. John, of a British subject who has enlisted in our forces after residing in the United States for a number of years. Now, although that man knows nothing about Canadian politics, he is to be given the right to vote. Then subsection 3 of section 3 says: If he cannot, because of non-residence or otherwise, so state or specify, he shall be deemed an elector of, and his vote shall be applied to, such electoral district as he may indicate. He may not know a single candidate or a single electoral district in all Canada; so how can he intelligently indicate what district his vote shall be applied to?

Mr. Morphy: It will be done for him.

He will not be called upon to exercise any judgment; he will not be called upon to know anything; he will be only a mere pawn on the chess board, and he will be told what to do.

Mr. Copp: By whom?
Mr. Morphy: Don't ask me.

Don't ask me, says the good member for Perth, North. He would not disclose any secrets; he would not give away any of the machinery; but this slipped out of him, as much as to say to the hon. member for Westmorland: Do not worry; this thing is all arranged. As this officer said: "It was all cooked and dried," and the Government could not very well afford to keep my good friend from Perth altogether on the outside of this thing. He was too important a man. He knew what it was, but he would not tell. He said: Do not ask me, I know all about it, but I will not tell. That goes to show that this was not a new scheme; that it had been well known for a long time. The hon. member for St. John at that time, the Hon. Mr. Pugsley, is a gentleman whose word must be received with a great deal of acceptance and weight by this Government, because they thought he was good enough and deserving enough to be made a representative of the King in the province of New Brunswick. This Government, with all the wisdom and experience they had in a general way and the express and definite knowledge they had of this hon. gentleman who is now Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, thought he was the only man who should be given that appointment. Therefore, what the Hon. Mr. Pugsley said on that occasion must not and cannot be sneered at by hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House. He said:

Mr. Pugsley: If the hon. member for Annapolis (Mr. Davidson) is not going to resume his remarks, I would say that, in my judgment, the Minister of Justice ought to withdraw this provision to which exception has been taken. My hon. friend from North Oxford (Mr. Nesbitt) made the statement before recess that he would not suggest that the minister had any ulterior motives, but I am prepared to say that if the minister, after his attention has been called to the injustice which may be done by continuing this provision in the Bill, insists upon its being continued there, he must not object if we suspect him of having ulterior motives and of having designed this Bill in order that unfair practice may be exercised and unfair advantage obtained in an election.

Further on he says:

What can be done under this provision? A Canadian soldier who has gone to the front is limited in his choice of a constituency to that particular constituency in which he has resided. He has one vote and one choice. The American soldier, the man who is not a resident of Canada, who may happen to be a British subject, no matter in what country he may have resided, who has joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force, not necessarily enlisting in Canada, possibly enlisting in the United States, or in England, possibly enlisting on this side, because if he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, his expenses across the ocean would be paid and he would receive a higher rate of pay than if he went to England and enlisted in the Imperial Forces, is to have the choice of 230 odd constituencies in Canada in the casting of his vote. That is grossly unfair. It gives opportunity for fraud of the worst kind. It gives opportunity for men who may not have been residents of Canada to join together, to make up their minds perhaps under proper guidance, as to the constituencies in which their votes shall be cast, in which the contest will be close, in which the majority will be a narrow one, and thus, they may possibly control many constituencies in Canada in favour of the Government of the day. The Government, under this Bill, appoints its own presiding officers; with the choice of those presiding officers the leader of the Opposition has nothing to do. That, in my judgment, is wrong. It is contrary to fair and proper administration, and it would not be too much to say that, if the minister persists in continuing this provision in this measure, it is designedly intended to offer an opportunity to steal the election from the people of Canada.

That was the expressed opinion of Dr. Pugsley at that time. We are not obliged, however, to resist entirely on the opinion of such a man as Dr. Pugsley, high as that authority may be. When this Bill was going through, fortunately we had sitting on this side of the House the present senior member for Halifax (Mr. Maclean) now a member of this Government. Hon. gentlemen sitting to your right, Mr. Speaker, cannot

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

sneer to-day at any statements made by that hon. member, because they regard him as one of their big men, and as a man who would always express his opinion as the truth came to him. What did he say about this Bill, about the machinery that it was creating, and about its possible effects? He said:

The hon. member for Annapolis (Mr. Davidson) stated that this Bill does not involve the question of what Government should be in control of public affairs; nor is it important to consider which party is in power in this country. In that statement I am sure we can all agree with him. For the life of me I cannot see how it is possible for the membership of the House of Commons to divide on party lines upon a question of this kind. I regretted hearing one or two hon. gentlemen opposite rather insinuating that, because one does not agree with the principle of this Bill, therefore, he is discriminating against the Canadian soldier. That is an unfair suggestion to make, and, as far as I am concerned, I resent it altogether. Personally, I would not care if every soldier enlisted in the Canadian force was given the vote. It would matter little to me personally; personally it would matter little to any member of the House, but we are dealing with a piece of substantive legislation which has to do with the franchise. The franchise has always been in all countries a question of citizenship. We should settle this Bill upon some principle. There is no desire on the part of any hon. member on this side of the House to do an injustice to anybody who is fighting in the Canadian forces to-day. It is rather unpleasant to make any suggestion in the way of an amendment to the Bill which gives anybody an opportunity of making any insinuation. I do so simply because I believe the principle involved in the particular section which we are discussing is unsound. The member for Annapolis justifies his position by reference to the Franchise Act of Nova Scotia wherein it is provided that ownership of real estate carries the right to the franchise on the part of any British subject. That will only carry the hon. gentleman a certain distance because in most of the provinces of Canada residence in addition to ownership of real estate is necessary to qualification to vote. So, my hon. friend does not get very far with the argument, because the majority of the provinces require residence as well as real estate property qualifications. I doubt very much if England would follow our example, if they were enacting legislation of this character. Take the aviation service; I am told that in the Royal Naval Air Service sixty-five per cent of the men are Canadian born. It is quite proper that we should provide a method by which they could exercise the franchise at the first election, but I doubt if the British Parliament would give them the franchise simply because they constitute a large portion of that force.

Now I come to the part of his speech that I wish to emphasize:

I think the suggestion in the Bill is fundamentally wrong, and it is for that reason I oppose it. It is true, as the Minister of Justice says, that there are only a few men in the whole Canadian force who will be affected by the Bill, and by that reasoning possibly we might forego our objection, as little harm would come if they were allowed to vote. But there is a principle involved.

A little further on he says:

I want to protest against this legislation. I say it is in principle abominable, as were the motives which prompted its introduction. The whole thing is outrageous and unnecessary, and, besides, it is a cruel exercise of the powers of the majority of this Parliament. . . . . We shall appeal to the people—

Here is where the good Liberalism of my quondam friend came to the fore.

We shall appeal to the people of my province against this iniquitous legislation. I feel sure that they will not approve the miserable partisan course pursued by some members of the House in seeking at this stage to introduce an amendment into what is already a very cumbersome piece of legislation, the War-Time Election Act—an action taken purely for base political and partisan purposes. We will take our appeal, Mr. Speaker, from this House to Philippi, and we will meet hon. gentlemen there on this issue.

The only trouble is that my good friend worked Philippi off the map before the election. Those are the views of two of the most reliable hon. gentlemen that we had on this side of the House at that date. One of them was taken into the bosom of the Government and given the highest position they could offer him. He was made Lieutenant Governor, and I presume that if the Government had had the power they would have made him Governor General. Not having that power they did the next best thing. They held him up to the good citizens of New Brunswick saying "Here is a man that the good populace of New Brunswick will delight to honour; we have made him Governor."

Although he received his gift at their hands, that was his opinion of their actions; and having accepted him as a man of such high standing they cannot very well now ignore the truth of his statement. On the other hand, we have the views of our good friend the member for Halifax, who is now a member of the Government. These are his statements and his views then, and they are his views to-day if he would care to express them and to find out where Phillippi is.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there are other observations which I feel should be made but time does not permit me to express them. My case, however, is that such a power as appears to have been exercised by the Government in this connection was improper. I contend that it is a violation of every principle of civil government in this country and should not have been exercised. It is absurd to pretend that we enjoy responsible government when the Government of the day assume the right to dictate to free men just how they shall vote and where, and how many votes shall be taken here or there, altogether regardless of qualifications or legal procedure. This, I say, is a mockery and is absolutely subversive of all the traditions of responsible government. I think, Sir, that both you and the country as well as every hon. member in this House will fully realize that I am justified in bringing this matter to the attention of Parliament, and if this Act allows a condition of this kind to exist, then it should be absolutely abolished. Are we to be told that an independent parliament such as this will have on the statute books an Act that places in the hands of the Prime Minister and two or three of his followers, or even one of them, the power to instruct their own officials as to how they shall act under circumstances of this kind, when there are certain constitutional and regular methods to be followed? Is a minister to direct the officials of the Government in this manner—their own commanders and officers and every one under their thumb and control, officers who were preaching to these men only the Sunday before the election in such terms as these: "Gentlemen, we do not want 99 per cent of your votes; we want 100 per cent"? That was the exhortation of generals, colonels and others from the top to the bottom, and for the poor man who might attempt to exercise his own right there was a place to which he would be consigned, and of which fact he was well aware. Such a condition should not exist in any country, far less should it prevail in the free air of Canada. I am not taking the case for granted. I am putting the matter as it stands. This telegram has but one meaning, which is that there was an arrangement by which any minister could send word to the Prime Minister who would set the machinery in motion to enable men to be elected by the switching of ballots from one place to another.

Now, Sir, I have put my case before the House. I do not know whether the facts are exactly as I present them; I take no responsibility. I give such facts as I have, and I say to the Government and to the members of this House that I am informed on the most reliable authority that abundance of the very best proof can be advanced to show a committee of this House and to show to the country that the soldiers had no voice or word in the casting of votes, and no opportunity of pronouncing their own judgment, but did exactly as the Government directed and as suited the convenience and the designs of the Government in their support of their own friends. My motion is seconded by the hon. member for Queens and Shelburne (Hon. Mr. Fielding) and it is to the effect that a committee of the House be appointed and such inquiry be made in connection with the subject matter of this telegram and everything involved in it as the committee may deem advisable, to the end that this matter may be thoroughly investigated and such remedy applied as will prevent the recurrence in the future of such conduct as has been disclosed, which interferes with the rights of the people and puts an unfortunate blotch upon the good name of the country.

C 4227

Right Hon. Sir GEORGE FOSTER (Acting Prime Minister): I am not intervening in the substance of the debate, but circumstances over which we have no control limit the time at our disposal this afternoon. Both sides of the House were quite willing that we should honour our respected and beloved colleague and co-member, and we were therefore late in meeting. It is only fair that as much time should be given to the reply as has been taken in the presentment of the case, and my suggestion is that, as we do not meet to-night, when it comes to six o'clock the Speaker may have the liberty of permitting the time to be exceeded to a reasonable extent to allow my hon. friend (Mr. Meighen) to finish his reply.

Mr. McKENZIE: I suggest that it would be better to adjourn now, and resume the subject to-morrow. The discussion by my hon. friend and myself will not have exhausted the subject.

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: In that event only part of the case will go before the public.

Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN (Minister of Interior): One of the last remarks of the leader of the Opposition was an expression of regret that unfortunately time did not permit him to give to the House a great deal more information than he had imparted. Well, if there was anything in the world in relation to this motion which he ought to have said, it is a great pity he did not say it, because he occupied an hour and a quarter in saying a lot of things that had no relevancy whatever to the motion, chiefly in rehashing a debate of two years ago on the merits of the Military Voters' Bill. He read a letter from a man whose name he refused to divulge; he read and re-read whatever he could find around him, but he never uttered a sentence to indicate, much

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

less to prove, that there was the slightest semblance of dishonour or impropriety in anything alleged about myself in this motion. The hon. gentleman knows that there was not, and I will tell him why. I say he knows. He knows that if he could establish a charge there is a right and proper method by which he could bring that charge before the House. He knows that there is a proper method of levelling an accusation against a minister of the Crown or a member of the House, a method by which he would place his own seat and honour in jeopardy, but that method he very cannily refuses to follow.

Prior to the opening of the House to-day I addressed to the hon. member the following letter, which I had delivered to him:

September 24, 1919.

D. D. Mackenzie, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie,—You stated on Monday that you purposed going on this afternoon (Wednesday) with your motion regarding myself. I have no objection at all to your going on to-day, or any other day, but as you are aware, the House rises at six, and does not sit in the evening on Wednesday, and should the debate not be concluded at six o'clock, the subject might not be again reached this session. I therefore request that you arrange your speech so as to divide the time equally between us, as any other course, you will quite realize, would be quite unfair to me.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) Arthur Meighen.

In reply, I received an intimation through the Whip that he would not accede to this request. He stated that he would require an hour and a half to present his case and that he would not defer the motion unless I would personally request him across the floor of the House to do so. In relation to a motion of this character I would never make a personal request. I am ready to answer such a motion at any time. He has chosen to go on; has taken an hour and a quarter and left me 30 minutes.

I have said to the hon. member that if he believes that there was any conduct on my part that was inconsistent with the highest principles of honour and propriety, he knows the course which is open to him. That course is known to him as well as it is to me, and if he follows it in this debate or to-morrow or any other time this session; if he makes his charges and alleges dishonour, stating specifically what was improper, he need not ask for an investigation; I will attend to that myself.

He comes before us and quotes a telegram which he alleges was sent. He remarked at the close of his speech that he did not know whether the facts that he was presenting were right or not, but that he was presenting all the facts he had. No doubt he was. But he did not present any facts. He did not even present the telegram. He had not it with him and he has not it with him now. He says that I admitted writing the telegram. I admitted no such thing. I said immediately I heard of the message what I say now—I have no recollection of the telegram whatever. The message might have been sent; it might have been sent by me; it is a message which might have been sent by any honest man. It is not a message of the character that I wili refer to as I proceed with my address for I shall quote, as I proceed, messages that could only have issued out of malevolence and mendacity.

Whether it was sent or not, I do not know. I do not think it was sent by me for the reason that I would not likely address that message to the Prime Minister. The matters regarding which the wire appears to have been sent, while quite proper, were matters that necessarily could not have been attended to by the Prime Minister.

But if a man, however vaguely or obliquely alleges wrong-doing, surely the onus is on him to produce the facts; surely it is on him to establish the truth of his allegations; surely it is on him to produce the proof. The time for a prima facie case is now—now. Where is the prima facie case? Upon what does it rest? Will any hon. gentleman answer me? There is no telegram; there is no signature. Upon what does it rest? I have no reply from hon. gentlemen opposite. If that telegram were produced and if there is anything wrong with it, it would be a prima facie case if my signature is there. Still more this telegram, were it actually produced to the world, would be no prima facie case at all for the reason there is nothing wrong with it whatever. The hon. gentleman himself has proceeded for most of his speech on the assumption that there was nothing wrong because he said this telegram intimates what was intended by the Act, and that it is within the meaning and intent of the Act. If it is within the meaning and intent of the Act how is it wrong? He says that the Act is wrong—I say it is not, but that it is not the question now.

Furthermore, I say this on behalf of the Prime Minister who is not able to be here—although that is a matter of no immediate consequence because, I assure the hon. gentleman that the Prime Minister has not bothered his head about the subject at all

—the Prime Minister never received the message. He has had made a most careful and thorough search and he says that it never was received. If it ever existed, it may have been sent by some one under the authority of the general committee—I do not know. If it was sent by the organization, then I have no desire to repudiate the message—none whatsoever.

I said in the statement I made shortly after the notice of it was issued in the press, at the time of the Liberal Convention, that I had no recollection of it but that its terms were quite in accordance with propriety and that the only thing in the way of turpitude about it was its theft. The hon. gentleman says to-day that he is not the thief. I never suspected that he was. He says that the message was purloined out of the committee rooms—I understood him to say so—at the time of the contest; in other words that the thief, instead of being a bandit, was a sneak. That is all the difference. There is a thief somewhere close back in the chain of possession and the hon. gentleman is now his descendant in title.

The hon. gentleman read the law on this subject. He read it twice; why, I do not know. The law states—to paraphrase it, to hurry and not to delay the House—that there was a certain class of soldiers who, in the last contest, had the right to choose the constituency in which they should vote. They were those who being British subjects had not resided for any four months of the year preceding enrolment in a particular county and who besides had never at any time lived in Canada. If a man had resided for four months or more in any electoral district, there his vote could count and nowhere else. If he could not specify an electoral district wherein he had resided for the time mentioned but could specify a place in a certain constituency in which he had at any time resided, his vote could count in that constituency and nowhere else.

If he was a British subject and had at no time resided in this country, there was no place to which Parliament could with propriety allot his vote and the only way to give him the franchise was to permit him to select his constituency. Will hon. gentlemen suggest any other way of giving that soldier the franchise? Did hon. gentlemen suggest any other way in the session of 1917?

Mr. McMASTER: I understood the hon. gentleman to ask a question and I desire to reply to it. I have been reading the discussion in Hansard. The suggestion was made that the men should be allowed to vote in the counties in which they had enlisted. There was an objection made to that and that was the suggestion which was made.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The hon. gentleman was not in the house at the time.

Mr. McMASTER: But I can read Hansard.

Mr. MEIGHEN: That suggestion received practically no support at all. It would have flooded with these votes the points of enlistment that had no special claim whatever. By flooding single constituencies the men would have been virtually disfranchised.

Mr. McMASTER: There were objections to it.

Mr. MEIGHEN: There were unsurmountable objections. There was no method by which Parliament could with propriety allot that vote other than to leave the choice to that small class of soldiers themselves. I was not the sponsor for the Military Voters' Act in the House. The Act was introduced and carried through the House under the superintendence specially of my hon. friend the Minister of Justice (Mr. Doherty), but I do remember something about this section. I remember that it did not finally stand in the form in which it was introduced becauuse, by means of a conference with the other side of the House, an effort was made to reduce the class and confine its members to the narrowest limit possible. The section as it was finally passed was the result of that conference at which representatives of the other side of the House were present. Although afterwards some did object in the House to its terms, they did not seriously propose any other method by which Parliament could accord these men a vote. Parliament was confronted, I say, with the alternative of having them select their constituency or disfranchise them altogether.

Who is there who will stand up and say that British subjects who had sufficient interest in this country to come and join our armies and fight had not some right to say what should be the Government of this country during the war? The leader of the Opposition stands up this afternoon and says that these men had no interest in Canada, that they did not know anything about Canada, and intimates that they should not have been given the right to vote. He was very anxious in 1917 that the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

right to vote should be given to a lot of other people in this country. He was more anxious that the right to vote should be given to those who stood at the other end of the thermometer of patriotism, and he insisted on their full right, and what many thought was more than their full right, in that regard.

But I ask this House seriously to consider who had the greater interest in this country, the greater right to a voice in the determination of its government and policy —those on the one hand who had lately come to this country from amongst the enemies of the Empire, those who bore in their hearts and in their blood sympathy for the enemies of Canada, those who could not possibly disavow that enemy sympathy, who could not in nature get rid of it, those who necessarily were not supporting us in our struggle, as were the rest of the population, or, on the other hand, those who were fighting and suffering for us on the fields of battle?

Had there been a method by which those men who had not lived in Canada but were none the less British subjects and fighting in our army, could have been alloted to a constituency fairly or reasonably or with propriety, that would have been better, that would have been far better. But there was no method, and the two alternatives were these: To disfranchise them altogether or to give them a vote in this manner. Their number it is very hard to estimate. I have asked the opinion of him who had to do with the election chiefly, of the general returning officer, but it, and the estimate he makes is that there were about from ten to twelve thousand persons, men who enlisted mostly in the United States, who were British subjects and enrolled in the Canadian Army, but who had not resided in Canada and who consequently came within the terms of section 3 of the Military Voters' Act and were known as voters at large in that election.

Now, with that explanation of the law, let us examine the telegram which the hon. gentleman refers to and which he alleges exists. It is dated November 30:

Would like one thousand soldier votes at large—

The hon. gentleman did not emphasize those words "votes at large"—that is to say, votes of the class of those who voted under section 3, or rather under subclause 9 of section 3 of the Military Voters' Act, for no others can be "voters at large."

Mr. ERNEST LAPOINTE: Of course.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Of those: One thousand for the province of Manitoba and the division, the suggested division, follows. Now, why would that telegram be sent? Let us inquire for a moment. The desire of those men who had not resided in Canada, say ten to twelve thousand in number, would be on the day of polling to cast their ballots where they would be most effective.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The hon. member for Provencher (Mr. Molloy) especially applauds. I will refer to the effect of that sentence on his election just in a very few moments. They would naturally desire, and legitimately, lawfully, and properly desire, to cast their votes where they would be most effective; and it would be the manifest duty of any party organization, be it opposition or be it government, to be in a position to inform them where those votes could most effectively be cast.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Hon. gentlemen opposite laugh. They did not take much interest in informing the soldier where his vote would be most effective. That would not be of very much concern to them in the last contest, and they very well knew it. But, if it had been another class of the population who vote at large, instead of that class of soldiers; had it been the slacker vote of this country——

Some hon. MEMBERS: Shame.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Had it been——

Some hon. MEMBERS: Shame.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Had it been the votes of those who were seeking to evade their duty, then hon. gentlemen opposite would have had more interest in seeing to it that those votes were effective.

Mr. McMASTER: Shame.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Sit down.

Mr. McMASTER: I rise, Mr. Speaker, to a point of order.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Sit down.

Mr. McMASTER: I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order.

Mr. McMASTER: I rise to a point of order. I understand by the Rules of this House that no hon. member has the right to accuse any other hon. member, or any body of hon. gentlemen, of unworthy motives.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. McMASTER: I say that the words of the Minister of the Interior impute unworthy motives in connection with political matters to the whole of His Majesty's loyal Opposition.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. McMASTER: I resent that. I claim that it is out of order and I confidently look to the Chair to support me in that contention.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is perfectly true that it is not competent for any hon. member to impute dishonourable motives to any other hon. member or group of hon. members. I regret to say that the first portion of the remarks which were made by the Minister of the Interior were not heard by myself for reasons which the House will recognize. The second part of the minister's remarks, as I gathered their purport, did not impute motives. As I understand, they were an interpretation of the effect of a certain attitude taken by hon. members. If, as the minister proceeds, any unworthy motives are attributed to hon. members, I shall be the first to call him to order.

Some hon MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I was proceeding to say—

An hon. MEMBER: Give them another crack.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Hon. gentlemen opposite laughed when I asserted that it was right and proper that soldiers, "voters at large" within the meaning of the section referred to, should have information as to where their votes should be most effective. That was provided for by the Act and it was strictly within its terms. That was equally open to both sides; and if the other side were not as interested in securing that information as we were that is their fault and not ours.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Consequently the telegram requests that, as regards those votes at large in so far as an organization can fairly and legitimately secure it . . . and there is not a sentence, there is not an intimation, there is not a reference, however remote, to anything illegitimate or wrong . . . those are the constituencies, and that the extent, in which those votes could be most effectively cast. What is there about ballot-switching there? What did the hon. gentleman mean when he mentioned ballot-switching? Will he stand up in this House and charge that I had any connection with ballot-switching, however remote, however oblique, however indirect?

An hon. MEMBER: Speak now.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Consequently, the telegram is quite proper. He says he thought this thing would have been attended to sooner, and he tells me that a speech was made at the time the telegram was read—that a speech was made at that time which he says was slanderous, and he thought I would have taken action in the courts. Well, I am sorry to inform the hon. gentleman that I really have never read that speech. The telegram was brought to my attention and I made reference in reply to it but I have never read the speech. When the hon. gentleman made that remark I addressed a question to a friend who was near me as to who made this speech and whether it was slanderous. He said he presumed it was made by Mr. W. T. R. Preston and if it was I could safely assume it was slanderous. I am a little too busy to waste my time on him.

Now I am quite aware that in the last contest there was an impression more or less general that was erroneous, with regard to the Military Voters' Act. I am quite aware there were many people in this country, both soldiers and civilians, who thought that any soldier could vote where he liked. And why was that impression abroad? Was it because of the terms of the Act? No. the terms of the Act are as explicit as terms can be, not only explicit but so clear that any one could understand, so clear that he who runs may read. Why then, did that impression get abroad? I encountered it wherever I went in the contest.

I remember a lawyer of great distinction of the city of Winnipeg, Mr. Isaac Campbell, calling me over the long distance 'phone and directing my attention to this impression which he found to be very prevalent, and asking me if I thought there was anything in the law to found it upon. I explained the situation to him and gave him my view of the law, which entirely agreed with his own and I also took pains to intimate to the public from the platform and to the press through its representatives what the law was in this regard. As a con-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

sequence, in the papers supporting the Government a fair statement of the law was published. For instance the Winnipeg Free Press of the 6th of December, 1917, contained the following statement, I think, but I am not certain that this statement followed an explanation of the law made by me:

> If a soldier can state the electoral district wherein he continuously resided during the last four months of the twelve months immediately preceding his enlistment or enrolment for actual service, or specially state a place in a constituency where he resided, his vote will be assigned to that constituency. If he is unable to do either of these things, but can name a place where he has previously resided in Canada, his vote will be assigned to the constituency in which the place named by the soldier is located. In the case of a British subject in the Canadian forces, who has never been a resident of Canada, the vote can be placed in any constituency indicated by the voter.

That was the law as the statute read. A statement also appeared in somewhat different language, but to precisely the same effect in the Winnipeg Tribune and I believe in the Winnipeg Telegram. Nevertheless we encountered everywhere this impression. Let us inquire how the impression was created, whence it issued and how it was disseminated. In the course of the debate in this House hon. gentlemen opposite alleged time and again that we were giving the soldier the right to vote where he liked, and their representatives in the country circulated most diligently the impression that every man in the Canadian army had the right of choosing the constituency in which he would cast his ballot.

I am asked for evidence of that. One does not need to read the debates of that time to see where the idea first started; it was afterwards circulated deliberately through the literature of hon. gentlemen opposite, and hundreds, yes, thousands of soldiers were deceived thereby into voting in such a way that their votes were lost and about 50,000 soldiers were disfranchised. I hold in my hand the Canadian Gazette, published overseas, in which an advertisement appears signed by W. T. R. Preston "on behalf of the Liberal candidates." He added those words "on behalf of the Liberal candidates" below his name. The issue is that of the 29th of November, 1917. Another advertisement appears in the issue of the 22nd of November, 1917. Now, who is Mr. Preston? I do not know Mr. Preston personally; to the best of my knowledge I never saw him. But Mr. Preston was one of the scrutineers named by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the exercise of his rights under the Military Voters' Act.

Let us examine at this point for a minute the machinery that the Military Voters' Act provided. First of all it provided that the duties of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery should remain unimpaired. Now, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was Mr. Foley, an appointee of the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a man of well known Liberal views, but a man whose fairness I have never had any reason to doubt or to attack. The Act provided also for a general returning officer who should have general supervision over the whole taking of the vote. That general returning officer was to be appointed by the Governor in Council and his supervision was to be general. To put it briefly, he was responsible for the proper execution of his office by each returning officer under the Military Voters' Act.

Mr. McMASTER: It is six o'clock, Mr, Speaker—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. McMASTER: Wait a moment.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Sit down.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order.

Mr. MASTER: Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. members might give me credit that I would not propose any drawing back from the—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of the Interior yielded the floor to the hon. member for Brome, and I presume he wishes to make some reference to its being six o'clock. We might grant the hon. member the courtesy of hearing what he has to say.

Mr. McMASTER: I thank you, Mr. Speaker. I merely wish to say that I would ask that this arrangement be made—when the Minister of the Interior finishes his remarks I will ask you, Sir, to allow me to adjourn the debate. I would not like this debate to proceed and have the very able speech of the Minister of the Interior go out without my having an opportunity to reply—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. McMASTER:—And Mr. Speaker, I think it should be understood between both sides of the House that an opportunity will be given this session for the resumption of the debate.

C 4230

Mr. SPEAKER: Does the hon. member (Mr. Meighen) desire to conclude his speech?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I have just a few remarks to make and I shall leave the matter with the Chair. It will be seen from the letter I read that responsibility for going on to-day under these circumstances, and for using more than three-fourths of the time, was taken by the leader of the Opposition. I understood from an intimation I received from the Acting Prime Minister that he (Mr. McKenzie) acceded to my going on until I had occupied the same time as he had. If he does not accede to that, and if he insists on the rules of the House being followed and adjournment take place now at six o'clock, then I do not think I have any right to ask to proceed or to ask for a vote; I think we should be unanimous or not proceed. I therefore must ask my hon. friend to take the responsibility.

Mr. McKENZIE: I told my hon. friend I was going on to-day, but I sent word to him by a Whip that if he would move to put this matter off until Monday I would consent. The matter was entirely under his control, and he was under no disadvantage there. All I want now is an understanding that there will be a right to adjourn this debate when my hon. friend is through, and that we shall resume it at such time as the Government may wish to give us the privilege.

Mr. MEIGHEN: That is not the point—

Mr. SPEAKER: It is now actually six o'clock and under the rules I would be obliged automatically to adjourn the House. As a matter of courtesy heretofore, it has been the practice to let a member finish his speech. If any objection is taken we must of course adjourn.

Mr. McKENZIE: I take no objection.

Mr. FIELDING: I think the minister should finish his speech and take his own time, if the right hon. gentleman (Sir George Foster) who is leading the House can give us an assurance that at a later stage the Government will see that an opportunity is provided for proper consideration of the matter. I think that would settle the difficulty.

Mr. SPEAKER: If the House adjourns now this debate automatically comes on as the first order of business to-morrow.

Mr. MEIGHEN: On the understanding that there is no objection, I will proceed.

I was outlining the general scheme of the Military Voters' Act. I said that Mr. Foley, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, remained in possession of his powers and office and exercised them, which exercise involved the decision of all questions of law in relation to the taking of the vote, and that a general supervising power over presiding officers was given to the general returning officer appointed by the Governor in Council. That returning officer was Mr. W. F. O'Connor, who was appointed on the recommendation of myself as Secretary of State at that time. The Act also provided for a number of special returning officers and clerks, and that one half of those, namely one for each poll, should be appointed on the nomination of the leader of the Opposition.

The Act also provided for the appointment of six scrutineers, three of whom were to be on the nomination of the leader of the Opposition and three on the nomination of the leader of the Government. Therefore, the Act in its appointive terms was bilateral; it provided for fairness in a degree that had never been provided for in any Election Act at any previous time. A representative of the Opposition was intended to be, and, I believe, was at all places where votes were cast—a representative not only as a returning officer, but as a scrutineer or deputy scrutineer, because such could be appointed by each scrutineer, and a representative of the Opposition was present at the counting of the ballots at every point. The scrutineers appointed by the Government were Mr. Orde for Canada, Colonel A. T. Thompson for England, and I think it was Colonel Gibson for France. The scrutineers appointed on the recommendation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier were Mr. Hearn for Canada, Mr. W. T. R. Preston for England, and M. Langlois for France. The Mr. Preston who signs the advertisement to which I will refer was the scrutineer named by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to act as head scrutineer for Great Britain. This Mr. Preston, in acting as head scrutineer, evidently felt it was part of his duty and right to publish appeals of all characters and colours for votes for the Opposition, and for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on any ground that happened to come into his head. He certainly made use of his time as chief propagandist for the Opposition, while he was on the pay-list, as regards expenses at all events, of the people of this country. The advertisement from which I read first is headed:

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To the Canadian Overseas Forces—Fellow Citizens of Canada.

In the body of it appears this:

The floating vote can name the constituency in which it desires to vote, and consists of—

What?

1. Soldiers who may not know the name of their constituency.

Absolutely wrong, and known by Mr. Preston to be wrong. Soldiers who knew any place—not necessarily the name of a constituency—had to vote wherever that place was.

2. Soldiers who were not domiciled, before enlisting, long enough in Canada to be entitled to vote.

Wholly, diametrically wrong. No soldier had to be domiciled in Canada long enough to have acquired the right to vote. All he had to have done was to have lived in Canada at any time, at any place, and if so he was not in the "voters at large" class at all; he had to vote wherever he had lived. I draw the attention of the House particularly to the third class:

3. The thousands of American citizens who have been given the franchise.

Not one American citizen was given the franchise. So the floating vote, that is, voters at large who were entitled to choose their constituencies were described by Mr. Preston, the official nominee of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in that election, as consisting of three divisions, not one of which divisions was correct, all of which descriptions were wrong and grossly wrong, all of which were deceitful and very deceitful. The statement never should have been made by him anyway as scrutineer, and it resulted or helped to result in the deception and disfranchisement of thousands of soldiers overseas. In every official notice that Mr. Preston got—and he had many of them before he issued that manifesto—there was described to him specifically the class of those who were entitled to choose their constituencies and none other than whom was entitled so to choose. He knew the law before he left this country; months before he left this country, it was passed in the clearest possible language, Mr. O'Connor, as general returning officer, time and again issued various official instructions for his benefit and for the benefit of all concerned in the election, and in every one of those he described in the plainest terms those who had the right to choose their constituencies and those who had not. I have before me some of those publications. This is one, which is in large type, and which is about two feet by four feet. I read from it as follows:

The vote of a voter will be applied to the place in Canada where he was last resident for four continuous months of the last year of the residence in Canada immediately preceding his enlistment. If he has not been so resident during any four months, he may apply the vote to any place in Canada where he has at any time resided, and if he has not been resident in Canada at all he may apply the vote to some Electoral District in Canada which he will select.

The very same intimation is given in another pamphlet which I hold in my hand, which pamphlet Mr. Preston must have had, and in any event he had read and knew the law. It was his business to read and to know it, and no one has the slightest doubt that he did know it and that what he published in his advertisement was incorrect and deceitful. I hold in my hand another pamphlet and still another, all published for his information, and in the face of that, he erected himself into the post of chief propagandist for the Opposition and carried on a campaign that was intended to mislead the military voter, that did mislead him, and that contributed to lose for him the franchise to the extent of about 50,000 votes.

It was stated by the Secretary of State last session that in England and Canada alone 36,000 soldiers had endeavoured to choose their constituencies when, as a matter of fact and on their oath, they were not entitled to do so, and Mr. O'Connor is my authority for the statement that, taking France with England and Canada, there had to be rejected or destroyed at least a total of 50,000 of those votes.

Those men were led and to a degree deliberately led to believe they had the right to choose their constituencies. I do not think this was done on the part of hon. members of this House who opposed the Government at that time—with the idea that the men would lose their franchise. That was not what they set out to do; what they set out to do was to discredit the Administration by representing the Act as in effect what it was not in effect at all, an attempt to give every soldier a right to vote at large. In an attempt to discredit the Administration, hon. gentlemen themselves became responsible for the circulation of this impression, for the deepening thereof, and for the consequent disfranchisement of those men.

I said I would refer to the hon. member for Provencher (Mr. Molloy). I do not think that the hon. member would be in this House to-day if men had not been so misled and had not voted accordingly. I will give my reason for that. I could not establish it definitely but I believe this: that there were many, who had a right to vote in the constituency of Provencher and who had no right to vote anywhere else, who attempted to vote in constituencies nearby, notably in the constituency of Springfield, and who by such attempt lost their votes entirely. They were soldiers, they might, of course, have voted for the hon. member for Provencher. I do not think a large proportion of them would, because I understand that 90 to 95 per cent of the soldiers' vote went against the Opposition. But there was in the constituency of Springfield no less a number than 532 soldiers' votes rejected for the reason that I have described. In the constituency of Provencher the hon. member's majority was only 185. Now I do not attribute the slightest wrong-doing—

Mr. MOLLOY: One hundred and eighty-five after the soldier vote was counted.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I know that, but the hon. member did not have very much soldier vote either for or against him. The soldier vote in his county was only 364, whereas in Springfield it was 1,064. I do not think it is fair to assume there were 1,064 soldiers from Springfield, and only 364 from the constituency of the hon. member.

Mr. PROULX: The minister must remember that he asked for an allotment for Springfield.

Mr. MEIGHEN: And also for Provencher. But I do not seem to get much thanks from the hon. member for Provencher (Mr. Molloy). So here were these men to the number of 532 who lost their votes in Springfield alone, and who in my judgment had they voted right, had they not been misled by this propaganda, would have voted in Provencher against the hon. member and we would not now have the enjoyment of his presence in this House.

Now, to conclude. I do not know what the finger marks are to which the hon. gentleman (Mr. McKenzie) refers. I do not know anything about the finger marks, the earmarks, or anything else. I know what the intent of that telegram was. I know that no wrong whatever was thought of or perpetrated that had the remotest connection with the Government, nor I believe with any officer of the Government, at all events so far as I have observed or so far as it has been reported to me. Mr. O'Connor was the general returning officer, and if there was wrong-doing it was on the part of him or some one responsible to him. Mr. O'Connor's character was certified to in this House three months after the election by the late right hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, referring to his conduct, said that in his opinion he was an able, fair and public-spirited servant of the country and was incapable of doing what he knew to be wrong. I am informed—I say it while the hon. gentleman is opposite me now—that the hon. member for Maisonneuve (Mr. Lemieux) after the election himself complimented Mr. O'Connor on the absolute fairness with which it had been conducted throughout. I am also informed that Mr. Mackenzie King, who in the clash of competing ambitions has lately been shifted or tossed or elevated, whatever you may call it, to the post of leadership—or outside leader of the outside party in this country—Mr. McKenzie King—also bore the like testimony to the fairness with which Mr. O'Connor conducted the election. I am informed further, that the Liberal organizer for the province of Quebec has cheerfully paid the general returning officer the same compliment. Even the hon. member for Dorchester (Mr. Cannon) expressed in the circumstances his amazement that an election could be so honestly and so fairly conducted, and declared that in his belief he must have been living in dreamland and that the world of reality had passed away. There is no question as to the impartiality, the strict impartiality throughout, with which the work of the general returning officer—and that was the vital work—was conducted by Mr. O'Connor. My information is, and hon. gentlemen will contradict me if I am wrong, that there has not been laid to his door one single charge or even a grievance or complaint on the part of any hon. gentleman in this House. Not one hon. gentleman opposite has laid at his door even a complaint or a grievance. Every day Mr. O'Connor was in receipt of telegrams for advice and decisions, which he promptly gave, and gave with the greatest care and freedom from bias from beginning to end. As to the officers under him, selected half by the one side and half by the other, I have not heard—and I ask hon. gentlemen to contradict me if I am wrong—a charge or accusation of impropriety levelled at a single one of those special returning officers since this Parliament opened two years ago. There have been charges that soldiers perjured themselves, and that

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4232

officers suborned the perjury. They were made with a great degree of recklessness in the session before last, but even then there was no charge of impropriety against any one acting as an officer under the Crown in the election, and the charges of perjury and subornation of perjury made by the hon. member for Chambly and Vercheres (Mr. Archambault) were investigated by a judge of a high court of this country and were declared unfounded from beginning to end. Has the hon. leader of the Opposition to-day brought forward any new evidence of wrong-doing? Has he even alleged that an officer under the Department of the Secretary of State, or any other department having to do with the conduct of the election, committed an act of impropriety or of dishonour? He has not.

Mr. McKENZIE: I have.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Who is the man?

Mr. McKENZIE: I read his statement.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Who is he?

Mr. McKENZIE: You will find out.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Was he a Special Returning Officer?

Mr. McKENZIE: He was. He was a Returning Officer receiving the votes of soldiers and putting them in the ballot boxes.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Named by the Governor in Council?

Mr. McKENZIE: Appointed by your Government.

Mr. MEIGHEN: And he says himself he did wrong?

Mr. McKENZIE: He says so.

Mr. MEIGHEN: He ought to be ashamed of it. Let him send the letter to us and show us he did wrong and he will be punished. I thought he was alleging that somebody else did wrong. I did not know he was proclaiming his own dishonour, and then handing his letter to the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. McKENZIE: He was an officer of this Government and doing their work, as he alleged.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Was he recommended by the leader of the Opposition?

Mr. McKENZIE: I do not think so.

Mr. MEIGHEN: It will be very interesting after the information in these answers to get finally the name of this man—the only man, whom they refuse to disclose, but whom they suggest was an officer of the Crown; a Special Returning Officer, or at all events, a Returning Officer, who did wrong and who is his own accuser.

Such was the statutory organization by which the election actually was carried on. Such is the absence of complaint or charge at this time. And in the face of all that, the hon. leader of the Opposition, while he does not in my judgment believe it, still he wants to get newspaper circulation for the idea that there was some terrible deep-dyed plot to switch the vote of the soldiers in this country. I do not know who was to switch them. Was the Prime Minister to switch them? Was Mr. O'Connor to switch them? Were the Special Returning Officers to switch them, watched as they were by their opponents at every point? And this telegram—this telegrarm that he has not here—he says is the evidence of the switching.

Mr. Speaker, I do not wonder that the hon. gentleman does not take the courageous course and stand up and make a charge. But whatever his course lacks in courage it makes up in discretion. There is in this whole thing no charge and no accusation. There is nothing but an attenuated, an oblique, safety-first insinuation. There is nothing in this whole resolution but a fragile, circuitous, yellow-tinted inuendo that mocks and discredits the very name of parliamentary controversy.

It is idle for me to suggest what should be done with this motion. I think it has already served the only purpose which the hon. gentleman intended, namely, to appeal to whatever class in our country there may be of such bitter partisanship or profound ignorance that their prejudice or suspicion can be easily aroused and their animosity easily inflamed. That purpose, I suppose, it has served, and I am quite sure it can serve no other.

At 6.25 p.m. the House adjourned.

OTTAWA: Printed by J. DE L. TACHÉ, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1919.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

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CANADA

Please release to Mackenzie King
Address Office 4233
Mail draft Bill

12.

Fourth Session, Thirteenth Parliament, 10-11 George V, 1920.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 12.

An Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons and the Electoral Franchise.

First reading, March 11, 1920.

The Solicitor General.

OTTAWA
J. de LABROQUERIE TACHÉ,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4234

An Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons and the Electoral Franchise.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Sec.
Interpretation	2
Repealed Acts	3
Miscellaneous Provisions	4
Interference with Election Documents	6
Oaths	7
Compelling or inducing false Oaths	8
Executory Contracts Void	9
Contributions for Political Purposes	10
Foreign Canvassers	11
Conveyance of electors to Polls	12
Illegal payments to electors	13
False statements as to character of Candidate	14
Time to Employees for Voting	15
Communication by Telegraph	16
Non-compliance	17
Clerk of Crown in Chancery abolished	18
Chief Electoral Officer	19
Staff of Chief Electoral Officer	20
Writs of Election	21
Returning Officer	22, 23
Election Clerk	24
Deputy returning officers	25
Poll Clerks	26
Liability of Election Officers	27
Polling divisions	28
Qualification of Electors	29
Disqualification of Electors	30, 31
Preparation of Lists of Voters	32, 33, 34
False registration and penalties	32
Revising officers	32
Method of revision	32
Persons ineligible and excusable as election officers	35
Issue and transmission of Election materials	36
Proclamation by returning officer	37, 42
Qualifications of Candidates	38
Disqualifications of Candidates	39
Nomination of Candidates	40
Return by Acclamation	41
Withdrawal of Candidates	43
The Granting and Organization of a Poll	44, 48
Ballot Boxes and Ballot Papers	49, 50, 51
Agents at the Polls	52
Voting on certificate	53
Preliminaries at Poll	54
Polls and polling stations	55
Proceedings at the Poll	56, 59
Secrecy	60, 61
Manner of Voting	62
Peace and good order at Elections	64, 65
Counting and reporting the Vote	66
Proceedings of returning officer after return of Ballot Boxes	67, 68, 69
Recount by Judge	70
Procedure if Judge fails to comply	71
Election return	72, 73
Fees and expenses of Election Officers	76, 77
Election expenses	78, 79
Bribery, treating, undue influence and personation	80, 81, 82, 83
Penalties and procedure	84 to 99
Advance polls for Railway Employees	100
Canada Temperance Act Elections	101
Schedule one, forms	
" two, fees to returning officers	
" three, Advance polling stations	
" four, Acts repealed	

78444—1

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4235

4th Session, 13th Parliament, 10-11 George V, 1920.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 12.

R.S., c. 6; 1908, c. 26; 1912, c. 24; 1915, c.c. 11, 14; 1917, c.c. 34, 39; 1918, c.c. 20, 47, 49; 1919, c. 48; 1919, 2 Sess. c. 2.

An Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons and the Electoral Franchise.

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Dominion Elections Act.*

INTERPRETATION.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression—

"Advance poll."

(*a*) "advance poll" means a poll held as by section ~~ninety-nine~~ of this Act provided;

"Candidate."

(*b*) "candidate" or "candidate at an election" includes any person elected to serve in the House of Commons of Canada at an election, or who is nominated as a candidate at an election, or who, after the day of the issue of the writ for an election or after the dissolution of Parliament or the occurrence of a vacancy in consequence of which a writ for an election is eventually issued, is declared by himself or by others to be a candidate;

"Dominion election." "Election."

(*c*) "Dominion election" or "election" means an election of a member or members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada;

"During an election." "At an election." "Throughout an election."

(*d*) "during an election" or "at an election" or "throughout an election" includes the period after the issue of the writ for an election, or after the dissolution of Parliament or the occurrence of a vacancy in consequence of which a writ for an election is eventually issued, until the elected candidate is returned as elected;

"Election officer."

(*e*) "election officer" includes the Chief Electoral Officer and every returning officer, election clerk, deputy returning officer, poll clerk, or other person having any duty to perform pursuant to this Act to the faithful performance of which duty he may be sworn;

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

include el. election purposes 2

"Election petition." (f) "election petition" means a petition presented in pursuance of the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act;*

"Elector." (g) "elector" means any person qualified to vote at a Dominion election, whether his name is or is not on any list of voters;

"Electoral district." (h) "electoral district" means any place or territorial area entitled to return a member or members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada;

"Form." (i) "form" means a form as in Schedule One to this Act;

"Judge." (j) "judge" includes chief justice.

"List of voters." "Voters' list." (k) "list of voters" or "voters' list" means any list of electors prepared as required by this Act, and when provincial lists are referred to includes any official list of persons entitled to vote at a provincial election;

"Member." (l) "member" means a member of the House of Commons of Canada;

"Nomination day." (m) "nomination day" or "day of nomination" means the day fixed by the Governor General for the nomination of a candidate or candidates;

"Official agent." (n) "official agent" means the agent appointed by a candidate and specially charged with the paying of all legal expenses on account of the management or conduct of the election, whose name and address have been declared in writing on or before nomination day as by this Act required;

"Oath." (o) "oath" includes affirmation and statutory declaration;

"Official stamp." (p) "official stamp" means the stamp supplied by the Chief Electoral Officer to the returning officer for the purposes of an election;

"Person." (q) "person" includes elector, voter and candidate;

"Personal expenses." (r) "personal expenses" as used herein with respect to the expenditure of any candidate in relation to the election at which he is a candidate, includes the reasonable travelling expenses of such candidate and the reasonable expenses of his living at hotels or elsewhere for the purposes of and in relation to such election, and all other expenses which, except as restrained by this Act, he may in person lawfully incur and pay;

"Polling day." (s) "polling day" or "day of polling" means the day fixed as provided by section fifty-five of this Act for holding the poll;

"Polling division." (t) "polling division" means any division, sub-division, district, sub-district or other territorial area within which a poll may be held;

"Province." (u) "province" includes the Yukon Territory;

"Urban polling division." (v) "urban polling division" means a polling division which is wholly or partly contained within places having a population of more than one thousand persons

Same as old act (i)

(d)

(c)

(a)

(f)

(k)

municipal or provincial lists

new

Same as old act (l)

new

new

new

same as old act (k)

new

Same as old act (t)

new

new

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

and which places are under the provincial laws cities, towns, or incorporated villages;

"Rural polling division." (w) "rural polling division" means a polling division whereof no part is contained within a place having a population of more than one thousand persons and which place under the provincial law is a city, town, or incorporated village;

"Voter." (x) "voter" means any elector whose name appears on any list of voters prepared or added to as directed by this Act, and includes any person who, whether or not a voter as defined, applies to vote or has voted at an election;

"Writ." (y) "writ" means writ for an election.

Repealed Acts.

Repeal. **3.** The several Acts set out and described in Schedule Four to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent stated in the said Schedule, and all and several of the orders in council made under any of the said Acts are hereby repealed.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Notices.

Notices, how given. **4.** When any election officer is by this Act authorized or required to give a public notice and no special mode of notification is indicated the notice may be by advertisement, placard, handbill or otherwise as he considers will best effect the intended purpose. (Sec. 312.)

Identification of Printers and Publishers of Election Advertising.

Printed documents to bear name etc., of printer. **5.** Every printed advertisement, handbill, placard, poster or dodger having reference to any election shall bear upon its face the name and address of its printer and publisher, and any person printing, publishing, distributing or posting up, or causing to be printed, published, distributed or posted up, any such document unless it bears upon its face such name and address is guilty of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided, and if he is a candidate or the official agent of a candidate is further guilty of an illegal practice. (Sec. 34 of 7-8 E. VII, c. 26, and Eng. Act, 1883, sec. 18.)

Interference with Election Documents.

Removing notices forbidden. **6.** (1) Any person unlawfully taking down, covering up, mutilating, defacing or altering any printed or written proclamation, notice, list of voters or other document,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Notices, how given. **4.** When any election officer is by this Act authorized or required to give a public notice and no special mode of notification is indicated the notice may be by advertisement, placard, handbill or otherwise as he considers will best effect the intended purpose. (Sec. 312.)

Identification of Printers and Publishers of Election Advertising.

Printed documents to bear name etc., of printer. **5.** Every printed advertisement, handbill, placard, poster or dodger having reference to any election shall bear upon its face the name and address of its printer and publisher, and any person printing, publishing, distributing or posting up, or causing to be printed, published, distributed or posted up, any such document unless it bears upon its face such name and address is guilty of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided, and if he is a candidate or the official agent of a candidate is further guilty of an illegal practice. (Sec. 34 of 7-8 E. VII, c. 26, and Eng. Act, 1883, sec. 18.)

Interference with Election Documents.

Removing notices forbidden. **6.** (1) Any person unlawfully taking down, covering up, mutilating, defacing or altering any printed or written proclamation, notice, list of voters or other document,

new

new

new

new – (all previous election Acts repealed

Same as sec 312 of 1906

Same as under section 34 of chap 26, 1908
But punishment is now more severe under claim of New Act - 84 & 85

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

authorized or required by this Act to be posted up, is guilty of an indictable offence against this Act and liable on indictment or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and costs of prosecution, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, or to both such fine and costs and such imprisonment, and if the fine and costs imposed are not paid forthwith (in case only a fine and costs are imposed) or are not paid before the expiration of the term of imprisonment imposed (in case imprisonment as well as fine and costs is imposed), to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for such term, or further term, as such fine and costs or either of them remain unpaid, not exceeding three months.

Copy of subsection one to be printed on documents posted up.

(2) A copy of the immediately preceding subsection shall be printed as a notice in large type upon every such printed document, or printed or written upon every such written document, or printed or written as a separate notice and posted up near to such document and so that such notice can be easily read. (Sec. 250A.)

Oaths and Affirmations.

Oaths, how administered.

7. (1) The returning officer at any election may administer any oath or affirmation which is by this Act authorized or directed to be made with respect to such election; the deputy returning officer or poll clerk may administer any such oath or affirmation except one which is expressly required to be administered by the returning officer (Sec. 74) and where by this Act any oath, affirmation, affidavit or statutory declaration is authorized or directed to be made, taken or administered, the oath or affirmation, including that to an affidavit or statutory declaration, may be administered either by the person, if any, by this Act expressly required to administer it, or by a judge of any court, a notary public, a justice of the peace or a commissioner for taking affidavits having authority or jurisdiction within the place where the oath or affirmation is administered. (Sec. 72 and R.S., c. 1, sec. 25.)

Gratuitous administration.

(2) All such oaths and affirmations shall be administered gratuitously. (Sec. 73.)

Compelling or Inducing False Oaths.

Penalty for inducing persons to make false oath.

8. Every person who, knowingly, in any case wherein an oath is by this Act authorized or directed to be taken, compels or attempts to compel, or induces or attempts to induce, any other person to take such oath falsely, is guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Sec. 274.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4238

authorized or required by this Act to be posted up, is guilty of an indictable offence against this Act and liable on indictment or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and costs of prosecution, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, or to both such fine and costs and such imprisonment, and if the fine and costs imposed are not paid forthwith (in case only a fine and costs are imposed) or are not paid before the expiration of the term of imprisonment imposed (in case imprisonment as well as fine and costs is imposed), to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for such term, or further term, as such fine and costs or either of them remain unpaid, not exceeding three months.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Executory Contracts Void.

Executory contracts void.

9. Every executory contract, promise or undertaking, in any way referring to, arising out of or depending upon any election under this Act, even for the payment of lawful expenses or the doing of some lawful act, shall be void in law. (Sec. 279.)

Contributions for Political Purposes.

Companies not to contribute for election purposes.

10. (1) No unincorporated company or association and no incorporated company or association other than one incorporated for political purposes alone shall, directly or indirectly, contribute, loan, advance, pay, or promise or offer to pay any money or its equivalent to, or for, or in aid of, any candidate at an election, or to, or for, or in aid of, any political party, committee, or association, or to or for, or in aid of, any company incorporated for political purposes, or to, or for, or in furtherance of, any political purpose whatever, or for the indemnification or reimbursement of any person for moneys so used.

Officers liable to punishment for violation of section.

(2) Every director, shareholder, officer, attorney, or agent of any company or association violating the provisions of this section, or who aids, abets, advises, or takes part in any such violation, and every person who asks or knowingly receives any money or its equivalent in violation of the provisions of this section, is guilty of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided. (Sec. 36 of 7-8 E. VII, c. 26.)

Foreign Canvassers.

Persons not electors and not residents of Canada forbidden to canvass.

11. Any person, not being an elector, who resides without Canada and who, to secure the election of any candidate, canvasses for votes or in any way endeavours to induce voters to vote for any candidate at an election, or to refrain from voting, is guilty of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided. (Sec. 33 of 7-8 E. VII, c. 26.)

Conveyance of Electors to the Polls.

Conveyance of electors to polls, etc., for hire forbidden.

12. Every person who before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly or by any means or device in attempted evasion of the following provisions,—

(a) hires or in whole or in part, pays for, or promises to pay for, or solicits the hire or use for payment of any horse, team, carriage, cab, cart, wagon, automobile, sleigh, aeroplane, boat, vessel, or other means of conveyance; or,

(*b*) lets to hire or demands, receives, or promises to accept payment for the hire or use of any such means of conveyance:

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4240

for the purpose of conveying or providing for the conveyance of any elector or electors who may intend to vote to or from the poll or any polling station, or to or from the neighbourhood thereof, is guilty of an illegal practice, and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. But the *bona fide* payment by the elector himself of the usual fare or a reasonable charge for his conveyance to or from the poll or polling station shall not be deemed a contravention of this section. (Secs. 270 and 271.)

Illegal Payments to Electors.

Payment of expenses, wages, etc., of electors forbidden.

13. Every person who before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly or by any means or device in attempted evasion of the following provisions,—

(*a*) pays or promises to pay in whole or in part the travelling or other expenses of any elector who may intend to vote, in going to or returning from the poll or any polling station, or going to or returning from the neighbourhood thereof; or,

(*b*) pays or promises to pay or receives or promises to accept payment, in whole or in part by reason of time spent, or for wages or other earnings or possibility thereof lost, by any elector who may intend to vote, in going to, being at or returning from the poll or any polling station, or going to, being at or returning from the neighbourhood thereof,

is guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Secs. 270 and 271.)

False Statements as to Character of a Candidate.

Penalty for publishing false statements to affect return of any candidate.

14. (1) Any person who, before or during any election, for the purpose of affecting the return of any candidate at such election, makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of such candidate is guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Sec. 35 of 7-8 E. VII, c. 26.)

(2) No person shall be deemed guilty of such illegal practice and offence if he proves that he had reasonable grounds for believing and did believe the statement made by him to be true. (Eng. Act 1895, sec. 2.)

Time to Employees for Voting.

Employers to give employees an hour for voting.

15. (1) Every employer shall, on polling day, allow to every elector in his employ at least two additional hours other than the noon hour, for voting, and no employer shall

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

make any deduction from the pay of any such elector nor impose upon or exact from him any penalty by reason of his absence during such hours.

Exception.

(2) This section shall extend to railway companies and to the Government Railways and their employees, excepting such employees as are actually engaged in the running of trains and to whom such time cannot be allowed without interfering with the manning of the trains. (Sec. 136A.)

Communication by Telegraph.

Communications by telegraph.

16. Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the Chief Electoral Officer, at a time when an election is about to be held, that necessary communication for the purposes of the election with or within any electoral district will probably be interrupted during such election by the severity of the season, he may direct that the writ of election and all necessary instructions, information, forms, proclamations, notices, commissions, reports, and returns (other than the return of the returning officer as to the result of the election) may be transmitted to or within the electoral district to or by the returning officer, deputy returning officers, registrars and other election officers, by telegraph. (Sec. 313.)

Order as to details.

(2) The Chief Electoral Officer may make such order as to the details of the proceedings at or relating to such election, to be so transmitted by telegraphic communication as to him seems proper for best attaining the purpose of this section. (Sec. 313.)

Noncompliance.

Noncompliance with Act not to invalidate election unless it affected result.

17. No election shall be declared invalid by reason of noncompliance with the provisions of this Act as to limitations of time unless it appears to the tribunal having cognizance of the question that such noncompliance may have affected the result of the election, (Sec. 315) or as to the taking of the poll or the counting of the votes, or by reason of any want of qualification in the persons signing any nomination paper, or because of any error in the name, or omission of or error in the residence, addition or description of any candidate as stated on such nomination paper as received by a returning officer, or of any insufficiency in any publication of any proclamation, notice or other document, or any mistake in the use of the forms contained in this Act, if it appears to the tribunal having cognizance of the question that the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in this Act, and that such noncompliance did not affect the result of the election. (Sec. 314.)

Abolition of the Office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Office of Clerk of Crown in Chancery abolished.

18. (1) The offices of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery are hereby abol-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

lished and the powers and duties exercisable and performable now by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery may and shall be exercised and performed henceforth as respects those appertaining to or connected with,—

(*a*) The Senate (except with relation to the commissions of persons called to Parliament as members of the Senate) by the Clerk of the Senate;

(*b*) The House of Commons (except with relation to elections) by the Clerk of the House;

(*c*) Commissions of persons called to Parliament as members of the Senate, by the Secretary of State for Canada;

(*d*) Proclamations (except with relation to elections) by the Secretary of State for Canada; and,

(*e*) Elections, by a Chief Electoral Officer with powers and duties as in this Act defined.

Construction of statutes.

(2) Wherever in any statute of Canada the words "Clerk of the Crown in Chancery" appear there shall be read in their stead such other appropriate words, having relation to and being consistent with the terms of this section, as will give effect to the purposes of such statute.

Chief Electoral Officer.

Chief Electoral Officer.

19. (1) The Parliamentary Counsel of the House of Commons is hereby appointed Chief Electoral Officer and he shall hold office upon the same tenure, and be removable only for cause and in the same manner as Judges of the superior courts of the provinces. He shall rank as a deputy head of a Department, shall communicate with the Governor General through the Secretary of State of Canada, and in addition to the exercise and performance of the powers and duties with respect to elections now exerciseable and performable by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, he shall and may,—

Duties and powers.

(*a*) throughout every election properly direct all returning officers and, in case of incompetency or neglect of duty on the part of any of them, cause their removal from office and the appointment of others;

(*b*) exercise general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of elections, enforcing on the part of all election officers fair conduct and compliance with the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) report to the House of Commons, through the Speaker, after an election, any matters arising in the course of the election an account of which ought, in his judgment, to be submitted to the House of Commons.

Remuneration.

(2) The Chief Electoral Officer shall be required to devote to the performance of the duties of his office such amount of time as their proper performance shall require. *He*

C 4243

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

shall be paid for his services the sum of $..... per annum in addition to any salary or emolument which he receives as Parliamentary Counsel, and he shall also be paid his reasonable travelling and living expenses while absent from Ottawa on the business of his office. Such sums and expenses shall be paid by cheque of the Auditor General out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Appointment of substitute.

(3) In the event of the neglect or inability of the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of his office during, previous to or following an election, the Chief Justice, or in his absence, the senior judge of the Supreme Court of Canada present in Ottawa shall, upon application of the Secretary of State and proof of such neglect or inability, appoint a substitute Chief Electoral Officer whose powers and duties shall be the same as, and shall operate to the exclusion of, those of the Chief Electoral Officer, but they shall be limited in their application to the business of such election, and, in case of any substitute appointment based upon inability of the Chief Electoral Officer to perform the duties of his office, whenever the Chief Electoral Officer shall again become able to perform his duties, with the consent of his substitute he may, and in the absence of such consent, upon order made after application to the same judge who appointed such substitute (or in case of the absence from Ottawa, or inability, of such judge, to any other judge of said Court) and proof to the satisfaction of such judge of restoration to ability he shall resume to the exclusion of such substitute the performance of such duties.

Remuneration of substitute.

(4) The remuneration of a substitute Chief Electoral Officer, for and while acting as such, shall be deemed part of the general expenses of the election and shall be such as the Governor in Council may determine.

Assistant Chief Electoral Officer.

Staff and temporary assistance.

20. (1) Excepting the Chief Electoral Officer and one assistant, to be known as Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, and one stenographer, both of whom shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, there shall be no permanent officers or employees appointed or paid to perform any duties in connection with elections. The Chief Electoral Officer shall from time to time select and appoint such temporary help as he may require for the proper performance of the duties of his office, first, however, submitting to the Auditor General the name and proposed salary payable to the temporary appointee and obtaining a certificate that such salary is reasonable and that funds are lawfully available for the payment thereof. All such appointees shall be discharged forthwith upon completion

C 4244

See memorandum March 11, 1920 - p 357

all agreed

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4245

of the business of the election for or during which they respectively were engaged.

Head Clerk.

(2) The Assistant Chief Electoral Officer shall rank in the classification of the Civil Service of Canada as a Head Clerk.

Writs of Election.

Date and form of writs.

21. The Writs for an election shall be in form A and be dated and returnable on such days as the Governor General in Council determines. (Sec. 75).

Returning Officer.

Writs to be addressed to returning officers.

22. The Chief Electoral Officer shall address each writ of election and transmit it (by mail unless the Governor General in Council otherwise directs, in which case he shall transmit as so directed) to the person appointed by the Governor General in Council to be, and such person shall be, returning officer for the electoral district therein stated; but if such person refuses, or is unable, because of disqualification or other cause, to act, another may be appointed in his stead. (Sec. 76.)

Duty on receipt of writ.

23. On receiving the writ of election the returning officer shall,—

(*a*) forthwith endorse thereon the date on which he receives it;

(*b*) before taking any further action thereon, take the oath of office in form B; and,

(*c*) appoint an election clerk under his hand and seal in form C. (Secs. 82 and 83.)

Election Clerk.

Election clerk.

24. (1) The election clerk shall,—

(*a*) before acting as such take the oath in form D;

(*b*) assist the returning officer in the performance of his duties; and,

(*c*) whenever the returning officer refuses or is unable to perform his duties or is disqualified, and unless and until he has been replaced by another, act as and with the powers of the returning officer in his stead. (Secs. 84 and 85.)

Refusal to act.

(2) If an election clerk refuses or is unable to perform his duties the returning officer may at any time during the election, in manner hereinbefore provided, appoint another person to act in his stead. (Sec. 84.)

Deputy Returning Officers.

Deputy returning officers.

25. Every returning officer shall, by writing in form G executed under his hand, appoint one deputy returning officer for each polling division in the electoral district.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Every deputy returning officer shall before acting as such take the oath in form H. (Sec. 108.)

Poll Clerks.

Poll clerks.

26. Each deputy returning officer shall forthwith appoint by writing under his hand, in form I, a poll clerk, who, before acting as such shall take the oath in form J. (Sec. 115.)

Liability of Election Officers.

Misfeasance and malfeasance.

27. (1) Every election officer who is guilty of any wilful misfeasance or any wilful act or omission in violation of this Act shall forfeit to any person thereby aggrieved a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars in addition to the amount of all actual damages to such person thereby occasioned. (Sec. 249.)

Penalty.

(2) Every election officer who refuses or neglects to perform any of the obligations or formalities required of him by this Act shall, for each such refusal or neglect, forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars to any person who sues therefor. (Sec. 250.)

Polling Divisions.

Subdivision of electoral district into polling divisions.

28. As soon as possible after the receipt of the writ of election the returning officer shall divide his electoral district into as many polling divisions as, having regard to the probable number of electors within a division, he deems convenient, or as the Chief Electoral Officer may direct, number or otherwise designate each polling division and fix upon a suitable polling station therein. He may adopt, if convenient for the occasion, any or all of the polling divisions or subdivisions established under the laws of the province for provincial or municipal elections (Sec. 37 (1)), and to this end he shall be entitled to demand and to obtain from the legal custodians of any by-laws, orders, proclamations or other documents or proceedings defining provincial or municipal polling divisions, or who are legal custodians of duly certified duplicates or copies thereof, such certified copies of the said by-laws, orders, proclamations or other documents or proceedings, whether originals or copies, as he deems necessary for the performance of his duties. The legal custodian from whom any such document is so obtained shall be paid therefor the same fees, if any, as are payable in the case of such documents being obtained by a returning officer for the purposes of a provincial election (Sec. 37 (4)), and, if such legal custodian refuses or omits for an unreasonable time after demand made to deliver any such documents so demanded, he is guilty of an indictable offence against this Act, punishable as in this Act provided.

Chief Electoral Officer may demand certified copies of documents.

unless there are good and substantial reasons to the contrary of which he shall make a record in his return, the returning officer shall adopt (any or all of the polling divisions)

shall

located at a place which in the opinion of the returning officer is most convenient

amended

he may adopt if convenient for the occasion he shall adopt wherever the convenience of electors so require

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Qualification of Electors.

Electors, qualifications for.

29. (1) Save as in this Act otherwise provided, every person, male or female, shall be qualified to vote at the election of a member, who, not being an Indian ordinarily resident on an Indian reservation,

(*a*) is a British subject by birth or naturalization; and,

(*b*) is of the full age of twenty-one years; and,

(*c*) has ordinarily resided in Canada for at least twelve months and in the electoral district wherein such person seeks to vote for at least two months immediately preceding the issue of the writ of election.

Allegiance, nationality, and naturalization.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the allegiance or nationality of a person, as it was at the birth of such person, shall be deemed incapable of being changed, or of having been changed, merely by reason or in consequence of marriage or change of allegiance or naturalization of any other person, or otherwise than by personal naturalization of such first mentioned person. Provided, however, that this subsection shall not apply to any person born on the continent of North America, nor to any person who in person applies to and obtains from any judge having jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings, a certificate under the hand of such judge and the seal, if any, of his court, to the effect following:—

Certificate.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that from evidence submitted before me, I am satisfied that A.B. of.....in the province of .....(occupation)..... is a person naturalized as a British subject by operation of law, who, but for such naturalization, is qualified and would be entitled at the date of the issue of this certificate to be personally naturalized in Canada.

Dated at.....this..... day of.....19....

.....

[1919, c. 48, s. 2 (B)] *Judge of, etc.*

Disqualification of Electors.

Electors, disqualifications.

30. (1) The respective persons hereunder mentioned shall for the time specified as to each such person be disqualified and incompetent to vote at an election:—

Judges.

(*a*) The judges of every court whose appointment rests with the Governor in Council—during their tenure of office;

C 4247

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Chief Electoral Officer.

(*b*) The Chief Electoral Officer—during his tenure of office;

Persons disqualified.

(*c*) Persons disfranchised for corrupt or illegal practices under this Act—during the period of their disfranchisement;

Disfranchised voters.

(*d*) Persons disfranchised under the *Disfranchising Act*—during the period of their disfranchisement;

For corrupt practice at election.

(*e*) Persons who, at an election, have committed any corrupt practice or illegal practice—for the whole period of the election at which they have so offended;

Prisoners or patients in asylum or persons supported by charity.

(*f*) Persons who, at the time of an election, are prisoners undergoing punishment for criminal offences, or are patients in lunatic asylums, or are maintained in whole or in part as inmates receiving charitable support or care in municipal poor houses or houses of industry, or are inmates receiving charitable support in any institution receiving aid from the Government of a province under any statute in that behalf—for the whole period of such election. (Sec. 67.)

Persons disqualified in respect of race.

(*g*) Persons who, by the laws of any province in Canada, are disqualified from voting for a member of the Legislative Assembly of such province in respect of race, shall not be qualified to vote in such province under the provisions of this Act: Provided however that the provisions of this paragraph shall not disqualify or render incompetent to vote any person who has served in the naval, military or air forces of Canada in the late war and who produces a discharge from such naval, military or air force to the registrar upon the making of the voters' lists and to the deputy returning officer at the time of polling.

Exception.

Naval, military or air force.

Penalties for violation.

(2) Any person who votes, or induces or procures any other person to vote, at an election, knowing that he, or such other person, is for any reason disqualified, non-qualified or incompetent to vote at such election, shall be guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Secs. 275 and 67 B and Eng. 1883, sec. 9 (1).) On the trial of any person accused of having contravened this section by voting with knowledge of his disqualification, non-qualification or incompetency, the burden of proof as to all matters material shall be upon such person and not upon the Crown.

Election officers, disqualification of.

31. (1) The following persons shall be disqualified and incompetent to vote at an election for the electoral district for which or for a portion of which they hold their offices or positions:—

Returning officers and election clerks.

(*a*) Returning officers and election clerks, but not deputy returning officers, registrars, poll clerks or con-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

stables, whether appointed by the returning officer or by a deputy returning officer, employed in connection with the election;

Attorneys, agents, etc., paid or expecting pay.

(*b*) Any person who, at any time, either before or during the election, has been or is employed by any other person to act at the same election or in reference thereto as counsel, attorney, solicitor, agent or clerk, or agent at any polling station at such election, or in any other capacity, and who has received or expects to receive, either before, during or after the said election, from any person, for acting in any such capacity, any sum of money, fee, office, place or employment, or any promise, pledge or security for any sum of money, fee, office, place or employment.

Casting vote of returning officer.

(2) The returning officer may nevertheless, as by this Act provided, vote in the case of an equality of votes between candidates. (Sec. 68.)

PREPARATION OF LISTS OF VOTERS.

What to be the voters' list for Dominion Election.

32. (1) For the purposes of any Dominion election held within the limits of a province the voters' lists shall, except as hereinafter provided, be those prepared and completed for the several polling divisions, under the laws of that province, within one year immediately preceding the issue of the writ for such election, and which were, under such laws, in force, or had been last in force, for the purposes of provincial elections. But to such lists there may be added in manner provided in Schedules A and B respectively to this section the names of such persons, male and female, as, being capable and qualified under this Act to be voters within any polling division (whether or not so capable or qualified under the laws of such province) are not named on such lists; and from such lists there may be subtracted in manner provided in Schedules A and B respectively to this section the names of such persons, male and female, as, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, are disqualified, non-qualified, or incompetent to be voters within such polling division.

When no lists.

(2) If under the laws of any province no such lists have been prepared within such period of time, or if the laws of the province do not provide for the making of such lists, the voters' lists for such Dominion election shall be wholly prepared and completed in manner hereinafter provided.

Certified copies of voters' lists to be furnished by custodian upon payment of fees.

(3) The legal custodian of any provincial voters' list shall deliver certified copies thereof, or any part thereof, as last revised and corrected, to any person applying, on payment therefor of a fee not exceeding that, if any, allowed by the provincial law in the like case. (Section 37, ss. 5.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

If any such legal custodian refuses, or omits for an unreasonable time after application made, to so deliver he is guilty of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided.

If Provincial and Dominion divisions do not conform voters names transferred.

(4) Where under the provisions of this section Provincial voters' lists are adopted for use in a Dominion election, and where new polling divisions are created under section twenty-eight of this Act which do not conform to Provincial polling divisions, the registrar appointed under Schedules A and B to this section shall transfer the names of voters from the Provincial polling divisions and place them in their appropriate Dominion polling divisions.

Voters' lists in urban polling divisions.

(5) In urban polling divisions the voters' lists shall be prepared and completed under the rules set forth in Schedule A to this section.

Power to decide status and population of place.

(6) The Chief Electoral Officer is empowered to decide upon the best available evidence, for all the purposes of this Act, whether any place is a city, town or incorporated village and whether it has a population of over one thousand persons.

Voters' lists in rural polling divisions.

(7) In rural polling divisions, the voters' lists shall be prepared and completed under the rules set forth in Schedule B to this section.

Date, etc., when revising officers, etc., sit, to be advertised.

(8) All revising officers and registrars shall advertise in newspapers or by posted notices, according to directions which shall be given by the Chief Electoral Officer, their names and post office addresses, the days and hours when they sit for the purposes of this Act, and the dates when they respectively will post up or certify the lists of voters.

FALSE REGISTRATION AND PENALTIES.

Penalty for applying to be registered, etc., as voter in name of dead, etc. voter, or to be registered etc., twice.

(9) Every person who applies under this Act to be registered as a voter in the name of some other person, whether such name be that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, or who, having been once registered to his knowledge under this Act as a voter entitled to vote at a pending election, applies to be again registered in the same electoral district as a voter entitled to vote at the same election, shall be guilty of the offence of personation, and liable to the penalties imposed in this Act upon persons guilty of that offence.

Penalty for falsely answering interrogatories necessary to entitle person to be registered as voter.

(10) Any person making a claim to be registered as a voter at any registration sittings, and answering and declaring any of the interrogatories necessary to entitle a person to be registered a voter as by this Act provided, knowing his answer or declaration to be false, shall be guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1000 ± ones

^ [illegible] (Clerk of Procedure)

add - But this subsection shall not apply to the certifying of bills prescribed by rule 16 of Schedule ~~A~~ to this section

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

provided, and on the trial of any such person for such offence the burden of proof of all matters material shall be upon such person and not upon the Crown.

Penalty for Registrar, etc., falsely signing, etc., statutory declaration to be used for registration of voters.

(11) Any registrar, additional registrar, notary public, commissioner for oaths, justice of the peace or other functionary or person who falsely signs any statutory declaration to be used for the purposes of procuring the registration of voters under this Act, certifying or declaring that such declaration was made before him, or who signs it prior to the same being signed by the person purporting to declare to the same or otherwise than in the presence of the declarant, shall, for every such act, be guilty of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as by this Act provided.

Lists for by-elections.

(12) In the case of an election other than a general election, the Chief Electoral Officer may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, direct that such lists be wholly prepared for both urban and rural polling divisions pursuant to the provisions of Schedule B to this section, and such lists, when so prepared, shall be the official lists of voters for the election.

Schedule A to Section 32.

Rules for Personal Registration of Voters and revision applicable only to urban polling divisions.

REGISTRARS.

Rule (1) Immediately after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall appoint by writing in form E one person only to be registrar of voters for each city, town or incorporated village which is wholly or partly contained in the electoral district for which the election is pending who shall before acting as such, take the oath in form F, but the Chief Electoral Officer may authorize the returning officer to appoint, where deemed necessary, sufficient additional registrars, who shall, before acting as such, take the oath in form F, prefixing the word 'additional' to the word 'registrar' wherever in such form the word 'registrar' occurs. Such additional registrars shall, within the limits of their several appointments, while acting as such, have the powers and perform the duties of registrars.

Rule (2) Every registrar shall, immediately after taking oath as such, post up or cause to be posted up in conspicuous places within the city or town or part thereof for which he has been appointed, sufficient copies of a poster notice in form K 1 to this Act, with dates, hours, and place of sitting properly stated therein. He shall so post or cause to be posted not less than six copies of the notice per

C 4252

Enumerations

— December 9/1000+
New clause (A)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

thousand of the population which is within the territorial limits of his appointment.

Rule (3) Every registrar shall provide, within the ~~city, town or incorporated village~~ or part thereof for which he is appointed, a convenient place, properly lighted and heated, and being the place mentioned in such notice, for the purpose of the registration of voters. He shall, for such purpose, attend and sit thereat for six days, except Sunday, during the period for registration (to be fixed and notified by the Chief Electoral Officer) from nine o'clock in the forenoon until nine o'clock in the afternoon, with intermissions from one o'clock to two o'clock and from six o'clock to seven o'clock. All persons desiring to be registered as voters shall attend in person before the registrar.

Rule (4) When a person claiming to be entitled to be registered as a voter applies for registration, the registrar shall proceed as follows:—

(*a*) He shall administer to the applicant, orally, under oath or solemn affirmation, the interrogatories contained in Form K2 to this Act.

(*b*) If it appears to the registrar from the answers given by the applicant to such interrogatories that the applicant is entitled to be registered, the registrar shall announce that the application is granted, and the applicant's name, occupation, address ~~and proper polling division~~ shall be written on the registrar's ~~preliminary, or compilation~~, list, with the letter W in brackets, thus (W) after the name of every female voter; but if it appears to such registrar that such applicant is not entitled to be registered, or if the applicant refuses to answer any of such interrogatories or to be sworn or to solemnly affirm, the registrar shall announce that the application is refused and the applicant's name shall not be written ~~on such preliminary list.~~

(*c*) Wherever the language of the applicant is not understood by the registrar an interpreter may be sworn and may act; in the event of inability to secure an interpreter the application shall, for the time being, be refused.

(*d*) When an application for registration is refused and the applicant demands a certificate of such refusal the registrar shall sign, date and deliver to the applicant a certificate in form K3 to this Act, which shall state the applicant's name, address and occupation, as given, and the reason for such refusal.

Rule (5) If any person who claims to be entitled to be registered is unable to personally attend the registration sittings by reason of sickness, disability, or necessary, temporary, unavoidable and *bona fide* absence from the city or town wherein he is entitled to be registered, any other

C 4253

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

person who is a relative or employer of such first-mentioned person and who has a personal knowledge of the facts may appear before the registrar, who shall administer to him, orally, under oath or solemn affirmation the interrogatories contained in form K4 to this Act, and if he substantiates *(a)* the cause of absence to be such as is in this rule set forth and *(b)* all things requisite to the registration of such first-mentioned person, saving personal appearance, that person may be registered as if he had personally appeared. The registrar shall announce and otherwise proceed as hereinbefore provided in the case of an applicant personally appearing.

Rule (6) The registrar shall, with reasonable expedition and within ~~two~~ days after the closing of the registration:—

(a) Prepare from the ~~preliminary or compilation~~ list kept by him, a true ,complete and final list, certified as such under his hand, for each polling division which is wholly or partly contained within the city town or incorporated village or part thereof for which he is appointed. Such list shall show the names thereon alphabetically arranged according to surnames and shall have the letter W in brackets, thus (W) after the name of every female voter whose name has been placed on, added to or permitted to remain on the registrar's ~~preliminary final~~ compilation list, and such list shall be made in Form K.

(b) Post a certified copy of every such list in a conspicuous place in the city, town or village hall, if any, and in at least two other conspicuous places in the polling division to which the list relates.

(c) Deliver or send by registered mail to each of the candidates one other certified copy of every such list.

Rule (7) The registrar shall preserve an original of such list which shall be accessible to all persons who may apply to see it or to take extracts therefrom.

Rule (8) Immediately after the registrar shall have posted up such lists he shall transmit or deliver to the revising officer for the city, town or incorporated village for or for part of which such registrar is appointed, a certified copy of the list prepared by him with an affidavit in form K5 to this Act.

Rule (9) Every registrar shall, while sitting as such, be a conservator of the peace and have and possess the same powers as a justice of the peace in his province. He may appoint, if necessary, such constables for the maintenance of order and for the arrest of and detention of persons guilty of personation of others, or of attempting to personate others, or who impede or improperly interrupt his proceedings or create a disturbance. He may also, if necessary, forcibly remove or direct the forcible removal of any person from the place wherein the registration is taking place.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

He and the constables appointed by him shall have power to act without taking any oath.

Rule (10) In the event of the death or illness of any registrar or of his neglect or refusal to perform any duty imposed upon him by this Act, the returning officer may appoint another person with power, after taking the oath in form E to this Act, to act in such registrar's place and stead.

REVISING OFFICERS.

Rule (11) In the provinces of British Columbia, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the Senior County Court Judges; in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba the District Court Judges; and in the province of Quebec, in the judicial districts of Montreal and Quebec, the Chief Justice or the Acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and in all other judicial districts the Senior Superior Court Judges, shall be and be known as revising officers under this Act, one only of such officers to act within each city, town or incorporated village, in so far as such city, town or incorporated village is wholly or partly contained in the electoral district for which the election is pending, but each of such judges shall have jurisdiction over every electoral district which is within his judicial district, to appoint therein where necessary, for all or any of the towns, cities or incorporated villages within such judicial district, when an election is pending, fit persons, as additional or substitute revising officers, and to define the territorial limits of their jurisdiction. Such revising officers shall revise the voters' lists prepared by registrars under this Act, hear appeals from the rulings of the registrars, finally certify such lists and cause them to be printed and delivered to the deputy returning officers. ~~He~~ shall also appoint a clerk who shall perform all directions of the revising officer given in the execution of the purposes of this Act, provided that in the case of additional or substitute appointments of revising officers hereunder these rules shall be so read as to give the same effect to the action within his territorial jurisdiction of a revising officer over part of a city, town or incorporated village as to the action of a revising officer over the whole of a city or town.

Rule (12) Every revising officer shall, for the purposes of this Act, have jurisdiction and authority, on appeal and otherwise as by this Act provided, over the same territorial area as the registrar who prepared the lists which the revising officer is empowered to revise. He shall, unless he be a judge, before acting as such, be sworn before a judge of a court of record to the faithful performance of his duties. He shall dispose of all matters coming before him in manner not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and, save as otherwise provided, may prescribe or confirm such

^ "where there are both a senior and junior county court judges, and in other places the county court judges

such revising officer

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

procedure as to notice, evidence or otherwise as, in his judgment, is fair and reasonable according to the circumstances, and in case any matter or thing respecting the revising of lists for the purposes of the pending election is not specifically or sufficiently provided for in this Act, the revising officer shall deal with the same on principles of equity and justice.

Rule (13) The revising officer shall first sit at such place as he may fix and notify by previous public advertisement for four days, on the twenty-first day before the polling day. He shall continue in session as revising officer for six days, excluding Sunday.

METHOD OF REVISION.

Rule (14) The revising officer shall revise the lists of voters to which his appointment relates, in the following manner, but in accordance with all other provisions in these rules contained, that is to say:—

(a) All the names appearing on such lists, including the names appearing on any provincial list adopted pursuant to section thirty-two of this Act, against which no appeals have been asserted to him shall be allowed to stand without investigation as to qualification; but otherwise in case of appeal asserted.

(b) Opposite to or at the side of the name of any person struck off such list of voters he shall write the words "struck off" followed by his initials.

(c) The onus of substantiating sufficient *prima facie* ground to strike off any name shall be upon the applicant, and the person whose name has been objected to shall not be called upon for any evidence or proof until the revising officer avers that in his opinion such *prima facie* ground has been established, nor shall the absence or non-attendance of any person whose name has been objected to relieve the applicant from substantiating such *prima facie* case. No complaint or appeal shall be heard by the revising officer to strike names off the list of voters unless two days' notice in writing has been given by mailing it registered and prepaid to the person affected, addressed as on the list of voters or to his last known residence.

(d) If an applicant has been refused registration by the registrar such refusal may be reviewed by the proper revising officer upon presentation to such revising officer of a certificate in form K3 to this Act, but, notwithstanding the provisions of this rule, any person claiming to be entitled to be placed on any list of electors preparable for any polling division which is wholly or partly contained within any city ~~or~~ town or part thereof under the provisions of this ~~Part~~ may, notwithstanding that he has neglected or omitted to apply for registration at any of the sittings of any regis-

Section

or in corporated villages

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4257

trar, and, as well, any person who has applied and has been refused registration (whether or not he obtains or presents a certificate in form K3 to this Act) may apply at any of the sittings of the revising officer to have his name entered on such list of voters, and he shall be entitled to have his name entered on such list if, after *viva voce* examination on oath the revising officer shall be of opinion that such applicant possesses the necessary qualifications; no notice of application shall in such cases be required.

(e) The revising officer may, without previous notice, complaint or appeal, correct any mistake which is proved to him to have been made by the registrar in respect of any name, residence, occupation or otherwise howsoever.

(f) In all proceedings under this Act the revising officer shall have, with reference to the matters in this Act contained, all the powers which belong to or might be exercised by a judge of a court of record in any action pending in his court.

Rule (15) On the twelfth day before the polling day the revising officer shall

(a) initial all changes or additions made by him to each list of a polling division, and shall write and sign at the foot or end thereof the words following—

"I certify that the foregoing is a correct list of the voters in polling division No.... *(or as the case may be)* of the electoral district of....., as revised on appeal by me this.....day of....., 19..

Revising Officer for the city (town or incorporated village) of.....
Electoral District of.....;
in the province of....."

(b) deliver or mail by registered letter to each of the candidates a statement of such changes or additions as he has made in the lists of voters on appeal;

(c) cause to be printed such number of such lists as the Chief Electoral Officer may advise will be sufficient for the purpose of the election. Such printing shall be superintended by the revising officer's clerk.

Rule (16) Upon completion of printing the revising officer shall carefully compare the printed lists with the originals in his hands, making necessary corrections so that the printed copies shall accord with the written copy, and thereafter certifying under his hand as true copies all such printed lists and dispatching to the Chief Electoral Officer the original lists from which the printing was done and twelve copies of such printed lists, and to each of the candidates or their agents twenty copies thereof.

Rule (17) The revising officer shall so provide that the printing of such lists shall be completed and copies thereof be delivered to the candidates or their agents at least four days before the polling day.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Rule (18) All lists of voters printed and certified as hereinbefore provided shall be and be considered official lists of voters of the polling division to which they relate.

Rule (19) In the event of a revising officer's death, resignation, inability or refusal to act, the Governor in Council may appoint another to act in his stead.

Rule (20) The revising officer shall deliver or cause to be delivered, at or before eight o'clock in the morning of the polling day, or sooner if the returning officer so directs, to the deputy returning officer for the polling division to which it relates a certified copy of the voters' lists for such deputy returning officer's polling division, which list shall be the official list for such polling division.

SCHEDULE B TO SECTION 32.

Rules for Registration of Voters, and revision applicable only to rural polling divisions.

Rule (1) Immediately after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall appoint by writing in form E one person only to be registrar of voters for each rural polling division. Whenever a competent person can be secured within the limits of the polling division such person shall be appointed and only in case of necessity shall a registrar be selected from an outside polling division.

Rule (2) Each registrar, after taking oath as such in form F, shall, whenever the returning officer so directs, complete in manner provided by Section thirty-two of this Act and by these rules, a list of the persons who are qualified as electors to vote within the polling division for which the registrar has been appointed at the election then pending, making at least three plainly written copies of such list, with the names of the voters placed or added thereon or thereto by him arranged in alphabetical order, stating the occupation and residence of each voter and writing the letter W in brackets, thus [W], after the name of every female voter whose name he places on, adds to or permits to remain on said list, the whole as in form K to this Act.

Rule (3) Each registrar shall complete, date at his place of residence and sign such copies of the voters' list on the fifteenth day before the polling day and not otherwise; two of such copies he shall post up in two of the most public and conspicuous places within such polling division and another he shall retain for revision. He shall on the day fixed for the nomination of candidates deliver or send by registered mail to each of the candidates a copy of such list. He shall attach to each of the copies so posted up a written notice signed by him and designating the place within the polling division and a time where and when

C 4258

Army officials - Sources of loss, at a time when expenditure a great question. Then explanation should be clearly made & questions

great expenses

registrar = enumerator

one separate political machine for the purpose of winning elections

time too short -

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

electors may conveniently find him during the hours between two and six o'clock in the afternoon of every day except Sunday of the five days next following the fourteenth day before the polling day. He shall attend and remain at such designated place during the designated times.

Rule (4) If any registrar, at any time after posting up any voters' list, and not later than the tenth day before the polling day, is fully satisfied from representations made to him by any credible person that the name of any person who is qualified as an elector to vote at the election then pending within the polling division for which the registrar has been appointed has been omitted from the voters' list he shall add such name to the copy of the list in his possession, below his signature, and attest by his initials such addition. If in like manner fully satisfied that the name of any person who is not qualified as aforesaid appears on such list he may draw erasing lines through such name and attest by his initials in like manner. If he finds that the occupation, addition or residence of any voter is inaccurately stated on the list he may correct the inaccuracy and attest by his initials as aforesaid.

Rule (5) Every registrar, having revised and corrected such retained copy of the voters' list compiled by him shall write at the foot of such copy and close to the last name thereon, on the ninth day before the polling day, a certificate in the form of the second certificate contained in said form K to this Act. He shall ~~also on the same day~~ deliver or mail by registered letter to each of the candidates a statement of the additions made to and of the changes made in the list posted pursuant to these rules, and, at or before eight o'clock in the morning of the polling day, or sooner if the returning officer so directs, deliver to the deputy returning officer for the polling division to which it relates the said list so retained and certified, which shall be the official voters' list for such polling division, but such list shall be subject to further correction on the polling day as by section sixty-three of this Act provided.

Rule (6) In the event of the death or illness of any registrar, or of his neglect or refusal to perform any duty imposed upon him by this Act, the returning officer may appoint another person, with power, after taking the oath in form E in Schedule One to this Act to act in such registrar's place and stead.

When new lists of voters unnecessary.

33. (1) Except as provided in this section, it shall not be necessary to prepare new lists of voters for the purposes of any election to be held in any electoral district when there has been in that electoral district a previous election for which the lists of voters prepared are of record in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer and there is an interval of

are making inquiries into elections

Make list

15 posts

5 sets

Bad

9 days before polling

Chief Electoral Officer

Some abstract — or compendium

For guidance of returning officers

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

less than twelve months between the dates of the writs for the two elections. (Sec. 52.)

Lists which shall be used.

(2) In such event it shall be the duty of the Chief Electoral Officer to forward to the returning officer, with the writ of election, three certified copies of each of the lists of voters so of record in his office. (Sec. 53.)

Duties of rural registrars and revising officers.

(3) Such certified copies shall be delivered by the returning officer to the rural registrars and to the revising officers, to be appointed as in this Act provided, and each thereof shall post and notify and shall revise, correct, certify, print, and otherwise act in all respects as if such certified copies were list of voters preliminarily prepared, completed, and signed by a registrar as in this Act provided.

Revised and certified copy to be list.

(4) The copy so retained, as revised and certified and as received by the deputy returning officer from the registrar or revising officer, shall be the list of voters for the polling division to which it relates. (Sec. 54.)

List for polling division for which no list is of record.

(5) Should there be in any electoral district a polling division for which a list of voters is not of record in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer, a list for such polling division shall, for the purposes of any election, be wholly prepared in the manner by this Act provided. (Sec. 55.)

Additional polling stations when more than 300 electors in a polling division.

34. Where a polling division is found to contain more than three hundred qualified electors, and in any other case where the Chief Electoral Officer may authorize or direct, the returning officer shall provide within the polling division separate and adjacent additional polling stations, so that not more than three hundred, and, when practicable, not less than one hundred and fifty names shall be on the list of voters for each polling station. The returning officer shall in such case direct the registrar to prepare and he shall prepare from the list of voters for the polling division as finally compiled and revised by him, a separate list, made up in alphabetical order for each polling station according to the initial letter of the surnames of the voters. Each separate polling station shall be designated by the initial letters of the electors who are to vote thereat, as from A to K, from L to R or from S to Z, or as the case may be. Every voter, the initial letter of whose surname is included within the letters designating a polling station and contained in such list, shall vote in the station so designated. The returning officer shall appoint a deputy returning officer for every such additional polling station and the registrar or revising officer shall deliver to him within the time provided by and subject to the provisions of rule twenty of Schedule A of section thirty-two, a correct and certified list of all voters on the list of voters of the polling division whose surnames commence with the letters included within those by which the polling station is designated. (Sec. 37, ss. 3.)

C 4261

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Persons Ineligible and Persons Excusable as Election Officers.

Who shall not be appointed election officers.

35. (1) None of the following persons shall be appointed Chief Electoral Officer, returning officer or deputy returning officer, election clerk or poll clerk, that is to say:—

(*a*) Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada or of the executive council of any province of Canada;

(*b*) Members of the Senate or of the legislative council of any province of Canada;

(*c*) Members of the House of Commons, or of the Legislative Assembly of any province of Canada, or of the Yukon Territorial Council;

(*d*) Ministers, priests or ecclesiastics of any religious faith or worship;

(*e*) Judges of the courts of superior, civil or criminal jurisdiction, judges of any county or district court, or bankruptcy or insolvency court, and any local judge of the Exchequer Court on its Admiralty side, and in the Yukon Territory, police magistrates;

(*f*) Persons who have served in the Parliament of Canada in the session immediately preceding the election or in the session in progress at the time of the election;

(*g*) Persons who have been found guilty by the House of Commons, or by any court for the trial of controverted elections, or other competent tribunal, of any offence or dereliction of duty in violation of this Act or any provincial Act relating to elections, or under the *Disfranchising Act;*

(*h*) Persons convicted of any indictable offence;

(*i*) Aliens. (Sec. 77.)

Residence of election officers.

(2) No person shall be appointed election clerk, deputy returning officer, registrar or poll clerk unless he is a resident of the electoral district within which he is to act. (Sec. 78.)

Who shall not be bound to act as such.

(3) None of the following persons, unless they are sheriffs, registrars, town clerks or assessors, shall be obliged to act as returning officer, deputy returning officer, registrar, election clerk or poll clerk, that is to say:—

(*a*) Professors in any university, college, high school or academy;

(*b*) Physicians or surgeons;

(*c*) Millers;

(*d*) Postmasters, Customs officers, or clerks in post offices or Customs offices;

(*e*) Persons of sixty years of age or upwards;

(*f*) Persons who have previously served as returning officers at a Dominion election. (Sec. 79.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Issue and Transmission of Election Materials.

Writ of election, indexed copies of this Act, blank poll books and forms, to be sent to returning officer.

36. (1) Immediately after the issue of the writ of election the Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit to the returning officer,—

(*a*) such writ;

(*b*) sufficient copiously indexed copies of this Act (and of such instructions as are required to properly carry out the election) to enable the supply of one copy each to the returning officer, the election clerk, the deputy returning officers and the registrars;

(*c*) sufficient blank poll books and blank forms, including the forms of oaths, for the purposes of the election, except forms L, P and S which the returning officer shall himself cause to be printed. (Secs. 34, 80, and 81.)

Also official stamp.

Description.

(2) On or before nomination day the Chief Electoral Officer shall cause to be delivered to every returning officer an impression stamp specially made for the purposes of the particular election and so designed that an impression made from it will be readily recognizable and will shew the name of the electoral district and the year of the election. Such stamp is in this Act referred to as "The Official Stamp." (Sec. 112.)

Proclamation by Returning Officer.

Proclamation by returning officer mailed to postmasters.

37. (1) Within two days after the receipt of the writ of election the returning officer shall, by a proclamation in form L ~~issued~~ under his hand in the English and French languages in every electoral district in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, and in the English language only in other electoral districts, and ~~mailed~~ one copy at least to the various postmasters of the post offices within his electoral district, indicate,—

(*a*) the place and time fixed for the nomination of candidates;

(*b*) the day on which the poll for taking the votes of the electors is to be held, in case a poll is demanded;

(*c*) the time when and the place where the returning officer will add up the number of votes given to the several candidates;

The returning officer shall at the same time notify in writing each postmaster of the provisions of subsection (five) of this section.

Yukon Territory.

(2) In the Yukon Territory it shall be sufficient compliance with the immediately preceding provisions if, at least six days before the day fixed for the nomination of candidates, the returning officer shall cause such proclamation to be inserted in at least one daily newspaper published in Dawson and in one thereof, if any, published in White-

Publication.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4264

horse, and mails at least one copy of such proclamation to such postmasters within his electoral district as, in his judgment and in accordance with his knowledge of the prevailing conditions will possibly receive the same at least six clear days before nomination day.

Inadvertent omission.

(3) Inadvertent omission on the part of the returning officer of any electoral district to mail such proclamations or any thereof in time or to mail them to a number less than one-tenth of the postmasters within an electoral district shall not be deemed noncompliance with the provisions of this section.

Copies of proclamation.

(4) Within two days after receipt of the writ of election the returning officer shall deliver or send by mail five copies of such proclamation to each person who is or at the election last held in the electoral district was a candidate for election.

Postmaster to post up proclamation.

(5) Every postmaster shall, forthwith after receipt of such proclamation, post it up in some conspicuous place within his office to which the public has access and maintain it posted there until the time fixed for nomination of candidates has passed, and failure to do so shall be ground for his dismissal from office. For the purposes of this provision such postmaster shall be deemed an election officer and liable as such. (Secs. 86, 87, 88, 35 and 38.)

Qualifications of Candidates.

Qualification of candidates.

38. Except as in this Act otherwise provided any British subject, male or female, who is of the full age of twenty-one years, may be a candidate at a Dominion election. (Sec. 69.)

Disqualifications of Candidates.

Disqualifications.

39. (1) The respective persons hereunder mentioned shall not for the time specified as to each such person be eligible as candidates at an election, namely:—

Corrupt practice.

(*a*) Every person found by the report of the judge on the trial of an election petition to have committed at an election any corrupt practice, or convicted before any competent court of having committed at an election any offence which is a corrupt practice, or ordered to pay any sum forfeited because of the commission of any corrupt practice, or found guilty in any proceeding in which after notice of the charge he has had an opportunity of being heard of any corrupt practice or of any offence which is a corrupt practice— during the period of eight years next after the date of his being so found, convicted, ordered or found guilty;

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4265

Illegal practice.

(*b*) Every person found by the report of the judge on the trial of an election petition to have committed at an election any illegal practice, or convicted before any competent court of having committed at an election any offence which is an illegal practice, or ordered to pay any sum forfeited because of the commission of any illegal practice, or found guilty in any proceeding in which after notice of the charge he has had an opportunity of being heard of any illegal practice or of any offence which is an illegal practice—during the period of five years next after the date of his being so found, convicted, ordered or found guilty;

Government contractors.

(*c*) Every person directly or indirectly, alone or with any other person, by himself or by the interposition of any trustee or third party, holding or enjoying, undertaking or executing any contract or agreement express or implied, with or for the Government of Canada on behalf of the Crown, or with or for any of the officers of the Government of Canada, for which any public money of Canada is to be paid—during the time he is so holding, enjoying, undertaking, or executing;

Member of legislature.

(*d*) Every person who is a member of the legislature of any province—during the time he is such member;

Certain public officers.

(*e*) Every person holding the office of sheriff, registrar of deeds, clerk of the peace or county Crown attorney,—during the time he is holding such office;

Persons in employ of Government.

(*f*) Every person accepting or holding any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, in the service of the Government of Canada at the nomination of the Crown or at the nomination of any of the officers of the Government of Canada, to which any salary, fee, wages, allowance, emolument or profit of any kind is attached—during the time he is so holding any such office, commission or employment;

Exceptions.

(2) Provided, however, that the provisions of this subsection shall not render ineligible,—

Ministers.

(*a*) any person holding the office of President of the Privy Council, Minister of Finance, Minister of Justice, Minister of Militia and Defence, Secretary of State, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Railways and Canals, Minister of Public Works, Postmaster General, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Inland Revenue, Minister of Customs, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Minister of Labour, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Solicitor General, Parliamentary Secretary or Parliamentary Under Secretary, or any office which is hereafter created, to be held by a member of the King's Privy Council for

Absent Ministers of Health

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4266

Canada and entitling him to be a Minister of the Crown, ~~or shall disqualify any such person to sit or vote in the House of Commons;~~

Members of naval, military or air forces on active service.

(b) any person serving in the naval, military or air forces of Canada, or in any other of the naval or military forces of the Crown, while such forces are on active service in consequence of any war, and receiving salary, pay or allowance as a member of such forces while on such active service;

Shareholder of company having Government contract.

(c) a shareholder in any incorporated company having a contract or agreement with the Government of Canada, except any company which undertakes a contract for the building of any public work; or,

Person on whom contract devolves.

(d) a person on whom the completion of any contract or agreement, expressed or implied, devolves by descent or limitation, or by marriage, or as devisee, legatee, executor or administrator, until twelve months have elapsed after the same has so devolved on him; or,

Contractor for loans to Government.

(e) a contractor for the loan of money or of securities for the payment of money to the Government of Canada under the authority of Parliament, after public competition, or respecting the purchase or payment of the public stock or debentures of Canada, on terms common to all persons; or,

Militia officer or militiaman.

(f) an officer of the militia or militiaman, not receiving any salary or emolument out of the public money of Canada, except his daily pay when called out for drill or active service, or annual or other allowances of any kind prescribed by the *Militia Act*, or fixed or prescribed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the *Militia Act*, or sums paid for enrolment, and any pay or remuneration allowed him for the care of arms or for drill instruction.

Effect of election of disqualified person.

(3) The election of any person who is by this Act declared to be ineligible as a candidate shall be void, and if a member of the legislature of any province, notwithstanding his disqualification, receives a majority of votes at an election, the returning officer shall return the person having the next greatest number of votes, provided he is otherwise eligible. (Secs. 70, 71.)

Nomination of Candidates.

Nomination day.

40. (1) The Governor General in Council shall fix the day for the nomination of candidates and it shall be named in the writ of election. At every general election he shall for such purpose fix one and the same day in all electoral districts. (Secs. 36 and 89.)

Person who a candidate

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Place of nomination.

(2) The place fixed for the nomination of candidates shall be the court house, city or town hall, or some other public or private building, in the most central or most convenient place for the majority of the electors of each electoral district. (Sec. 92.)

Hours for nomination.

(3) The time appointed for the nomination of candidates shall be from the hour of twelve at noon until the hour of two in the afternoon of the day fixed for that purpose, and, during such time, the returning officer and the election clerk shall remain at the place fixed in the ~~notice~~ for the purpose of receiving nomination papers. (Sec. 93.)

Form of nomination.

(4) Any ten or more electors of an electoral district for which an election is to be held may nominate a candidate, or as many candidates as are required to be elected for such electoral district, by signing a nomination paper in form M, stating therein the name, residence and addition or description of each person proposed, in such manner as sufficiently to identify such candidate, and by causing such nomination paper to be produced to the returning officer at the time and place indicated in the proclamation, or to be filed with the returning officer at any other place and at any time between the date of the proclamation and the day of nomination. (Secs. 40 and 94.)

Each candidate separately.

(5) Each candidate shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper; but the same electors, or any of them, may subscribe as many nomination papers as there are members to be elected. (Sec. 95.)

Nomination paper to be attested on oath.

(6) The returning officer shall require the person, or one or more of the persons, producing or filing as aforesaid any such nomination paper, to make oath before him that he knows or they know that,—

(*a*) the several persons who have signed such nomination paper are duly qualified electors of the electoral district for which the election is to be held, and,

(*b*) they have signed it in his or their presence; and,

(*c*) the consent of the candidate was signed in his or their presence, or, as the case may be, that the person named as candidate is absent from the electoral district. (Sec. 99.)

Form of oath.

(7) Such oath may be in form N and the fact of its having been taken shall be stated on the back of the nomination paper. (Sec. 99.)

(8) No nomination paper shall be valid or acted upon by the returning officer unless it is accompanied by,—

Consent of candidate.

(*a*) the consent in writing of the person therein nominated, except where such person is absent from the ~~province~~ in which the election is to be held, when such absence shall be stated in the nomination paper; and,

Deposit by candidate.

(*b*) a deposit of two hundred dollars in legal tender or in the bills of any chartered bank doing business in Canada, or a cheque made payable to the Receiver

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4268

General of Canada, for that amount drawn upon and accepted by such bank. (Sec. 96.)

Receipt for deposit.

(9) The returning officer shall give to the candidate or his agent a receipt for such deposit, which shall in every case be sufficient evidence of the production of the nomination paper, of the consent of the candidate and of the payment therein mentioned (Sec. 97).

Sent to Auditor General.

At the close of the nomination proceedings the returning officer shall forward by registered mail to the Auditor General of Canada the money or cheques so deposited with the names and addresses of the candidates who made the several deposits.

How dealt with.

(10) The sum so deposited by any candidate shall be returned to him by the Auditor General in the event of his being elected or of his obtaining a number of votes at least equal to one-half the number of votes polled in favour of the candidate elected; otherwise, except in the case hereinafter provided for, it shall belong to His Majesty for the public uses of Canada (Sec. 98.)

Returned in case of death.

(11) The sum so deposited shall, in case of the death of any candidate after being nominated and before the closing of the poll, be returned to the personal representatives of such candidate or to such other person or persons as may be determined by the Treasury Board. (Sec. 98.)

List of candidates nominated.

(12) At the close of the time for nominating the candidates the returning officer shall deliver to every candidate or agent of a candidate applying therefor a duly certified list of the names of the several candidates who have been nominated. (Sec. 100.)

Votes for any other to be void.

(13) Any votes given at the election for any other candidates than those nominated in the manner provided by this Act shall be null and void. (Sec. 101.)

Return by Acclamation.

Return when no more candidates than number of members required.

41. (1) Whenever only one candidate, or only such a number of candidates as are required by law to be elected to represent the electoral district for which the election is held, have been nominated within the time fixed for that purpose the returning officer shall forthwith make his return to the Chief Electoral Officer, in form O, that such candidate or candidates, as the case may be, is or are duly elected for the said electoral district, of which return he shall send within forty-eight hours a duplicate or certified copy to the person or persons elected. (Sec. 102.)

Report with return.

(2) The returning officer shall accompany his return to the Chief Electoral Officer with a report of his proceedings and of any nomination proposed and rejected for non-compliance with the requirements of this Act. (Sec. 103.)

No one a candidate without his consent.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to impose any liability upon any person nominated as a candidate

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

or declared to be a candidate by others without his consent, unless he has afterwards given his assent to such nomination or declaration or has been elected. (Sec. 3.)

Postponement of nomination day upon unforeseen event, or death of candidate.

Special report.

42. Whenever from unforeseen accident, delays or otherwise, the proclamation in form L cannot be mailed as in section thirty-seven required, or whenever any candidate dies after being nominated and before the close of the polls, the returning officer shall fix another day for the nomination of candidates, which day shall be the nearest which will admit of compliance with the requirements of said section, and shall reissue and republish in manner provided by this Act said proclamation, with such necessary changes thereof as result from the postponement of the nominations. In every such case, the returning officer shall, with his return, make to the Chief Electoral Officer a special report of the causes which occasioned such postponement. (Secs. 39, 91 and 105.)

Withdrawal of Candidates.

Withdrawal of candidates.

43. (1) Any candidate nominated may withdraw at any time after his nomination and before the closing of the poll, by filing with the returning officer a declaration in writing to that effect signed by himself; and any votes cast for the candidate who has so withdrawn shall be null and void.

If no more remain than number to be elected.

(2) If, after the withdrawal, there remains but one candidate, or no more than the number to be elected, then the returning officer shall return as duly elected the candidate or candidates so remaining, without waiting for the day fixed for holding the poll, or for the closing of the poll, if such withdrawal is filed on the polling day. (Sec. 104.)

False statement of withdrawal

Penalty.

(3) Any person who, before or during an election, for the purpose of providing or procuring the election of another candidate, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at such election is guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Sec. 276.)

The Granting and Organization of a Poll.

Granting of poll.

44. (1) If more candidates than the number required to be elected for the electoral district are nominated in the manner required by this Act the returning officer shall grant a poll for taking the votes of the electors. (Sec. 106.)

Returning officer to mail notice to postmasters.

(2) On such poll being granted, the returning officer shall as soon thereafter as possible mail to the same postmasters to whom the proclamation in form L shall have been mailed (and in the Yukon Territory advertise in the same papers) notices in form P of his having granted such poll, and indicating,—

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Candidates. (*a*) the names, residences and occupations of the candidates nominated, in the order in which they are to be printed on the ballot papers (Sec. 107); and,

Polling stations. (*b*) the several polling stations fixed by him and (in as brief as possible terms) the territorial limits to which they respectively apply.

Copy of Act and instructions. (3) The returning officer shall also supply to each deputy returning officer a copy of this Act and of the instructions referred to in section thirty-six. (Secs. 80 and 109.)

Further duty of returning officer. **45.** (1) The returning officer shall furnish in time to each deputy returning officer (*a*) a sufficient number of ballot papers to enable the supply of at least the number of voters on the list of such deputy's polling division, (*b*) a certificate of the number of ballot papers so supplied, (*c*) the necessary materials for voters to mark their ballots, and (*d*) at least ten copies of printed directions in form Q for the guidance of voters in voting. (Secs. 57 and 113.)

Ballots. (2) All ballots shall be of the same description and as nearly alike as possible.

Stamped. (3) Every ballot paper so supplied shall be stamped by the returning officer with the official stamp so placed on the ballot paper that, when the latter is folded by a voter, the stamp can be seen without the ballot paper being opened. (Secs. 111 and 113.)

(4) Two days at least before polling day the returning officer shall furnish,—

Ballot boxes, etc. (*a*) to each deputy returning officer, a ballot box, a blank poll book, forms of oaths to be administered to voters, envelopes, sealing wax, such other stationery as may be authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer, and a screen, if required. (Sec. 110.);

List of deputies and ~~enumerators~~. (*b*) to each candidate or his agent, a list of all deputy returning officers ~~and enumerators~~ appointed to act in the electoral district, with the name or number of the polling division or polling station at which each is to act. (Sec. 114.)

Safe keeping of ballot papers, etc. **46.** Until the opening of the poll the deputy returning officer shall keep the blank poll book, forms of oaths, envelopes and ballot papers carefully locked up in the ballot box, and shall take every precaution for their safe-keeping and for preventing any person from having unlawful access to them. (Sec. 112A.)

Information as to poll clerks. **47.** Each deputy returning officer shall, if practicable, furnish to the returning officer, not later than ten o'clock in the morning of the day prior to the day fixed for polling, the name and occupation or addition of his poll clerk; and the returning officer shall, not later than twelve o'clock

C 4270

and (d) a copy of this and of the instructions referred to in sec 36

~~Hiffed in taxes of registrars~~

~~Hand of returning officer~~

~~deputy~~

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

List of deputies and poll clerks.

noon of the day prior to the day fixed for polling, post up in his office and as well forward to the Chief Electoral Officer a list of the names and addresses of the deputy-returning officers and poll clerks, with the occupation or addition of each, showing the polling station where each is to act, and shall permit free access to and afford full opportunity for inspection of such list by any candidate, agent or elector up to at least six o'clock in the evening of the same day. (Sec. 116.)

When deputy dies or cannot act.

48. (1) Whenever a deputy returning officer dies, or refuses or is unable to act, the returning officer may appoint another person in his stead as deputy returning officer; and if no such appointment is made the poll clerk, without taking another oath of office, shall act as deputy returning officer. (Sec. 117.)

Another poll clerk appointed.

(2) Whenever the poll clerk acts as deputy returning officer, he shall, by a commission in form R, appoint a poll clerk to act in his stead, who shall take the oath in form J. (Sec. 118.)

Returning officer may act as deputy.

(3) If the returning officer sees fit to act in the capacity of deputy returning officer for any polling division, he may dispense with appointing a deputy for such division, and himself perform the duties of deputy returning officer therein, without taking any oath of office other than that which he is required to take as returning officer. (Sec. 56.)

Ballot Boxes and Ballot Papers.

Ballot boxes.

49. (1) The Chief Electoral Officer may cause to be made for each electoral district such ballot boxes as are required; or he may give to the returning officer such instructions as are deemed necessary to secure ballot boxes of a uniform size and shape. (Sec. 119.)

Construction.

(2) The ballot boxes shall be made of some durable material, with one lock and key, and a slit or narrow opening in the top, and so constructed that the ballot papers may be introduced therein, but cannot be withdrawn therefrom unless the box is unlocked. (Sec. 122.)

Furnished by sheriff, registrar, or postmaster.

(3) The sheriff of the county or district, or the registrar of the county or registration division, or the postmaster of the locality in which the nomination has been held, shall, immediately after the granting of the poll, deliver to the returning officer the ballot boxes deposited in his custody in accordance with this Act. (Sec. 120.)

If not furnished.

(4) Whenever the returning officer fails to furnish the ballot box to the deputy returning officer for any polling division within the time prescribed by this Act, such deputy returning officer shall otherwise procure it or cause it to be made. (Sec. 121.)

Form of ballot.

50. (1) The ballot of each voter shall be a printed paper, in this Act called a ballot paper, on which the names of the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4272

candidates alphabetically arranged in the order of their surnames, shall be printed exactly as they are set out in the nomination paper; the ballot paper shall be provided with a counterfoil and a stub, and there shall be a line of perforations between the ballot and the counterfoil and between the counterfoil and the stub, the whole as in form S. (Sec. 123.)

Arrangement of names thereon.

(2) Where two members are to be elected for the electoral district and there are more than two candidates, the candidates may, within an hour after the time appointed for the nomination, agree to their names being arranged otherwise than alphabetically, and in such case the returning officer shall have the names arranged accordingly on the ballot paper. (Sec. 124.)

Quality and weight of paper.

(3) The ballot shall be printed upon thick writing paper which shall be furnished to the returning officer by the Chief Electoral Officer at the time of or as soon as possible after the transmission of the writ of election; if foolscap paper is used, it shall be of a weight of not less than sixteen pounds to the ream; if large post paper is used, it shall be of a weight of not less than twenty-five pounds to the ream. (Secs. 125 and 126.)

Numbering of ballot papers.

(4) The ballot papers shall be numbered on the back of the stub and the counterfoil, the same number being printed or written on the stub as on the counterfoil; they shall be bound or stitched in books containing twenty-five, fifty, or one hundred ballots, as may be most suitable for supplying the polling divisions proportionately to the number of voters in each. (Sec. 127.) They shall bear the name of the printer and such printer shall, upon delivering the ballot papers to the returning officer, file in his hands an affidavit setting forth the description of the ballot papers so printed by him, the number of ballot papers supplied to such returning officer, and the fact that no other ballot papers have been supplied by him to any other person. (Secs. 128 and 129.)

Printer's name and affidavit.

Property in His Majesty.

(5) The property of the ballot boxes, ballot papers, envelopes and marking instruments procured for or used at any election shall be in His Majesty. (Sec. 130.)

51. Every one who,—

Forgery or destruction of ballots.

(*a*) forges, counterfeits, fraudulently alters, defaces, or fraudulently destroys a ballot paper or the initials of the deputy returning officer signed thereon; or,

Illegal supply.

(*b*) without authority supplies a ballot paper to any person; or,

Fraudulently put in box.

(*c*) fraudulently puts into a ballot box a paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorized by law to put in; or,

Taking out of polling station.

(*d*) fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station; or,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4272

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Fraudulently put in box.

(*c*) fraudulently puts into a ballot box a paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorized by law to put in; or,

Taking out of polling station.

(*d*) fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station; or,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Destroying or opening box or packet.

(*e*) without due authority destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with a ballot box or book or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purpose of the election; or,

Counterfeiting of stamp.

(*f*) forges or counterfeits any official, legal or authorized stamp for the stamping of ballot papers, or uses any such stamp for any purpose other than the stamping of ballot papers, or, not being a returning officer, has in his possession any such stamp or any counterfeit or imitation thereof; or,

Illegally initialling bogus ballots.

(*g*) being a deputy returning officer, fraudulently puts otherwise than as authorized by this Act, his initials on the back of any paper purporting to be or capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; or,

Printing ballots.

(*h*) with fraudulent intent, prints any ballot paper or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; or,

Printing more ballots than required

(*i*) being authorized by the returning officer to print the ballot papers for an election, with fraudulent intent, prints more ballot papers than he is authorized to print; or,

Marking ballots.

(*j*) being a deputy returning officer, places upon any ballot paper, except as authorized by this Act, any writing, number, or mark with intent that the voter to whom such ballot paper is to be, or has been, given may be identified thereby; or,

Making, importing or having ballot boxes with secret devices.

(*k*) manufactures, constructs, imports into Canada, has in possession, supplies to any election officer, or uses for the purposes of an election, or causes to be manufactured, constructed, imported into Canada, supplied to any election officer, or used for the purposes of any election, any ballot box containing or including any compartment, appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot paper may or could be secretly placed or stored therein, or having been deposited during polling, may be secretly diverted, misplaced, affected or manipulated; or,

Attempts.

(*l*) attempts to commit any offence specified in this section;

amended

is guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Sec. 255.)

Agents at the Polls.

Who may be present at polling station.

52. (1) In addition to the deputy returning officer and the poll clerk, the candidates, and their agents not exceeding two in number for each candidate in each polling station, and, in the absence of agents, two electors to represent each candidate on the request of such electors, and no others, shall be permitted to remain in the room where the votes are given during the time the poll remains open. (Sec. 137.)

carried

insert relating to Old act.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Oath of secrecy.

(2) One of the agents of each candidate, and, in the absence of such agent, one of the electors representing each candidate, on being admitted to the polling station, shall take an oath in form T, to keep secret the names of the candidate for whom any of the voters has marked his ballot paper in his presence. (Sec. 142.)

Agent authorized in writing.

(3) Any agent bearing a written authorization from the candidate shall always be entitled to represent such candidate in preference to, and to the exclusion of, any two electors who might otherwise claim the right of representing such candidate under this Act. (Sec. 138.)

Who may act as agent for candidate.

(4) Any person producing to the returning officer or deputy returning officer, at any time, a written authority from a candidate to represent him at the election or at any proceeding of the election, shall be deemed an agent of such candidate, within the meaning of this Act. (Sec. 139.)

Voting on Certificate.

Certain officers and agents may vote at polling stations where employed.

53. (1) Any candidate, deputy returning officer, agent or poll clerk who is an elector qualified in a polling division other than that whereat he is employed on polling day shall be permitted to vote at the polling station where he is so employed if he produces and files with the deputy returning officer at such polling station a certificate from the revising officer or registrar of such other polling division that he, such candidate, officer, agent, or clerk, is a qualified elector in such other polling division, which certificate the receiving officer or registrar shall give *gratis* to any qualified elector who is on polling day so employed.

Certificates.

(2) The revising officer or registrar,—

(*a*) shall not issue to the agents of any candidate more than ~~two such~~ certificates for use in any one polling station;

(*b*) shall sign every such certificate and mention thereon the date of its issue;

(*c*) shall consecutively number every such certificate in the order of its issue; and,

(*d*) shall not issue any such certificate in blank.

What to contain.

(3) Every such certificate shall contain in writing the name of the person to whom it is issued, and shall state that such person is a qualified elector, the polling division in which he is entitled to vote, and, if he is a deputy returning officer, agent or poll clerk, the polling station for which he is appointed. (Sec. 59.)

Condition.

(4) No such certificate shall entitle any such deputy returning officer, poll clerk or agent to vote at such polling station unless he has been actually engaged as such thereat during the day of polling.

Limitation.

(5) No more than two agents of any candidate shall have the right to vote in such manner at any one polling station.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4275

Oath.

(6) Every person so appointed deputy returning officer, poll clerk or agent, and claiming to vote by virtue of such certificate, shall, if required, before voting, take the oath

To be filed.

in form U, and such oath shall be filed with the deputy returning officer at the polling station where the person taking it has voted. (Sec. 144.)

Entry.

(7) In every case of a vote polled under authority of this section, the poll clerk shall enter in the poll book, opposite the voter's name, in the column for remarks, a memorandum stating that the voter voted under certificate, giving the number of such certificate, and stating the particular office or position which the voter is filling at the polling station. (Sec. 60.)

Preliminaries at the Poll.

Counting of ballots before opening of poll.

54. (1) If the agents and electors entitled to be present in the room of the polling station during polling hours are in attendance at least fifteen minutes before the hour fixed for opening the poll, they shall be entitled to have the ballot papers intended for use thereat carefully counted in their presence before the opening of the poll, and to inspect such ballot papers, and all other papers, forms and documents relating to the poll. (Sec. 141.)

Candidate may act as his own agent.

(2) A candidate may himself undertake the duties which any agent of his, if appointed, might have undertaken, or may assist his agent in the performance of such duties, and may be present at any place at which his agent may, in pursuance of this Act, be authorized to attend. (Sec. 140.)

Provisions requiring presence of agents.

(3) The non-attendance of any agent or agents of candidates at any time or place required by this Act shall not in any wise invalidate any act or thing done during the absence of such agent or agents if such act or thing is otherwise duly done (Sec. 140), and whenever in this Act any expressions are used requiring or authorizing any act to be done at the polls or otherwise, in the presence of agents of the candidates, such expressions shall be deemed to refer to the presence of such agents of the candidates as are authorized to attend, and as have, in fact, attended at the time and place where such act or thing is being done. (Sec. 4.)

Polls and Polling Stations.

When poll shall be held.

55. (1) Except as in this Act otherwise provided the poll shall be held on the fourteenth day next after the expiration of the day fixed for the nomination of candidates, or, if such fourteenth day is a Sunday or statutory holiday, then on the next following day, not being a Sunday or statutory holiday. (Sec. 58.) But where there is an interval of less than twelve months between the date of the writ for an election and that of the writ for the election last previously held in the same electoral district, the word "fourteenth" in this subsection shall be read as "seventh." (Sec. 131.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Polling stations.

(2) The poll shall be held in each polling division in a room or building of convenient access, with an outside door for the admittance of voters, and having, if possible, another door through which they may leave after having voted. (Sec. 132.)

Compartments.

(3) The polling station shall contain one or two compartments so arranged that each voter may be screened from observation, and may, without interference or interruption, mark his ballot paper. (Sec. 133.)

Table or desk.

(4) In such compartment there shall be provided for the use of voters in marking their ballots, a table or desk with a hard and smooth surface and a suitable black lead pencil, which shall be kept properly sharpened throughout the hours of polling. (Sec. 134.)

Instructions.

(5) The Chief Electoral Officer may give to the returning officer such instructions as are deemed necessary as to the mode of making the compartments. (Sec. 135.)

Hours of polling.

(6) The poll shall be opened at the hour of six of the clock in the forenoon and kept open until six of the clock in the afternoon of the same day; and each deputy returning officer shall, during that time, in the polling station assigned to him, receive in the manner hereinafter prescribed, the votes of the electors duly qualified to vote at such polling station. (Sec. 136.)

Directions to be posted.

(7) The deputy returning officer shall, on polling day, at or before the opening of the poll, cause such printed directions to voters as have been supplied to him in form Q to be posted up in some conspicuous places outside of and near to the polling station and also in each compartment of the polling station. (Sec. 113.)

Proceedings at the Poll.

Opening and locking of ballot box.

56. (1) At the hour fixed for opening the poll the deputy returning officer and the poll clerk shall, in the presence of the candidates, their agents, and such of the electors as are present, open the ballot box and ascertain that there are no ballot papers or other papers therein, after which the box shall be locked, and the deputy returning officer shall keep the key thereof. (Sec. 145.) The box shall be placed on a table in full view of all present and shall be maintained there and so until the close of the poll. (Sec. 162, end.)

Calling voters.

(2) Immediately after the ballot box is so locked, the deputy returning officer shall call upon the electors to vote. (Sec. 146.)

Voters not to be impeded.

(3) The deputy returning officer shall secure the admittance of every elector into the polling station, and shall see that voters are not impeded or molested at or about the polling station. (Sec. 146.)

One voter at a time.

(4) Not more than one voter for each compartment shall, at any time, enter the room where the poll is held.

Amended - Rural at 6

1 except in rural polling divisions where the poll shall be opened at 8 o'clock in forenoon

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4278

Elector to declare his name, etc.

Each elector, upon so entering, shall declare his name and addition, which particulars shall be entered in the poll book to be kept by the poll clerk in form V, a number being prefixed to the voter's name. (Sec. 147.)

Who may vote and where.

57. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act every person shall be entitled to vote whose name appears on a voters' list prepared under this Act. He may vote at the polling station of the polling division upon the list of voters for which his name so appears and at no other. (Secs. 143, 65, and 148.)

Voting more than once in same electoral district.

(2) No elector shall vote more than once in the same electoral district at the same election nor in more than one electoral district on the same day, but each elector may vote for as many candidates as are required to be elected to represent the electoral district in which he votes. (Sec. 170.)

Oath by elector.

58. (1) A voter if required by the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk, one of the candidates, or an agent of a candidate, or by any elector present, shall, before receiving his ballot paper, take an oath in form Y or Z or both of them (Sec. 153), and, if he refuses to take the same, erasing lines shall be drawn through his name on the list of voters and in the poll book, if such name has been entered in the said book, and the words *"Refused to be sworn"* shall be written thereafter. (Sec. 63.)

Refusing to be sworn.

Voter refusing oath not entitled to vote.

(2) No voter who has refused to take any oath or affirmation or to answer any questions, or produce any evidence, as by this Act required, shall receive a ballot paper or be admitted to vote or be again admitted to the polling place. (Sec. 156.)

Improper varying of oath.

(3) If any deputy returning officer, or other person presiding at a polling station, in administering to any person any oath ~~knowingly~~ mentions as a disqualification any fact or circumstance which is not a disqualification according to the provisions of this Act, he is guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Sec. 253.)

Corrections in list and entries in poll book.

59. The poll clerk shall,—

(*a*) make such additions, alterations and erasures in the list of voters, and such entries in the poll-book, as the deputy returning officer, pursuant to any provision of this Act, directs (Sec. 64);

(*b*) enter in the poll book opposite the name of each voter, as soon as the voter's ballot paper has been deposited in the ballot box, the word *"Voted"*;

(*c*) enter in the poll book the word *"Sworn"* or *"Affirmed"* opposite the name of each voter to whom any oath or affirmation as to qualification or otherwise

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

has been administered, indicating the nature of the oath or affirmation; and,

(*d*) enter in the poll book the words "*Refused to be sworn*" or "*Refused to affirm*" or "*Refused to answer*," opposite the name of each voter who has refused to take an oath or to affirm, when he has been legally required so to do, or has refused to answer questions which he has been legally required to answer. (Sec. 171.)

Secrecy.

Secrecy during poll.

60. (1) Every candidate, officer, clerk, agent or other person in attendance at a polling station or at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting; and no candidate, officer, clerk, agent or other person shall,—

No information given before poll is closed.

(*a*) before the poll is closed, communicate to any person any information as to whether any person on the list of voters has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that polling station (Sec. 219); or,

Interfering with voter marking ballot.

(*b*) at the polling station interfere with, or attempt to interfere with a voter when marking his ballot paper, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any voter is about to vote or has voted (Sec. 220); or,

Taking number of ballot on count.

(*c*) at the counting of the votes attempt to ascertain the number on the back of any ballot paper (sec. 223); or,

Giving number of ballot at any time.

(*d*) at any time communicate (except to a court or judge lawfully requiring him so to do) any information as to the number on the back of the ballot paper given to any voter at a polling station (Sec. 223); or,

Inducing voter to display ballot.

(*e*) at any time or place directly or indirectly, induce or endeavour to induce any voter to show his ballot paper after he has marked it, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom he has so marked his vote (Sec. 222); or,

Vote not to be disclosed.

(*f*) at any time communicate to any person any information obtained at a polling station as to the candidate for whom any voter at such polling station is about to vote or has voted (Sec. 224); or,

Secrecy respecting counting of votes.

(*g*) at such counting attempt to obtain any information or communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is given in any particular ballot paper. (Sec. 225.)

Penalty for violation.

(2) Every person who contravenes or fails to observe any provision of this section is guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Sec. 258.)

Ballot not to be displayed.

61. No voter shall, except when incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner pre-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4280

scribed by this Act, show his ballot paper, when marked, to any person so as to allow the name of the candidate for whom he voted to be known (Sec. 221), and any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided.

Penalty.

Manner of Voting.

Ballot paper to be initialled.

62. (1) Voting shall be by ballot. Each voter shall receive from the deputy returning officer a ballot paper, on the back of which such officer has previously put his initials, so placed as indicated in form S that when the ballot is folded they can be seen without opening it, and on the back of the counterfoil of which he has placed a number corresponding to that placed opposite the voter's name in the poll book. (Sec. 160.)

Counterfoil to be numbered.

Instructions to voter on receiving ballot paper.

(2) The deputy returning officer shall instruct the voter how and where to affix his mark, and properly fold the voter's ballot paper, directing him to return it, when marked, folded as shown, but without inquiring or seeing for whom he intends to vote, except in the case herein provided for of a voter who is incapacitated by blindness or any physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by this Act. (Sec. 161.)

Mode of voting and marking ballot.

(3) The voter, on receiving the ballot paper, shall forthwith proceed into one of the polling compartments and there mark his ballot paper by making a cross with a black lead pencil within the white space containing the name of the candidate or of each of the candidates for whom he intends to vote. He shall then fold the ballot paper as directed so that the initials and official stamp on the back of it and the number on the counterfoil can be seen without opening it, and hand the paper to the deputy returning officer, who shall, without unfolding it, ascertain by examination of the initials, official stamp and number appearing thereon that it is the same paper as that delivered to the voter and if the same he shall forthwith, in full view of the voter and all others present, remove and destroy the counterfoil and deposit the ballot in the ballot box. (Sec. 162.) Provided that where the deputy returning officer has inadvertently omitted to remove the counterfoil from the ballot paper before placing such ballot paper in the ballot box, he may, exercising care however that the number on such counterfoil be not seen by any person present and without himself examining such number, remove and destroy such counterfoil at the counting of the ballots; and the judge who may conduct any recount proceedings shall have the like power, inadvertence on the part of the deputy returning officer being, for the purposes of the recount, presumed. The ballots, if otherwise in proper form, shall be counted as if

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4281

the counterfoil had been at the proper time removed therefrom.

Spoiled ballot paper.

(4) A voter who has inadvertently dealt with the ballot paper delivered to him in such manner that it cannot conveniently be used shall restore it to the deputy returning officer, who shall deface it in such manner as to render it a spoiled ballot and deliver another in its place. (Sec. 163.)

Elector in whose name another has voted.

(5) Subject to all other provisions of this Act as to proof of qualification as an elector and the administration of oaths, if a person representing himself to be a particular elector applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted as such person, he shall be entitled to receive a ballot paper and to vote after taking the oath,—

(*a*) in form AA, if his name is on the list of voters;

(*b*) in form BB, if his name is not on the list of voters; and,

(*c*) otherwise establishing his identity to the satisfaction of the deputy returning officer. (Sec. 164.)

Ballot paper initialled and numbered.

(6) In such case, the deputy returning officer shall put on the back of the ballot paper his initials, together with a number corresponding to that entered on the poll book opposite the name of such voter, and the poll clerk shall enter in the poll book,—

Entry in poll book.

(*a*) the name of such voter;

(*b*) a note of his having voted on a second ballot paper issued under the same name;

(*c*) the fact of the oath of identity having been required and taken, and the fact of any other oaths being so required or taken; and,

(*d*) any objections made on behalf of any and of which of the candidates. (Sec. 165.)

Voter unable to mark his ballot paper.

(7) The deputy returning officer, on the application of any voter who is unable to read or is incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by this Act, shall require the voter making such application to make oath in form CC of his incapacity to vote without assistance, and thereafter assist such voter by marking his ballot paper in the manner directed by such voter, in the presence of the sworn agents of the candidates, or of the sworn electors, representing the candidates in the polling station, and of no other person, and place such ballot in the ballot box. (Sec. 166.)

Oath.

Entry in poll book.

(8) Whenever any voter has had his ballot paper marked as provided in the next preceding subsection, the deputy returning officer shall enter in the poll book opposite the voter's name, in addition to any other requisite entry, the reason why such ballot paper was marked by him. (Sec. 167.)

Interpreter to be sworn.

(9) Whenever the deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by any voter that officer shall swear an interpreter, who shall be the means of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4281

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(*c*) otherwise establishing his identity to the satisfaction of the deputy returning officer. (Sec. 164.)

Ballot paper initialled and numbered.

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Entry in poll book.

(*a*) the name of such voter;

(*b*) a note of his having voted on a second ballot paper issued under the same name;

(*c*) the fact of the oath of identity having been required and taken, and the fact of any other oaths being so required or taken; and,

(*d*) any objections made on behalf of any and of which of the candidates. (Sec. 165.)

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Oath.

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Interpreter to be sworn.

(9) Whenever the deputy returning officer does not understand the language spoken by any voter that officer shall swear an interpreter, who shall be the means of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4282

No interpreter, no vote.

communication between him and the voter with reference to all matters required to enable such voter to vote, and in case no interpreter is found, such voter shall not be allowed to vote. (Sec. 168.)

No delay in voting.

(10) Every voter shall vote without undue delay, and shall quit the polling station as soon as his ballot paper has been put into the ballot box. (Sec. 169.)

Name not on list.

Oath.

63. (1) At polling stations in rural polling divisions, the deputy returning officer shall, while the poll is open, if required by any person whose name is not on the voters' list, administer to such person oath number one in form Z No. 1 of Schedule One to this Act, and, such oath having been taken, the deputy returning officer shall at once cause such person's name to be added to the voters' list, with the word "*sworn*" written thereafter, and, subject to the two next following sub-sections of this Act, such person may thereupon vote.

Oaths, when to be tendered, person refusing not to vote.

(2) Every deputy returning officer may, and, when required by any candidate, agent, or elector so to do, shall administer to any person who claims the right to vote at such deputy's polling station either one or both of the oaths set forth in form Z to Schedule One of this Act, and if such person refuses to take such oath or oaths, he shall not be permitted to vote at the election, and if his name is on the voters' list or has been entered in the poll book, erasing lines shall be drawn through such name and the words "*refused to be sworn*" shall be written thereafter. The poll clerk shall make such additions, alterations, and erasures in the voters' list, and such entries in the poll book, as the deputy returning officer directs him to make, as is required by any provision of this Act.

Persons on voters' list entitled to vote.

(3) Every voter whose name is on the voters' list, and has not been erased therefrom in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to vote. (1919, c. 48 (C), Secs. 13, 14, 15.)

Peace and Good Order at Elections.

Returning officer and deputy to be conservator of peace.

64. (1) Every returning officer, and every deputy returning officer, from the time he takes his oath of office until completion of the performance of his duties as such officer, shall be a conservator of the peace invested with all the powers appertaining to a justice of the peace. He may,—

May command assistance.

(*a*) require the assistance of justices of the peace, constables or other persons present, to aid him in maintaining peace and good order at the election; and,

Swear in constables.

(*b*) on a requisition made in writing by any candidate, or by his agent, or by any two electors, swear in such special constables as he deems necessary; and,

forms 7 or 3 or either of them

and

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Arrest disturbers.

(*c*) arrest or cause by verbal order to be arrested, and place or cause to be placed in the custody of any constables or other persons, any person disturbing the peace and good order at the election; and,

Imprison disturbers.

(*d*) cause such arrested person to be imprisoned under an order signed by him until an hour not later than the close of the poll. (Secs. 229, 230 and 231.)

When constables may be appointed.

(2) Constables shall be appointed to act at polling stations only in cases where the returning officer fears that otherwise disorder will result thereat. In cities and towns returning officers may provide, and locate during polling day at convenient places, one or more *posses* of three or more constables each, ~~as may be authorized by the Chief Electoral Officer,~~ with means of information and of quick conveyance to any place where the services of such *posses* may be required.

Summary proceedings in case of personation.

(3) If a person is charged at a polling station with having committed the offence of personation, or having voted knowing that he was for any reason disqualified, non-qualified, or incompetent to vote at such election, the deputy returning officer at such polling station may, and, if requested so to do on behalf of a candidate, shall, take the information on oath of the person making the charge. Such information may be made in form DD or EE, as the case may be. (Sec. 294.)

Detention of alleged personator.

(4) If the person against whom it is proposed to lay the information has not left the polling station the deputy returning officer may, either on his own motion or at the request of any one proposing forthwith to lay such information, detain or direct the detention of such person until a written information can be drawn up. (Sec. 295.)

Warrant of arrest.

(5) Upon receiving the information the deputy returning officer may, on the polling day, but not afterwards, issue his warrant, in form FF or GG, as the case may be, for the arrest of the person charged, in order that he may be brought before the magistrate, or one of the magistrates therein named, to answer to the said information and to be further dealt with according to law. (Sec. 296.)

Execution of warrant.

(6) Such warrant shall be sufficient authority for any peace officer, as defined by the *Criminal Code*, to detain such person until he is brought before the magistrate. (Sec. 297.)

If name of alleged personator is unknown.

(7) If the correct name of the person charged is unknown to the informant, it shall be sufficient, in the information and other proceedings, to describe the person charged as a person whose name is to the informant unknown but who is detained under the order of the deputy returning officer; or, the person charged may be described in such other manner as will suitably identify him; and, when the name of the person so charged is ascertained, it shall be stated in any subsequent warrant or proceeding. (Sec. 298.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Constables.

(8) Every poll clerk shall have the authority of a constable for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act respecting summary proceedings in cases of personation; and every deputy returning officer may appoint such special constables as he deems necessary for the like purpose, who shall have full power to act without taking any oath. (Sec. 299.)

Special constables.

Before what magistrate to be tried.

(9) The magistrate named in any such warrant shall be one having jurisdiction under Part XVI of the *Criminal Code*, and shall be the nearest such magistrate available in the county or judicial district. (Sec. 300.)

Criminal Code to apply.

(10) The provisions of the said Part XVI of the *Criminal Code* shall apply to all proceedings under this Act against any person or persons accused of personation under the seven subsections last preceding. (Sec. 301.)

Strangers not to enter polling districts armed.

65. (1) Except the returning officer, the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk, and the constables and special constables appointed by the returning officer or the deputy returning officer for the orderly conduct of the election or poll and the preservation of the public peace thereat, no person who has not had a stated residence in the polling division for at least six months next before the day of such election shall come during any part of the day upon which the poll is to remain open into such polling division armed with offensive weapons of any kind, such as firearms, swords, staves, bludgeons or the like, and no person being in such polling division shall arm himself, during any part of the day, with any such offensive weapon, and, thus armed, approach within the distance of one mile of the place where the poll of such polling division is held, unless called upon so to do by lawful authority. (Sec. 233.)

Demand that weapons be delivered up.

(2) The returning officer or deputy returning officer may, during the nomination day and polling day at any election, require any person within half a mile of the place of nomination or of the polling station to deliver to him any firearm, sword, stave, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon in the hands or personal possession of such person (sec. 232) and the person so required shall forthwith so deliver.

Flags, etc., not to be furnished or carried.

(3) No person shall furnish or supply any ensign, standard, or set of colours, or any other flag, to or for any person with intent that it shall be carried or used in such electoral district on the day of election, or within eight days before such day, or during the continuance of such election or the polling, by any person, as a party flag to distinguish the bearer thereof and those who follow it as the supporters of any candidate, or of the political or other opinions entertained or supposed to be entertained by such candidate; and no person shall, for any reason, carry or use any such ensign, standard, set of colours or other flag, as a party

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

flag, within such electoral district on the day of any such election or polling or within eight days before such day, or during the continuance of such election. (Sec. 234.)

Ribbons or favours not to be furnished or worn.

(4) No person shall furnish or supply any ribbon, label or like favour to or for any person with intent that it be worn or used within such electoral district on the day of election or polling, or within eight days before such day, or during the continuance of such election, by any person, as a party badge to distinguish the wearer as the supporter of any candidate, or of the political or other opinions entertained or supposed to be entertained by such candidate; and no person shall use or wear any ribbon, label, or other favour, as such badge, within such electoral district on the day of any such election or polling, or within eight days before such day, during the continuance of such election. (Sec. 235.)

Liquor not to be sold or given on polling day.

(5) No spirituous or fermented liquors (whether or not intoxicating) shall be sold or given at any hotel, tavern, shop or other place within the limits of any polling division, before, during or after the hours during which the poll is open on polling day. (Sec. 236.)

Penalty.

(6) Every person who violates, contravenes, or fails to observe any of the provisions of this section is guilty of an indictable offence against this Act, punishable as in this Act provided. (Secs. 259 and 260.)

Counting and Reporting the Vote.

Counting votes by deputy returning officers.

66. (1) Immediately after the close of the poll the deputy returning officer shall, in the following order, (1) place all the ~~declared~~ ballots in an envelope and seal it up; (2) count the number of voters whose names appear on the poll book as having voted and make an entry thereof on the line immediately below the name of the voter who voted last, thus: "*The number of voters who voted at this election in this polling division is*" (*stating the number*), and sign his name thereto; (3) in the presence of and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents, and, if the candidates and their agents or any of them are absent, then in the presence of such, if any, of them as are present, and of at least three electors, open the ballot box and proceed to count the number of votes given for each candidate, giving full opportunity to those present to examine each ballot. (Sec. 172.)

Rejection of ballots.

(2) In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer shall reject all ballot papers,—

(*a*) which have not been supplied by him; or,

(*b*) by which votes have been given for more candidates than are to be elected; or,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(*c*) upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified, other than the numbering by the deputy returning officer in the cases hereinbefore referred to, but no ballot paper shall be rejected on account of any writing, number or mark placed thereon by any deputy returning officer. (Sec. 173.)

Objections to ballot papers.

(3) The deputy returning officer shall take a note of every objection made by any candidate, or his agent or any elector present, to any ballot paper found in the ballot box, and shall decide every question arising out of the objection; the decision of the deputy returning officer shall be final, subject to reversal on recount or on petition questioning the election or return. Every such objection shall be numbered, and a corresponding number placed on the back of the ballot paper and initialled by the deputy returning officer. (Sec. 174.)

To be numbered.

Duties after counting the votes.

(4) All the ballot papers not rejected by the deputy returning officer shall be counted and a list kept of the number of votes given to each candidate, and of the number of rejected ballot papers, and the ballot papers which respectively indicate the votes given for each candidate shall be put into separate envelopes or parcels; all rejected, spoiled and unused ballot papers shall respectively be put into separate envelopes or parcels and all such envelopes or parcels shall be endorsed so as to indicate their contents, and shall be sealed by the deputy returning officer, and by such agents present as may desire to seal them or to sign their names thereon in addition or instead. (Sec. 175.)

Disposition of ballot papers.

Oaths by deputy and poll clerk.

(5) The deputy returning officer and the poll clerk, immediately after the completion of the counting of the votes, shall take and subscribe respectively the oaths in forms HH, and JJ, which shall remain attached to the poll book. (Sec. 177.)

Statement by deputy.

(6) The deputy returning officer shall make out a statement in triplicate, in form KK, one copy to remain attached to the poll book, one copy to be retained by the deputy returning officer, and the third copy to be enclosed by him in a special envelope supplied for the purpose, which envelope he shall seal and deposit in the ballot box. (Sec. 178.) He shall also deliver to each of the candidates, or to their agents, or, in the absence of such candidate or agents, to the electors present representing the candidates, a certificate in form LL of the number of votes given for each candidate, and of the number of rejected ballot papers, and mail to each candidate, by registered letter to their addresses stated in the ballot paper, a like certificate. (Sec. 179.)

Certificate to candidates or representatives.

Documents enclosed in ballot box.

(7) The poll book, the envelopes containing the ballot papers, the envelope containing the voters' lists, and all other documents which served at the election shall then be placed in the large envelope supplied for the purpose, and this large envelope shall be sealed and placed in the

I He shall also deliver —

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ballot box (Sec. 180), which, being first locked and sealed with the seal of the deputy returning officer, shall be forthwith delivered by the deputy returning officer to the returning officer, or to the election clerk, or to one or more persons specially appointed for that purpose by the returning officer, who shall receive the same; and such person or persons shall on delivering the ballot boxes to the returning officer take the oath in form MM. (Sec. 181.)

Ballot boxes delivered free of postage.

(8) The returning officer may direct the delivery of ballot boxes to him by parcel post, registered, and any ballot box addressed to any returning officer on or subsequent to polling day by his title as such, or with the addition of his name, shall, when posted in Canada, be carried free in the Canadian mails as registered matter.

Penalty for failure to enclose necessary documents.

(9) If any deputy returning officer shall omit to enclose within the ballot box the list of voters or any statement, certificate or other document, in contravention or non-observance of the provisions of this Act, he shall, in addition to any other punishment or consequences to which he may be liable, forfeit all right to payment for, and he shall not be paid for, his services as such officer or be paid or repaid his disbursements made.

Proceedings of Returning Officer after Return of Ballot Boxes.

Custody of ballot boxes.

67. (1) The returning officer, upon the receipt by him of each of the ballot boxes, shall take every precaution for its safekeeping and for preventing any person other than himself and his election clerk from having access thereto, sealing it under his own seal so that it cannot be opened without the seal being broken, but without effacing or covering any other seals thereto affixed. (Sec. 182.)

Opening of boxes and addition of votes.

(2) After all the ballot boxes have been received the returning officer, at the place, day and hour appointed by his proclamation and in the presence of the election clerk, the candidates or their representatives, if present, or of at least two electors if the candidates or their representatives are not present, shall open such ballot boxes, and from the statements therein, returned by the deputy returning officers, of the ballot papers counted by them, add together the number of votes given for each candidate. (Sec. 183.)

Declaration of election.

(3) The candidate who, on the addition of the votes, is found to have a majority of votes shall then be declared elected. (Sec. 184.)

Casting vote of returning officer.

(4) Whenever, on such addition of votes, an equality of votes is found to exist between any two or more candidates and an additional vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, shall give such additional vote. (Sec. 185.)

C 4288

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Adjournment if ballot boxes are missing.

68. (1) If the ballot boxes are not all returned on the day fixed for adding up the number of votes given to the several candidates the returning officer shall adjourn the proceedings to a subsequent day, which shall not be more than a week later than the day originally fixed for the purpose of adding up the votes. (Sec. 186.)

Adjournment for other causes.

(2) In case any deputy returning officer has not enclosed in the ballot box the statement of the ballot papers counted by him as required by this Act, or if, for any other cause, the returning officer cannot, at the day and hour appointed by him for that purpose, ascertain the exact number of votes given for each candidate, he may thereupon adjourn to a future day and hour the adding up of the number of votes given for each candidate, and so from time to time, such adjournment or adjournments not in the aggregate to exceed two weeks. (Sec. 187.)

Provision in case of loss of ballot boxes.

(3) If the ballot boxes or any of them have been destroyed or lost, or, for any other reason, are not forthcoming within the time fixed by this Act, the returning officer shall ascertain the cause of the disappearance of such ballot boxes, and shall call on each of the deputy returning officers whose ballot boxes are missing, or on any other person having them, for the lists, statements and certificates or copies of the lists, statements and certificates, of the number of votes given to each candidate required by this Act, the whole verified on oath. (Sec. 188.)

If list, etc., cannot be obtained.

(4) If such lists, statements and certificates or any of them, or copies thereof cannot be obtained, the returning officer shall ascertain by such evidence as he is able to obtain, the total number of votes given to each candidate at the several polling stations; and, to that end, may summon any such deputy returning officer, his poll clerk, or any other person, to appear before him at a day and hour to be named by him, and to bring all necessary papers and documents with him, of which day and hour and of the intended proceedings the candidates shall have due notice; and the returning officer may examine on oath such deputy returning officer or poll clerk, or any other person, respecting the matter in question. (Sec. 189.)

Duty of returning officer if statement not in ballot box.

(5) In case of an adjournment by reason of any deputy returning officer not having placed in the ballot box a statement of the ballot papers counted by him, the returning officer shall, in the meantime, use all reasonable efforts to ascertain the exact number of votes given for each candidate in the polling division of such deputy returning officer, and, to that end, shall have the powers set out in the next preceding subsection. (Sec. 190.)

Return of candidate appearing to have majority.

(6) In any case arising under the two last preceding subsections, the returning officer shall return the candidate appearing to have the majority of votes, and shall mention specially, in a report to be sent with the return, the cir-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

cumstances accompanying the disappearance of the ballot boxes, or the want of any statement as aforesaid, and the mode by which he ascertained the number of votes given to each candidate. (Sec. 191.)

Not obeying summons of returning officer.

(7) Any person refusing or neglecting to attend on the summons of a returning officer issued under this Act, in any case where ballot boxes are not forthcoming and it is necessary to ascertain by evidence the total number of votes given to each candidate at the several polling stations, shall be guilty of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided. (Sec. 256.)

Custody of ballot boxes after the election.

69. After the close of the election the returning officer shall cause to be deposited in the custody of the sheriff of the county or district, or of the registrar of deeds in the county or registration division, or of the postmaster in the locality, in which the nomination was held, the ballot boxes used at the election; and the sheriff, registrar or postmaster shall, at the next ensuing election, deliver such ballot boxes to the returning officer named for such election. (Sec. 192.)

Recount by Judge.

Provision for recount or final addition of votes by judge.

70. (1) If within four days after the day on which the returning officer has made addition of the votes for the purpose of declaring the candidate or candidates elected it is made to appear on the affidavit of a credible witness to the judge of the county court of the county or union of counties, or to the judge of the judicial district, in which the electoral district or any part thereof is situated, or, in the province of Quebec, to a judge of the Superior Court ordinarily discharging his duties in the judicial district in which the electoral district or any part thereof is situated, or, in the Yukon Territory, to a judge of the Territorial Court, that a deputy returning officer at an election in such electoral district, in counting the votes, has improperly counted or improperly rejected any ballot papers or made an incorrect statement of the number of ballot papers cast for any candidate or improperly added up the votes, and if the applicant deposits within the said time with the clerk of the county or district court, or in the province of Quebec, with the prothonotary of the Superior Court in the said judicial district, or in the Yukon Territory, with the clerk of the Yukon Territorial Court, as the case may be, the sum of one hundred dollars in legal tender or in the bills of any chartered bank doing business in Canada, as security for the costs in connection with the recount or final addition of the candidate appearing by the addition to be elected, the said judge shall appoint a time within four days after the receipt of the said affidavit by him to recount the votes or to make the final addition thereof, as the case may be. (Sec. 193.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Notice and service.

(2) The judge shall appoint and give written notice to the candidates or their agents of a time and place at which he will proceed to recount or to make final addition, as the case may be; and he may at the time of the application or afterwards, decide and announce that service of the notice will be substitutional, or by mail or by posting, or in any other manner. He shall also summon and command the returning officer and his election clerk to attend at the time and place so appointed with the parcels containing (*a*) the used and counted, (*b*) the rejected, and (*c*) the spoiled ballot papers, or the original statements of the deputy returning officers, as the case may be, with respect to or in consequence of which such recount or final addition is to take place, which summons and command the returning officer and election clerk shall obey, and they shall attend throughout the proceedings, at which proceedings each candidate shall be entitled to be present and to be represented by not more than three agents appointed to attend. In case any candidate is not present or represented, any three electors who may demand to attend in his behalf shall be entitled to attend. Except with the sanction of the judge, no other person shall be present at such recount or final addition. (Secs. 194, 195 and 196.)

Order of judge to returning officer.

Who may be present at recount.

If candidate not represented, authority of judge.

Making final addition or recount.

(3) At the time and place appointed, and in the presence of such of the said persons as shall attend, the judge shall proceed to make such final addition from the statements contained in the several ballot boxes returned by the several returning officers, or to recount all the votes or ballot papers returned by the several deputy returning officers, as the case may be, and shall, in the latter case, open the sealed packets containing (*a*) the used and counted, (*b*) the rejected, and (*c*) the spoiled ballot papers, and he shall not, except as hereinafter provided, open any other ballot papers or any other packets or envelopes containing ballots or ballot papers. (Sec. 197.)

Opening sealed packets of ballots.

Mode of proceeding with the recount.

(4) In the case of a recount, the judge shall recount the votes according to the directions in this Act set forth for deputy returning officers at the close of the poll, and shall verify or correct the ballot paper account and statement of the number of votes given for each candidate. (Sec. 199.) He shall also, if necessary or required, review the decision of the returning officer with respect to the number of votes given for a candidate at any polling place where the ballot box used was not forthcoming when the returning officer made his decision, or when the proper certificates or papers were not found therein, and for the purpose of arriving at the facts as to such missing box, certificates or papers, the judge shall have all the powers of a returning officer with regard to the attendance and examination of witnesses (Sec. 201), who in case of non-attendance shall be subject to the same consequences as in case of refusal or neglect to attend on the summons of a returning officer.

Powers of judge.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Powers of judge.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Proceedings to be continuous.

(5) The judge shall, as far as practicable, proceed continuously, except on Sunday, with the final addition or recount, allowing only necessary recess for refreshment, and excluding, except as he shall otherwise openly direct, the hours between six o'clock in the afternoon and nine in the succeeding forenoon. During such recess or excluded time the ballot papers and other documents shall be kept enclosed in parcels under the seals of the judge and of such other of the said persons as desire to affix their seals thereto. The judge shall personally supervise such parcelling and sealing and take all other necessary precautions for the security of such papers and documents. (Sec. 198.)

During excluded time documents to be under seal.

Judge to seal ballots in separate packets.

(6) The judge shall thereupon declare the recount or final addition at an end, seal up all the ballot papers in separate packages and forthwith certify the result of the recount or final addition to the returning officer, who shall then declare to be elected the candidate so certified as having the highest number of votes. In case of equality of votes, the returning officer notwithstanding that he may have already voted pursuant to subsection four of section sixty-six of this Act, shall have and shall cast another or deciding vote. (Secs. 200 and 202.)

Certificate by judge.

Costs.

(7) If the recount or final addition does not so alter the result of the poll as to affect the return, the judge shall,

(*a*) order the costs of the candidate appearing to be elected to be paid by the applicant (Sec. 203);

To be taxed.

(*b*) tax such costs, following as closely as possible the tariff of costs allowed with respect to proceedings in the court in which the judge ordinarily presides. (Sec. 204.)

Disposal of deposit; action for balance.

(8) The moneys deposited as security for costs shall, so far as necessary, be paid out to the candidate in whose favour costs are awarded and if the deposit is insufficient the party in whose favour the costs are awarded shall have his action for the balance. (Sec. 205.)

Procedure if the Judge Fails to Comply.

Failure of judge to act.

71. (1) Except in the Yukon Territory, in case of any omission, neglect or refusal of the judge to comply with the foregoing provisions in respect of the recount or final addition, or to proceed therewith, any party aggrieved may, within eight days thereafter, make application,—

Remedy.

(*a*) in the province of Ontario, to a judge of the High Court division of the Supreme Court;

(*b*) in the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba or Saskatchewan, to a judge of the Court of King's Bench;

(*c*) in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, or Alberta, to a judge of the Supreme Court of the province.

Application upon affidavit.

(2) Such application may be made upon affidavit, which need not be entitled in any matter or cause, setting forth the facts relating to such omission, refusal or neglect.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4293

Order of judge.

(3) The judge to which the application is made shall, if it appears that there is such omission, refusal or neglect, make an order appointing a time, within eight days, and a place, for the consideration of such application, and directing the attendance of all parties interested at such time and place, and giving such directions for the service of the order and of the affidavit or affidavits upon which the order was granted, upon the judge so alleged to be in default, and upon the other parties interested, as he thinks proper.

Service of notice.

(4) If the circumstances appear to the judge to warrant it, he may direct that service upon any such parties may be substitutional, or by mail or by posting, or in any other manner. (Sec. 207.)

Affidavits may be filed.

(5) The judge complained of, or any of the parties interested, may file in the office of the clerk, registrar or prothonotary of the court of the judge to whom the application is made affidavits in reply to those filed by the applicant, and, upon demand, shall furnish the applicant with copies thereof. (Sec. 208.)

Order of court after hearing.

(6) At the time and place appointed by the judge or at any other time and place to which the hearing may be adjourned, after hearing the parties, or such of them as are present, or their counsel, the judge or some other judge of the same court shall make such order as the facts of the case in the opinion of the judge warrant, either dismissing the application or commanding the judge in default to take such action as is necessary in order to a compliance with the requirements of this Act in respect of the recount or final addition of votes and to proceed with and complete such recount or final addition and the judge may make such order as to costs as he thinks proper. (Sec. 209.)

Judge to obey order.

(7) A judge so found to be in default as aforesaid shall forthwith carry out the directions of any order so made; and there shall be the same remedies for the recovery of the costs awarded by such order as for costs in ordinary cases in the court to which the judge making such directions or order belongs. (Sec. 210.)

Election Return.

Return of candidate elected.

72. (1) The returning officer, immediately after the sixth day next following that upon which he has made final addition of or ascertained the number of votes given for each candidate, unless before that time he shall have received notice that he is required to attend before a judge for the purposes of a recount or final addition by such judge of the votes given at the election, and, where there has been a recount or final addition by the judge, immediately thereafter, shall transmit by registered post to the Chief Electoral Officer,—

Warrant

Form of return.

(*a*) the election writ with his return in form NN that the candidate having the largest number of votes has been duly elected;

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Report by returning officer.

(*b*) a report of his proceedings, which report shall contain such observations as he may think proper as to the state of the ballot boxes or ballot papers as received by him;

Certain documents to be sent with return.

(*c*) the official stamp and all the ballot papers, including those unused, the original statements of the several deputy returning officers, together with the lists of voters and the poll books used in the several polling divisions, and all other books, lists, and documents used or furnished for the election, or which have been transmitted to him by the deputy returning officers. (Secs. 211, 213, 214, and 215.)

Return not to be made until certificate of judge received.

(2) In case of such receipt of notice of recount or final addition the returning officer shall delay transmission of such return and report until he shall have received from the judge a certificate of the result of such recount or final addition, whereupon he shall transmit the same in manner hereinbefore directed. (Sec. 212.)

Duplicate of return to each candidate.

(3) The returning officer shall forward to each of the candidates a duplicate or copy of the return made by him. (Sec. 211.)

If return is irregular.

(4) In the event of the returning officer making a return and report to the Chief Electoral Officer not complying with the immediately preceding provisions, or making a return and report pending an application before a judge or court for an order commanding the judge to comply with the foregoing provisions for a recount or final addition, the Chief Electoral Officer shall, on presentation of an order of a judge or court having jurisdiction in respect of such application, return the said report and return, together with all ballot papers, to the returning officer. (Sec. 216.)

Notice of return in *Canada Gazette*.

(5) The Chief Electoral Officer shall, on receiving the return of any member elected to serve in the House of Commons, enter it, in the order in which such return is received by him, in a book to be kept by him for such purpose and thereupon immediately give notice in an ordinary or special issue of the *Canada Gazette* of the name of the candidate so elected and in the order in which it was received. (Sec. 217.)

Statement to Auditor General

He shall also forward to the Auditor General a certified statement of the number of votes cast for each candidate and when the Auditor General has satisfied himself that pursuant to subsection ten of Section forty of this Act a candidate is entitled to the return of his deposit the Auditor General shall return it accordingly.

Delay, neglect or refusal of returning officer to return elected candidate.

73. If any returning officer wilfully delays, neglects or refuses duly to return any person who ought to be returned to serve in the House of Commons for any electoral district, and if it has been determined on the hearing of an election petition respecting the election for such electoral district that such person was entitled to have been returned, the returning officer who has so wilfully delayed, neglected

Ed Re lists of the — 9.a.

To add — Re Chief Electors — 9.a

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

or refused duly to make such return of his election, shall forfeit to the person aggrieved the sum of five hundred dollars and costs in addition to all damages sustained. (Sec. 257.)

Report to Speaker by Chief Electoral Officer of suggestion regarding working of law.

To be submitted to Parliament.

74. The Chief Electoral Officer shall, after each election, make a report to the Speaker of the House of Commons, suggesting what, if any, amendments are in his opinion desirable for the more convenient administration of the law, and each candidate and the agent of each candidate shall have the right to send written statements to the Chief Electoral Officer suggesting such changes and improvements in the law as to such person may seem desirable, and to make written complaint of the conduct of any officer employed in such election. Any such statements and complaints shall be transmitted by the Chief Electoral Officer to the said Speaker, and they shall, together with the report of the Chief Electoral Officer, be forthwith submitted by the said Speaker to the House of Commons if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session of Parliament.

Chief Electoral Officer to retain papers, etc.

Inspection of ballots.

Order of court.

Conditions of inspection.

75. (1) The Chief Electoral Officer shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, retain in his possession the papers transmitted to him by any returning officer, with the return, for at least one year, if the election is not contested during that time, and, if the election is contested, then for one year after the termination of such contestation. (Sec. 218.)

(2) No person shall be allowed to inspect any ballot paper in the custody of the Chief Electoral Officer except under the rule or order of a superior court or a judge thereof (Sec. 227) which, if and when made, the Chief Electoral Officer shall obey. (Sec. 228.)

(3) Such rule or order may be granted by such court or judge on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the inspection or production of such ballot papers is required for the purpose of instituting or maintaining a prosecution for an offence in relation to ballot papers, or for the purpose of a petition which has been filed questioning an election or return.

(4) Any such rule or order for the inspection or production of ballot papers may be made subject to such conditions as to persons, time, place and mode of inspection or production as the court or judge thinks expedient.

Fees and Expenses of Election Officers.

Fees and expenses.

Governor in Council may revise and amend.

76. (1) The fees and expenses in Schedule Two to this Act mentioned, and no others, shall be allowed to the several officers therein mentioned, respectively, for their services and disbursements at any election. (Sec. 308.)

(2) Whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the provisions made in said Schedule are inadequate

C 4296

election papers instead of ballot papers
q-a. ballot papers

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

or insufficient for the purposes of a fair and just but economical remuneration for the services performed, the Governor in Council may make a tariff of fees, costs and expenses to be paid and allowed to returning officers and other persons employed at or with respect to elections under this Act, and may, from time to time, revise and amend such tariff. (Sec. 309.)

Such tariff to to be substituted.

(3) Such tariff, when so revised and amended, shall then be substituted for the tariff in the said Schedule as respects any election held after the making, revising or amending thereof. (Sec. 309.)

Copy to House of Commons.

(4) A copy of any such tariff and of any amendment thereof shall be laid before the House of Commons within the first fifteen days of the next ensuing session of Parliament. (Sec. 309.)

Payment of fees.

(5) *Such fees, allowances and disbursements shall be paid by warrant of the Governor General and shall be distributed by such person or persons as the Governor General in Council may direct to the several officers and persons entitled thereto under the provisions of this Act, which distribution the person or persons so distributing shall report to the Governor General through the Secretary of State.* (Sec. 310.)

Certificate of returning officer.

(6) The returning officer shall certify the correctness of the accounts of his deputy returning officers and of the registrars. (Sec. 310.)

Fees, etc., may be increased by Governor in Council.

(7) Whenever it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the fees and allowances provided for by the tariff are not sufficient remuneration for the services required to be performed at any election, or that any claim for any necessary service performed, or for materials supplied for or at an election is not covered by such tariff, he may authorize the payment of such sum or additional sum for such services or materials supplied as is considered just and reasonable. (Sec. 311.)

How disagreements as to taxation of expenses settled.

77. The Auditor General ~~and the Chief Electoral Officer~~, acting jointly, shall tax all election expense accounts. Any disagreement between them which involves only the legal right of a person claiming payment to be paid at all, shall be referred to and be finally resolved by the Treasury Board, and any disagreement between the Auditor General and the Chief Electoral Officer which involves only the fairness of the amount payable to any person with relation to the services or materials supplied, shall be referred to and shall be finally resolved by the Secretary of State. Notwithstanding anything in this section contained the rights, if any, of all claimants to compel payment or further payment by process of law shall remain unimpaired.

Rights saved.

Election Expenses.

Official agent.

78. (1) Every candidate shall appoint an official agent, in this Act termed "the official agent," whose name and

Shall in accordance

with the Chief Electoral Officer

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4298

address shall be declared to the returning officer, in writing, by or on behalf of the candidate, on or before nomination day, and the returning officer shall forthwith give public notice of the name and address of the official agent so declared.. (Sec. 237.) In the event of the death or legal incapacity of any such agent, the candidate shall forthwith appoint another, making like declaration to the returning officer, who shall give like public notice. (Sec. 238.)

Case of death or legal incapacity of official agent.

Election officers acting as official agents.

(2) No returning officer, deputy returning officer or registrar or the partner or clerk of either of them, shall be eligible to act as the official agent for any candidate in the management or conduct of his election, and if any such officer shall so act he is guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Sec. 252.)

No payment to be made except through official agent.

(3) Subject to the subsequent provisions of this section, no payment and no advance or deposit shall be made before, during or after an election by a candidate or by any agent on behalf of a candidate or by any other person, in respect of any expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of such election, otherwise than by or through the official agent; and all money provided by any person other than the candidate for any expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the election, whether as contribution, gift, loan, advance, deposit or otherwise, shall be paid to the official agent and not otherwise; provided that this subsection shall not be deemed to apply to payment,—

Exceptions.

(*a*) by a candidate, out of his own money for his personal expenses to an aggregate amount not exceeding five hundred dollars; or,

(*b*) by any person, out of his own money, for any small expense legally incurred by him, if no part of the sum so paid is repaid to him. (Sec. 237 and Eng. sec. 28 (1).)

Penalty for contravention.

(4) Every person who makes any payment, advance or deposit in contravention of the immediately preceding subsection, or pays in contravention thereof any money so provided as aforesaid is guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided.

No action against candidate unless payment made by himself or official agent.

(5) A contract whereby any expenses are incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of an election shall not be enforceable against a candidate unless made by the candidate himself or by his official agent or by a sub-agent of the official agent thereto authorized in writing: Provided that inability to enforce such contract against the candidate shall not relieve him from the consequences of any corrupt or illegal practice having been committed by his agent. (Eng. 27 (2).)

Proviso.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Bill of particulars.

(6) Every payment made by or through an official agent in respect of any expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of an election, shall, except where less than ten dollars, be vouched for by a bill stating the particulars and by a receipt. (Eng. 29 (1).)

Claims to be sent in within one month, or rights to be barred.

If no agent.

(7) All persons who have any bills, charges or claims upon any candidate for or in relation to any election shall send in such bills, charges or claims within one month after the day on which the candidate returned has been declared elected, to the official agent of the candidate, or, if such agent is dead or legally incapable, to the candidate in person; otherwise such persons shall be barred of the right to recover such claims or any part thereof. (Secs. 239 and 241.)

Penalty for illegal payment.

Subject to such exception as may be allowed in pursuance of this Act, an official agent who pays a claim in contravention of this enactment is guilty of an illegal practice (Eng. 29 (2)) and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided.

Death of claimant.

(8) In the event of the death, within such month, of any person claiming the amount of any such bill, charge or claim, the legal representative of such person shall send in the bill, charge or claim within one month after his obtaining probate or letters of administration, or of his becoming otherwise able to act as legal representative; otherwise the right to recover such bill, charge or claim shall be barred as aforesaid. (Sec. 240.)

Payment within fifty days.

(9) All expenses incurred by or on behalf of a candidate on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of an election shall be paid within fifty days after the day on which the candidate returned was declared elected, and not otherwise; and, subject to such exception as may be allowed in pursuance of this Act, an official agent who makes a payment in contravention of this provision is guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Eng. 29 (4) and (5).)

Penalty for contravention.

Payment of lawful claims sent in after time prescribed.

(10) Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, cause being at any time shown to the satisfaction of a judge competent to recount or make final addition of the votes given at the election, such judge, on application by the claimant, or by the candidate or his official agent, may by order give leave for the payment by a candidate through his official agent of a disputed claim or of a claim for any such expenses as aforesaid, although sent in after the time in this section mentioned for sending in claims, or although sent in to the candidate and not to the official agent. (Sec. 243 and Eng. 29 (9).)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Election not void in consequence of illegal payment.

(11) Where an election court reports that it has been proved by a candidate that any payment made by an official agent in contravention of this section was made without the sanction or connivance of such candidate the election of such candidate shall not be void nor shall he be subject to any incapacity by reason only of such payment having been made in contravention of this section. (Eng. 29 (6).)

Action for recovery in claims deemed disputed.

(12) If the official agent in the case of any claim sent in to him within the time limited by this Act disputes it, or refuses or fails to pay it within the period of fifty days after the day on which the candidate returned was declared elected, the claim shall be deemed to be a disputed claim and the claimant may, if he thinks fit, bring an action to recover the same in any competent court; and any sum paid by the candidate or his agent in pursuance of the judgment or order of such court shall be deemed to be paid within the time limited by this Act, and to be an exception from the provisions of this Act requiring claims to be paid by the official agent. (Eng. 29 (7) and (8).)

Payment in pursuance of judgment deemed exception.

Candidate's expenses up to $500.

(13) The candidate may pay any personal expenses incurred by him on account of or in connection with or incidental to such election to an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars, but any further personal expenses so incurred by him shall be paid by his official agent. (Eng. 31 (1).)

Written statement of personal expenses.

(14) The candidate shall send to his official agent within the time limited by this Act for sending in claims a written statement of the amount of personal expenses paid by such candidate. (Eng. 31 (2).)

Petty expenses.

(15) Any person may, if so authorized in writing by the official agent, pay any necessary expenses for stationery, postage, telegrams and other petty expenses to a total amount not exceeding that named in the authority, but any excess above the total amount so named shall be paid by the official agent. (Eng. 31 (3).)

Statement of particulars and vouchers.

(16) A statement of the particulars of payments made by any person so authorized shall be sent to the official agent within the time limited by this Act for the sending in of claims and shall be vouched for by a bill containing the receipt of that person. (Eng. 31 (4).)

Return of election expenses by official agent.

79. Within two months after the candidate returned has been declared elected, the official agent of every candidate shall transmit to the returning officer a true signed return substantially in the form OO (in this Act referred to as a return respecting election expenses) containing detailed statements as respects that candidate of,—

(*a*) all payments made by the official agent, together with all the bills and receipts (which bills and receipts

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

are in this Act included in the expression "return respecting election expenses");

(*b*) the amount of personal expenses, if any, paid by the candidate;

(*c*) the disputed claims, so far as the official agent is aware;

(*d*) the unpaid claims, if any, in respect of which application has been or is about to be made pursuant to section seventy-seven, subsection ten, so far as the official agent is aware;

(*e*) all money, securities and equivalent of money received by or promised to the official agent from the candidate or any other person, for the purpose of expenses incurred or to be incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the election, naming every person from whom the same may have been received or by whom such promise was made, showing as to each sum whether it was received or merely promised, whether in money or otherwise and whether as contribution, loan, advance, deposit or otherwise. (Sec. 244 and Eng. 33 (1).)

Vouchers, and declaration in form PP.

(2) The return so transmitted shall include all bills and vouchers relative thereto and be accompanied by a declaration made by the official agent before a notary public or a justice of the peace in the form PP (which declaration is in this Act referred to as a declaration respecting election expenses). (Eng. 33 (2).)

Candidate's declaration in form QQ, or RR.

(3) At the same time that the official agent transmits the said return, or within seven days afterwards, the candidate shall transmit or cause to be transmitted to the returning officer a declaration made by the candidate before a notary public or a justice of the peace, in the form QQ or RR (which declaration is in this Act referred to as a declaration respecting election expenses). (Eng. 33 (3).)

Supplementary return in case of death of creditor.

(4) Whenever by reason of the death of a creditor no bill has been sent in within such period of two months, the official agent shall, within one month after such bill has been sent in, and likewise with respect to all payments approved by a judge pursuant to section seventy-eight, subsection ten, of which the official agent is aware shall, within one week after such approval, as fully as possible comply with the provisions of this section by means of a supplementary return. (Sec. 244.)

Publication of summary by returning officer.

(5) The returning officer, within ten days after he receives from the official agent any return or supplementary return respecting election expenses, shall publish at the expense of the candidate a summary thereof with the signature of the official agent thereto in one and the same newspaper published or circulated in the electoral district

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

wherein the election was held. (Secs. 243, 245 and Eng. 35 (11).

Bills, etc., to be preserved.

(6) The returning officer shall preserve all such returns and declarations with the bills and vouchers relating thereto and at all reasonable times during six months next after they have been delivered to him shall permit any elector to inspect them and to make extracts therefrom on payment of a fee of twenty cents. (Sec. 246.) After the expiration of such six months period the documents may be destroyed, or, if before destruction the candidate or his official agent applies for their return, they shall be returned to the candidate. (Eng. 35 (2).)

After six months to be destroyed or returned to candidate.

Penalty for member sitting in contravention.

(7) If the said return and declarations are not transmitted before the expiration of the time limited for the purpose, the candidate shall not after the expiration of such time, sit or vote in the House of Commons as member until either such return and declarations have been transmitted or until the date of the allowance of such an authorized excuse for the failure to transmit the same, as in this Act mentioned, and if he sits or votes in contravention of this enactment he shall forfeit five hundred dollars with costs for every day on which he so sits or votes to any person who sues therefor. (Eng. 33 (5).)

Default of agent in delivering statements.

(8) If without such authorized excuse as in this Act mentioned a candidate or an official agent fails to comply with the foregoing requirements of this section he is guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act, punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Sec. 263, and Eng. 33 (6).)

Furnishing false statements.

(9) If any candidate or official agent knowingly makes a false declaration respecting election expenses he is guilty of a corrupt practice (Sec. 264 and Eng. 33 (7)) and of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided.

When candidate out of Canada at time of return.

(10) Where a candidate is out of Canada at the time when the return is so transmitted to the returning officer, the declaration required by this section may be made by him within fourteen days after his return to Canada, and in that case shall be forthwith transmitted to the returning officer; but the delay hereby authorized in making such declaration shall not exonerate the official agent from complying with the provisions of this Act as to the return and declaration respecting election expenses. (Eng. 33 (8).)

Statement of payments in pursuance of leave and copy of judge's order.

(11) Where after the date at which the return respecting election expenses is transmitted leave is given pursuant to section seventy-seven, subsection ten, for any claims to be paid, the agent shall, within seven days after the payment thereof, transmit to the returning officer a return of the sums paid in pursuance of such leave, accompanied by a copy of the order of the judge giving the leave, and in default he shall be deemed to have failed to comply with the require-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ments of this section without such authorized excuse as in this Act mentioned. (Eng. 33 (9).)

When return and declaration not transmitted.

(12) Where the return and declarations respecting election expenses of a candidate at an election have not been transmitted as required by this Act, or, being transmitted, contain some error or false statement, then,—

If on account of candidate's illness, etc.

(*a*) if the candidate applies to a judge competent to recount or make final addition of the votes given at the election and shows that the failure to transmit such return and declarations or any of them, or any part thereof, or any error or false statement therein, has arisen by reason of his illness, or of the absence, death, illness or misconduct of his official agent or of any clerk or officer of such agent, or by reason of inadvertence or of any reasonable cause of a like nature, and not by reason of any want of good faith on the part of the applicant; or,

Or agent's illness, etc.

(*b*) if the official agent of the candidate applies to the said judge and shows that the failure to transmit the return and declarations which he was required to transmit, or any part thereof, or any error or false statement therein, arose by reason of his illness or of the death or illness of any prior official agent of the candidate, or of the absence, death, illness or misconduct of any clerk or officer of an official agent of the candidate, or by reason of inadvertence or of any reasonable cause of a like nature, and not by reason of any want of good faith on the part of the applicant;

Judge may allow authorized excuse.

the judge may, after such notice of the application in the electoral district and on production of such evidence of the grounds stated in the application and of the good faith of the application, and otherwise as to the judge seems fit, make such order for allowing an authorized excuse for the failure to transmit such return and declaration, or for an error or false statement in such return and declaration as to the judge seems just. (Eng. 34 (1).)

Or may order official agent to appear, and make return and declaration, or order examination of official agent.

(13) Where it appears to the judge that any person being or having been an official agent has refused or failed to make such return or to supply such particulars as will enable the candidate and his official agent respectively to comply with the provisions of this Act as to the return and declaration respecting election expenses, the judge before making an order allowing the excuse as in this section mentioned shall order such person to attend before him, and on such person's attendance shall, unless such person shows cause to the contrary, order him to make the return and declaration, or to deliver a statement of the particulars required to be contained in the return, as to the judge seems just, and to make or deliver the same within such time and to such person and in such manner as the judge may direct, or may order such person to be examined with respect to such

78444—9

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

particulars, and if the person so ordered does not comply with such order he is guilty of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided. (Eng. 34 (2).)

When order conditional relief of applicant or of candidate.

(14) The order may make the allowance conditional upon the making of the return and declaration in a modified form or within an extended time, and upon the compliance with such other terms as to the judge seems best calculated for carrying into effect the objects of this Act; and an order allowing an authorized excuse shall relieve the applicant for the order from any liability or consequence under this or any other Act in respect of the matter excused by the order; and where it is proved by the candidate to the judge that any act or omission of the official agent in relation to the return and declaration respecting election expenses was without the sanction or connivance of the candidate, and that the candidate took all reasonable means for preventing such act or omission, the judge shall relieve the candidate from the consequences of such act or omission on the part of his official agent. (Eng. 34 (3).)

Date of order deemed date of allowance.

(15) The date of the order or, if conditions and terms are to be complied with, the date at which the applicant fully complies with them, shall for the purposes of this section be deemed the date of the allowance of the excuse. (Eng. 34 (4).)

Bribery, Treating, Undue Influence and Personation.

Giving money, etc., to procure votes.

80. Every person is guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery and of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided, who,—

(*a*) directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives, lends or agrees to give or lend, or offers or promises or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money or valuable consideration, to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election; or,

Giving or promising employment.

(*b*) directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives or procures, or agrees to give or procure, or offers, promises or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any office, place or employment, to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid, on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election; or,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Gift or promise in order to obtain return of any person.

(*c*) directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement as aforesaid, to or for any person, in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure the return of any person to serve in the House of Commons, or the vote of any voter at any election; or,

Procuring return in consequence.

(*d*) upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procures or engages or promises or endeavours to procure the return of any person to serve in the House of Commons, or the vote of any voter at an election; or,

Advancing money to be used in bribery.

(*e*) advances or pays, or causes to be paid, any money to or to the use of any other person, with the intent that such money or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any election, or who knowingly pays or causes to be paid any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election; or,

Demanding bribe of candidate or agent.

(*f*) directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, on account of and as payment for voting or for his having voted or for illegally agreeing or having agreed to vote for any candidate at an election, or on account of and as payment for his having illegally assisted or agreed to assist any candidate at an election, applies to such candidate, or to his agent or agents, for the gift or loan of any money or valuable consideration, or for the promise of the gift or loan of any money or valuable consideration or for any office, place or employment; or,

Receiving money, etc., before or during an election.

(*g*) before or during any election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives, agrees or contracts for any money, gift, loan or valuable consideration, office, place or employment, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at any election; or,

Or after an election.

(*h*) after any election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives any money or valuable consideration on account of such or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting, at any election; or,

Bribery of candidates.

(*i*) in order to induce a person to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate, or to refrain from becoming a candidate, or to withdraw, if he has become a candidate, gives or procures any office, place or employment, or agrees to give or procure, or offers or promises to procure, or to endeavour to procure any office, place or employment, for such person.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Proviso as to legal expenses.

Provided always that the terms of this section shall not extend or be construed to extend to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any expenses legally payable and *bona fide* incurred at or concerning any election, and provided that the actual personal expenses of any candidate and his expenses for professional services actually performed and for the fair cost of printing and advertising and for halls or rooms for the holding of meetings shall be held to be expenses legally payable. (Sec. 265, and Eng. C. and I.P.P. Act, 1854.)

Treating of any person.

81. Every person is guilty of the corrupt practice of treating and of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided, who, corruptly, by himself or by any other person, either before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or causes to be given or provided, or is accessory to the giving or providing, or pays or engages to pay wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing, any meat, drink, refreshment or provision, or any money or ticket or other means or device to enable the procuring of any meat, drink, refreshment or provision, to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to give or refrain from giving his vote at such election or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting or being about to vote or refrain from voting at such election, and every elector who corruptly accepts or takes any such meat, drink, refreshment or provision or any such money or ticket, or who adopts such other means or device to enable the procuring of such meat, drink, refreshment or provision is guilty likewise. (Secs. 266 and 268, and Eng. C. and I.P.P. Act, 1883.)

Carried

Treating of voter during election.

Undue influence.

82. (1) Every person is guilty of the corrupt practice of undue influence and of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of, or threatens to make use of, any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts, or threatens the infliction, by himself, or by or through any other person, of any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner practices intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote for any candidate, or to refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted for any candidate or refrained from voting at any election, or who, by abduction, duress, or any false or fraudulent pretense, device or contrivance, impedes, prevents or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the franchise of any elector, or thereby compels, or induces or prevails upon any elector either to vote for any candidate or to refrain from voting at any election.

Carried

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

False pretence interpreted.

(2) It shall be deemed a false pretense within the meaning of this section to represent to an elector, directly or indirectly, that the ballot to be used, or the mode of voting at an election, is not secret. (Sec. 269, and Eng. C. and I.P.P, Act, 1883, sec. 2.)

Personation and subornation of personation.

83. Every person is guilty of the corrupt practice of personation, and of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided, who at an election,—

(*a*) applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether such name is that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person; or,

(*b*) having voted once at such election, applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name; or,

(*c*) aids, abets, counsels, procures or endeavours to procure the commission by any person of personation as now defined. (Secs. 272, 273 and 274.)

Penalties and Procedure.

Procedure.

84. (1) Any indictable offence against this Act may be prosecuted alternatively, on indictment or by way of summary conviction.

Fines and other penalties for indictable offences.

(2) Any person who is guilty of any indictable offence against this Act is liable on indictment or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and costs of prosecution or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, or to both such fine and costs and such imprisonment, and if the fine and costs imposed are not paid forthwith (in case only a fine and costs are imposed) or are not paid before the expiration of the term of imprisonment imposed (in case imprisonment as well as fine and costs is imposed) to imprisonment with or without hard labour for such term (or such further term) as such fine and costs or either of them remain unpaid, not exceeding three months.

Fines, etc., for non-indictable offences.

85. Any person, who is guilty of any non-indictable offence against this Act which is punishable on summary conviction, is liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and costs of prosecution or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, with or without hard labour, or to both such fine and costs and such imprisonment, and if the fine and costs imposed are not paid forthwith (in case only a fine and costs are imposed) or are not paid before the expiration of the term of imprisonment imposed (in case imprisonment as well as fine and costs is imposed) to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for such term (or further term) as such fine and costs or either of them may remain unpaid, not exceeding three months.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Disqualification for corrupt act.

86. Any person who during an election commits a corrupt practice or an illegal practice shall *ipso facto* become disqualified from voting and incompetent to vote at such election. He shall also in addition to any other punishment for such offence by this or any other Act prescribed, forfeit to any person who in any competent court shall therefor sue,—

Additional penalties.

(*a*) for every corrupt practice committed the sum of two hundred dollars and costs; and,

(*b*) for every illegal practice committed the sum of one hundred dollars and costs.

Effect of corrupt practices.

87. Any person, who,—

(*a*) is on the trial of an election petition reported by the trial judges to the Speaker as one who has committed at an election any corrupt practice or illegal practice; or,

(*b*) is before any competent court convicted of having committed at an election any offence which is a corrupt practice or illegal practice, or ordered to pay any sum forfeited because of the commission of any corrupt practice or illegal practice; or,

(*c*) is, in any proceeding in which after notice of the charge he has had an opportunity of being heard, found guilty of any corrupt practice or of any illegal practice, or of any offence which is a corrupt practice or illegal practice;

Five years' disqualification.

shall, in addition to any other punishment for such offence by this or any other Act prescribed be, for a corrupt practice during the eight years or for an illegal practice during the five years, next after the date of his being so reported, convicted, ordered, or found guilty, incapable of being elected to or of sitting in the House of Commons or of voting at any election of a member of that House or of holding any office in the nomination of the Crown or of the Governor General in Canada. (Secs. 280, 281 and 282.)

Candidate not convicted unless corrupt practice done by himself, agent, or with his knowledge.

88. No candidate shall on the trial of any election petition be reported by the trial judges to the Speaker as one who has committed any corrupt practice or any illegal practice, or before any court be convicted of having committed at an election any offence which is a corrupt practice or an illegal practice or be ordered to pay any sum as forfeited because of the commission of any corrupt practice, or illegal practice, or in any other proceeding be found guilty of any corrupt practice or illegal practice or of any offence which is a corrupt practice or an illegal practice, unless the thing omitted or done the omission or doing of which constitutes the corrupt practice or illegal practice was omitted or done by,—

(*a*) the candidate in person; or,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(*b*) his official agent; or,

(*c*) some other agent of the candidate with the candidate's actual knowledge and consent;

Proviso. provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the avoidance pursuant to section fifty-one of the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act*, of any election in consequence of the commission of any corrupt practice or illegal practice.

Election not avoided unless illegal practices by candidate, agent, etc.

89. No election shall on the trial of any election petition be avoided because of any of the illegal practices referred to in sections five, fourteen, thirty, forty-three, fifty-eight or sixty of this Act unless the thing omitted or done the omission or doing of which constitutes the illegal practice, was omitted or done by,—

(*a*) the elected candidate in person; or,

(*b*) his official agent; or,

(*c*) some other agent of such candidate with such candidate's actual knowledge and consent:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to impair or affect the provisions of section fifty-six of the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act* as it now is or as it may be amended.

Removal of disqualification procured by perjury.

90. If, at any time after a person has become disqualified under this Act, the witnesses, or any of them, on whose testimony such person has so become disqualified, are convicted of perjury with respect to such testimony, such person may move the court before which such conviction takes place to order, and such court shall, upon being satisfied that such disqualification was procured by reason of such perjury, order that such disqualification shall therefore cease and determine; and it shall cease and determine accordingly. (Sec. 283.)

Secrecy of vote protected.

91. No person who has voted at an election shall in any legal proceeding questioning the election or return be required to state for whom he voted. (Sec. 226.)

Recovery of penalties and forfeitures.

92. (1) All penalties which are by this Act expressly made payable by way of forfeiture to any person aggrieved or to any person who sues therefor shall be recoverable or enforceable with full costs of suit by action of debt or information in any court of competent jurisdiction in the province in which the cause of action arises.

Imprisonment for non-payment.

(2) In default of payment of the amount which the offender is condemned to pay, within the period fixed by the court, the offender shall be imprisoned in the common jail of the county or district for any term less than two years, unless such penalty and costs are sooner paid. (Sec. 284.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Security for costs.

(3) No action or information for the recovery of any such penalty by way of forfeiture shall be commenced unless the person suing therefor has given good and sufficient security, to the amount of fifty dollars, to indemnify the defendant for the costs occasioned by his defence, if the person suing is condemned to pay such costs. (Sec. 285.)

Allegations in action.

(4) It shall be sufficient for the plaintiff, in any action or suit under this Act, to allege in his pleading or declaration that the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of money thereby demanded, and to allege the particular offence with respect to which the action or suit is brought, and that the defendant has acted contrary to this Act, without mentioning the writ of election or the return thereof. (Sec. 286.)

Evidence of husbands and wives.

(5) In any such civil action, suit or proceeding, instituted under this Act, the parties thereto, and the husbands or wives of such parties respectively, shall be competent and compellable to give evidence to the same extent and subject to the same exceptions as in other civil suits in the same province; but such evidence shall not thereafter be used in any indictment or criminal proceeding under this Act against the person giving it. (Sec. 287.)

Burden of proof of justification.

(6) In any action, suit or proceeding instituted only for the recovery under this Act of a penalty imposed by way of forfeiture, if the right of any person (in this section referred to as the voter) to vote, or to vote at any particular place, at an election, is questioned or involved, the burden of proof of the voter being entitled to vote, or to vote at such particular place, shall be upon the voter or such other person as is the accused or defendant in such action, suit or proceeding, and not upon the person suing or instituting the proceeding. (Sec. 275, and Eng. Act, 1883, sec. 9 (1).)

No privileged excuse from answering questions.

93. No person shall be excused from answering any question put to him in any action, suit or other proceeding, in any court, or before any judge, commissioner or other tribunal touching or concerning any election, or the conduct of any person thereat, or in relation thereto, on the ground of any privilege, except that no elector shall be obliged to state for whom he voted at any election; provided that no answer given by any person claiming to be excused on the ground of privilege shall be used in any criminal proceeding against such person other than an indictment for perjury, if the judge, commissioner or president of the tribunal gives to the witness a certificate that he claimed the right to be excused on such ground, and made full and true answers to the satisfaction of the judge, commissioner or tribunal. (Sec. 288.)

Production of writ of election, etc., not required in suits.

94. (1) It shall not be necessary, on the trial of a suit or prosecution under this Act, to produce the writ of election

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4311

or the return thereof, or the authority of the returning officer founded upon such writ of election, but general evidence of such facts shall be sufficient evidence. (Sec. 289.)

If notified Chief Electoral Officer to produce ballots, etc.

(2) If the original ballot papers or other papers are required on any such trial of any suit or prosecution, the clerk or registrar of the court having cognizance of the election petition may, at the instance of any of the parties thereto, notify the Chief Electoral Officer to produce them on the day fixed for the trial; and the said Chief Electoral Officer shall on or before the said day, deposit them with such clerk or registrar, taking his receipt therefor. (Sec. 290.)

Criminal court may allow costs to prosecutor.

95. (1) Any criminal court before which a prosecution is instituted for an offence against the provisions of this Act may order payment by the defendant to the prosecutor of such costs and expenses as appear to the court to have been reasonably incurred in and about the conduct of such prosecution.

Prior recognizance required.

(2) The court shall not make such order unless the prosecutor before or upon the finding of the indictment or the granting of the information enters into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars, and to the satisfaction of the court, to conduct the prosecution with effect and to pay the defendant his costs in case he is acquitted. (Sec. 291.)

Costs in cases of private prosecution.

(3) In case of an indictment or information by a private prosecutor for an offence against the provisions of this Act, if judgment is given for the defendant, he shall be entitled to recover from the prosecutor the costs sustained by the defendant by reason of such indictment or information, which costs shall be taxed by the proper officer of the court in which the judgment is given. (Sec. 292.)

In a suit for criminal corrupt practice, what allegation sufficient.

96. (1) In an indictment or prosecution for a corrupt practice or an illegal practice and in any action or proceeding for a penalty or by way of forfeiture for a corrupt practice, or an illegal practice, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant was, at the election at or in connection with which the offence is intended to be alleged to have been committed, guilty of a corrupt practice or an illegal practice, describing it by the name given to it by this Act, or otherwise, as the case requires.

Evidence.

(2) In any criminal or civil proceeding in relation to such offence the certificate of the returning officer shall be sufficient evidence of the due holding of the election and of any person named in such certificate having been a candidate thereat. (Sec. 293.)

Summoned by court to person liable to penalty.

97. (1) Whenever it appears to the court or judge trying an election petition that any person has violated any of the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

provisions of this Act, for which violation such person is liable to a fine or penalty other than the fines or penalties imposed for any offence amounting to an indictable offence, such court or judge may order that such person may be summoned to appear before such court or judge, at the place, day and hour fixed in such summons for hearing the charge. (Sec. 302.)

Disobeying summons.

(2) If, on the day so fixed by the summons, the person summoned does not appear, he shall be condemned, on the evidence already adduced on the trial of the election petition, to pay such fine or penalty as he is liable to pay for such violation, and in default of paying such fine or penalty, to the imprisonment prescribed in such case by this Act. (Sec. 303.)

Trial.

(3) If, on the day so fixed, the person summoned does appear, the court or judge, after hearing such person and such evidence as is adduced, shall give such judgment as to law and justice appertains. (Sec. 304.)

Appropriation of fines.

(4) All fines and penalties recovered under the three next preceding subsections shall belong to His Majesty for the public uses of Canada, but no fine or penalty shall be imposed thereunder if it appears to the court or judge that the person has already been sued to judgment or acquitted with respect to the same offence, nor shall any such fine or penalty be imposed for any offence proved only by the evidence or admission of the person committing it. (Sec. 305.)

Limitation of time for prosecutions and suits.

98. Notwithstanding anything in the *Criminal Code*, every prosecution for an offence against this Act, and every action, suit or proceeding for any pecuniary penalty given by this Act to any person aggrieved or to any person suing therefor shall, when commenced, be proceeded with and carried on without wilful delay, and shall be commenced within the space of one year next after the day when the offence was committed or when such action, suit or proceeding might first have been brought or taken, and not afterwards, unless the prosecution, action, suit or proceeding is prevented by the withdrawal or absconding of the defendant out of the jurisdiction of the court, in which case such prosecution, action, suit or proceeding may be commenced within one year after his return (Sec. 307), or in case of a charge against a returning officer pursuant to section seventy-three for wilful delay, neglect or refusal to return a candidate as elected, in which case such prosection, suit or proceeding shall be commenced within six months after the conclusion of the trial of the petition relating to such election. (Sec. 257.)

Delay, neglect or refusal of returning officer to return elected candidate.

Quarter Sessions Court incompetent.

99. Notwithstanding anything in the *Criminal Code*, no indictment for an offence which is a corrupt practice

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

or an illegal practice shall be tried before any court of quarter sessions or general sessions of the peace. (Sec. 306.)

Advance Polls for Railway Employees and Others.

Advance voting by railway employees, sailors, etc.

100. (1) Every railway employee, sailor, commercial traveller or other person, being an elector whose name appears on the list of voters of a polling division within which any place mentioned in Schedule Three is wholly or partly contained, and whose employment or calling is such as to necessitate from time to time his absence from his ordinary place of residence, and who has reason to believe that, because of necessary absence from such place of residence in the pursuit of his employment or calling, he will be unable to vote on polling day, may vote in advance of polling day as in this section provided.

Establishment of "Advance Polls."

(2) For the purpose of enabling such electors to vote the returning officer in every electoral district wherein any place mentioned in Schedule Three is wholly or partly contained, shall establish within such place as many special polling stations as may be necessary, numbering them in order and terming them, as in this section they are hereafter termed, "Advance Polls." Every such polling station shall be located so as to suit the convenience of that class of voters which, in the judgment of the returning officer, is most likely to resort in any considerable number thereto.

Amendment of Schedule by Chief Electoral Officer.

(3) The Chief Electoral Officer may from time to time amend such Schedule by striking therefrom the name of any place or by adding thereto the name of any other place, and, so amended, such Schedule shall have effect as if now incorporated into this Act. He shall amend under the following circumstances only:—

(*a*) If a total of less than fifty votes is polled at the advance polls held within any such place at the election which immediately preceded the amendment, he may strike off the name of that place; or,

(*b*) If he is advised and believes that a total of fifty votes will be polled at any place in case an advance poll is established there, he may add the name of that place.

Notice in *Canada Gazette*.

(4) The Chief Electoral Officer shall give notice, under his hand published in the *Canada Gazette* of all amendments made to such Schedule, and he shall, at every election, furnish to every returning officer a copy of such Schedule as it then stands amended.

Sixty days limit for amendment to be in force.

(5) In case the date of the writ for an election falls within sixty days after notice so given of any such amendment that amendment shall not be in force nor have any effect at such election.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Advance polls conducted as ordinary polls.

(6) Except as in this section provided all advance polls shall be held, conducted and officered in the same manner as, and for all purposes of this Act be regarded as ordinary polling stations.

When polls to be open.

(7) Advance polls shall be open, and shall only be open, between the hours of seven and ten o'clock in the afternoon of the three days, exclusive of Sunday, immediately preceding polling day.

Notice in form SS.

(8) The returning officer shall, not later than seven days before polling day, give public notice within the place where an advance poll is to be held, of the poll and of the location of the polling station. Such notice may be in form SS.

Conditions for voting at Advance polls.

(9) A person applying to vote at an advance poll shall be permitted to do so only after compliance with the following in addition to all other applicable provisions of this Act:—

Form TT.

(*a*) He shall produce and deposit with the deputy returning officer a certificate of his right to vote, issued and signed by the registrar or revising officer of his polling division and countersigned by himself in the presence of such registrar or revising officer, the whole in form TT;

Form TT.

(*b*) He shall, in the presence of the deputy returning officer, sign the statement of identification appearing on form TT;

Form UU.

(*c*) He shall make before the deputy returning officer a declaration in form UU.

Registrar or revising officer to issue certificate *gratis* to applicant.

(10) Every registrar or revising officer of a polling division within which any place mentioned in Schedule Three is wholly or partly contained shall, on application of an elector whose name appears on the list of voters of such polling division, issue *gratis* to such elector on that elector's attendance and request made in person, but not otherwise, a certificate in form TT, and shall forthwith thereafter enter in the "Remarks" column of his list of voters, opposite the name of such elector, the words "Advance Poll." The vote of such elector shall thereafter be pollable at an advance poll, and not otherwise. If, at the time of issue of such certificate, the registrar or revising officer has already delivered to the deputy returning officer the official list of voters, the registrar or revising officer shall issue such certificate in duplicate and forthwith deliver to the deputy returning officer one of such duplicates, whereupon the deputy returning officer shall make, opposite such name on the official list of voters, the like entry, which shall produce the like effect. For the purposes of the election officers at ordinary polling stations, persons who have secured certificates in form TT shall be deemed to have already voted.

Form and conditions.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

When returning officer or clerk may act.

(11) In case of an election for which this Act does not require that registrars or revising officers be appointed, either at all or for any specific polling division, the duties performable by registrars and revising officers pursuant to this section shall be performed by the returning officer or by his election clerk, who may vary any prescribed form to fit the circumstances.

No list or poll book kept, but notations to be made.

(12) There shall be no list of electors nor poll book supplied to or kept at an advance poll, but the poll clerk thereat shall assist the deputy returning officer as required, preserving each certificate deposited and marking thereon such notations as, if there were a poll book, he would be required by this Act to mark opposite the voter's name in the poll book.

Voting at any advance poll in same electoral district.

(13) An elector who is by this section authorized to vote at an advance poll may vote at any advance poll within the electoral district whereof the person who has issued to such elector a certificate in form TT is a registrar or revising officer; but no deputy returning officer shall permit any person to vote at an advance poll upon any certificate in form TT issued by a registrar or revising officer of another electoral district.

Affixing of seals each day.

(14) At the close of the poll each day, the deputy returning officer and every candidate or agent present who desires so to do shall affix their respective seals to the ballot box in such a manner that the box cannot be opened nor any ballots be deposited therein without breaking such seals.

Count of ballots daily at close of poll.

(15) The deputy returning officer shall, at six o'clock in the afternoon of polling day, attend with his poll clerk at the polling station where the advance poll was held, and there, in the presence of such of the candidates and their agents as may attend, open the ballot box, count the votes and take all other proceedings provided by this Act for deputy returning officers and poll clerks in connection with the conduct of an election after the close of the poll, except that such statements and other documents as other provisions of this Act may require to be made and to be written in or attached to the poll book shall be made as so required and be annexed to the certificates in form TT in this section referred to.

Anyone who makes false statement, forges certificate, makes false declaration, attempts to vote at another poll, is guilty of an offence.

(16) Any person who corruptly,—

(*a*) for the purpose of obtaining from a registrar, revising officer or returning officer a certificate in form TT, makes to such officer any false statement; or,

(*b*) forges or fabricates any such certificate, or any name thereon, or not being the person named therein, presents any such certificate to any deputy returning officer or poll clerk at any polling station; or,

(*c*) makes before any deputy returning officer a false declaration as to the cause or necessity of his voting at an advance poll; or,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(*d*) after having obtained from a registrar, revising officer or returning officer a certificate in form TT votes or attempts to vote at any other than an advance poll; or,

(*e*) in any other manner contravenes any provision of this section;

is guilty of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as by this Act provided.

Canada Temperance Act Elections.

Act to apply in elections under Canada Temperance Act.

101. This Act shall, in so far as the same can be made applicable, apply to all elections held under the provisions of the *Canada Temperance Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter one hundred and fifty-two, and the amendments thereto, in the place of and instead of the acts hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE ONE.

FORMS.

A

WRIT OF ELECTION. (Sec. 21.)

George V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To

of the county (*or as the case may be*),

GREETING:

Whereas, by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have ordered a Parliament to be holden at Ottawa, on the day of next (*omit this preamble, except in the case of a general election*), We command you that notice of the time and place of election being duly given, you do cause election to be made according to law of a member (*or as the case may be*) to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, for the electoral district of (*except in case of a general election, insert here* in the place of deceased, *or otherwise, stating the cause of vacancy*) and that you do cause the nomination of candidates at such election to be held on the day of next, and do cause the name (*or* names) of such member or members when so elected, whether he is (*or* they are) present or absent, to be certified to our Chief Electoral Officer, as by law directed.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved, etc., Governor General (*or* Administrator of the Government) of our Dominion of Canada, at our city of Ottawa, the day of in the year of our Reign and in the year of our Lord 19 .

Endorsement.

Received the within Writ on the day of 19 .

A. B.,

Sheriff of (*or as the case may be*) Returning Officer.

B

OATH OF THE RETURNING OFFICER. (Sec. 23.)

I, the undersigned, A.B., returning officer for the electoral district of , do swear (*or* solemnly affirm) that I am legally qualified according to law to act as returning officer for the said electoral district of , and that I will act faithfully in that capacity, without partiality, fear, favour or affection. So help me God.

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

Certificate of Returning Officer having taken Oath of Office.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the day of the month of , 19 , A. B., the returning officer for the electoral district of , took and subscribed before me, the oath (or affirmation) of office, in such case required of a returning officer, by section 23 of the *Dominion Elections Act.*

In testimony whereof, I have delivered to him this certificate.

C. D.,
Justice of the Peace.

C

APPOINTMENT OF AN ELECTION CLERK. (Sec. 23.)

To E. F. (*set forth his legal addition and residence.*)

Know you that, in my capacity of returning officer for the electoral district of , I do hereby

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

appoint you to be my election clerk, to act in that capacity at the approaching election for the said electoral district , which election will be opened by me, on the day of the month of 19 .

Given under my hand this day of , in the year 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

D

OATH OF THE ELECTION CLERK. (Sec. 24.)

I, the undersigned, E. F., appointed election clerk for the electoral district of , do swear (*or* solemnly affirm) that I will act faithfully in my said capacity as election clerk, and also in that of returning officer, if required to act as such, according to law, without partiality, fear, favour or affection. So help me God.

E. F.,
Election Clerk.

Certificate of the Election Clerk having taken the Oath of Office.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that, on the day of 19 , E. F., election clerk for the electoral district of , took and subscribed before me the oath (*or* affirmation) of office required in such case of an election clerk by section 24 of of the *Dominion Elections Act.*

In testimony whereof, I have delivered to him this certificate under my hand.

C. D.,
Justice of the Peace,
or A. B.,
Returning Officer.

E

APPOINTMENT OF A REGISTRAR. (Sec 25.)

To E. F. (*insert his legal addition and residence.*)

Know you that, in pursuance of authority given by section 25 of the *Dominion Elections Act*, the undersigned , returning officer for the electoral district of , does hereby appoint you to be registrar for the polling

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4319

division No. , of the said electoral district (or as the case may be), to compile, revise and post up within said polling division a list of persons qualified as electors within said polling division (or as the case may be) in strict compliance with the provisions of the Dominion Elections Act and to perform and have all the duties and functions imposed upon or exercisable by a registrar under that Act.

Given under my hand this day of , in the year 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

F

OATH OF REGISTRAR. (Sec. 32.)

I, the undersigned, I. J., appointed registrar for the , (*or as the case may be*) of the electoral district of , in the province of Alberta, or the Yukon Territory, (*or as the case may be*) do solemnly swear (*or, being one of the persons permitted by law to affirm in civil cases*, solemnly affirm) that I will act faithfully in my said capacity of registrar, without partiality, fear, favour, or affection, and in every respect according to law. So help me God.

I. J.

Certificate of a Registrar having taken the Oath of Office.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the day of the month of , I, J., registrar for the polling division No. , (*or as the case may be*) of the electoral district of , in the province of (*or as the case may be*), took and subscribed the oath (*or* affirmation) of office, required in such case of a registrar, by section 32 of the *Dominion Elections Act*.

In testimony whereof, I have delivered to him this certificate under my hand.

C. D.,
Justice of the Peace,
or A. B.,
Returning Officer.

G

APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER. (Sec. 25.)

To G. H. (*insert his legal addition and residence*).

Know you, that I, in my capacity of returning officer for the electoral district of , hereby

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4320

appoint you to be deputy returning officer for the polling division number , of the said electoral district of , there to take the votes of the electors by ballot according to law, at the polling station to be by you opened and kept for that purpose; and you are hereby authorized and required to open and hold the poll of such election for the said polling division on the day of , at six o'clock in the forenoon, at (*here describe particularly the place in which the poll is to be held*), and there to keep the said poll open during the hours prescribed by law, and to take at the said polling place, by ballot, in the manner by law provided, the votes of the electors voting at the said polling place, and after counting the votes given and performing the other duties required of you by law, to return to me forthwith the ballot box sealed with your seal, and enclosing the ballots, envelopes, list of voters, poll book, and other documents required by law, together with this commission.

Given under my hand, at , this day of , in the year 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

H

OATH OF DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER. (Sec. 25.)

I, the undersigned, G. H., appointed deputy returning officer for the polling division No. of the electoral district of , swear (*or* solemnly affirm), that I will act faithfully in my said capacity of deputy returning officer, without partiality, fear, favour or affection. So help me God.

G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

Certificate of a Deputy Returning Officer having taken the Oath of Office.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the day of the month of , G. H., deputy returning officer for the polling division No. of the electoral district of , took and subscribed the oath (*or* affirmation) of office, required in such case of a deputy returning officer, by section 25 of the *Dominion Elections Act*.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4321

In testimony whereof, I have delivered to him this certificate under my hand.

C. D.,
Justice of the Peace,
or A. B.,
Returning Officer.

I

APPOINTMENT OF A POLL CLERK. (Sec. 26.)

To I. J., (*insert his legal addition and residence*).

Know you, that in my capacity of deputy returning officer for the polling division No. , of the electoral district of , I hereby appoint you to be poll clerk for the said polling division.

Given under my hand, at , this day of , in the year 19 .

G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

J

OATH OF POLL CLERK. (Sec. 26.)

I, the undersigned, I. J., appointed poll clerk for the polling division No. , of the electoral district of swear (*or* solemnly affirm) that I will act faithfully in my capacity of poll clerk, and also in that of deputy returning officer, if required to act as such, according to law, without partiality, fear, favour or affection, and that I will keep secret the names of the candidates for whom any of the voters at the polling station in the polling division No. marks his ballot paper in my presence at this election. So help me God.

I. J.,
Poll Clerk.

Certificate of the Poll Clerk having taken the Oath.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the day of the month of , I. J., poll clerk, for the polling division No. , of the electoral district of , took and subscribed before me the oath (*or* affirmation) of office required of a poll clerk in such cases by section 26 of the *Dominion Elections Act*.

In testimony whereof, I have delivered to him the certificate under my hand.

C. D.,
Justice of the Peace,
or A. B., Returning Officer,
or G. H., Deputy Returning Officer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4322

82

K

Hand

LIST OF VOTERS. (Sec. 32.)

Electoral District of
Polling Division No.

No.	Name.	Occupation or Addition.	Residence.	Remarks. This column is for the use of the Poll Clerk on Polling Day.
1	Allen, John.....	Labourer.....	16 Elgin St.....	
2	Baker, Miss Mary...	(W) Clerk.....	12 Luke St.....	
3	Carter, Miss Jane....	(W) Spinster.....	Pine Road.....	
4	Dow, Mrs. Ann.....	(W) Married Woman...	Back Lots.....	
5	Dow, Mrs. Jane.....	(W) Widow of Peter.....	"	
6	Dow, John.....	Farmer.....	"	
7	Egan, William.....	Grocer.....	136 Sparks St.....	

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the voters' list in polling division No. (*or as the case may be*) of the electoral district of , as prepared by me for use in the election of a member (*or* members, *as the case may be*) of the House of Commons for the said electoral district, now pending.

I. J.,
Registrar.

(*Here the registrar shall make any addition to the list which he finds necessary.*)

I certify that the foregoing is a correct list of the voters in Polling Division No. (*or as the case may be*) of the electoral district of , as revised (*or, if no correction is made*, as finally approved) by me this day of 19 .

I. J.,
Registrar.

(*Add for posting a copy of subsection (1) of section 6 of this Act.*)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM K1.

Registration of Voters.

Electoral District of.....

Public notice is hereby given:—

(1) That the undersigned has been appointed registrar to prepare the list of voters for ~~every~~ polling division in the above-mentioned electoral district that is wholly or partly contained within the city (town or incorporated village) of.....

(2) That registration sittings shall be held from the .....day of.....19.. until the.....day of.....19 .., both inclusive, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and nine o'clock in the afternoon, with intermission from one o'clock to two o'clock and from six o'clock to seven o'clock.

(3) That all persons desiring and requiring to be registered as voters must apply personally at the place hereinafter stated, to wit:.....

(Signed).....

Registrar for the city (town or incorporated village) of.....

FORM K2.

Interrogatories to be administered orally, under oath or affirmation, to applicants in person for registration as voters.

You do swear (or affirm) to make true and full answer to such questions as I shall now address to you. (So help you God.)

1. What is your surname?
2. What is your full Christian name or names?
3. Where is your ordinary place of residence and what is your post office address?
4. What is your occupation?
5. Do you now reside in polling division No..... (*or as the case may be*) of the electoral district of .....for which you now apply to be registered?
6. Are you of the full age of twenty-one years?
7. Are you a British subject?
8. Are you such by birth or by naturalization? State which.
9. If by naturalization when and how were you naturalized?
10. Have you a certificate from a judge entitling you to be registered as a voter?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4324

11. Have you ordinarily resided in Canada for twelve months or more immediately preceding the..... day of.....last? (Here mention the date of the writ of election.)
12. Have you resided in this electoral district of..... for two months or more immediately preceding the date just mentioned?
13. Are you in any respect disqualified to vote at the pending election for this electoral district?
14. Are you now registered as a voter in any other polling division in this electoral district?

Sworn before me this.....day of.....
A.D....., at.....

(Signature).....
Registrar.

FORM K3.

Certificate of Refusal to Register.

This is to certify that
.....(name
.....(address)..
.....(occupation).
on this.....day of.....19...
applied to me for registration as a voter in polling division No.....*(or as the case may be)* in the electoral district of.....and that I refused his application for the reason that, etc.

A.B.
Registrar for the city (or town or incorporated village) of.....

FORM K4.

Interrogatories to be administered orally, under oath or affirmation, to person appearing before Registrar and applying for registration of another person as a voter.

You do swear (or affirm) to make true and full answer to such questions as I shall now address to you. (So help you God.)
1. What is the surname of the person for whom you apply that he be registered?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4325

2. What is his full Christian name or names?
3. Where is his ordinary place of residence and what is his post office address?
4. What is his occupation?
5. Does he now reside in polling division No..... *(or as the case may be)* of the electoral district of .....for which he now, through you, applies to be registered?
6. What is your Christian name, surname, ordinary place of residence and post office address?
7. Are you related to the applicant and if you are what is the relationship or is he in your employ?
8. How long and how well have you known him?
9. Is he of the full age of twenty-one years?
10. Is he a British subject?
11. Is he such by birth or by naturalization? State which and if by naturalization state when and how was he naturalized.
12. Has he a certificate from a judge entitling him to be registered as a voter?
13. Has he ordinarily resided in Canada for twelve months or more immediately preceding the..... day of.....last? (Here mention the date of the writ of election.)
14. Has he resided in this electoral district of..... for two months or more immediately preceding the date just mentioned?
15. Is he in any respect disqualified to vote at the pending election for this electoral district?
16. Is he now registered as a voter in any other polling division in this electoral district?
17. What is the reason why the applicant does not attend before me in person? Is he disabled or absent? If disabled what is his disability? If absent do you know where he is and that he was and will be unable to attend here before me?

FORM K5.

Affidavit of Registrar.

Canada:
Province of.....
To wit:—

I,.....of the.. .....of.....in the province..... of.....(occupation) make oath and say:—

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4326

(1) That I am registrar under the *Dominion Elections Act* for the city (or town) of..... in the electoral district of.....
(2) That as such registrar I have set down in the list of electors appended hereto for (*state the polling division*) according to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the name of every person entitled to be entered thereon.
(3) That I have not entered upon the said list the name of any person which I have any reason to know or believe ought not to be entered thereon.
(4) That I have not intentionally omitted from the said list the name of any person which I have any reason to know or believe ought to be entered thereon.

L

PROCLAMATION OF THE RETURNING OFFICER DECLARING THE TIME AND PLACE FIXED FOR THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES, AND THE DAY FOR OPENING THE POLL. (Secs. 36 and 37.)

Proclamation.

Electoral district of to wit:

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the electoral district aforesaid, that, in obedience to His Majesty's writ to me directed, and bearing date the day of , 19 , I require the presence of the said electors at (*describe the place where the nomination is to take place*), in the county (*or* township, *or* in the city *or* town) of on the day of the month of , in the year 19 , from noon until two of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a person (*or* persons, *as the case may be*), to represent them in the House of Commons of Canada; and that, in case a poll is demanded and allowed in the manner by law prescribed, such poll will be opened on the day of the month of in the year, from the hour of six in the forenoon till the hour of six in the afternoon at places of which in that case I shall subsequently give public notice.

And further, that in that case I shall on the day of , in the year 19 , at open the ballot boxes, add up the votes given for the several candidates and return as elected the candidate (*as the case may be*) having the majority of votes.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Of which all persons are hereby required to take notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at , this day of in the year 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

(*Add for posting a copy of subsection (1) of section 6 of this Act*).

M

NOMINATION PAPER, ETC. (Sec. 40.)

We, the undersigned electors of the electoral district of, , hereby nominate (*names, residence, and additions or description of person or persons nominated*) as a candidate at the election now about to be held of a member (*or* two members, *as the case may be*) to represent the said electoral district in the House of Commons of Canada.

Witness our hands at in the said electoral district, this day of 19 .

Signed by the said electors, in the presence of of (*additions*). } (*Signatures, with residence and additions.*)

I, the said , nominated in the foregoing nomination paper, hereby consent to such nomination, and name as my address for the serving of process and papers under this Act and under the *Dominion Controverted Election Act* (*here insert address*).

Witness my hand at , this day of 19 .

Signed by the said nominee, in the presence of of (*additions*). } J. K.

N

OATH OF ATTESTATION OF THE NOMINATION PAPER, (Sec. 40 subsec. (8).

I, N. O., of (*addition*) swear (*or* solemnly affirm) that I know (*mentioning the names of the signers known to him*), and that they are duly

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

qualified as electors of the electoral district of , to vote at an election of a member (*or* members, *as the case may be*) to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, and that they respectively signed the foregoing (*or* within) nomination paper in my presence; and further (*if the case be so*), that I know the said thereby nominated as a candidate, and that he signed his consent to the nomination in my presence.

Sworn (*or* affirmed) before me, at this day of 19 .

C. D.,
Justice of the Peace.

N. O.

NOTE.—(*This Form may be varied according to circumstances, the intention of the Act being complied with; and the assent of the candidate may be sworn to by a separate elector if the facts require it.*)

O

RETURN WHERE THERE ARE NO MORE CANDIDATES THAN MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED. (Sec. 41.)

I hereby certify that the member (*or* members) elected for the electoral district of , in pursuance of the within written writ, is (*or* are) J. K., of in , and L.M., of (*as in nomination paper*), no other candidate having been nominated (*or* the other *or* all other candidates having withdrawn, *as the case may be*).

Dated at , this day of , 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

P

NOTICE OF GRANT OF A POLL. (Sec. 44, subsec. (2).)

Electoral district of

To wit:

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the electoral district aforesaid, that a poll has been granted

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

for the election now pending for the said district, and that such poll will be open on , the day of , 19 , from the hour of six in the forenoon till the hour of six in the afternoon, in each of the following divisions, that is to say:—

For the polling division No. 1 (*or other designation*) consisting of (*or* bounded as follows, *or as the case may be*) at (*describe the polling station; and so continue for all the other polling divisions and polling stations in the electoral district*).

Further, that the persons duly nominated, and for whom only votes will be received, are:—

1.
2. } (*Insert the names and additions of each candidate as given in the nomination paper.*)
3.

Of which all persons are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at , this day of , 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

(*Add for posting a copy of subsec. (1) of sec. 6 of this Act.*)

Q

DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS. (Sec. 45.)

Each voter may vote only at one polling station and for only one candidate, unless two members are to be returned for the electoral district, in which case he may vote for one or for two candidates as he thinks fit.

The voter will go into one of the compartments, and, with a black lead pencil there provided, place a cross within the white space containing the name of the candidate for whom he votes, thus X.

The voter shall then fold the ballot paper so that the initials and stamp on the back and the number on the counterfoil can be seen and the counterfoil detached without opening the paper; he shall then return the ballot paper so folded, to the deputy returning officer, who shall, in full view of those present, including the voter, remove the counterfoil, destroy the same, and place the ballot paper in the ballot box. The voter shall then forthwith quit the polling station.

If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper he may return it to the deputy returning officer, who, on being satisfied of the fact, will give him another.

If a voter votes for more candidates than he is entitled to vote for, or places any mark on the ballot paper by which

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4330

he can afterwards be identified, his vote will be void, and will not be counted.

If the voter fraudulently takes a ballot paper out of the polling station or fraudulently delivers to the deputy returning officer to be put into the ballot box any other paper than the ballot paper given him by the deputy returning officer, he will be disqualified from voting at any election for five years thereafter and be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars and to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year with or without hard labour.

In the following form of ballot paper, given for illustration, the candidates are William R. Brown, Frank Hamon, Joseph O'Neil and John R. Smith, and the voter has marked his ballot paper in favour of John R. Smith.

[redacted]

1 **WM. R. BROWN**
of the city of Ottawa, Barrister.

[redacted]

2 **FRANK HAMON**
of the city of Ottawa, Artist.

[redacted]

3 **JOSEPH O'NEIL**
of the city of Ottawa, Gentleman.

[redacted]

4 **JOHN R. SMITH** X
of the city of Ottawa, Merchant.

[redacted]

(Add for posting a copy of subsec. (1) of sec. 6 of this Act.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

R

COMMISSION OF A POLL CLERK ACTING AS DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER. (Sec. 48.)

To of

(*insert his residence and legal addition.*)

Know you, that in my capacity of acting deputy returning officer for the polling division No. of the electoral district of , in consequence of the decease (*or* incapacity to act, *or as the case may be*) of the deputy returning officer for the said polling division whose poll clerk I was, I hereby appoint you to be poll clerk for the said polling division No. , of the said electoral district.

Given under my hand at , this day of , in the year 19 .

I. J.,

Poll Clerk, acting as Deputy Returning Officer.

(*The oath and certificate of its having been taken will be the same as in the case of a poll clerk appointed by the deputy returning officer.*)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4332

92

S

FORM OF BALLOT PAPER. (Sec. 50.)

Front.

The black line above the first name shall extend to the upper edge, and the black line below the last name shall extend to the lower edge of the ballot paper, and all black lines be prolonged to the edge of the paper.

1 **WM. R. BROWN**
of the city of Ottawa, Barrister.

2 **FRANK HAMON**
of the city of Ottawa, Artist.

3 **JOSEPH O'NEIL**
of the city of Ottawa, Gentleman.

4 **JOHN R. SMITH**
of the city of Ottawa, Merchant.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4333

S—*Continued.*

FORM OF BALLOT PAPER.

Back.

No. 325

No. 325

P. B. No.....

D.-R.-O.
INITIALS

R. O.
STAMP

(Line of Perforations here.)

(Line of Perforations here.)

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF
OTTAWA CITY,
November 24, 1900.

JAMES BROWN, Printer,
Ottawa.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

94

T

OATH OF AGENT OF A CANDIDATE, OR ELECTOR REPRESENTING CANDIDATE. (Sec. 52.)

I, the undersigned, P. Q., agent for (or elector representing) J. K., one of the candidates at the election now pending for the electoral district of , do swear (or solemnly affirm) that I will keep secret the names of the candidates for whom any of the voters at the polling station in the polling division No. marks his ballot paper in my presence at this election. So help me God.

P. Q.

Sworn (*or* affirmed) before me, at , this day of 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer,
or C. D.,
Justice of the Peace.

U

OATH BY DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER, POLL CLERK OR AGENT WISHING TO VOTE. (Sec. 53.)

I, G. H., of , etc., deputy returning officer (*or* poll clerk, *or* agent) for J. K., one of the candidates at the election for the House of Commons for the electoral district of (*or as the case may be*) do swear (*or* solemnly affirm) that I am actually entitled to vote for a member of the said House of Commons for this electoral district at the present election;

That I have not voted before at this election, either at this or any other polling place;

That I have not received anything, nor has anything been promised me, directly or indirectly, either to induce me to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team or for any other service connected therewith;

That I have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at this election. So help me God.

H. H.

Sworn (*or* affirmed) before me, at , this day of , A.D., 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer.
or C. D.,
Justice of the Peace.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4335

V

FORM OF POLL BOOK. (Sec. 56.)

Number of the Voters.	Names of the Voters.	Addition or occupation.	Place of residence.	Qualification of voters.	Objections.	Sworn or affirmed.	Voter refusing to be sworn, or to affirm, or to answer.	Voter voting after another has voted in his name.	Remarks.

Y

OATH AS TO BRIBERY. (Sec. 58.)

You swear that you have not received any money or other reward, nor have you accepted any promise made to you, directly or indirectly, to induce you to vote at this election, and that you have not before voted at this election in this electoral district, either at this or any other polling station. So help you God.

Z

OATH THAT VOTER IS NOT DISQUALIFIED UNDER THE DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT. (Sec. 58.)

You swear that you have not been disfranchised under the provisions of the Disfranchising Act, or for corrupt practices under the Dominion Elections Act, or have not otherwise become and are not disfranchised or disqualified from voting at Dominion elections.

That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or at any other polling station;

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

That you have not received anything, that you do not expect anything, nor has anything been promised you directly or indirectly, to induce you to vote at this election, either for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or for any other service connected therewith;

That you have not, directly or indirectly, paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at this election;

That you are not otherwise disqualified from voting at this election. So help you God.

FORM Z No. 1.

Oath to be taken by Electors.

You do swear that you are a British subject within the intendment of Section 29 of the Dominion Elections Act, that you are not an Indian ordinarily resident on an Indian reservation, that you are of the full age of twenty-one years, that you ordinarily resided in Canada for at least twelve months, and in this electoral district of..... (as the case may be) for at least two months, immediately preceding the issue of the Writ for this election, that you are now resident in this polling division, and that you are not disqualified in respect of race, by the laws of this province of.....from voting for a member of the Legislative Assembly of such province. So help you God.

OATHS OF IDENTITY BY VOTER RECEIVING A BALLOT PAPER AFTER ANOTHER HAS VOTED IN HIS NAME.
(Sec. 62, subsec. (5).)

AA

You swear that you are (*name as on list of voters*), of (*residence as on list of voters*), whose name is entered on the list of voters now shown you. So help you God.

BB

You swear that you are legally qualified to vote at this election, that your name is (*name as given by person who has already voted*) that you reside at (*residence as so given*) and that your occupation is that of a (*occupation as so given*). So help you God.

78444—13½

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

97

CC

OATH OF VOTER UNABLE TO MARK HIS BALLOT PAPER. (Sec. 62, subsec. (7).)

You swear that you are incapacitated by inability to read or by blindness or other physical cause (*as the case may be*) from voting without assistance. So help you God.

DD

INFORMATION FOR PERSONATION. (Sec. 64, subsec. (3).)

Canada
Province of
County of

The information of P. Q., of taken this day of , in the year , before the undersigned, a deputy returning officer at a polling station in the of for an election being held for the electoral district of of a member of the House of Commons.

The said informant says that he believes that T. U. (*or* that a person whose name is to the informant unknown but who is now detained in the said polling station under my order (*or as the case may be*), on this day at the said polling place did commit the offence of personation by (*describing the offence*).

Taken and sworn before me at the said polling station, the day and year above mentioned.

G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

EE

INFORMATION FOR VOTING WITH KNOWLEDGE OF DISQUALIFICATION, NON-QUALIFICATION, OR INCOMPETENCY. (Sec. 30.)

Canada
Province of
County of

The information of P.Q. of taken this day of in the year before the undersigned, a deputy returning officer at a polling station in the of for an election being held for the electoral district of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of a member of the House of Commons.

The said informant says that he believes that T. U., who is now detained in the said polling station under my order (*or as the case may be*) on this day at the said polling place did commit the offence of voting at said election then knowing that he was disqualified (or non-qualified or incompetent, *as the case may be*) to vote at such election.

Taken and sworn before me at the said polling station, the day and year above mentioned.

G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

FF

WARRANT FOR ARREST OF A PERSON CHARGED WITH PERSONATION. (Sec. 64, subsec. (5).)

Canada
Province of
County of

To all or any of the constables and other peace officers in the county of

Whereas, before the undersigned, a deputy returning officer at a polling station in the of for an election being held for the electoral district of of a member of the House of Commons, T. U., of , has this day been charged upon oath with having committed the offence of personation on this day and at the said polling place by (*describing the offence*).

These are therefore to command you in His Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said T. U., and to bring him before to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, under the *Dominion Elections Act*, this day of , in the year 19 .

G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

GG

WARRANT FOR ARREST OF A PERSON CHARGED WITH VOTING WITH KNOWLEDGE OF DISQUALIFICATION, NON-QUALIFICATION, OR INCOMPETENCY. (Sec. 64, ss. (5).)

Canada
Province of
County of

To all or any of the constables and other peace officers in the county of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Whereas, before the undersigned, a deputy returning officer at a polling station in the of for an election being held for the electoral district of of a member of the House of Commons, T. U., of has this day been charged upon oath with having committed on this day and at the said polling place the offence of having then and there voted at such election knowing that he was disqualified (or non-qualified or incompetent, as the case may be) to so vote.

These are therefore to command you in His Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said T. U., and to bring him before to answer unto the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, under the Dominion Elections Act, this day of in the year 19

G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

HH

OATH OF THE DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE POLL. (Sec. 66, subsec. (5).)

I, the undersigned, deputy returning officer for the polling division No. , of the electoral district of , do swear (*or* solemnly affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the poll book kept for the said polling division, under my direction, has been so kept correctly; that the total number of votes polled in the said poll book is and that it contains a true and exact record of the votes given at the polling station in the said polling division, as the said votes were taken thereat; that I have faithfully counted the votes given for each candidate, in the manner by law provided, and performed all duties required of me by law, and that the report, poll book, packets of ballot papers and other documents required by law to be returned by me to the returning officer, have been faithfully and truly prepared and placed within the ballot box, as this oath (*or* affirmation) will be, to the end that the said ballot box, being first carefully sealed with my seal, may be transmitted to the returning officer according to law.

G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 14340

Sworn before me at , in the county of , this day of , 19 .

C. D.,
Justice of the Peace.
or A. B.,
Returning Officer.
or I. J.,
Poll Clerk.

JJ

OATH OF THE POLL CLERK AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE POLL. (Sec. 66, subsec. (5).)

I, the undersigned, poll clerk for the polling division No. , of the electoral district of , do swear (*or* do solemnly affirm) that the poll book in and for the said (*as the case may be*), under the direction of G. H., who has acted as deputy returning officer therein, has been so kept by me, under his direction as aforesaid, correctly, and to the best of my skill and judgment; that the total number of votes polled in the said poll book is , and that to the best of my knowledge and belief it contains a true and exact record of the votes given at the polling station in the said polling division (*as the case may be*) as the said votes were taken at the said poll by the said deputy returning officer.

I. J.,
Poll Clerk.

Sworn (*or* affirmed) and subscribed before me, at this day of , in the year 19 .

C. D.,
Justice of the Peace,
or A. B.,
Returning Officer,
or G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

101

KK

STATEMENT OF THE POLL AFTER COUNTING THE BALLOTS.
(Sec. 66, subsec. (6).)

Polling Division No.
Electoral District of

Number of Ballot Papers received from the Returning Officer		
Number of Ballot Papers cast for		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" "		
" spoiled		
" rejected		
" polled in envelopes		
" not used and returned		
Totals		

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

Dated 19 } G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

102

LL

CERTIFICATE TO BE DELIVERED TO CANDIDATES, ETC.
(Sec. 66, subsec. (6).)

I, the undersigned, deputy returning officer for polling division No. , in the electoral district of , in the province of , do hereby certify that, at the election held this day, for a member to serve in the House of Commons, the hereinafter mentioned candidates received the number of ballot papers set opposite their respective names, viz.:—

Names of Candidates.	Number of Ballot Papers.
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

and also that ballot papers were polled in envelopes and were rejected.

Dated at
this day of 19 .

G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

MM

OATH OF MESSENGER SENT TO COLLECT THE BALLOT BOXES. (Sec. 66, subsec. (7).)

I, R. S., of , messenger appointed by A. B., returning officer for the electoral district of , in the province of , do swear (*or* solemnly affirm)) that the several boxes, to the number of , now delivered by me to the said returning officer have been handed to me by the several deputy returning officers at the present election for the said electoral district (*or* by—*here insert the names of the deputy returning officers who have delivered the said boxes*); that they have not been opened by me, or any other person; and that they are in the same state as they were in when they came into my possession. (*If any change has taken*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

place, the deponent shall vary his deposition by fully stating the circumstances).

R. S.,

Sworn (*or* affirmed) and subscribed before me, at this day of , in the year 19 .

C. D.,
Justice of the Peace.
or A. B.,
Returning Officer.
or G. H.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

NN

RETURN AFTER A POLL HAS BEEN TAKEN. (Sec. 72.)

I hereby certify that the member (*or* members) elected for the electoral district of , in pursuance of the within written writ, as having received the majority of votes lawfully given, is (*or* are A. B., etc. *names, etc., in the nomination papers*).

Dated at , this day of , 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

OO

FORM OF RETURN OF ELECTION EXPENSES. (Sec. 79, sub-sec. (1).)

I, A. B., being official agent for C. D., a candidate at the election for the electoral district of in the Province of held on the day of 191 , make the following return respecting election expenses of the said candidate at the said election:—

Receipts.

Received of the above named candidate.....$
Received of J. K.....$

(Here set out the name and description of every person, club, society, or association, whether the candidate or not, from whom any money, securities or equivalent of money was received in respect of expenses incurred on account of or in connection with or incidental to the above election, and the amount received from each person, club, society, or association separately. Show in each case the character of the amount received, that is whether as contribution, loan, advance, deposit or otherwise.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4344

Expenditure.

Personal Expenses of said C. D., paid by himself as candidate.....$

Personal Expenses of said C. D., paid by me as Official Agent.....$

Paid to the following persons in respect of goods supplied or work done:—

To P. Q. (Printing).....$
To M. N. (Advertising).....$
To R. S. (Stationery).....$

(The name and description of each person and the nature of the goods supplied or the work and labour done by each must be set out separately either in the account or in a separate list annexed to and referred to in the account.)

Paid for Postage.....$

Paid for Telegrams.....$

Paid for the hire of Rooms as follows:—

For holding public meetings.....$
For Committee rooms.....$

(A room hired for a public meeting or for a committee room must be named or described so as to identify it, and the name and description of every person to whom any payment was made for each such room, together with the amount paid, must be set out separately either in the account or in a separate list annexed to and referred to in the account.)

Paid for Miscellaneous matters, namely:— $

(The name and description of each person to whom any sum is paid, and the reason for which it was paid to him, must be set out separately either in the account or in a separate list annexed to and referred to in the account.)

In addition to the above , I am aware, as official agent for said C. D., of the following disputed and unpaid claims, namely:—

Disputed claims—

By T. U. for.....$

(Here set out the name and description of each person whose claim is disputed, the amount of the claim, and the goods, work, or other matter on the ground of which the claim is based.)

Unpaid claims, allowed by a judge to be paid after the proper time or in respect of which application has been or is about to be made to a judge.

By M. O. for.....$

(Here state the name and description of each person to whom any such claim is due, and the amount of the claim, and the goods, work, and labour or other matter on account of which the claim is due.)

78444—14½

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Promised but not received.

In addition to the items shown under the preceding heading of "Receipts" the following named have promised to pay to me for the purpose of expenses incurred or to be incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of said election the following amounts:—

T. S.....$

(Here set out the name, description and other particulars precisely as required in the case of money, securities or equivalent of money actually received.)

A. B.

PP

DECLARATION AS TO EXPENSES. (Sec. 79, subsec. (2).)

Form for Official Agent.

I, , being official agent to , candidate at the election for the electoral district of in the Province of held on the day of 19 , do hereby solemnly declare that I have examined the return of election expenses about to be transmitted by me to the returning officer at the said election and now shewn to me and marked , and to the best of my knowledge and belief that return is correct.

And I hereby further solemnly declare that, except as appears from that return, I have not and to the best of my knowledge and belief no other person, nor any club, society, or association has on behalf of the said candidate made any payment, or given, promised, or offered any reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration, or incurred any liability on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election;

And I further solemnly declare that I have received from the said candidate and no more (*or* nothing) for the purpose of said election, and that, except as specified in the said return sent by me, no money, security, or equivalent for money has been paid, advanced given, or deposited by any one to me or in my hands, or to the best of my knowledge and belief, to or in the hands of any other person for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred on behalf of the said candidate on account of, or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4346

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, by virtue of the *Canada Evidence Act*.

(*Signature of Declarant*) C. D.

Signed and declared by the above named declarant at in the Province of on the day of 19 , before me.

A. B.,
Notary Public (*or* Justice of the Peace.)

QQ

DECLARATION AS TO EXPENSES. (Sec. 79, subsec. (3).)

Ordinary Form for Candidate.

I, having been a candidate at the election for the electoral district of in the province of held on the day of 19 , do hereby solemnly declare that I have examined the return of election expenses (about to be) transmitted by my official agent to the returning officer at the said election, a copy of which is now shown to me and marked , and to the best of my knowledge and belief that return is correct;

And I further solemnly declare that, except as appears from that return, I have not, and to the best of my knowledge and belief no person, nor any club, society, or association, has, on my behalf, made any payment, or given, promised, or offered any reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration, or incurred any liability on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election;

And I further solemnly declare that I have paid to my said official agent the sum of and no more for the purpose of the said election, and that, except as specified in the said return, no money, security, or equivalent for money has to my knowledge or belief been paid, advanced, given or deposited by any one to or in the hands of my official agent or any other person for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred on my behalf on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election;

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

And I further solemnly declare that I will not, except so far as I may be permitted by law, at any future time make or be party to the making or giving of any payment, reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration for the purpose of defraying any such expenses as last mentioned, or provide or be party to the providing of any money, security, or equivalent for money for the purpose of defraying any such expenses.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, by virtue of the *Canada Evidence Act*.

(*Signature of Declarant*) C. D.

Signed and declared by the above named declarant at , in the Province of on the day of , 19 , before me.

E. F.,
Notary Public (*or* Justice of the Peace.)

RR

DECLARATION AS TO EXPENSES. (Sec. 79, subsec. (3).)

Form for Candidate where declared a Candidate, or nominated in his absence and taking no part in the Election.

I , having been nominated (*or* having been declared by others) in my absence (to be) a candidate at the election for the electoral district of in the Province of , held on the day of 19 , do hereby solemnly declare that I have taken no part whatever in the said election.

And I further solemnly declare that (*or* with the exception of) I have not, and no person, club, society, or association at my expense has made any payment, or given, promised, or offered, any reward, office, employment, or valuable consideration, or incurred any liability on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

And I further solemnly declare that (*or* with the exception of) I have not paid any money or given any security or equivalent for money to the person acting as my official agent at the said election, or to any

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

other person, club, society, or association on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election, and that (*or* with the exception of) I am entirely ignorant of any money, security, or equivalent for money having been paid, advanced, given, or deposited by any one for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred on account of or in respect of the conduct or management of the said election.

And I further solemnly declare that I will not, except so far as I may be permitted by law, at any future time, make or be party to the making or giving of any payment, reward office, employment, or valuable consideration for the purpose of defraying any such expenses as last mentioned, or provide or be party to the providing of any money, security, or equivalent of money for the purpose of defraying any such expenses.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, by virtue of the *Canada Evidence Act*.

(*Signature of Declarant*) C. D.

Signed and declared by the above named declarant at , in the Province of on the day of 19 , before me.

Notary Public (*or* Justice of the Peace.)

SS

Notice of Holding of Advance Poll for Railway Employees and Others. (Sec. 100, subsec. (8).)

DOMINION ELECTION.

Take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 99 of the *Dominion Elections Act*, an advance poll will be open between the hours of seven and nine o'clock, in the afternoon of the three days, exclusive of Sunday, immediately preceding the day fixed for polling at the pending Dominion election, at (*here particularly specify the place where the polling station will be located*) in the (city, town *or as the case may be*) whereat electors of this electoral

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

district of whose employment or calling will necessarily cause their absence from their ordinary places of residence on polling day, and who comply with the provisions of said section of said Act may vote in advance of polling day.

Published this day of 19 .

Returning Officer for said Electoral District.

Add for posting a copy of subsection (1) of Section 6 of this Act.

TT

CERTIFICATE OF A REGISTRAR TO AN ELECTOR ENTITLED TO VOTE AT AN ADVANCE POLL. (Sec. 100, subsecs. (9), (10), (13), (16) and (17).)

I, the undersigned, registrar (or revising officer) of polling division No. of the Electoral District of , in the Province of , hereby certify to all deputy returning officers of advance polls held pursuant to Section 99 of the *Dominion Elections Act*, as follows:—

1. That (*name of elector*) (*his ordinary place of residence*) (*his employment or calling*) is an elector whose name appears on the official list of voters of the said polling division compiled or revised by me for the purposes of the pending Dominion Election.

2. That said elector on this day of , 19 , having personally attended before me and requested of me a certificate enabling him to vote at such election in advance of polling day, I, being satisfied that he is a person who is, pursuant to said Section 99 of the *Dominion Elections Act* thereto entitled, required him to sign his name hereunder, which, being by him first done, I have signed and issued this certificate.

.....
Registrar or Revising Officer for said Polling Division.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

.....
Elector will sign his name above this line before the registrar or receiving officer.

Statement of Identification.

The undersigned is the elector mentioned in the preceding certificate.

.....
Elector will sign his name above this line before the *deputy returning officer*.

UU

DECLARATION OF NECESSITY FOR VOTING AT AN ADVANCE POLL. (Sec. 100, subsec. (9).)

NOTE.—*This declaration must be taken by every person who votes at an advance poll.* It is not made under oath.

I declare that my employment or calling is such as to necessitate from time to time my absence from my ordinary place of residence and that I have reason to believe that because of necessary absence from my ordinary place of residence in the pursuit of my employment or calling I will be unable to vote at the pending Dominion Election on polling day. I am aware that after voting or attempting to vote at an advance poll I have no right to vote or to attempt to vote at any other polling station at the pending Dominion election.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4351

SCHEDULE TWO.

FEES OF RETURNING OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

In the case of a contested election.

1. For returning officer's personal services and for his office rent and office furnishings, per polling division (not to exceed $600, and with a minimum allowance of $100)..... $ 4 00

2. For services of election clerk, stenographer, extra clerks and all other clerical assistance to the returning officer, collectively, per poll..... 0 50

3. For constable at nomination and on any other necessary occasion, per diem..... 3 00

4. For printing proclamations, notices of nomination, ballot papers and for any other printing required, actual value, as determined by the King's Printer.

5. For travel of returning officer, election clerk or messengers appointing and swearing registrars, appointing and swearing deputies, furnishing ballot papers and ballot boxes, collecting ballot boxes after the close of the poll, and of the returning officer and election clerk going to and returning from nomination, and for any other necessary travel, per mile, by rail, not exceeding..... 0 08
and by any other conveyance by land in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, per mile, not exceeding..... 0 15
and in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, per mile, not exceeding..... 0 20
and in the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, per mile, not exceeding..... 0 25
This allowance to cover services, transportation and expenses. Travel by any other means of conveyance shall be paid for in accordance with the actual expenses reasonably incurred.

6. For each deputy returning officer for taking the poll, including the swearing of the poll clerk before and after the poll, (and including expense of travel to poll and return when deputy resides within five miles of the polling station)..... 7 00

7. For service of each poll clerk (including expense of travel to poll and return when poll clerk resides within five miles of the polling station.).. 4 00

8. For mileage of deputy returning officer or poll clerk to and from the polling station, and, when so instructed, delivering ballot box to messenger appointed by returning officer (the mileage allowance to poll and return to be paid only in the event of competent persons not being available within five miles of the polling station)..... 0 15

9. For necessary services of one interpreter to deputy returning officer, or on any other necessary occasion..... 2 50

10. For the supply of stationery, postage, telegrams, and all other incidental expenses of the returning officer not otherwise provided for, the actual expenses reasonably incurred.

11. For each deputy returning officer for taking the poll at an Advance Poll, attendance at the poll, and all services before, at and after the poll, in full for the whole..... 12 00

12. For each poll clerk's services at an Advance Poll, in full..... 8 00

13. For actual expenses incurred for the use of polling stations, not exceeding ten dollars in cities of ten thousand or over, and five dollars in other places. This fee to cover fuel, light, furniture and screen.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 6
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
43. Freight Rates

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

640/Bru9

C 4352

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER,
JAN 6 1910
120 Board of Trade Building,
MONTREAL.

M E M O R A N D U M

Press Paragraphs indicate that an increase of Freight Rates, between Europe and Canada, is contemplated by the Canadian North Atlantic West Bound Freight Conference.

The operation of the Conference is believed to have resulted in a continued increase in Freight Rates, and in the application of more stringent regulations tending in that direction.

The natural result of such conditions has been to lessen the value of the British Preference and to reduce the volume of British Trade to Canada, while United States products carried by rail, and therefore not subject to the same increased charges, have profited by the resulting handicap to British Trade.

Up to a comparatively recent date the rate for Dry Goods to Ontario, by the Elder Dempster Line, stood for years at 8 to 10 shillings per 40 cubic feet, but on the sale of that Company's Steamers to a Member of the North Atlantic Conference, the rates were raised to from 15 shilling to 17 shillings 6 pence for Canada, and even now the rate for Dry Goods, via certain United States Ports, is 10 shillings, while for Canadian traffic from 15 shillings to 17 shillings 6 pence is charged.

It would appear that a further increase in rates based, not on competitive conditions, but on a monopoly control, may be expected to further reduce the tonnage carried and prove a source of injury to British Trade. The effect upon British Trade opinion, just at a time when a marked increase in interest in all Canadian matters is being evidenced in Great Britain, can hardly admit of doubt.

The following table shows the triennial increase of imports from the year 1892 to 1909, and the same average for British and American imports with their respective percentages:-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Average	Total Imports	Imports from G.B.	Percentage	Imports from U.S.A.	Percentage
1892-4	$113,134,051	40,209,671	35.54	51,609,339	45.62
1895-7	104,218,293	31,095,008	29.83	53,577,245	51.41
1899-1900	149,386,838	37,751,589	25.27	88,457,424	59.21
1901-3	199,664,868	50,211,920	25.15	116,895,752	58.54
1904-6	259,496,447	63,750,411	24.57	154,746,860	59.63
1907-9	296,611,781	76,501,606	25.71	121,101,041	58.88

It will be noticed that the comparisons of percentual averages, 1892-4 and 1907-9 are as follows:-

	British	American
1892-4	35.54	45.62
1907-9	25.71	58.88

the money values being as follows:-

	British	American
1892-4	40,209,671	51,609,339
1907-9	76,501,606	121,101,041

It follows, therefore, that during a period of immense expansion in Canadian Trade, British Imports have suffered a percentual loss of about 10%, while United States trade shows a percentual increase of over 13%. Stated in values United States had on the average years 1892-4 the advantage over Great Britain in Imports to Canada, $11,399,6[illegible] and in the average years 1907-9 that advantage had risen to $44,599,435 and that notwithstanding the Preference which came in operation in 1897 andwas increased in 1900.

The obvious conclusion based upon the above figures is that any increase in Steamship rates must mean a transfer of trade from Great Britain to the United States, and it appears to be certain that anything which increases commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States must encourage the building of Lines running North and South, necessary to satisfy the needs of an increased volume of Trade.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

WHEREAS information has been given to the Toronto Board of Trade that it is proposed by the North Atlantic West-Bound Freight Conference to materially increase the transportation charges for ocean freights from British to Canadian ports; and WHEREAS the Canadian Government, with a view to bringing about closer relations with Great Britain, has given a customs preference of 33 1/3 percent for British goods -

BE IT RESOLVED that an urgent appeal be addressed to all Canadian Shipping Companies to resist any proposed increase, as the effect of such increase must tend to divert to the factories of the United States, trade which the preference was designed to encourage with Great Britain and further BE IT RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Minister of Marine, with the urgent request of the Toronto Board of Trade for the co-operation of the Government at Ottawa to preserve to the people of Canada and Great Britain the benefits of the preference as it now exists.

IT IS RESOLVED also to send copies of the resolution to the Boards of Trade of the cities of Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4355

COPY

Montreal, December 30,1909.

James A.Milroy,

Secretary,Canadian North Atlantic Westbound Freight Conference,

C/o McDiarmid & Co.,

Liverpool.

Council Montreal Board of Trade strongly protests against proposed advance in Atlantic freight rates to Montreal.

GEO.HADRILL
Secretary.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 6
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
44. Gerry, Peter G.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

4356

It's a sporting chance. Peter

Daily Jo

TOBER 11, 1912. EIGHTEEN PAGES.

DERER FOUND.

ved on Car Furnishes ystery.

ut the city is a six- is apparently strongly wanderlust. Where he tery to the authorities, he was from Wednes- l yesterday forenoon, away, to continue his

came to public notice, ar inward bound from day evening. He was and seemed unable to luctor anything about ible destination. stopped the car at on Smith street and w in. He then noti- e Chalkstone avenue e boy in charge. uld glean from the his name was Walter Questioned about his r seemed not to un- ns put to him. At orning all efforts to ere he lived having appearing to claim ent the lad to the ddy street. was sent into the there were two or ing cared for there ontented. It was the day someone olice to try to lo-

s in the office te in the fore- estion him once o be found. Dili- in the vicinity apparently made r the yard and und. It is ex- r will be picked e knows where for home.

UT HANDS.

n Court When Fine.

Margaret Brum- nuisance, was lge Rathbun in sentence was costs, by At- she had en- charge, Mrs. ve Brumberg, room for the

of several e fact that the sumps to hold the check and

saw Mr. he took was g . Brum g along ney. He re him- iolation a com-

GREEN HEADS STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Convention of Party Indorses Lawyer Without Opposition.

HIGGINS CHOICE FOR SENATE

Former State Executive Unanimously Voted Candidate for Washington Post.—Platform Declares for Wilson and Attacks Charles A. Wilson, "Over-Lord of Invisible Government."

The Democratic State convention, held yesterday in Fay's Hall, unanimously nominated Thodore Francis Green of this city for Governor. The convention was entirely harmonious, the expected contests failing to materialize.

Former Governor James H. Higgins of Pawtucket was declared, in a resolution which passed by a unanimous vote, to be the party candidate for United States Senator. The convention pledged him its undivided support for election.

The platform, after declaring in hearty support of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall, denounces the Payne-Aldrich tariff, and makes an attack upon Charles A. Wilson, State chairman of the Republican party, as the paid "over-lord" of "invisible government."

During a recess of the State convention the three congressional district conventions were held. In each instance the nominations were unanimous, although in the Second District meeting two candidates were named. The complete list of nominations follows:

United States Senator—James H. Higgins of Pawtucket.

Presidential Electors—Richard B. Comstock, Daniel B. Fearing, Patrick E. Hayes, Albert M. Steinert and William H. Leslie.

Governor—Theodore Francis Green of Providence.

Lieutenant Governor—Sumner Mowry of South Kingstown.

Secretary of State—Roderick A. McGarry of Providence.

General Treasurer—Etienne C. Delabarre of Woonsocket.

Attorney General—James A. Cahill of East Providence.

The Congressional candidates nominated are: First District—George F. O'Shaunessy of Providence.

Second District—Peter Goelet Gerry of Newport.

Third District—Francois X. L. Rattey of Central Falls.

SESSION HARMONIOUS.

While the convention was late in get-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

40/ Don't think much of your portrait, but thought it might amuse you. R.S.S.

C 4357

PEN PICTURE OF CANADA'S POLITICAL LEADERS AS SEEN IN ACTION

Parliamentary Combats Have Fire and Some Vitriolic Language.

ALERT LAURIER CABINET

Strong Characteristics of the Men Who Are Now Conducting the Government of Prosperous Dominion.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 164 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA, Ont., Saturday.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

THE Canadian government is a concentrated affair. When Speaker Marcil prepares for work he slips on a black robe, a three cornered hat, rings for the sergeant at arms and the mace and steps across the hall to the House of Commons, where he mounts the throne.

He lives in Parliament Building. When Speaker Cannon at Washington is ready to "tsar it" for another day over the House of Representatives he has to fill his pockets with cigars enough to last eight hours and walk or ride a mile and a half via Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, who is equivalent to the President of the United States, desires to introduce a bill he does not have to send for the Speaker of the House or a Senator Aldrich and ask him if it will be all right. He merely rises in his own seat in the House and introduces the bill. Behind him sits a multitude of faithful "grits." They support that bill, vote for it and it becomes law. Were it defeated, Sir Wilfrid and his liberal government, including all the "M. P.'s," would have to go to the country in a general election.

It is as if President Taft and his Cabinet were not only officials of the executive branch of the government but members of Congress as well, spending half their time making laws and half enforcing them.

Most of the Dominion government is bunched on Parliament Hill. Parliament Building is one of a group of three structures which are perfect types of the Gothic, with towers and buttresses, all built of a rich gray stone, with enough red in it to give the whole a warm tone. From every angle and every light at every hour these buildings, overlooking the confluence of the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers, are truly majestic.

POWER LIES IN COMMONS.

The House of Commons is the "whole thing." The Senate, composed for the most part of political veterans appointed for life, may be the abode of rich red carpets and dignity, but activity and influence centre in the more workaday and less sedate chamber at the other end of the building.

It is an oblong room, with a high glass ceiling, through which filters the mingled light of sky and electricity. Stone columns surmounted by graceful Gothic arches support the ceiling. The King in a scarlet tunic and the Queen in rich blue and ermine regard each other from gold framed canvases at either end of the chamber.

The seats in the chamber are arranged transversely, each row a little higher than the one in front, as in a theatre. An aisle divides the room, and at its head stands the throne on a platform, three steps high, surmounted by a carved wood Gothic canopy. Directly opposite is the main entrance, flanked by a high backed chair, which always is occupied by the sergeant at arms or one of his deputies. The aisle is partly occupied by a long green table, at one end of which sit the clerks of the house. On the other end rests the mace. Galleries overlook the chamber on all four sides.

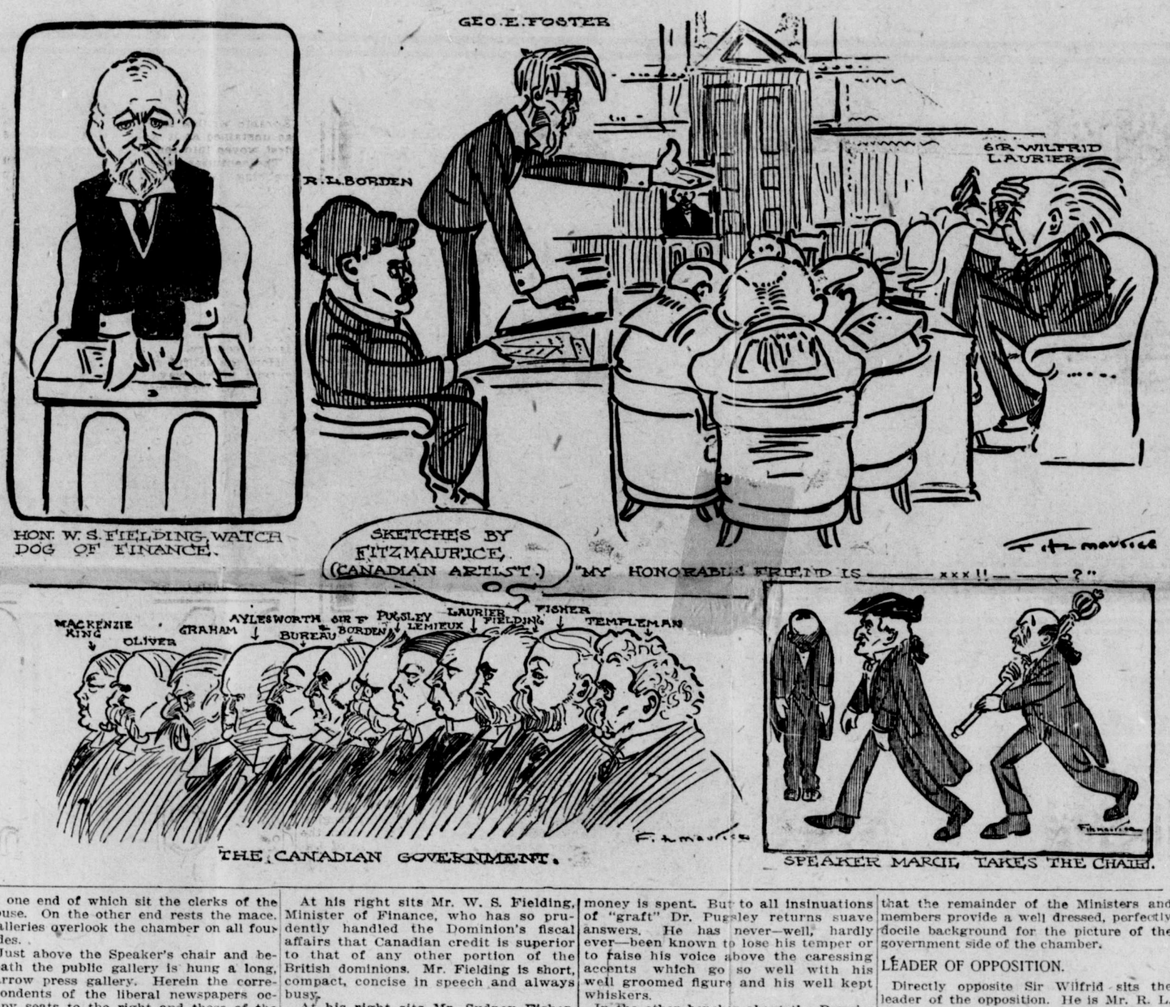
Just above the Speaker's chair and beneath the public gallery is hung a long, narrow press gallery. Herein the correspondents of the liberal newspapers occupy seats to the right and those of the conservative press seats to the left, with independents and non-partisans sifted in both sides.

The arrangement is significant of the partisan character of Canadian public affairs to-day. The liberal members of Parliament occupy all the seats on the right side of the speaker, and their substantial majority has overflowed to the opposition benches. The front row of benches and desks on the liberal or government side are occupied by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Ministers.

LAURIER AT THE HEAD.

The Premier, a truly distinguished figure, always in black, spends much of his time in the house. Parliamentary strife has been his life for many years. He is now in his thirteenth year as Prime Minister. Before that time he fought Sir John A. MacDonald and Sir Charles Tupper from the opposition benches. His administration has seen the brightest era of Canada's history, the greatest period of its development, much of which has been stimulated by the Laurier policies.

A CANADIAN ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



At his right sits Mr. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, who has so prudently handled the Dominion's fiscal affairs that Canadian credit is superior to that of any other portion of the British dominions. Mr. Fielding is short, compact, concise in speech and always busy.

At his right sits Mr. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, whose department is largely responsible for the development of Canada's grain resources to their present world challenging proportions. One of the veterans of the Laurier government, Mr. Fisher, is a resourceful debater and a shrewd politician.

On the other side of Sir Wilfrid sits ordinarily Mr. William Paterson, Minister of Customs. He looks at politics and life through shaggy eyebrows, and when he makes a speech one realizes Sereno E. Payne at Washington congratulating Providence on its partnership with the republican party, only Mr. Paterson substitutes liberal for republican.

SUAVE DR. PUGSLEY.

Then comes Mr. William Pugsley, or Dr. Pugsley, to give him his correct title. He is Minister of Public Works and the tories love to hound him above all others. He has charge of the construction of public wharves and docks and harbor works, &c., on which much money is spent. But to all insinuations of "graft" Dr. Pugsley returns suave answers. He has never—well, hardly ever—been known to lose his temper or to raise his voice above the caressing accents which go so well with his well groomed figure and his well kept whiskers.

In the other benches about the Premier are seated other Ministers. Mr. Lemieux, the Postmaster General, is the best dressed member of the Cabinet, with a weakness for smart walking coats bound with braid. Now and then he adds a festive note to an evening session by dropping in after the theatre, attired in evening dress.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the youngest member of the Cabinet, who got his training for the duties of Minister of Labor at Hull House, in Chicago, and at Harvard, sits modestly back under the press gallery.

Mr. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, resembles Secretary Knox, in that his brains appear to be pressing his skull outward as prosperous corn corps burst outward the cribs.

Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, likes to keep his hat on in the House, as is the right of every member while seated.

Mr. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, is distinguished for a heavy overhanging mustache and for burning thoughts that are said to overflow sometimes in molten words.

So much for the "Grits," except to add that the remainder of the Ministers and members provide a well dressed, perfectly docile background for the picture of the government side of the chamber.

LEADER OF OPPOSITION.

Directly opposite Sir Wilfrid sits the leader of the opposition. He is Mr. R. L. Borden, a Halifax lawyer of erudition, analytical ability and enthusiasm in his favorite recreation of putting the government in a hole. Mr. Borden is more plentifully blessed with hair than most of his colleagues. If waves and piles itself up on his head, and seems rather to bristle when he scents an especially obnoxious government policy. In addition to his regular salary of $2,500 as a Member of Parliament Mr. Borden gets $7,000 a year extra for putting the government in the pillory and pelting it with such oratorical missiles as come handy.

In the next chair is seen the great Canadian "gadfly," Mr. George E. Foster, M. P. for Toronto North. Mr. Foster is the champion all around embarrassing question asker. When some government Minister or member expounds the excellences of a bill Mr. Foster, who has a thin body, a thin beard and a thin voice, arises and "wants to know." He has a thin bladed curiosity, which pries its way into the intricacies of all questions, and a trick of laying away history in slices so thin that his memory is never so

Opposition Is Led Vigorously by Mr. Borden, Who Is Always on the Watch for Ministerial Errors and Doubtful Bills.

MR. FOSTER IS THE CHAMPION QUESTIONER

overcrowded that he cannot rake up an old time speech in which his "honorable friend" opposite said just the reverse of what he is now insisting. If it was not exactly contrary Mr. Foster is able to bring it up in such shape that it seems to be. Strife is his joy. After a government member had severely attacked him recently he remarked:—"He didn't hard enough to justify me in hitting back as hard as I would like."

MR. FOSTER ON LOYALTY.

There are some phases of Mr. Foster's record to which his opponents usually refer in a bitter debate. He knows they will refer to them. The allusions must hurt, but nevertheless the Member from Toronto North will deliberately slam into the fight, knowing he is to be hit hard, but relying on getting in a few smashes himself.

He frequently attacks Sir Wilfrid Laurier, usually on the threadbare score that the Premier is disloyal to Britain. Mr. Foster comes from that part of Ontario where the United Empire loyalist influence is strong. So at every opportunity Mr. Foster gestures at the Premier across the aisle. Did the Premier in Boston in 1892 not say that his ideal was the achievement of Canadian independence? Did he not say that he looked for the Dominion to achieve its independence "as the ripe fruit parts from the tree"? Does the first Minister still hold those views? Is this naval policy of his not calculated to assist his aspirations? Let him speak. Aha! He remains silent. There is the proof." And so on.

The Premier does remain silent. He is too old and too wise to be drawn into statements by the member from Toronto North. Instead Sir Wilfrid settles well down in his seat, crosses his legs, folds his hands, draws his long upper lip well down over his usually genial mouth and regards his "Honourable Friend" with a cold eye. He seems to be thinking silently of the children's rhyme:—

"Sticks and stones may break my bones,
But names will never hurt me."

The Premier nowadays makes his statements in speeches, not in cross fire debate, and so far as loyalty is concerned he summed up his position at the opening of the naval debate in the declaration that he was "Canadian first, last and all the time."

MR. MONK AGAINST A NAVY.

Behind Mr. Borden sits Mr. F. D. Monk, Member of Parliament for Jacques Cartier. He is French, the leader of the conservatives in Quebec, which is preponderatingly liberal. He views with alarm this naval policy, all naval policies. With Mr. Henri Bourassa, the journalist leader of the nationalist party, Mr. Monk believes that Canada is under no obligation to assist the defence of the British Empire. The creation of a Canadian navy to be drawn into wars brought on by British diplomacy by alliances which Canada has no voice in framing, by treaties which Canada has no part in negotiating, is a step from which he recoils, and he declares that Quebec will recoil also.

There are occasional duels between Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Monk, for Mr. Monk is challenging the Premier on his native heath, Quebec. When they sample each other's verbal vitriol there is much politeness. "My Honorable Friend" and the "Honorable Prime Minister" are terms most copiously used, when each is insinuating that the other is saying what he does not believe, arguing what he knows is illogical, expounding what he knows will mislead.

It is said that the black robes of the clerks who work in the aisle and the green carpet on the floor are asbestos. There must be some heat absorbent between the government and the opposition benches, otherwise the language that flies back and forth would wither its targets.

SPEECHES UNLIMITED.

No cloture exists in the Canadian House of Commons. Speeches cannot be limited. A committee is considering revision of the rules, but as yet has made no recommendations. While the acrimony shown in the debates, the partisanship and the political bias impress the visitor from Washington, where party spirit is at a low ebb, it must not be assumed that the debates are wholly given over to waving of the Union Jack by the tories and glorification of Canadian autonomy by the liberals.

In many ways the system of government in Canada appears superior to that of the United States. For instance, if the Canadian government enters into a treaty engagement with a foreign Power, the government has not only the authority (subject to the formality of arrangement with the London government), but it also has the power to assure its approval by the Parliament. There is no such embarrassment as the President of the United States sometimes suffers when the Senate refuses to ratify a treaty. The government here, at the same time, is restrained from using its power to force through unwise legislation, for the instant its policies meet with the disapproval of the country or a majority is cast against it on an important measure it goes out of power.

Another excellent feature of the system is the questions at the opening of every session. Any member who desires information from the government can give notice that on a certain day he will ask a certain question. The Minister to whose department this inquiry relates obtains the information. When the day arrives he reads it to the House. He may state that it is not deemed expedient to give the information, but this is seldom done, save where the question relates to some matter which is in course of negotiation.

In Washington when a member desires information he must introduce a resolution. This is referred to a committee, which in due time considers it and may or may not adopt it, after which the executive branch of the government may give the information in such form as it desires without being again subject to inquiries save by the same tedious method. If a democratic member of the House of Representatives should ask the Speaker about some piece of business in the Treasury Department the Speaker would naturally reply that he did not know anything about it. If an opposition member here asks the Premier or any Minister such a question he gets some kind of an answer; if it is noncommital he can shape another question which will force the government to answer or appear afraid of answering.

DEVOTED TO DUTIES.

All in all, the Canadian Parliament is patriotically devoted to its duties. The speeches, being unlimited as to time, run rather more to flowers than they do at Washington, but many of them are models of thought.

The appearance of the House of Commons reflects the high character of the citizenship of the Dominion. This applies equally to the English and the French members. The latter are privileged to make their speeches in their own language. All debates are reported in both French and English, the French being translated into English and vice versa. All motions are put to vote both in French and English, but, of course, English is most used, most of the French members preferring to speak in that language.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dear Rex
Thought this might interest you.
P.S.S.

C 4358

HOW CANADA'S LABOR MINISTER SETTLED A STRIKE

Mr. William Lyon MacKenzie King, Youngest Member of the Dominion Cabinet, Author of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

LAW CHECKS DISORDER IN PUBLIC UTILITIES

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 164 SPARKS STREET,
OTTAWA, Ont., Saturday.

WITH the exception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, probably no member of the Dominion government is better known outside Canada than its youngest Minister, Mr. William Lyon MacKenzie King, head of the Department of Labor. At thirty-five he has to his record not only a creditable part in the adjustment of claims arising from Vancouver's anti-Japanese riots, which constituted Canada's most serious recent conflict with the interests of a foreign power, but also the authorship of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

This successful industrial experiment renders it illegal for either employes or employers in any mine or public utility to resort to strikes or lockouts until the dispute shall have been investigated by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by the Minister of Labor. It has been pronounced by no less an authority than Dr. Charles W. Eliot, formerly president of Harvard, the best legislation ever devised for the settlement of strikes and lockouts in those industries whose paralyzation is likely to inflict hardship upon the public. The world has paid this law, commonly called the Lemieux act, after the Minister who introduced it in 1906, the compliment of considering its adoption in lands less fortunate than Canada.

Visitors to the Dominion Parliament are likely to find their attention fastened upon Mr. King whether or not they know him by sight. His youth causes him to stand out among the older gentlemen who to the right and left of the Premier occupy liberal benches in the House of Commons. With his clean cut countenance and vigorous figure he is a distinct contrast to the other men, who fight the daily battles to continue in power the Laurier Ministry, which already has had a successful tenure of thirteen years. Most of the other members have mounted the political ladder by reason of long political services.

STUDIED INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

Stanch party men, they are partly of the old "war horse" type, skilful administrators, adroit debaters, but, with few exceptions, of purely Canadian experience. Mr. King's career has been of another type. Through the study and mastery of problems of diplomacy and industrial science he has already proved himself the man to handle international and economic questions not precisely measureable by the experiences of wholly domestic politics.

Mr. King had an auspicious start in being the grandson of Mr. William Lyon MacKenzie, who in 1837 led the desperate farmers of Ontario in a revolt which, although unsuccessful, awakened governing England to a realization that the imperial authority had been abused, and brought about the establishment of a responsible government and paved the way for final confederation in 1867.

Mr. King's mother was Mr. William Lyon MacKenzie's daughter and at an advanced age, to-day, still youthful in manner and interests, is one of the notable figures of Ottawa social life, a perfect type of the Canadian gentlewoman.

Mr. King graduated in 1895 from Toronto University, where his father, Mr. John King, K. C., is professor of law. He took post-graduate courses at the University of Chicago and, interesting himself in settlement work, lived at Hull House. He was a fellow in Howard University from 1897 to 1900 and held a travelling scholarship in London during a part of that time.

WHERE HE GOT THE IDEA.

In 1900 Mr. King was named Deputy Minister of Labor in Canada. In discharge of his duties Mr. King was sent to Lethbridge, Alberta, in 1906. A strike was on which not only promised a bitter conflict between operatives and workmen, but threatened a coal famine. The growing population of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, largely settlers from the United States, was almost wholly dependent upon the Lethbridge mines for fuel supply. With winter coming on a serious crisis was imminent and the outlook in no sense improved when the offer of the Dominion government to intervene as a conciliator was refused. In a small way the same situation existed in Canada's western provinces as existed in the United States in 1902, when President Roosevelt intervened to settle the anthracite coal strike.

Here was a case in which the strike was already on before the country knew what it was about and before a crystallized public opinion could make itself felt by either employers or miners.

Through Mr. King's good offices industrial peace was restored, the miners returning to work on December 1. Even then the effects of the strike were felt in the small fuel supply available throughout the winter. It was then that Mr. King conceived and officially recommended his plan for making an investigation of the affairs of a coal mine or a public utility a necessary preliminary to a strike. No attempt was made to deny to workmen the right to strike or to employers the right to lock out their workmen, but both were to be enjoined from selfishly gripping the public suddenly by the throat.

HOW THE LAW OPERATES.

The bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster General and Mr. King's superior officer, provided heavy fines for the precipitation of a strike in a mine or public utility before the dispute is looked into by a board of conciliation and investigation. In other words, if the employes of a Canadian street railway, lighting plant or steamship line should suddenly decide that they were underpaid and overworked, and their employers should refuse to grant increases of wage or reduction of labor hours, the union leaders would still be precluded from calling out the men.

The strongest merit of this act is its simplicity. When a labor dispute is pending one of the parties may make application to the Minister of Labor for the appointment of a board. The Minister selects one member of such a board and calls on the other party to do likewise, the two thus chosen to select a third, who shall be the chairman. If the second party does not name the second member the Minister of Labor does it.

The first duty of the board is to seek to bring about an agreement, and to that end its members are authorized to examine witnesses, send for books and papers, &c. The members are paid only $15 a day, so no arbitrator can expect to get rich by prolonging the sessions.

The first effort of the board is to bring about a wage and conditions agreement extending over a period of years. If no agreement seems possible the board endeavors to make a unanimous report based upon the merits of the case.

Often it has happened that neither an agreement nor a unanimous report was obtained, but even after strikes have been declared the force of public opinion based upon the information made public by the Board as to the merits of the dispute has exerted a powerful effect.

Prior to the enactment of this law strikes in Canada were the outcome, as they often are in the United States today, of extreme demands by workmen, impatient denials by employers, growing bitterness of feeling on both sides and the final conflict of anger and stubbornness.

Influences that tend to prevent sane compromise between capital and labor find it difficult to survive the period of calm analysis and public discussion now intervening in Canada between the inception of the dispute and the settlement or strike, as the case may be. The old method was strike first and talk afterward. The new method is reason first and strike afterward—if you must.

The history of the act brought up to date by Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labor, who has been closely associated with Mr. King in many of his policies, shows that since its taking effect there have been fifty-five disputes referred under its provisions. Thirty occurred in the fiscal year 1907-1908 and twenty-five in the fiscal year ending 1908-1909. In each case it was declared under oath that a strike or lockout in some mine or public utility would occur unless a settlement was effected. Forty-nine different boards of conciliation were appointed and in the remaining six cases settlements were effected either during the formation of the board or during the discussion arising out of the application. In only two cases did the threatened strike or lockout occur after the board had made its investigation and report.

In his last report Deputy Minister Acland strikingly cites the benefits of this governmental system of dealing with labor disputes. He says:—

"It is fairly well understood by this time that this act refers in the first place only to public utility industries and to mines. It is disputes in these industries which chiefly menace the public weal and may bring inconvenience, disaster and distress if long continued, not only or perhaps not even mainly on those directly concerned in the struggle, but on whole communities.

"An object lesson was to be found shortly after the close of the fiscal year in the street railway strike in Philadelphia. Here is a city covering an area so vast that transit by street railway is practically a necessity of life and where a sudden cessation of traffic means unfailing and immediate loss and suffering to scores of thousands. The company endeavored to run a number of cars in spite of the strike, with the result that disorder and riot occurred. There were ten days of turmoil and excitement, police and soldiers were on day and night duty. Numerous street battles were fought, in the chief of which a hundred people were wounded. It was real civil war on a small scale. Then the two parties began to see what each other wanted, saner methods prevailed and the strike was settled.

CASE OF THE WINNIPEG STRIKE.

"At the very time the street railroad employes and their sympathizers were fighting the police and the soldiers in the apply to minor details of its machinery streets of Philadelphia the street railway men of Winnipeg were engaged in a struggle with the Electric Railway Company of that city. The methods were, however, very different. In the Canadian city a board was in session from day to day for a couple of weeks hearing evidence formally or informally, as its members pleased, as to all points in controversy.

"In the chair was a Presbyterian divine, more widely known in his character as a great Canadian novelist, author of 'The Sky Pilot' and other famous stories. On one side of the celebrated Ralph Connor sat a gentleman prominent in the business world of Winnipeg; on the other side of the chairman sat a well known labor leader of trained mind and moderate judgment. The two gentlemen last mentioned were the nominees, respectively, of the company and the employes; the chairman was appointed by the Minister of Labor, the other members having failed, within a given number of days, to recommend jointly a third member, who under the act would have been chairman. The Board had all the powers of a court, though its procedure was on informal lines. This organization was fairly representative of the larger number of boards which during the last two years have played an effective part in the settlement of industrial disputes in Canada.

"It was no easy task to adjust the points of difference in this particular case at Winnipeg, and if the Board had not been composed of men of tact and wisdom and patience no doubt the task would have been given up and the cars



HON. W. L. MCK. KING.
PHOTO BY BOPLEY.

outside would have stopped running and the streets would have become the scene of disorder similar to that witnessed in Philadelphia. By persisting the Winnipeg Board secured an agreement which was satisfactory to both the company and employes, achieving without the loss of a dollar or the shadow of disturbance precisely the same result as was brought about in Philadelphia after heavy financial loss and much actual bloodshed."

President Roosevelt's attention was attracted to the law, and between him and Mr. King was struck up a strong friendship. Mr. King several times visited Washington, and President Roosevelt sent Dr. Victor Clark, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to Canada to investigate the operation of the law. It could not be adopted by the United States without extensive legislation, probably including a constitutional amendment, but several States have considered it and a commissioner from California recommended its adoption in that State.

There are certain particulars in which the act is still criticised here, but they rather than its principle.

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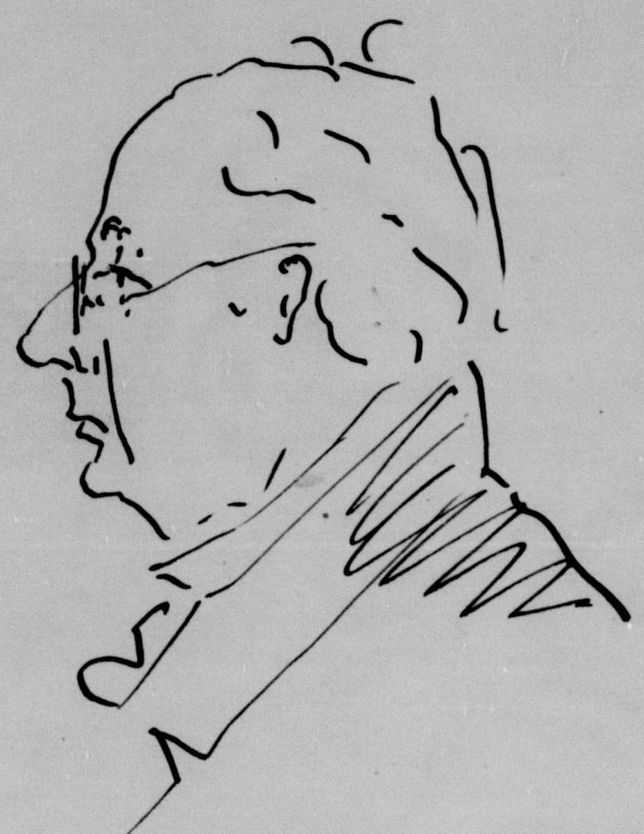

Supreme Court Judge of U.S.A.

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How sad a living link has passed,
No more her voice Cheers Friends around,
Just now She's joined Those at last,
Consoling power, when peace is found.
The blow is felt, a test of strength,
To every Chord, throughout the frame,
Bright Years of love, have snapped at length,
The dearest Gem, of worldly fame.

L. A. Grant

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Most of these men began with nothing, at the foot of the hill, and climbed to the top through ability, determination and perseverance. Every page is a valuable object lesson to young and old.

D. MacDOUGALL, Editor-in-Chief.

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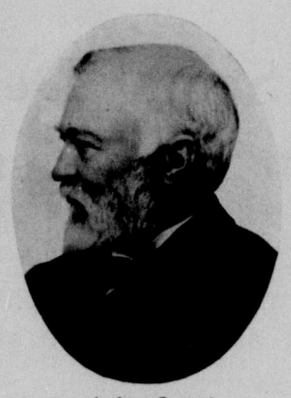
Alexander Graham Bell
Inventor



Andrew Carnegie
Capitalist



Sir James Alex. Grant, M.D.
Statesman

(Reduced Portraits)

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Scottish-American Generals and Naval Officers.
Scottish-American Presidents and Governors of States.
Scots and the American Civil War.
Scots in Politics and Statesmanship.
Scots in Literature, the Arts, Jurisprudence, Business, Banking, Finance, Etc.
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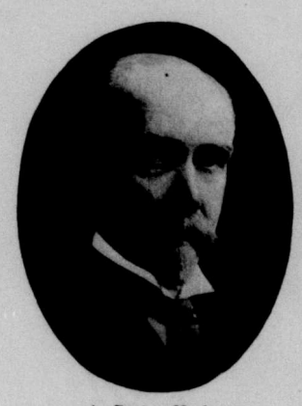

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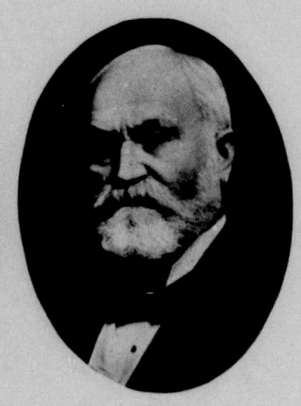

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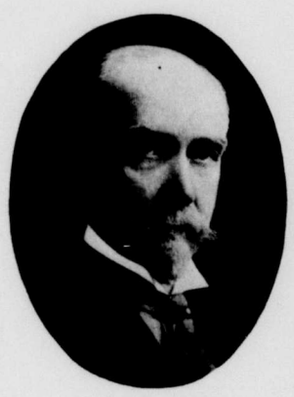

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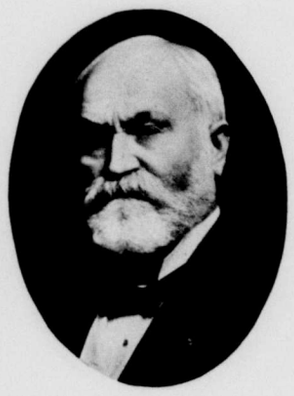

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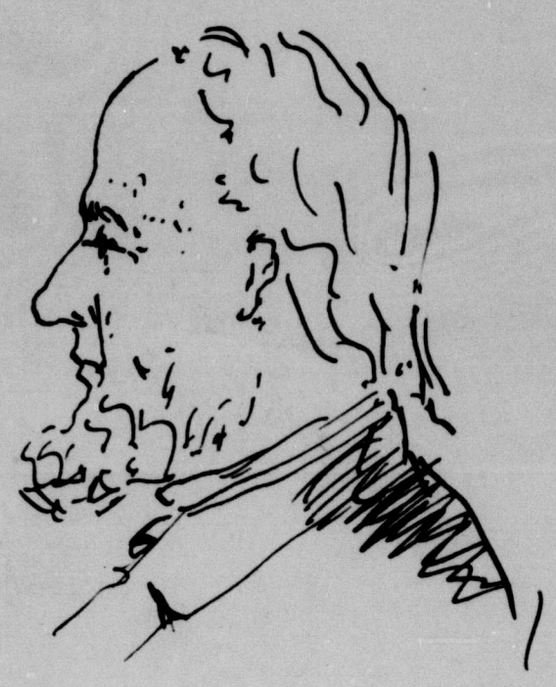

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(Françoise)

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Sir Adam Beck

Miss Marion Beck

acknowledge with grateful

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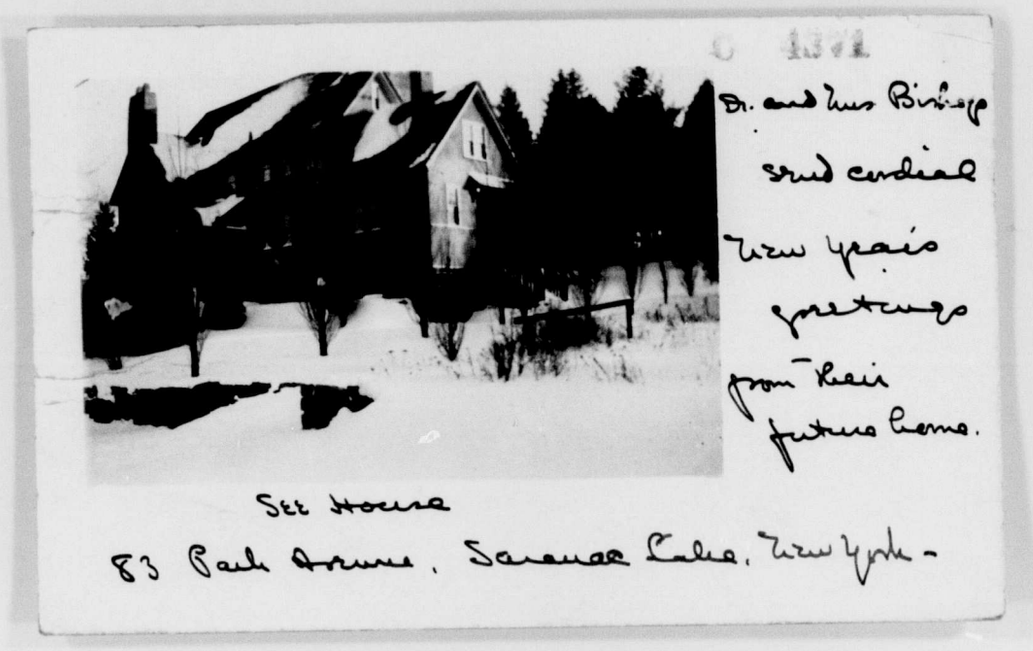

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send cordial
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greetings
from their
future home.

See House
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Dr. and Mrs Bishop
and children
New years
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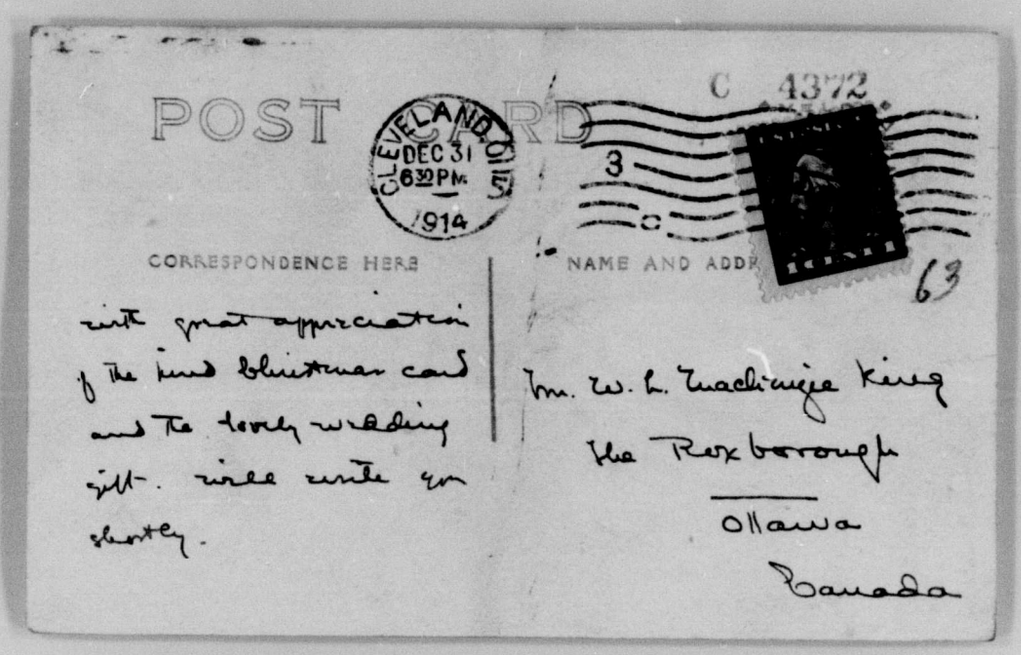

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sends
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and all Good Wishes for a
Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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Ottawa, Canada.

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sends
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and all Good Wishes for a
Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Perth, Ontario, Canada.

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Sincere congratulations.

Mrs W. Lloyd Carkner.

41 Ste Ursule, Quebec.

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Greetings
and Best Wishes
of the
Bishop of Charlottetown

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love from
Emilie Clark

Trinity College
X mas 1904

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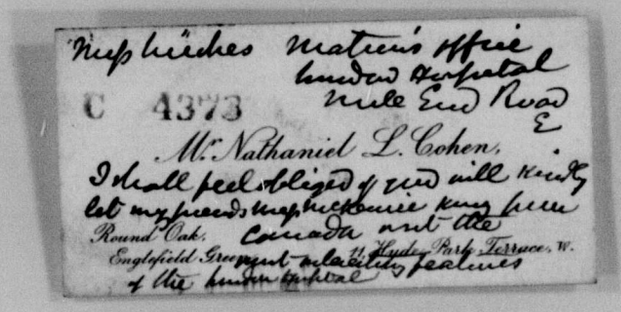
Mrs Hitchens Matron's Office
London Hospital
Mile End Road
E
C 4373
Mr. Nathaniel L. Cohen,
I shall feel obliged if you will kindly
let my friends Mr. & Mrs. Hitchens know where
Round Oak, Canada now is
Englefield Green next to 11 Hyde Park Terrace, W.
of the London Hospital

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

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CANADA

C 4373

11, Earl's Terrace,
Kensington. W.

With K. Hawtrey's
best wishes —

(December 11-60)

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CANADA

C 4389



ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE,

GREENWICH.

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C 4381

THE best of Good Wishes

for Christmas

and the New Year.

C. Carlton Crossley

[redacted]

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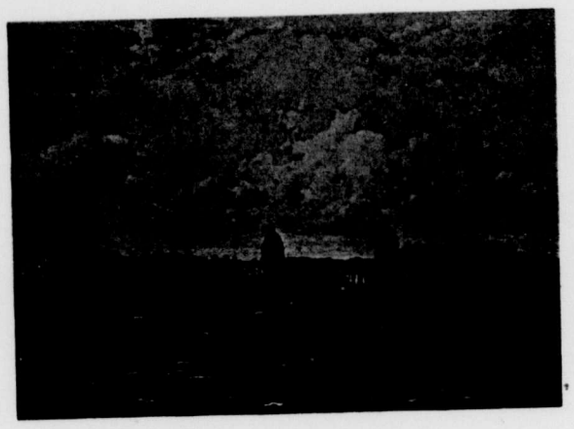
THE best of Good Wishes

for Christmas

and the New Year.

C. Grattan Crossley



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CANADA

C 4382

From

DR CUNNINGHAM

to wish

you a happy Christmas

and

to remind you of his hopes of

seeing you at Cambridge in

the coming year.

Trin. Coll. Camb.
December, 1899.



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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C 4383

MRS. LUTHUS M. CUTHBERT

AND HER CHILDREN

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND EXPRESSIONS OF

SYMPATHY EXTENDED TO THEM ON THEIR LOSS

OF A BELOVED HUSBAND AND FATHER

THEY APPRECIATE THE GRIEF THAT MANY

FEEL IN THE PASSING OF A NOBLE FRIEND

DECEMBER 11TH, 1915

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

C 4384

Greetings and Sincere Wishes
For a Holy and Happy Christmas
and a Peaceful New Year

To The Right Honorable
William Lyon McKenzie King.

St. Mary's Rectory,
Kitchener, Ontario

Robert S. Kehler. C.R.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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les meilleurs souhaits de
la nouvelle année.

J.E. Deslauriers

Inspecteur des Etablissements Industriels
et des Edifices Publics
59 Notre Dame Est Montréal

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POSTKARTE

C 4387



W. L. Mackenzie King
Government Office
Dept of Labour
Ottawa
Ont
Canada

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

C 4383



Wishing you
a very Merry Christmas
and a happy New Year

Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Dobbie

11 Clarissa Street *Brockville*

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CANADA

C 4383



No. 152 Rembrandt's Mother REMBRANDT

a very happy Christmas to Mr. Lyon
Mackenzie King from G.B.M. Wrong
London. 1921.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4393

Monsieur & Madame
Donald Downie
présentent leurs meilleurs
souvenirs à l'occasion de
la nouvelle année

Hampton Court
Vancouver, B.C.

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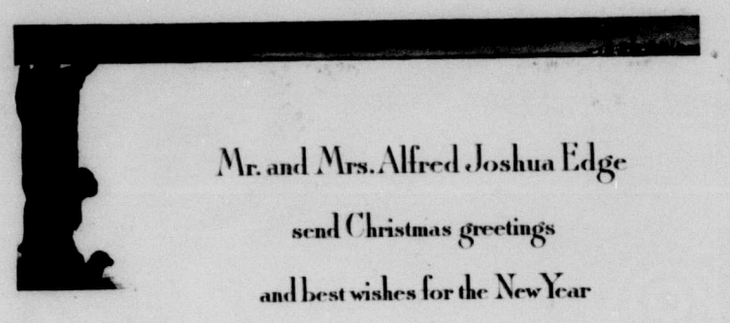
CANADA

C 4391



Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Joshua Edge

send Christmas greetings

and best wishes for the New Year

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Khan of Kalat and Sirdars, Baluchistan.

very best wishes
for Xmas
& New
Year
from
Eileen
Elliot

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CANADA

C 4393

POST CARD.

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



Mackenzie King Esq.
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa
Canada.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4394 Nov 28th 05.

POST CARD.

The Address to be written on this side

Write Here

With the best of wishes for
a merry Xmas & a Happy
new year

from
Ruby Elliot

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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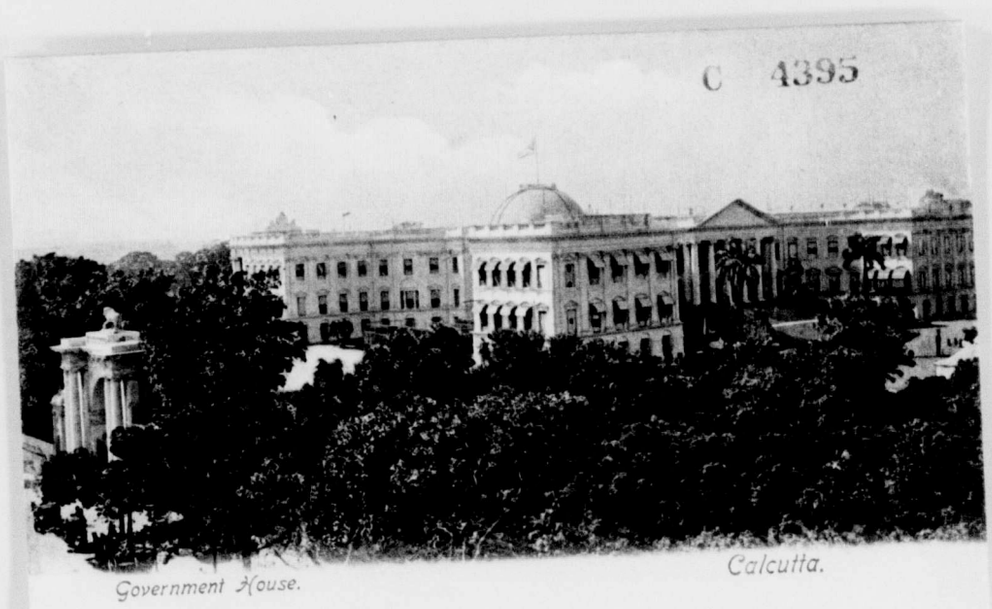
CANADA

C 4395



Government House. Calcutta.

7026. Photo Johnston & Hoffmann.

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CANADA



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4397

A Merry Christmas

and A Happy New Year

From . .

Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Fielding and Family

216 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa, Canada

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4398

Salutation

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Christmas and New Year
1906 1907

GIVE me the pleasure, my friend, of saluting you in the joy of the day of "Peace to all men of good will," and also of the new year of opportunity that is heralded with many expectations and good wishes to every one. CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DAY are linked by double bonds of association. The garlands of festivity and gladness are worn by each in a friendly nearness in point of time; but in a more significant and intimate kinship the wreaths of sacred chronology entwine them together. It is the New Year—the YEAR OF OUR LORD, whose advent we each hail on CHRISTMAS morning with chime of bell, and carol of song, and anthem of divinest praise.

WHATEVER the past year may have written on its scroll, of pleasure, gain or loss, may its record be true of our devotion to truth; be kind of our kindness of heart, and be strong of our integrity and courage as men and women; and may it be a reverent record of the reverence we have held for ourselves and for Him whose we are and by whose name we are known. Whatever the new year may bring to our experience, let it mark well forward upon the page of progress a record of attainment in character and in all the achievements of well-doing.

IT is in the wholesome spirit of hopefulness that I salute you, and with every good wish that can bring you happiness and enduring peace.

Sincerely,

24 King St. W.
Toronto

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Nur für die Adresse.

Marke. Timbre

Côté reservé à l'adresse.

Wm L. M.K. King Esq.
Dep. Min of Labor
Ottawa
Canada
N. A.

Scritto all' indirizzo

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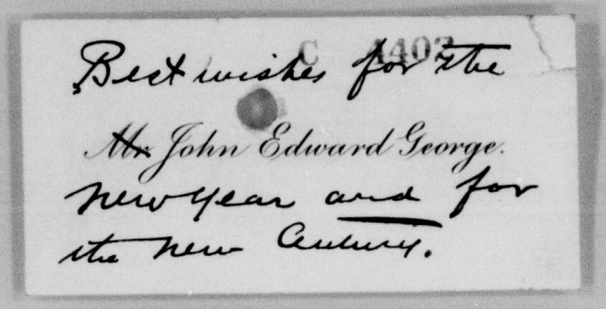
Best wishes for the
New Year and for
the new Century.
Mr. John Edward George.

C 1403

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CANADA

C 4403

630 University Place.
Evanston, Ills
U.S.A.

Jan. 1, 1901.

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CANADA

Mary Kmar C 4404

Mr. Peter G. Gerry.

2 East 61st Street.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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A New Year Desire

TO live with my window open toward Heaven;
To listen for Heaven's music and to look for
Heaven's light;
To catch a breath of Heaven's air, and
To delight in His companionship
Who is Heaven's Glory and Heaven's Lord; and
To count it honor to be granted some small part in the
bringing on of
Heaven's Kingdom in this His world.

Charles W. Gordon 07

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Mr. MacK. King — 4406 late Hon. Asst.

Wish you
to accept my compliments
and hope your pleasant
journey. — C. Gobeil

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C 4407

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C 1403

PASS ON THY WAY,
Calm strength * *
* thy heart possessing:
Give of thy best:
Ills cry for
swift redressing:
* Faint not nor fear.
Though foes around
be pressing: * *
GOD FAVOURS RIGHT.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

C 4409

Christmas 1940

THE Season's Greetings and all Good Wishes for Christmas and the Coming Year.

From

COLONEL AND MRS J. H. M. GREENLY

With sincere regards & very happy memories of your many kindnesses to me in Ottawa.

Calcot Hill,
Nr. Reading.

J. H. M. Greenly.

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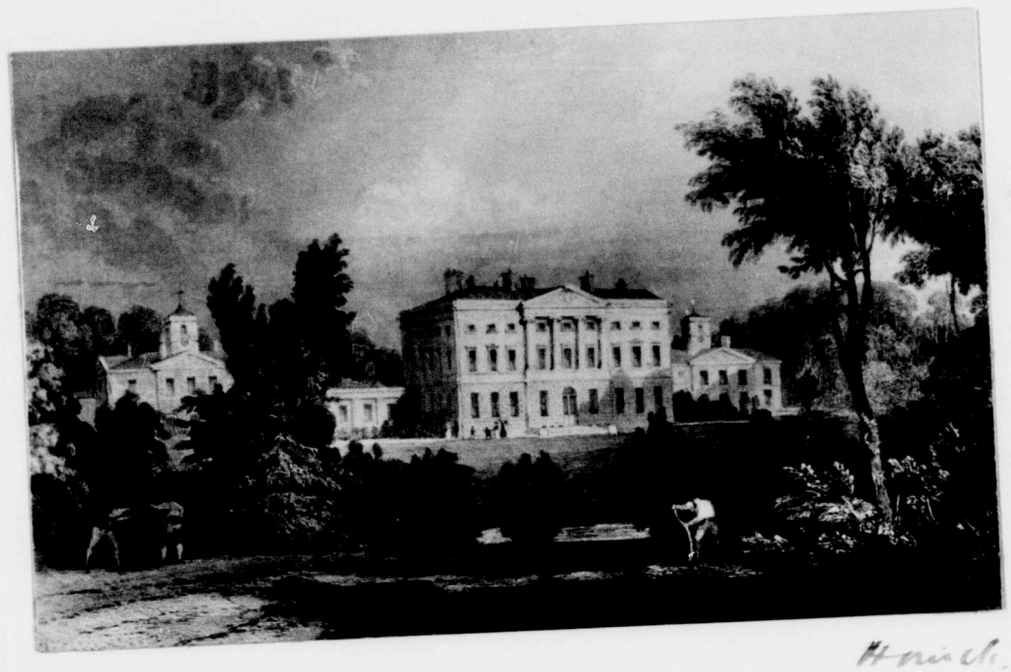
C 4410



Hamilton.

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Volume C 6

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CANADA

C 4411

Old Books, old Tunes,
but best of all
Old Friends.

With the Best and Truest

Wishes of my heart.

from Rutherford.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

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CANADA

C 4412

A reminiscence of our
English and Ottawa
Homes with best wishes
for the New Year.

From
Lord & Lady Grey.

22, South Street,
Park Lane, W.

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Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4413



CALENDAR
1912

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

C 4414

Great wishes, & may you succeed
your efforts to staunch
pain

Louis Guyon

Deputy Minister of Labor

Montreal

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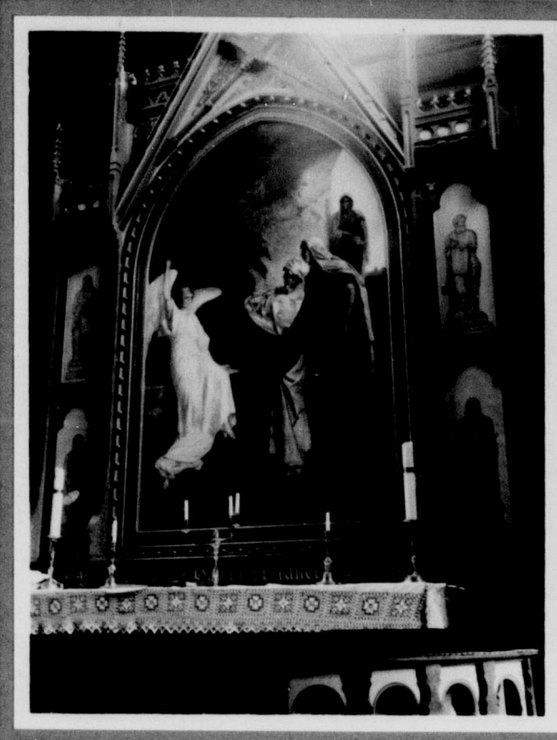
This picture of Easter morning by Axel Ender (an altar piece in a Norwegian church) I took several summers ago, and now it—

Miss Havemeyer
125 Washington Street



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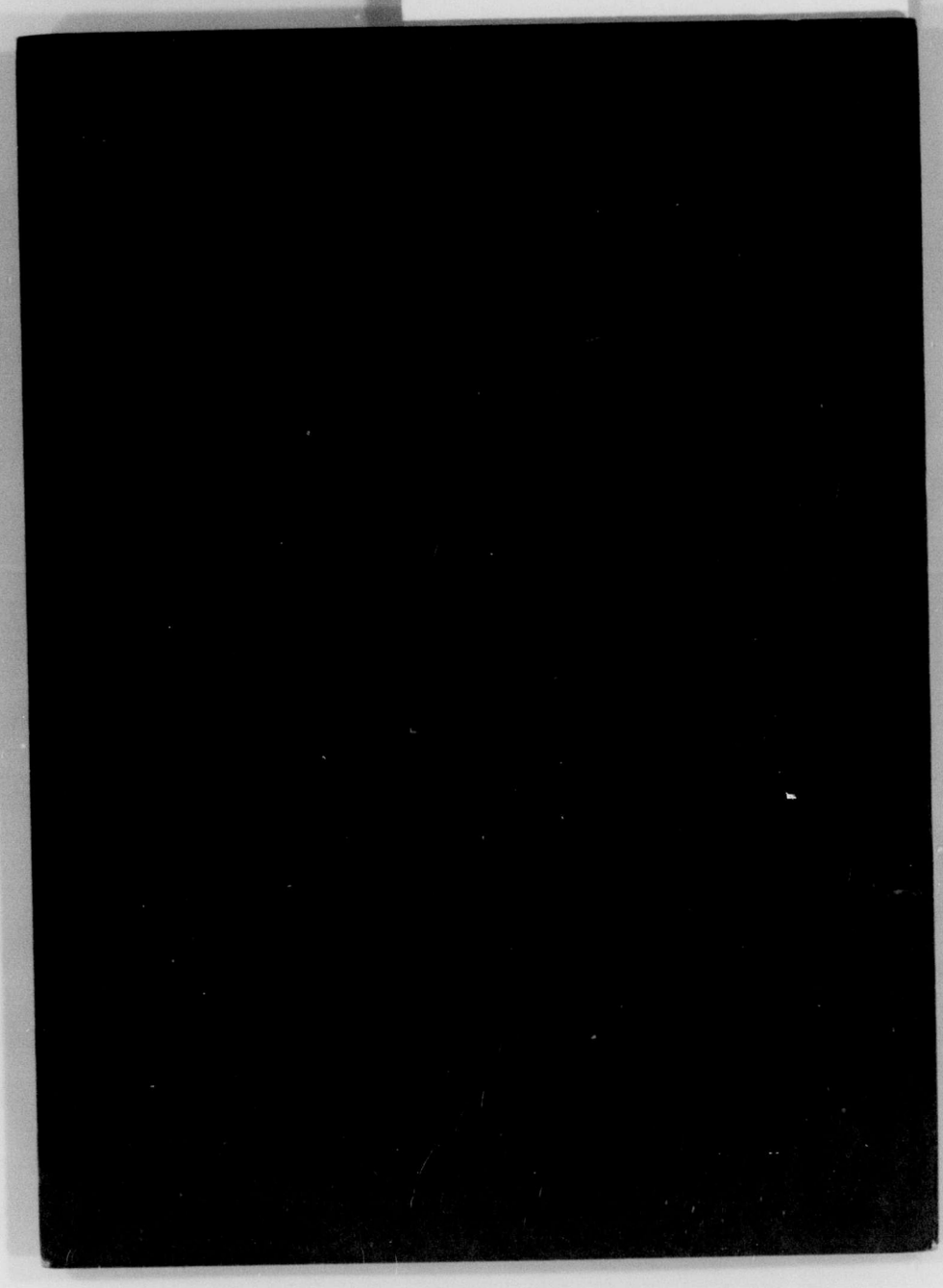
carries to you,
our King, our Easter
message & every
good wish -

C 3416



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CANADA

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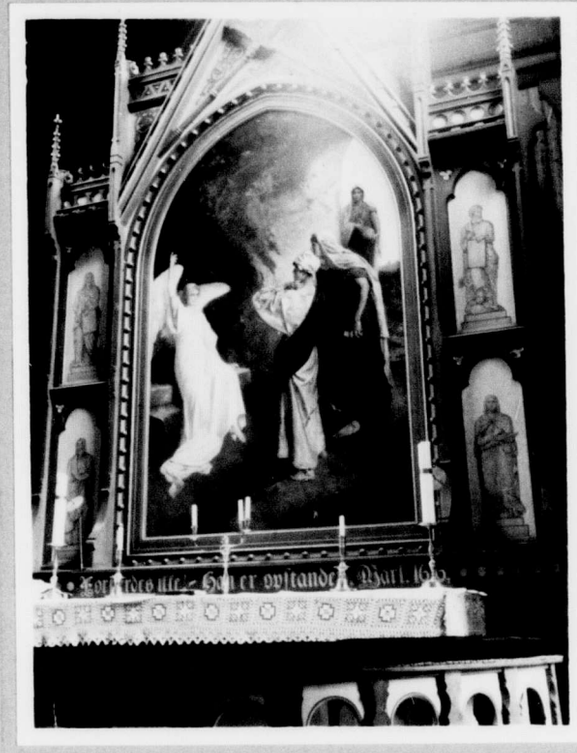
(an altar piece in a

Miss Havemeyer

Norwegian church)
I took several summers
ago, and now it

125 Washington Street



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CANADA

C 4417



Hearty Greetings for Christmas
and Every Good Wish
for the Coming Year

R. M. Hooser
Hamilton

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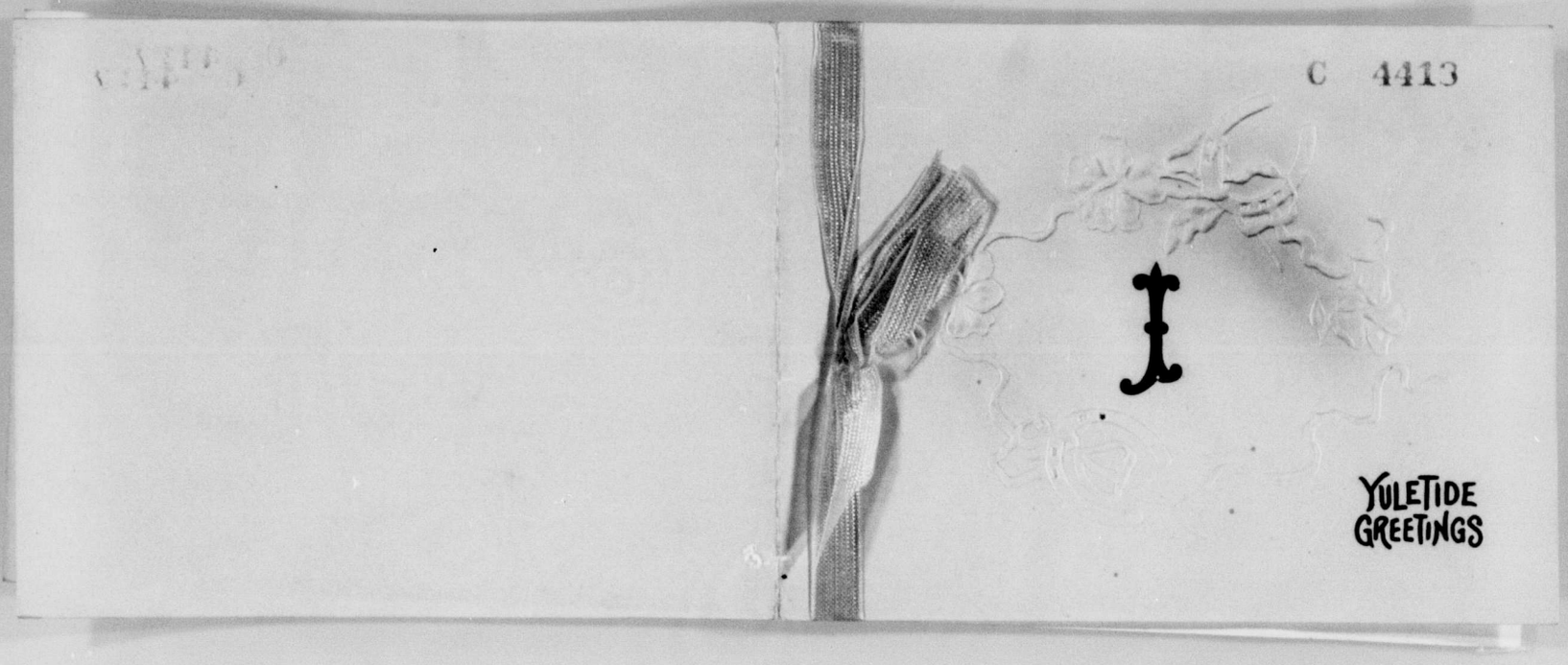

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CANADA



Entrance to the Minister's House

C 4413

"Remembrance is the only Paradise from which we cannot be driven."

With Sir John & Lady Jordan's
Best Wishes for
Christmas and the Coming Year.

British Legation,
Peking.

Christmas, 1911.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4413



Entrance to the Minister's House

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Peking.

Christmas, 1911.

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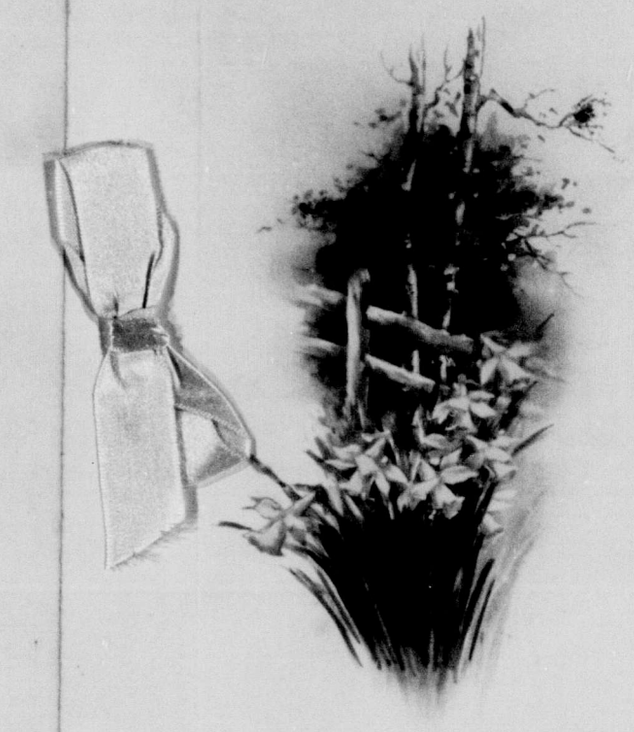
CANADA

C 4420



FRIENDLY GREETINGS
FOR EASTER

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[1918?]

C 1421

"I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high, o'er vales
and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
. . . . . .
I gazed - and gazed - but little
thought
What wealth the show to me
had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward
eye
Which is the bliss of solitude"

W.W.

I wish you a very happy
Easter.

J. E. Kennedy.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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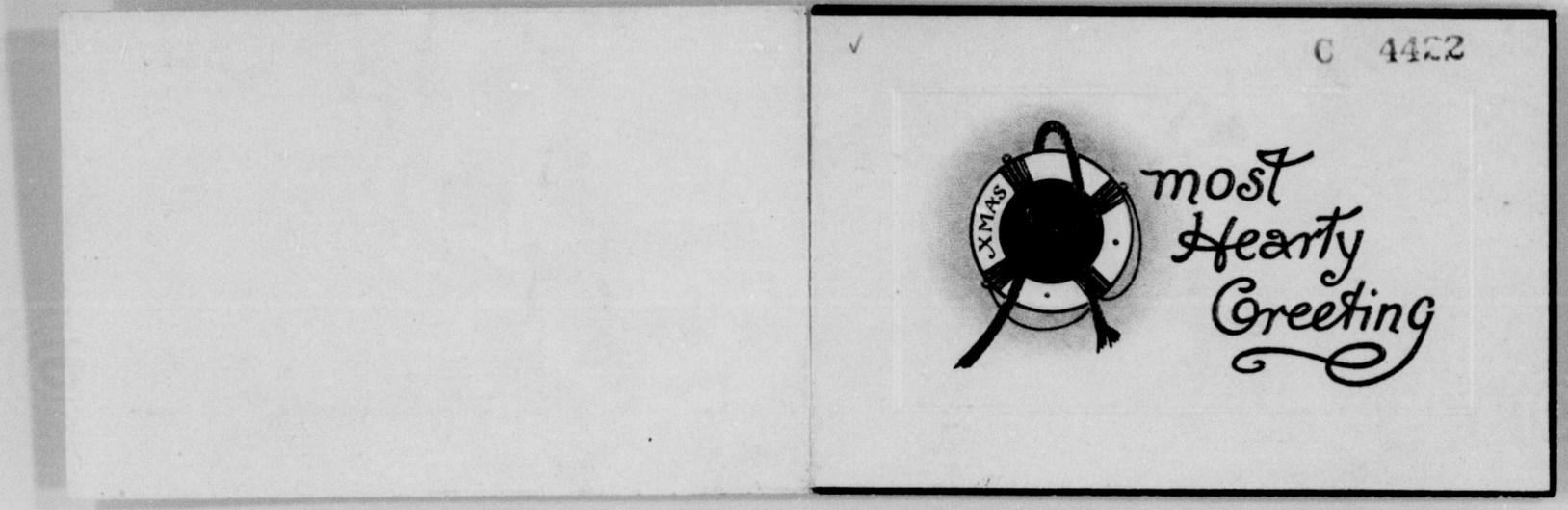

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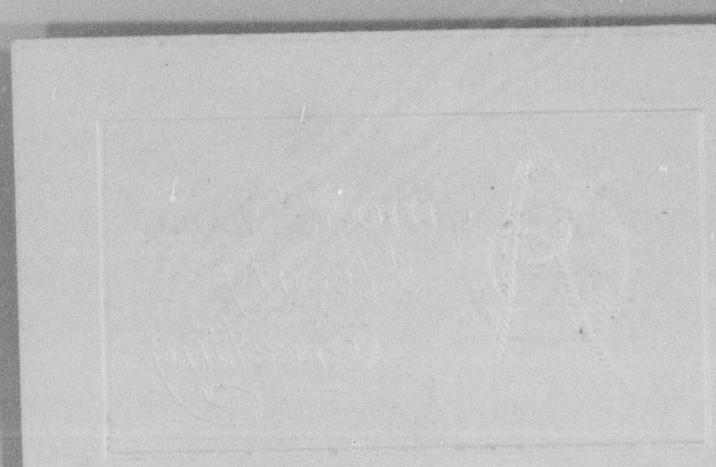

C 4423

"Fair be all thy hopes,
and prosperous thy life."

To Wm L Mackenzie King

With the best of good wishes for
a Joyous Christmas

From John Adams and Family

Bon Voyage and a safe return

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

With my best
wishes for the New Year.

Braun Langelier

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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C 4425

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
OTTAWA.

With many thanks

from Yours sincerely
W. L. Mackenzie King

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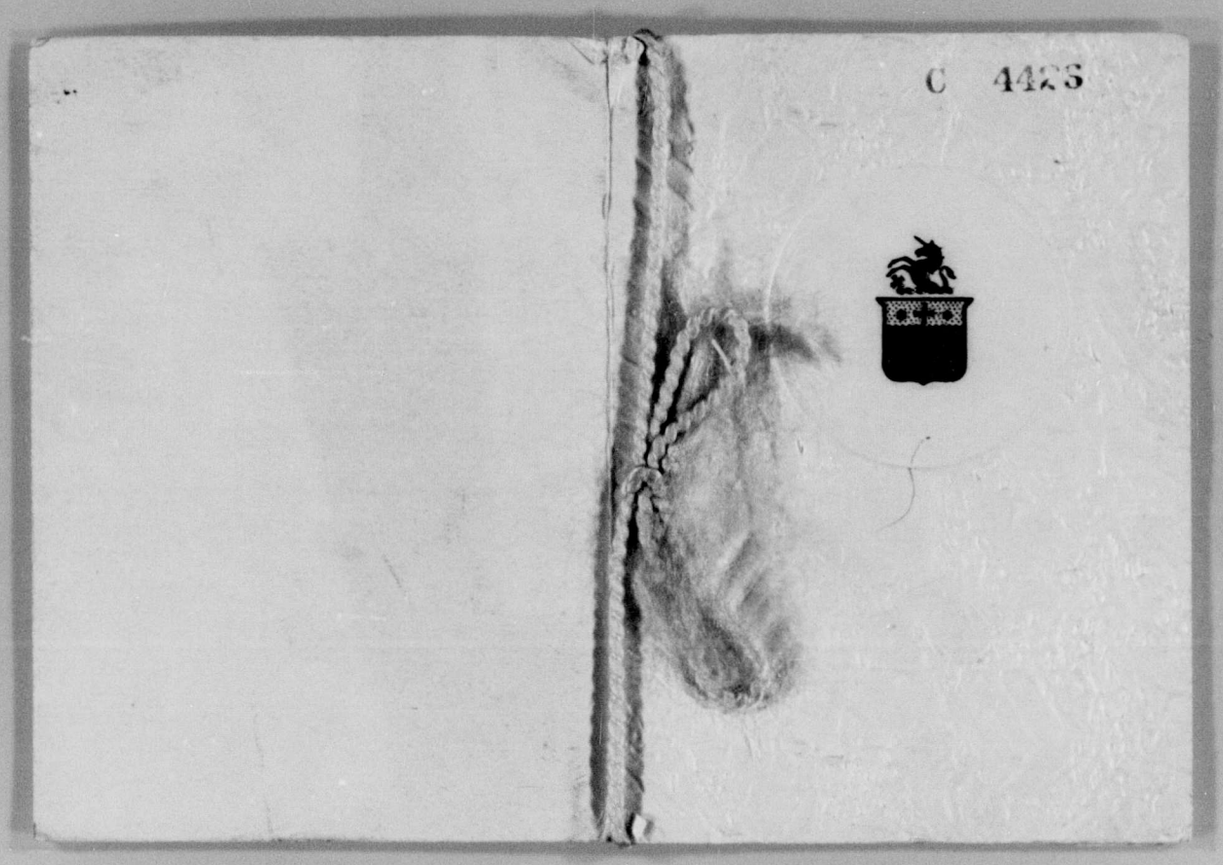
C 4423

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W. Mackenzie King, M.P.
c/o Hay, Esq.,
Imperial Bank,
Ayr,
Ontario,
Canada.

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C 4427

May coming years to you disclose
Naught but the brightest days.

With all Best Wishes

of the Season

from

Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Lay.

The Van Roi Mine,
Silverton, B.C.,
Canada.

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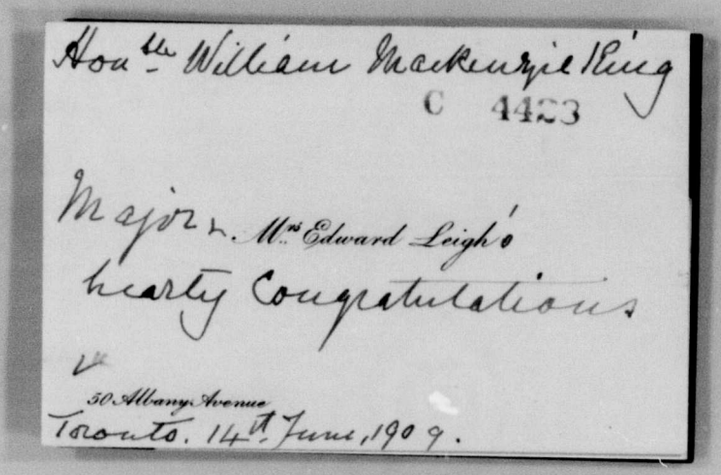

Honble William Mackenzie King

C 4423

Major & Mrs Edward Leigh's
hearty Congratulations

50 Albany Avenue
Toronto. 14th June, 1909.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Honble William Mackenzie King

C 4423

Major & Mrs Edward Leigh's
hearty Congratulations

30 Albany Avenue
Toronto. 14th June, 1909.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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Wishing you a Merry Xmas!

C. 4423

Augusto Lemieux.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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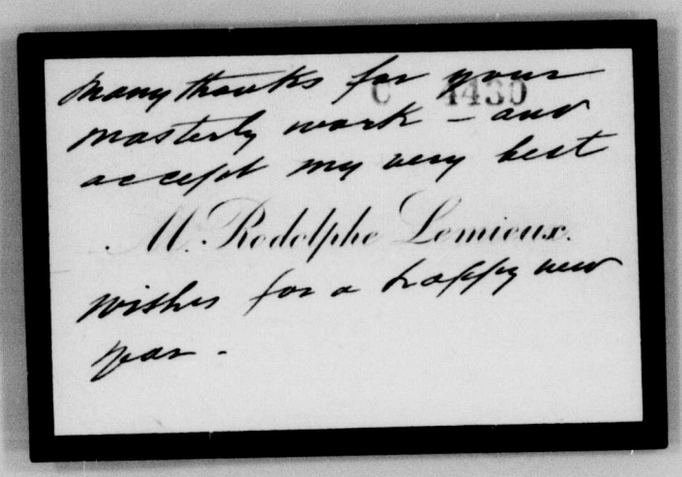
Many thanks for your
masterly work — and
accept my very best
wishes for a happy new
year.
W. Rodolphe Lemieux.

C 1430

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CANADA

C 4431

I

A Message of Remembrance

and Goodwill, conveying sincere and Hearty Wishes

for Christmas and the New Year.

From

Dr. J. D. Logan

Halifax, N.S.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

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CANADA

C 4432



I WISH YOU HEALTH AND PROSPEROUS DAYS
AND I WISH THEM MOST SINCERELY
WITH ALWAYS A RHYME AT CHRISTMAS TIME
FROM THE ONES WHO LOVE YOU DEARLY

J. A. M.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

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C 4434

Health,
Peace and Happiness
be yours in the New Year
is the sincere wish
of
The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba
and Lady McMillan

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

C 4435

IT would give me great pleasure to be able to take your hand and personally extend the compliments of the season, but, lacking that opportunity, I send you this as a reminder that I am thinking of you and wish you a Merry Xmas.

Happy New Year

J. J. McNamara.

Dec. 1917.

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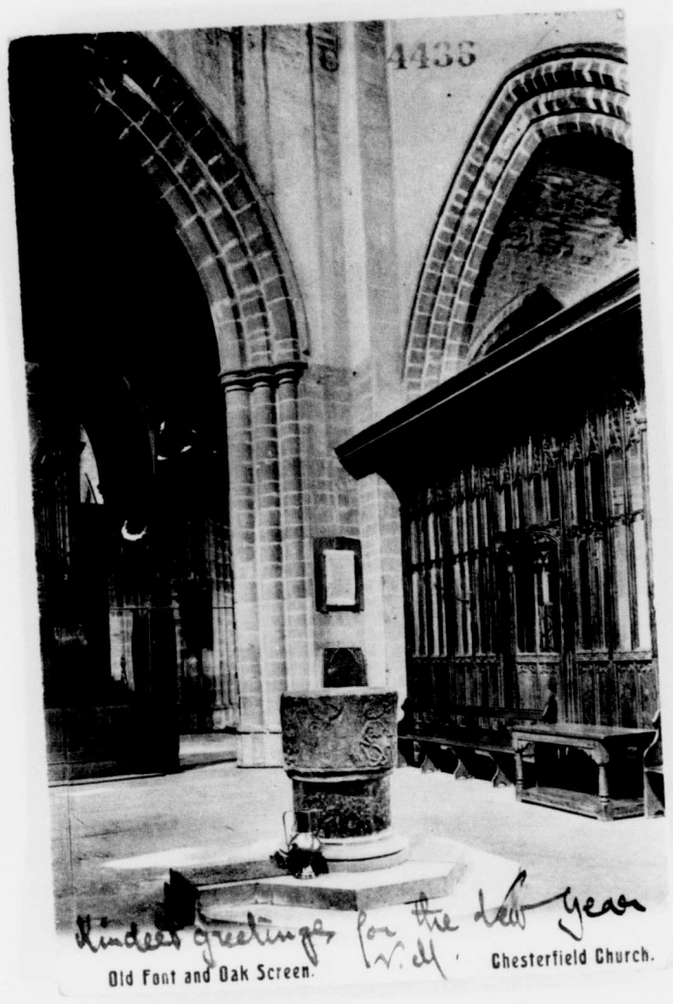

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in Bavaria.

Mackenzie King Esqre P.C. M.P.
Deputy Minister of Labour
Ottawa
Canada.

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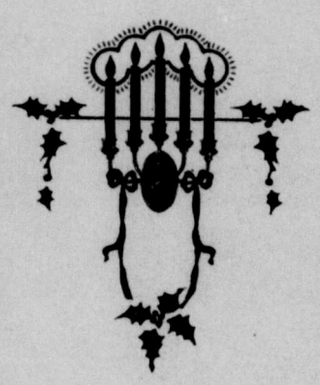
C 4433



With all Kind Thoughts, Wishes
and the Season's Greetings

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Miller

38 Forest Ave. *St. Thomas, Ont.*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4430 ✓



With Christmas Greetings and
Every Good Wish for the New Year
from
Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Milne

Pinehurst
Victoria, B. C.

1919-1920

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4449



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4441

With Hearty Greeting for
Christmas
and Best Wishes for
your Happiness
in the New Year

Mr. Asa Raymond Minard

President
Canadian Club

Boston

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Volume C 6

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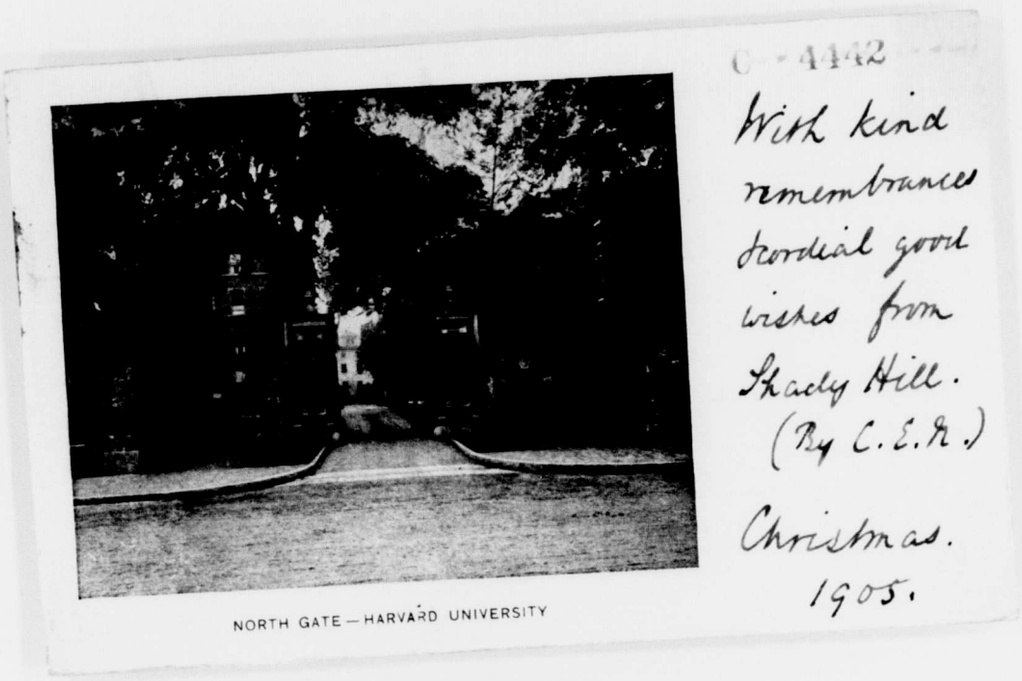

NORTH GATE—HARVARD UNIVERSITY

C - 4442

With kind
remembrances
Cordial good
wishes from
Shady Hill.
(By C.E.R.)

Christmas.
1905.

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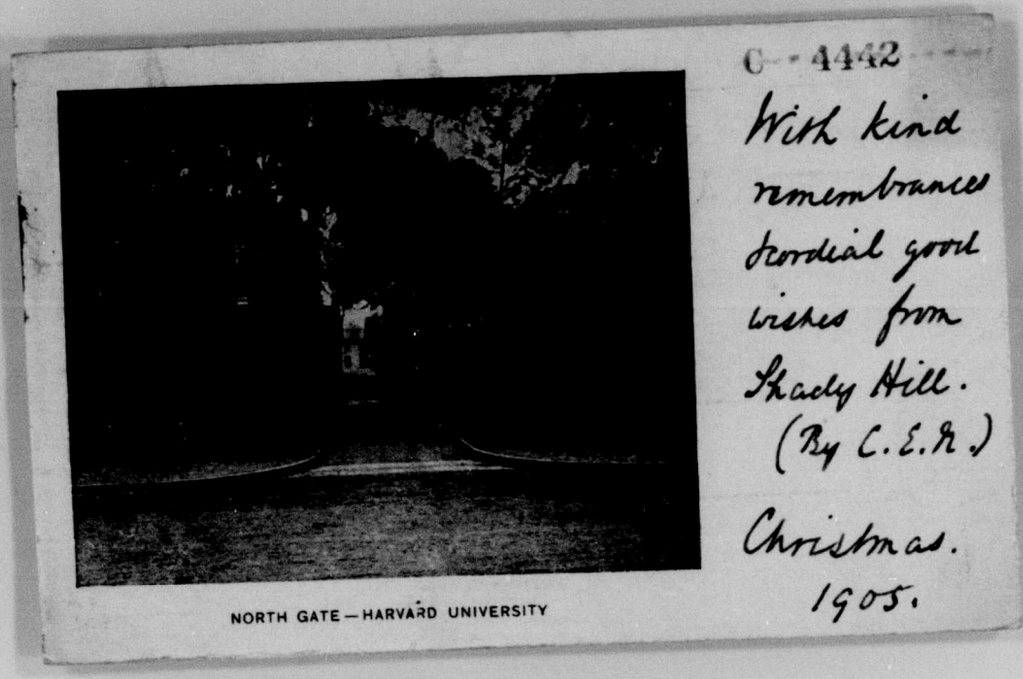

NORTH GATE—HARVARD UNIVERSITY

C - 4442

With kind remembrances cordial good wishes from Shady Hill.
(By C.E.R.)

Christmas.
1905.

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Volume C 6

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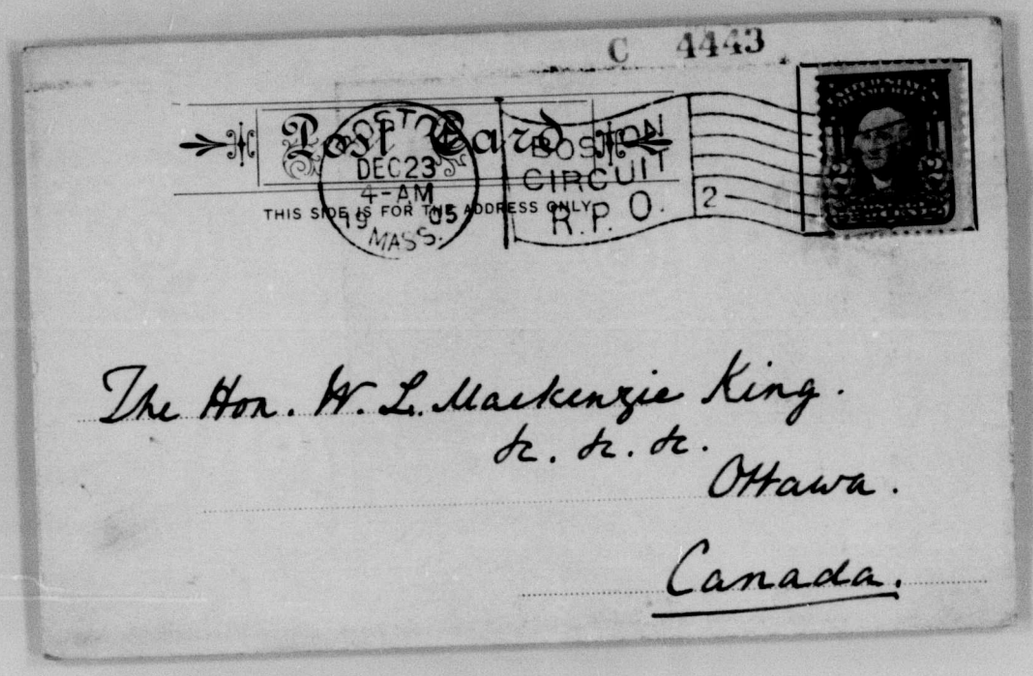
C 4443



The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
&c. &c. &c.
Ottawa.
Canada.

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Volume C 6

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CANADA

C 4444

GLORY TO GOD
IN THE HIGHEST
AND
ON EARTH PEACE
GOOD WILL TOWARD
MEN

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Volume C 6

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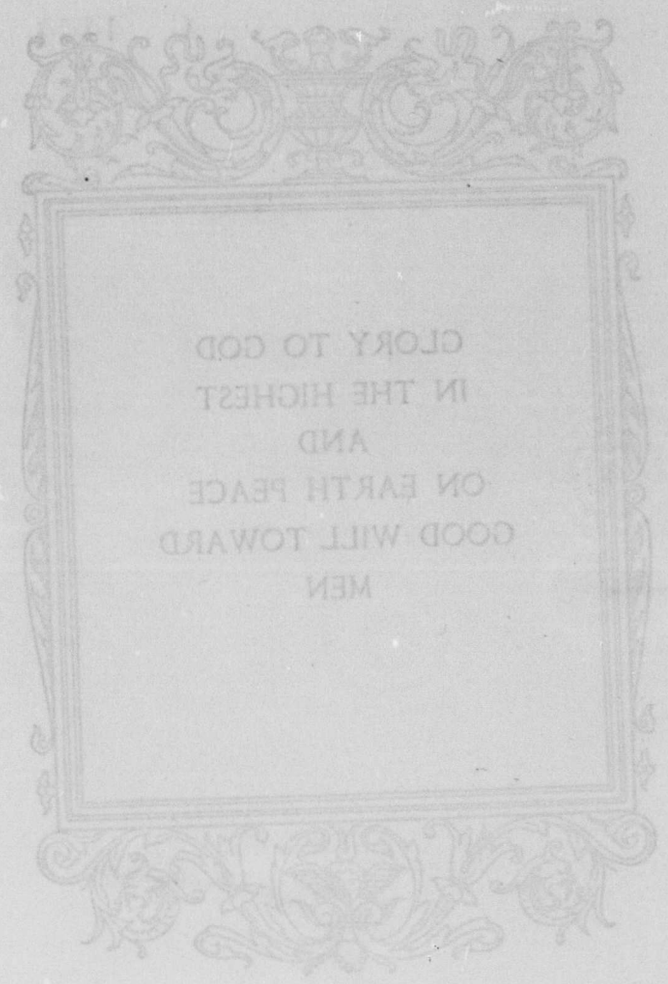
C 4445



With kind remembrances

With all Good Wishes

Shady Hill, Christmas, 1903

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C 4446

Avec les meilleurs souhaits de

Bonne et Heureuse Année

des

Officiers et des Membres

du

Cercle Paroissial

Notre-Dame de Jacques-Cartier

308, rue St-Joseph

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Volume C 6

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C 4447

"The happiest of
New Years to you,
with thanks and
remembrance

From yours sincerely,
Josephine Preston Peabody.

20 Forest Street
Cambridge.

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Volume C 6

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 7

Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)

Numbers 47 - 52

47.	Greetings (2)	C 4448
48.	" (3)	C 4507
49.	Grenfell, Wilfred T.	C 4577
50.	Harper, Henry Albert	C 4607
51.	Harvard University	C 4720
52.	Harvard University - Essays	C 4766

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 7
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
47. Greetings (2)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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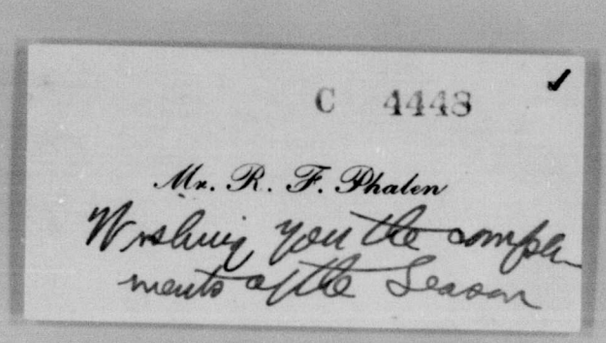

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C 4443

1909

"Ring In The New"

With the Compliments and Greeting of
Fleming H. Revell

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CANADA

In olden times, when they cast the bells for the Churches, the people threw silver coins in with the metal while it was being melted. ¶ There was no gleam of the silver when the bells swung in the steeple: but the richness came out in the sweeter tones that floated on the air. ¶ Let us be content, my friends, if we can float a little sweetness through the jangle of the world's unrest though we ourselves attract no attention.

—"Judge West"

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Volume C 7

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CANADA

C 4451

With best wishes for
Christmas and the Coming Year
from
John D. Rockefeller Jr.

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Volume C 7

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CANADA



THE SLEEPING ARIADNE
IN THE GARDENS AT "KIJKUIT"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4453

With hearty
Christmas Greetings
and all good wishes
for the
New Year
from
Mr. & Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



THE SLEEPING ARIADNE
IN THE GARDENS AT "KIJKUIT"

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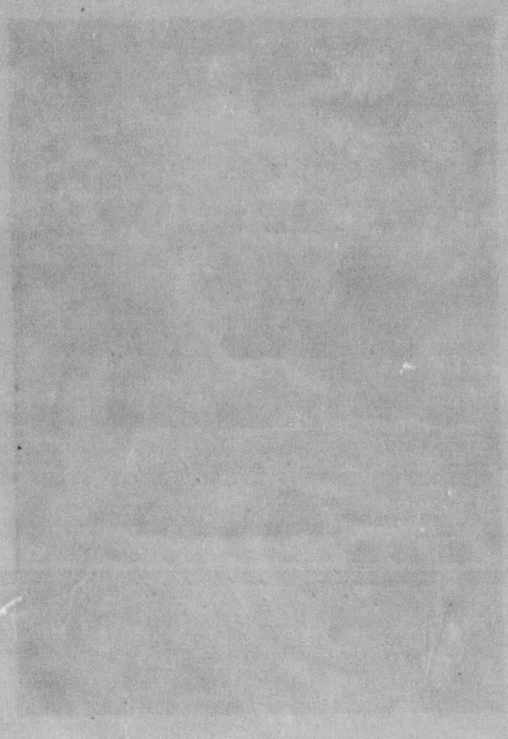

With hearty
Christmas Greetings
and all good wishes
for the
New Year
from
John D. Rockefeller

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Volume C 7

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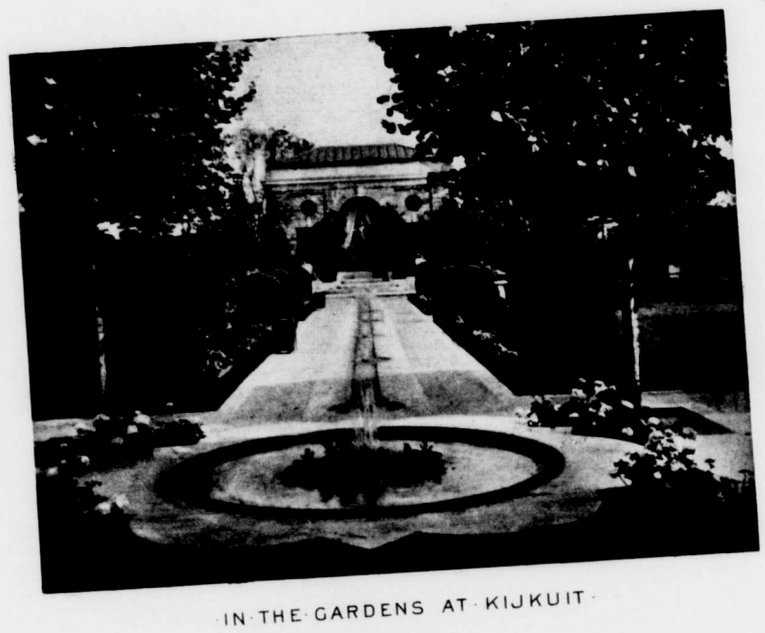
CANADA

C 4456



IN THE GARDENS AT KIJKUIT

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Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4457

"The Eastern Home of Western Men"

PUT it right here again, doughboy and gob
The Rocky Mountain Club's still on the job.
Maybe you thought, now that it's over,
It's back to the farm, to browse on clover.
Glory's all right when they need you to fight,
Then "Over the Top" to the great good night.
But that's not the honest, Far-Western way,
Throwing the bull is a Mexican play.
The R. M. C. keeps your home and number,
If it's down in the mines or back in the lumber;
And we're laying low till Christmas comes due,
To flash the news----we are thinking of you!

And to Wish You
A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

1919 1920

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Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4453

1919 1920

Best Wishes for
A Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
from the

Rocky Mountain Club

The Rocky Mountain Club was privileged in 1917 to help cheer our "Boys of the West" on their way to France, and to welcome them home victorious to their native land. The enclosed is our message sent to them this Christmas.

The following are the Christmas Messages of 1917 and 1918 :

"Our Boys" to Gen'l Pershing
1917

" 'Hold the Fort for we are coming'
"We promise you we will not come back from "Over There" until the feet of the Allies and the head of the Kaiser are under the Peace table. Then, and not until then, will Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men reign supreme."

By Cable, Christmas, 1917

Rocky Mountain Club message
1918

(By John Hays Hammond, President)

"To you, our brave Soldiers and Sailors, who have saved the life of the Nation in war and who will preserve its ideals in peace; who have proved to the world that while Americans love Peace, America does not fear War, I send a Hearty Christmas Greeting and the hope that you may live many years to enjoy the fruits of the victory you have won for your grateful countrymen."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4459



SEASON'S
GREETINGS

FROM

MRS. L. ROGERS

THE WOMAN WHO RUNS
THE MAN'S PAPER

"JACK CANUCK"

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Volume C 7

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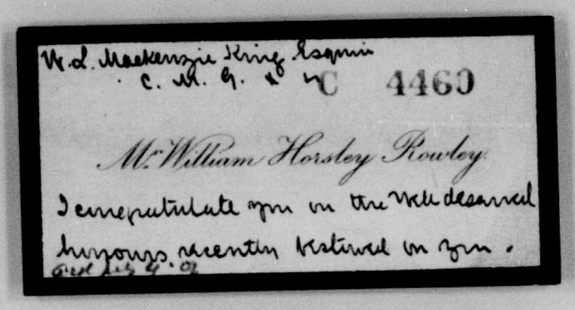
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C. H. G. & C 4463

Mr. William Horsley Rowley

I congratulate you on the well deserved honours recently bestowed on you.

Ottawa Feb 6. 07

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Volume C 7

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CANADA

1915

C 1461



Remembrance

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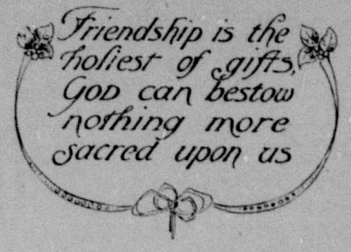
CANADA

C 4462



Season's Greetings for Auld Lang Syne

From

With every good wish from
Mackenzie & Mason.

C. W. Faulkner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. (Copyright).

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CANADA

C 7163

Miss Winifred Sanderson

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Volume C 7

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CANADA



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4465

To greet you and to
wish you many
Happy Days in the
Coming Year.

Affectionately W. L. Mackenzie King.
New Years Eve 1916

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Volume C 7

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CANADA

C 4466



Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Schofield
send Christmas Greetings
and best wishes for the New Year
1908-1909

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Volume C 7

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CANADA

C 4467

Many thanks - and best Xmas wishes

Miss Seymour

107 Victoria S

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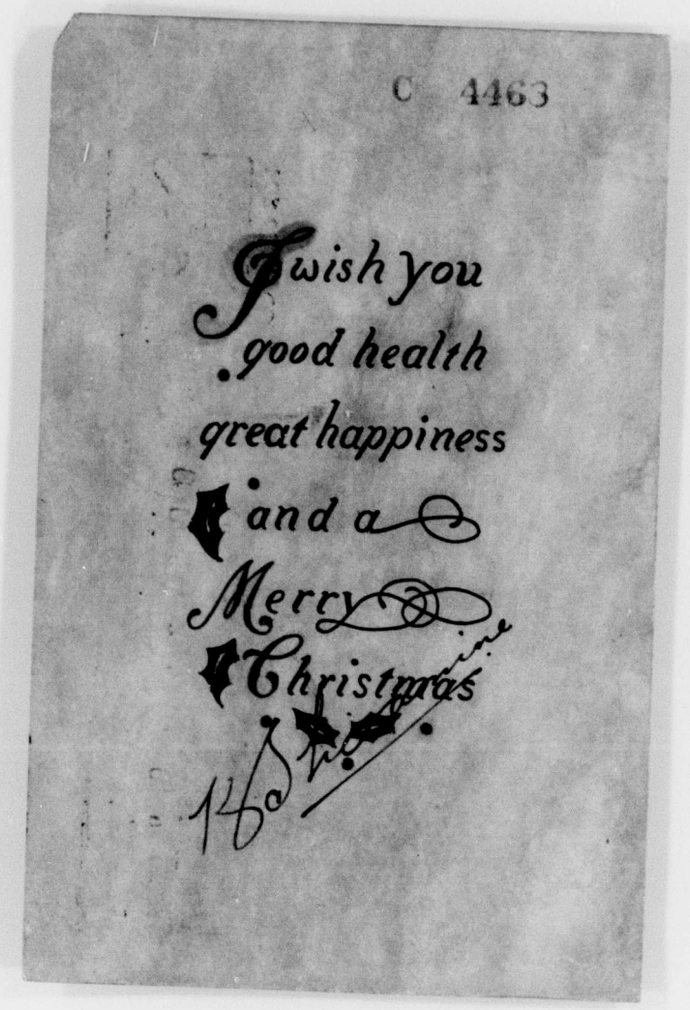
CANADA

C 4463



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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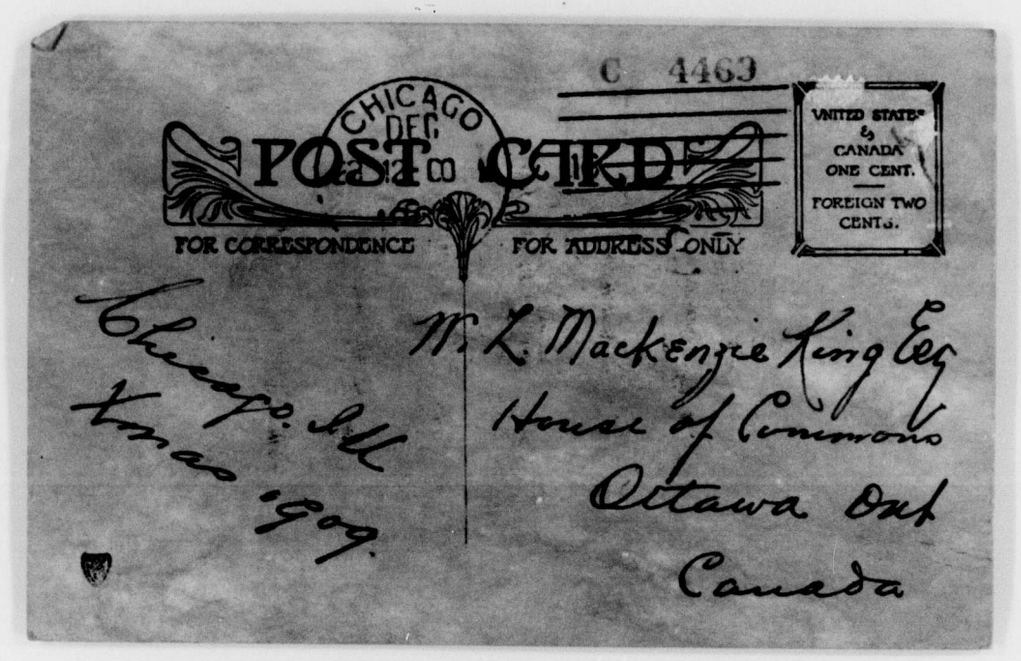
CANADA

C 4463



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Volume C 7

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CANADA

Seasons Greetings

Mr. J. E. Sinclair

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CANADA

C 4471

With sincere thanks for your kind
congratulations on my birthday.

Goldwin Smith

"I count myself in nothing else so happy
As in a soul remembering my good friends"

Shakespeare.

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Volume C 7

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CANADA

C 4472



With Xmas greetings and all good wishes
for The New Year from Dorothy Stirling.

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Volume C 7

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CANADA



C 4473
1909-10.

With cordial greetings for
Christmas and the New Year.

Lord & Lady Strathcona.

28, Grosvenor Square, W.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4474

Toutes mes sincères
félicitations.
Mademoiselle Tache

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4475

The Miller's Daughter

An Adventure with Wolves

Gretchen Thompson



Happy Christmas

1915

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4476

The Miller's Daughter.

Hathaway's saw mill stood aloof and isolated in the midst of a primeval forest.

The mill itself was a primitive structure, spacious but crude, already beginning to show its age by its well worn steps and moss covered roof.

The miller and his wife had but one child, Elaine, who, in this simple unrestrained life, had passed nineteen years without a care or grief to mar her happiness.

Elaine's life was fully occupied, for a miller's daughter has many chores and duties to perform, but when evening came and work was done Elaine would fearlessly wander alone in the great woods, there to commune with nature; from a child she had been wont to do this, and as she grew older this taste remained unchanged. All her vague longings and desires were satisfied in nature. . . . .

Twice a year the mill was all bustle and excitement. From the French village forty miles away came the lumbermen, in tens and twenties, with numerous large and clumsy sleighs to carry away all the neatly sawed timber which Elaine's father had so faithfully worked at.

Elaine always looked eagerly forward to these times, for it was then, gathered about the open fire places in the one huge living room, quaint and weird stories were told of the early pioneer days, and as the wind moaned in the pine trees, and perchance the howling of a pack of wolves was heard in the distance, Elaine shuddering and trembling would draw closer to the side of her father.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4477

These events were known as "lumber days" and the time was fast approaching when once again the hearty lumbermen would arrive at the mill, with new tales of wonder and interest for Elaine's ever burning imagination.

This time with his "gang" came a new "boss", and the miller's daughter noticed with a sort of wonder how different he seemed from any other she had ever seen.

This man had a more refined and cultured look than the others, his manner, when addressing Elaine or her mother, was so courteous, so considerate. At the end of a week the girl knew she had met her destined mate. In many subtle and almost unconscious little ways, Elaine knew this love was mutual, and when the lumbermen departed the "boss" had the miller's consent that Elaine should be his bride.

Two months after this Elaine was leaving her beloved home, the only home she had ever known, for ever——.

Can there be in the world any more painful sensation than bidding farewell to home and childhood? Briefly in those few minutes Elaine's whole life rose before her, her babyhood, childhood, and womanhood, all passed in this dearly loved home. Oh! what a sacrifice does woman make to man when she leaves all this and trusts her life and all to him. Elaine felt this, and, as she looked her last on each familiar object, tears rose unbidden to her eyes, and she turned away hastily to hide her emotion.

GRETCHEN THOMPSON.

An Adventure With Wolves.

I was born and bred up in the backwoods, and leading the wild unprotected life natural to these surroundings, I knew not the meaning of fear. My mother, however, who had been brought up in a city and who could never quite conquer certain misgivings as to the big dark woods in which I roamed, insisted on my never leaving home without "Buck," my good hound, and a deadly little pistol which I had learned skillfully to use when quite a child.

It was a superb night in mid-winter: the full moon shining on the deep virgin snow made the big mysterious world bright as day. All afternoon a blustering snow storm had confined me within doors, and now, like a caged bird set free, I was off for a long wonderful snowshoe tramp, "Buck," of course, accompanying me. Every now and then a tree would shed its too heavy load of snow, which would, perhaps, land with a thud on my head or shoulders, but what cared I? Oh the intoxicating joy of the night!! On and on I flew, throbbing with joy of life, and glowing with the health and vigour of my youth. After perhaps an hour's steady tramp without so much as a moment's pause, I halted on my way to look up at the glory of the sky, with its myraid twinkling stars. As I looked, at first faintly, but ever drawing nearer the low weird howl of wolves was borne to my ears. This brought me no fear, but I remembered with gratitude that I had freshly loaded my pistol that same day, and having made a circuit of my tramp I was facing homeward, though the distance was far enough to make a retreat inadvisable. The only hope that help might come from that source was that the excited barking of "Buck," or my repeated pistol shots,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

might arouse attention. However, I was resolved on making a desperate resistance. Bracing myself firmly against the broad trunk of a mammoth oak tree, with my faithful ally by my side, I awaited the approach of my enemies. In reality it was not more than a few seconds before the first sharp nose and pointed ears made their appearance, but in the awful silence, it seemed like years. Then came the onslaught—the pack was an unusually large one, and, without the slightest hesitation, the leader came bounding forward towards me. Quick as a flash "Buck" was on top of him; and then began a desperate tussle, but it lasted only until I had time, with steady and untrembling hand, to cock my pistol and fire with my greatest accuracy, so as to strike grey nose and avoid "Buck." I was successful. With a tremendeous writhe down fell the wolf, while the dog escaped unscathed. With a rush of fury the rest, eager to avenge their leader's death were upon me, but I was prepared for them,—one, two, and three, at each shot a victim fell, and "Buck" had already "done for" a fourth. How much longer this could have lasted, I know not, but, as I had surmised, the noise of our conflict had been heard, and in the nick of time, as my bullets were giving out, as also was "Buck's" strength, my father and eldest brother arrived on the scene of action, and the wolves, abashed at this reinforcement, took to their heels and fled.

* * *

It is now many years since my adventure with the wolves. That part of the forest where it occurred has long been devastated of its lofty trees and turned into farming land, but to my wide-eyed grandchildren the tale never grows old.

GRETCHEN THOMPSON.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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Nos félicitations les plus
chaleureuses.

C 4473

Mr. & Madame A. Turgeon

and Françoise.

Quebec. Jan 12 09

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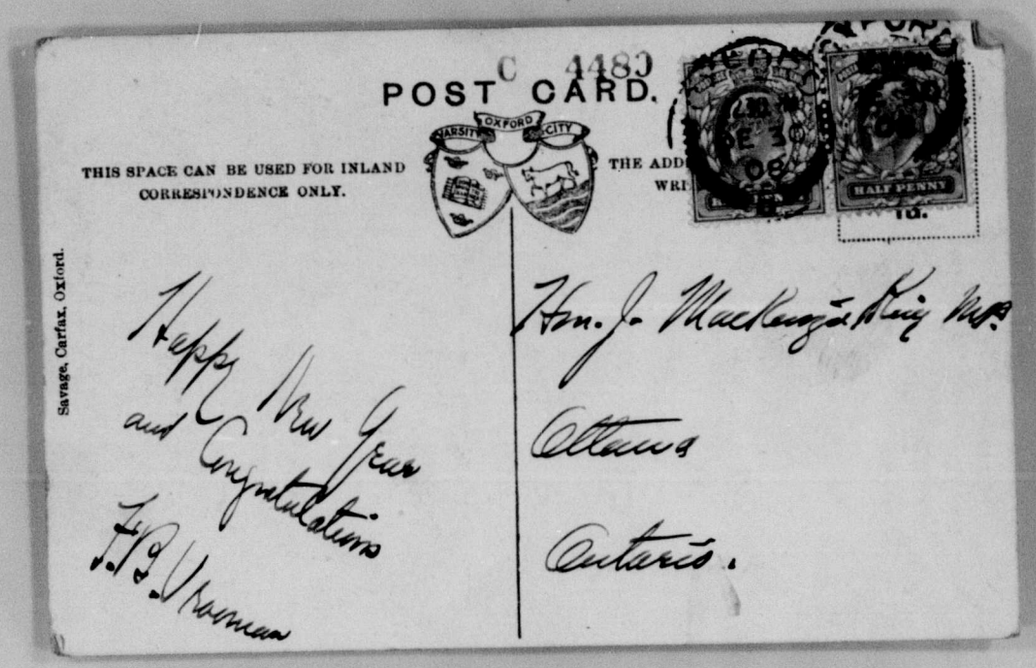

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Volume C 7

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CANADA

C 4481



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Volume C 7

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To Mr. Mackenzie King, Esq., 4482
with kindest remembrances
& many kindnesses in
Canada. from
Mary A. Ward
Sept. 08.

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Volume C 7

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C 4483

Sincères félicitations

Mademoiselle Steilbrenner

Ve

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[1908?]

Even the babes celebrak!

C 4484



Best Wishes

from

Leona Zinger.

56 Weber West. 6 yrs. old.

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Volume C 7

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C 4485 ✓

Heartiest Greetings for
Christmas and the Coming Year

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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Volume C 7

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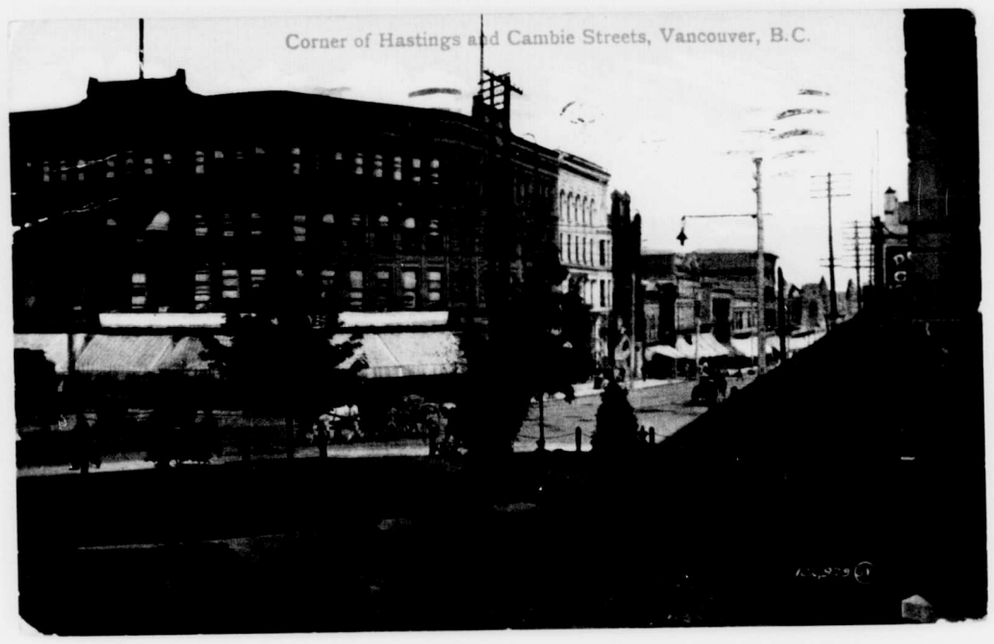

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C 4487



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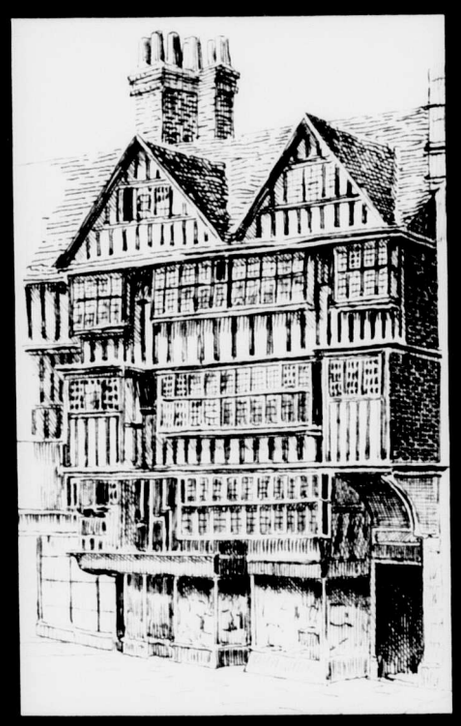
May All Christmas Joys
Be Thine



Staple Inn
Holborn

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Volume C 7

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Volume C 7

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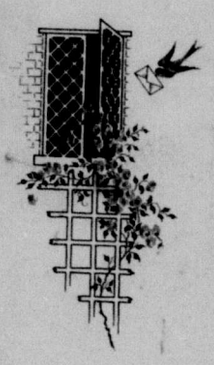
C 4491



This little loving thought of mine
Has simply flown away
To say ~ you are my Valentine
Today and every day

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Volume C 7

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C 4492

STROWAN LODGE,
ALBERT TERRACE,
EDINBURGH.

Have not been well enough to do anything for Christmas
With much love & best wishes
for a jolly Christmas.

Emilie.

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C 4493

PUBLISHERS BY APPOINTMENT
TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

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DESIGNED AT THE STUDIOS IN ENGLAND AND PRINTED AT THE FINE ART WORKS IN SAXONY

BEST WISHES



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C 4494

A Happy
Christmas and
a Bright
New Year.

All that's glad and gay
and gracious,
Come with Yule-tide's
blithesome cheer-
May its cheery glow
go with you,
Far into the coming year.

H.M.Burnside.

With season's greetings
from
Xmas 1903.

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Volume C 7

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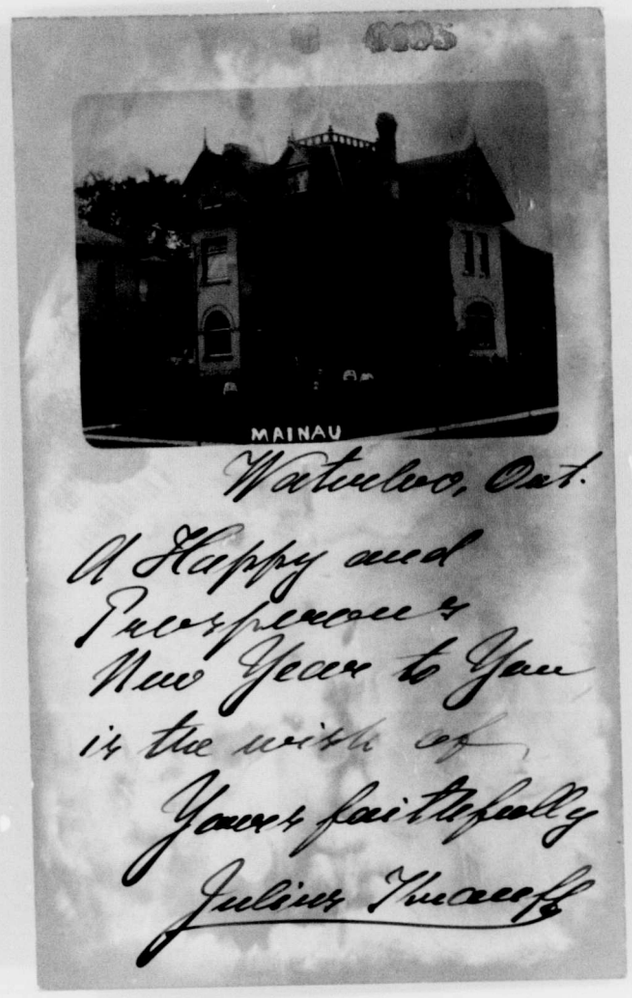

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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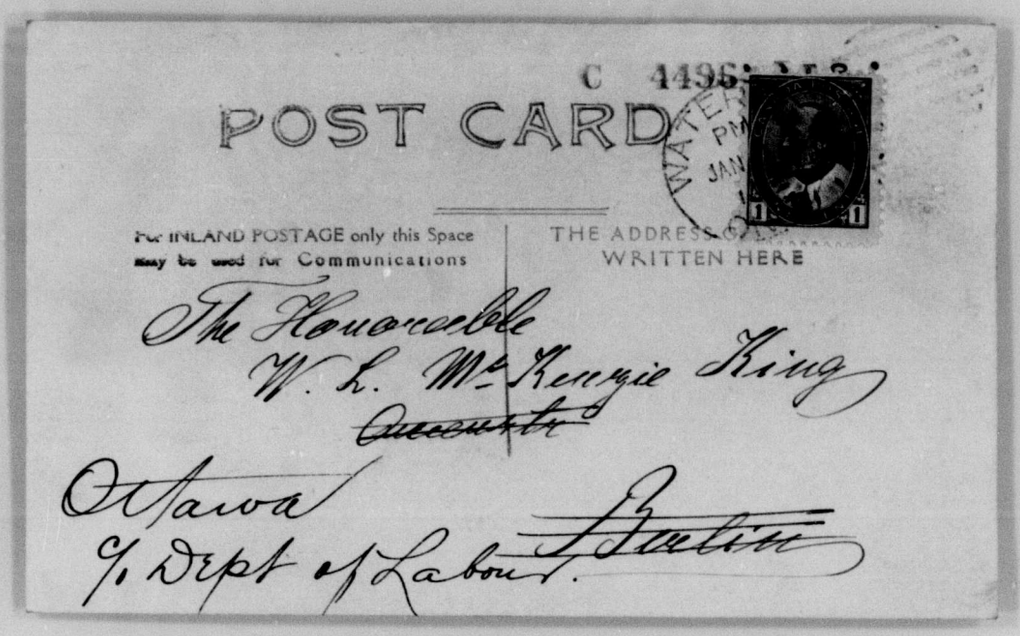
POST CARD

C 4496

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THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN HERE

The Honourable
W. L. Mackenzie King
~~Ottawa~~

Ottawa
c/ Dept of Labour.

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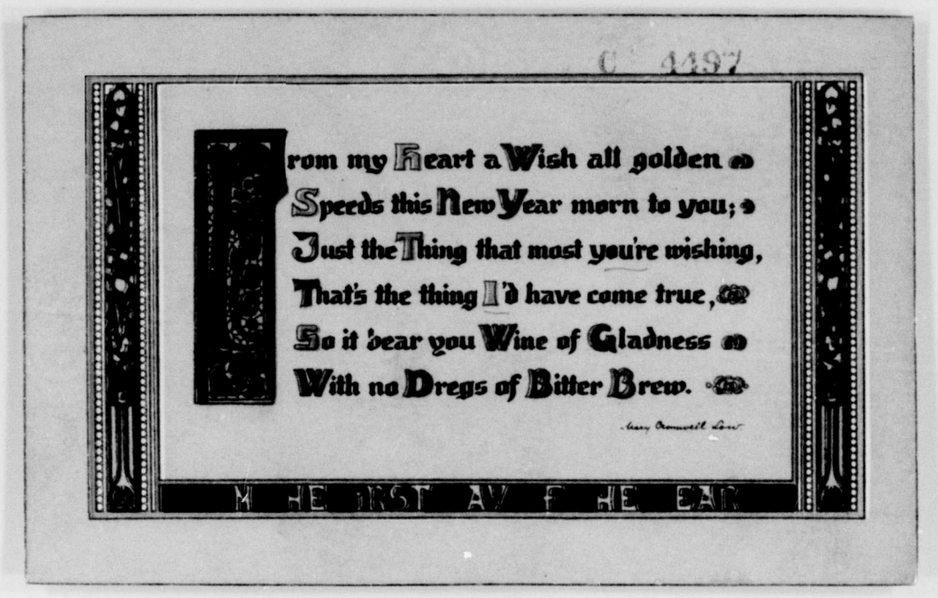
C 1497



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C 4498



Heartiest Greetings

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CANADA

C 4493

Dear Willie

With best wishes
for Christmas and the
New Year

Harvey & Florence

Cheopies - Kitchener

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C 4500



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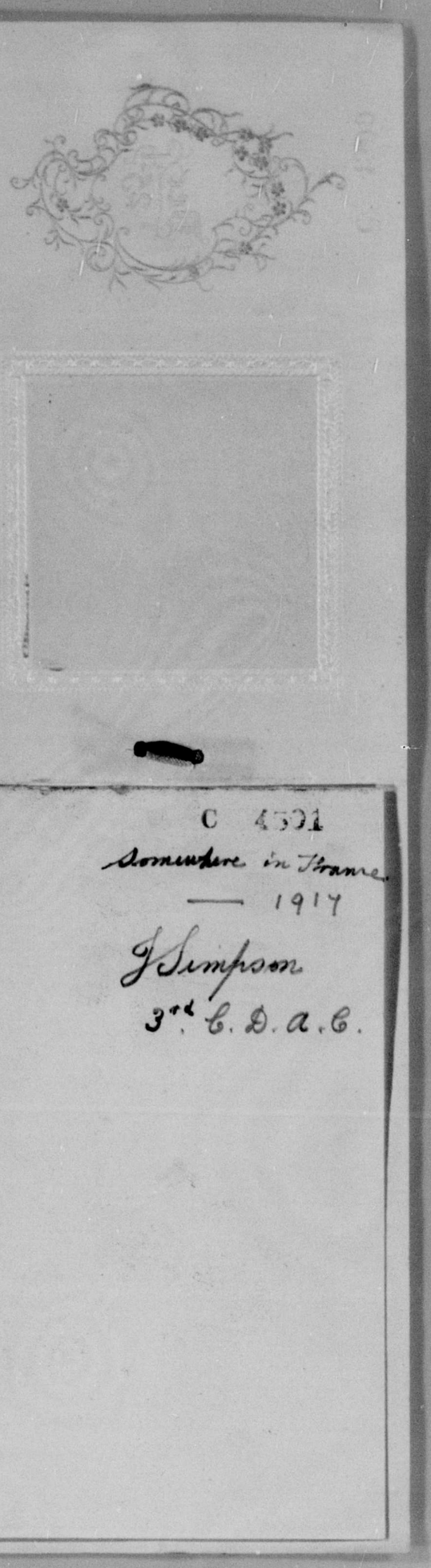

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C 4502

By this card I send to you
True thoughts that words can ne'er express
As with a close grip of the hand
I'd wish you luck and all success.

—*Alleyn.*

With Kind Remembrances

and Best Wishes for Christmas and the

Coming Year.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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C 4504

From

W. L. Mackenzie King

Ottawa, Canada.
Xmas 1906.

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C 4505

" Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good."
Tennyson.

With Christmas Greetings
And every good wish
For the Coming Year.

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CANADA

C 4506

with
the Compliments of the Season

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 7
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
48. Greetings (3)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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C 4507

Christmas and New Years Cards - 1917-'18.

Christmas New Years Cards. 1917-18.

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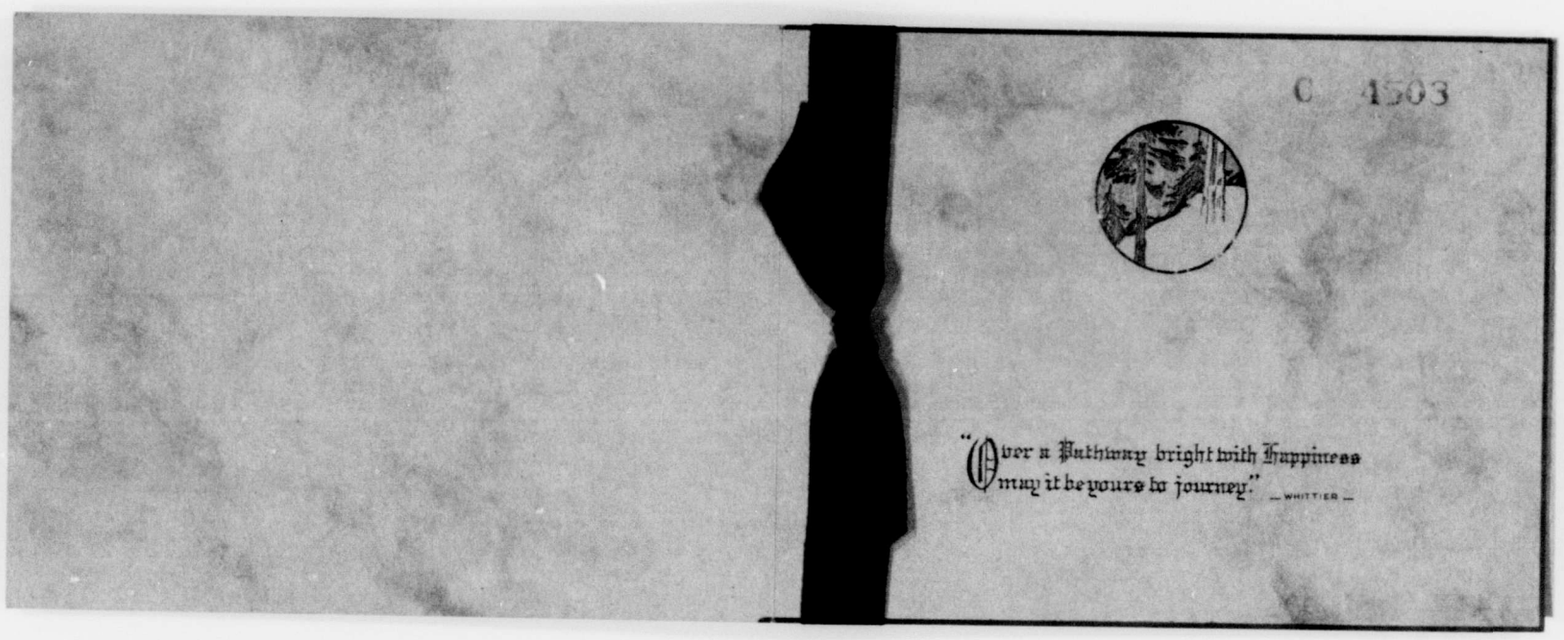

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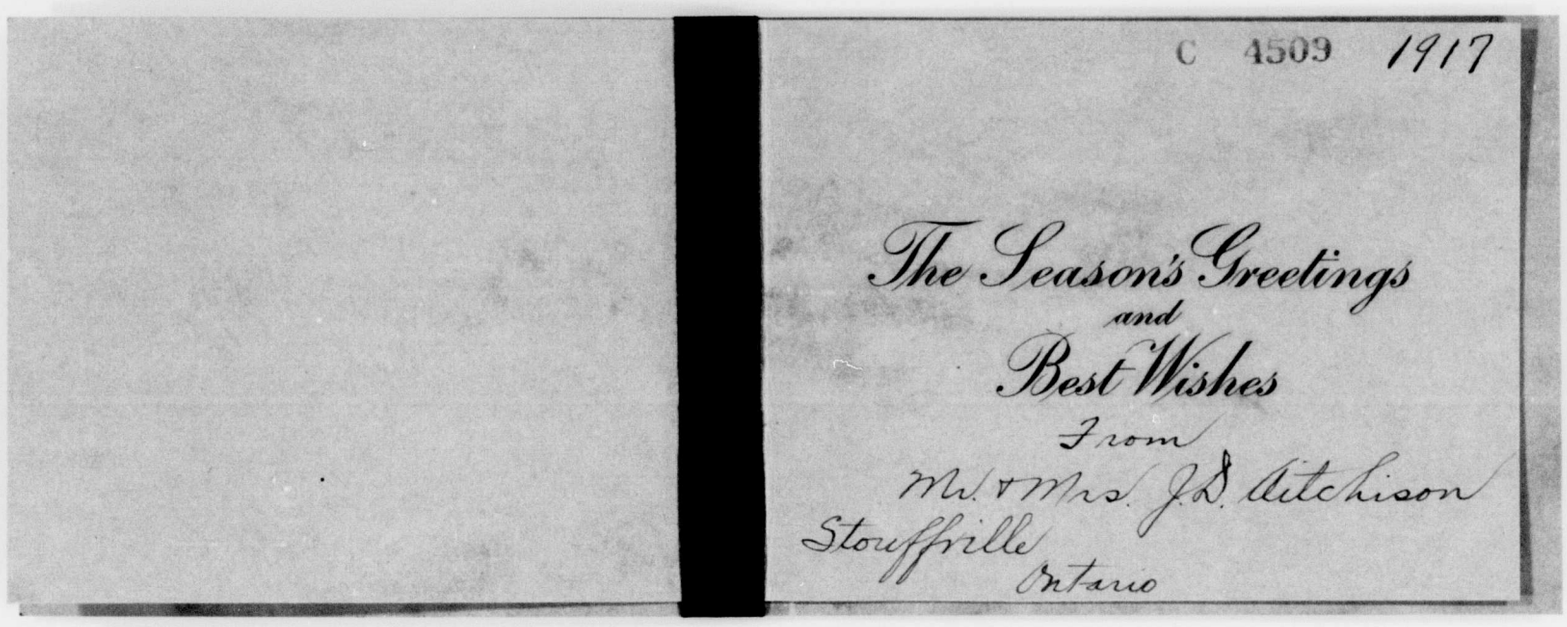
C 4509 1917

The Season's Greetings
and
Best Wishes
From
Mr. & Mrs. J.D. Aitchison
Stouffville
Ontario

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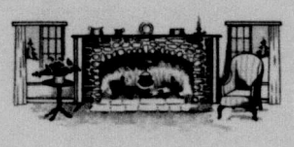
C 4510



With Hearty Christmas Greetings

and all Good Wishes for the New Year

Mrs. T. Warren Anglin

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are fairing — C 4511
Best wishes | always your
friend Ellen Berentzen

Wakagade I
Copenhagen.



All good wishes
for Xmas &
New-year
the 3rd in
which I echo

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C 4512

the world wish for peace"
— I have thought so much of you
these days of the terrible dis-
aster in Halifax — hope none
of your dear ones were among
the stricken — I hope I wish
all good all success for you
personally — I do wish I might
see you again sometime in
the coming year —

Let me know a line when
you can & tell me how you

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CANADA

C 4513

A CHRISTMAS GREETING AND

BEST WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR

FROM

DR. LEWELLYS F. BARKER

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

C 4514

1917 1918



The
BILTMORE

MALCOLM & HAYES
NEW YORK

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CANADA

C 4515

The Biltmore

extends to you best wishes

for a

Merry Christmas

and

Happy New Year

December 25th 1917

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CANADA

C 4515

The Biltmore

extends to you best wishes

for a

Merry Christmas

and

Happy New Year

December 25th 1917

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CANADA

C 4516

Greetings —

Orlando Russell Bleiz.

1917.

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CANADA

C 4517

Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler

President of Columbia University
in the City of New York

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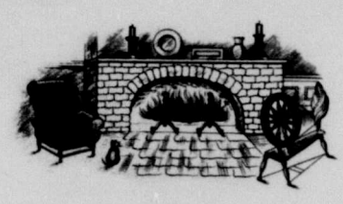
C 4513



Hearty Greetings for the Season

from

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Duncan Coriell

205 Club Road
Roland Park

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C 4513



Our constant love - many good wishes
Dear Rex, Reginald - Jessie

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CANADA

C 4523

1917 · 1918

With sincere Good Wishes

for Christmas and the New Year

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Denison

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C 4522

I wish that every Happiness
be yours the whole year
through

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CANADA

With best wishes
& Greetings

C 4523

Mr. & Mrs. John G. Foster

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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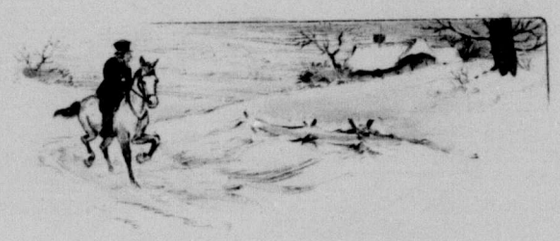
CANADA

C 4524



Christmas Greetings
and all Good Wishes for the
New Year

Mr. & Mrs. Robert L. Gerry

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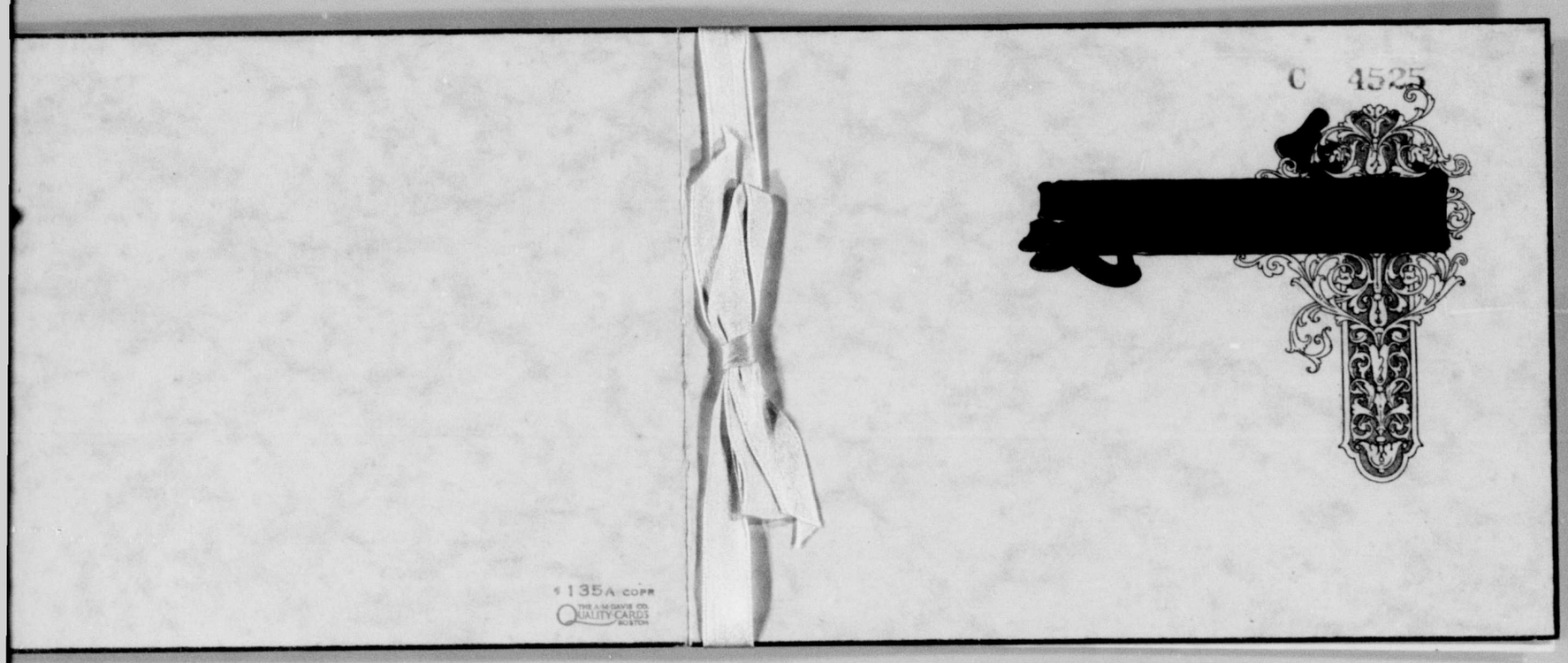

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C 4523

This year I cannot wish you Merry Christmas -
I would seem as if I knew not how to share
The loneliness and longing that are making
This Christmastide so hard for you to bear
And so I do not send a joyous greeting -
I know that sorrow finds but slow release -
Yet I would have you know my heart is beating
With hope that Christmas bring the gift
of peace.

Victor A. Stall

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C 4527

Mr. and Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger

send you their Christmas Greetings

and best wishes for the New Year

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C 4528



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C 4529

The very Best Wish that I can wish
As a Christmas Wish, I guess.
Is one for the things you're wishing yourself
And another for Happiness.

From Sally Forman,
Christmas 1917.

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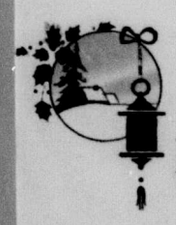

With Every Good Wish
for Christmas
and the New Year

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C 4581

With the best of wishes are
the kindest memories of
a friendship which I trust
may continue, and during
which we may sometime
meet again.
Elizabeth M Jones.

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CANADA

C 4532

With Kindest thoughts and best wishes
for Christmas and the
New Year

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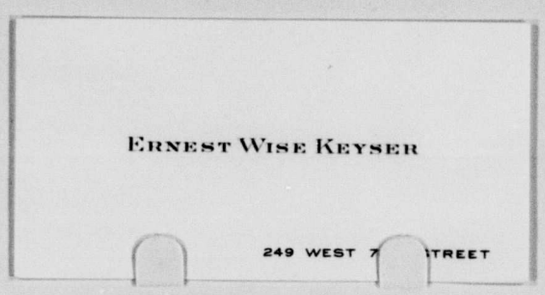
C 4533



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C 4534

Christmas Greetings

and best wishes for the coming year

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If there can be a bright side to this awful conflict it is the closer friendship between Canada and "those terrible Yankees on the border" as the Conservatives have called us. It is wonderful to see our flags wave side by side - Sincerely Anne M. Kitteridge

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C 4536

L

We send you Greetings
and our
Best Wishes
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Lang

24 Water St. North
Kitchener, Ont.

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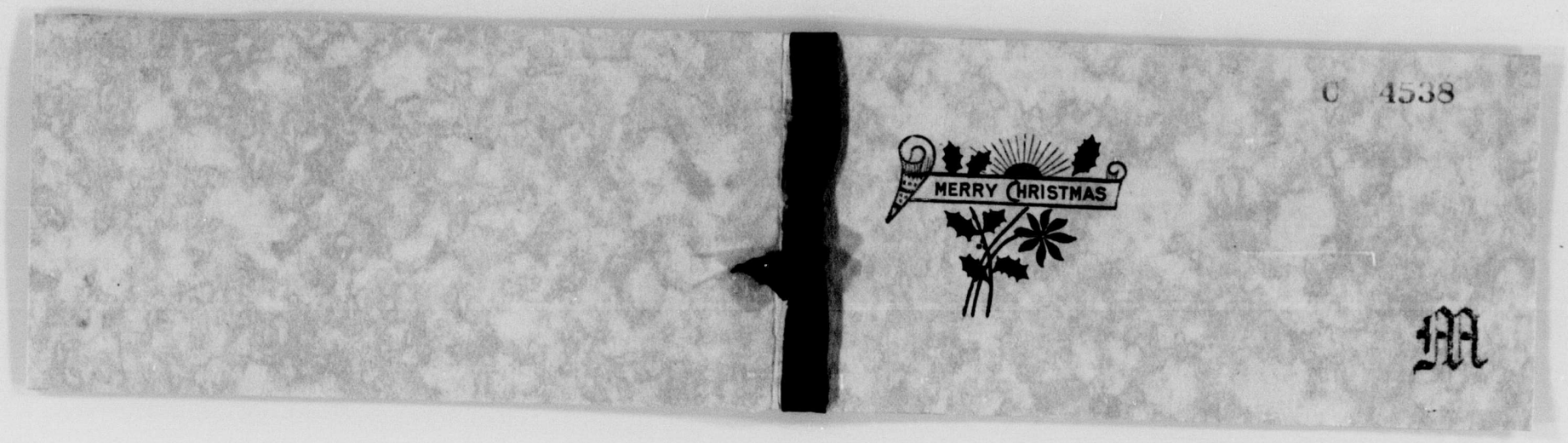

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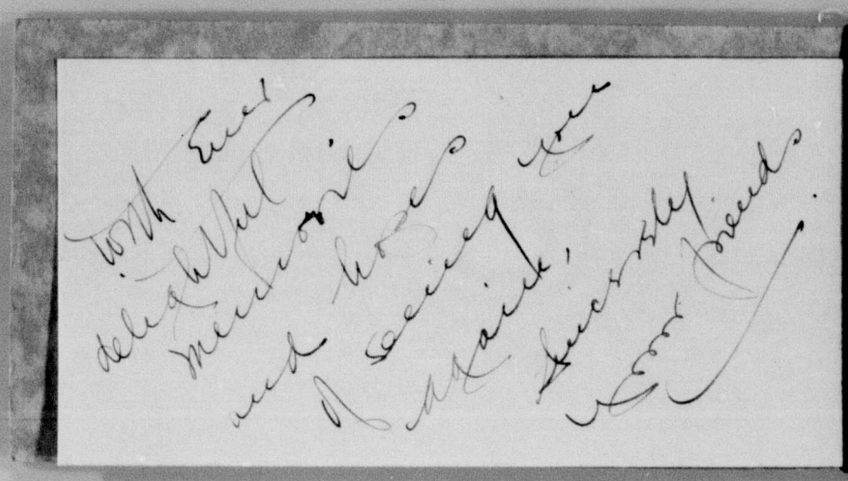

The best of Happiness, Honour and Fortune keep with you.

4539

With Kindly Greetings and Best Wishes
for
A Very Happy Christmas
and
A Bright New Year.
From
Mr. & Mrs. George E. McCrossan

1498 Angus Ave., Shaughnessy Heights,
Vancouver, British Columbia

Christmas 1917

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C 4540



Blighty

Greetings from

D.V. Mc. R. Tait Mc Kenzie

2044 Pine Street, Philadelphia

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CANADA

C 4541

M

With Kind Thoughts
and all Good Wishes for Christmas
and the Coming Year

Mr. & Mrs. W. R. McQuade

Aurora,
Canada.

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C 4542



With hearty Christmas
Greetings and every good wish
for a happy and prosperous
New Year
Mr. Earle G. Morand

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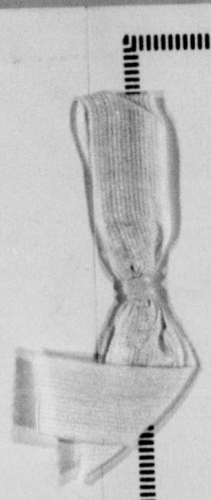
C 4543



"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine
The Maple Leaf for ever"

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C 4544

WITH malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right—let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up this nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace.—*Abraham Lincoln*

With Best Wishes

from

Sir William Mulock

Toronto,
Christmas, 1917

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C 4545



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C 4546

Mr. & Mrs. William Bennett Munro
Send You Their Christmas Greetings
and Good Wishes for the Coming Year.

Boston,
December 20.

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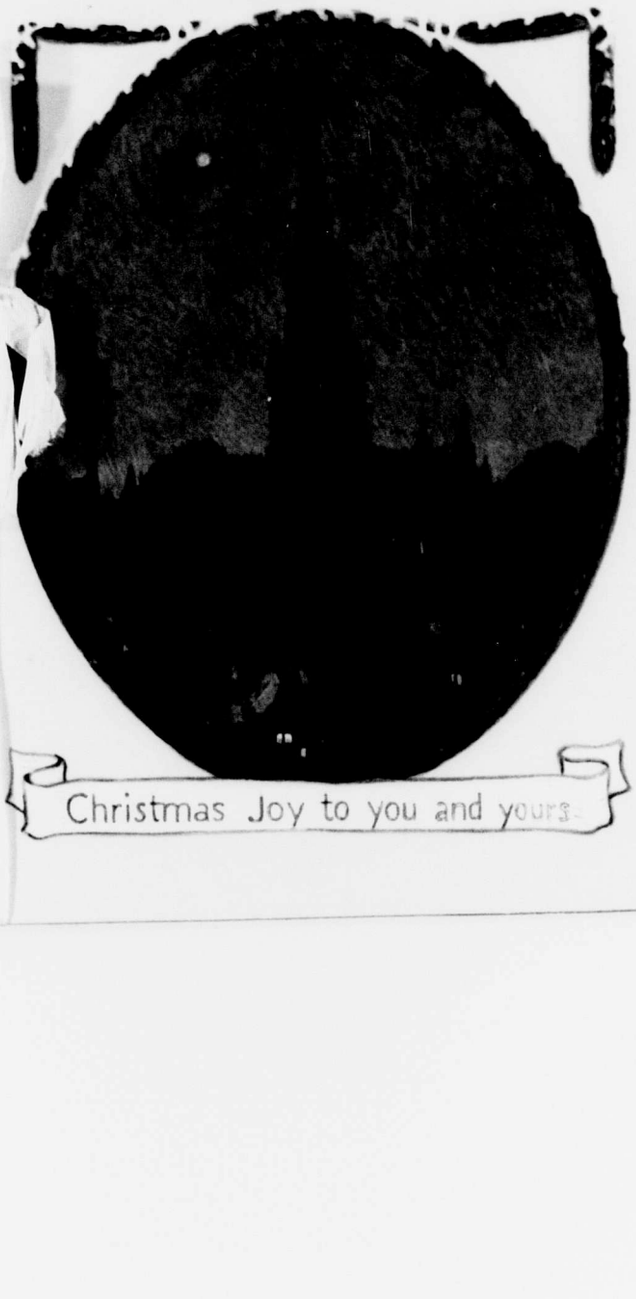
C 1547



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C 4548

The beauty and the glory of the Christmas tide is here; oh what a time for pleasant memories, for looking forward to a bright New Year — and what a time to wish you happiness!

With the best wishes

of

Helen Murphy

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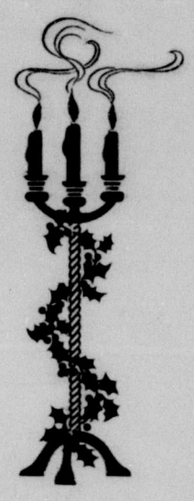
C 4543



Wishing you
A Very Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year

Ken and Jack

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C 4550

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

With all kind thoughts
and good wishes for Christmas
and the New Year

Mr. Edward W. Nesbitt
Miss Effie C. Nesbitt
The Homestead, Woodstock

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C 4551

Y. Numano

Consul General of Japan

Ottawa

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C 4552



LAKE LOUISE. ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

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C 4553

ALL HAPPINESS THAT HEAVEN CAN SEND

BE THINE.

Mr. + Mrs. John T. Phelan

British Manufacture.

A KINDLY WISH TO ADD TO

MEMORY'S STORE AT THIS

GLAD CHRISTMASTIDE.

Mr. + Mrs. John T. Phelan

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C 4554

With
Best Wishes
and Hearty Greetings for
Christmas and the Coming Year

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C 4555

Mr. William Pugsley

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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C 4556

PEACE

PEACE is not an ideal at all; it is a state attendant upon the achievement of an ideal. The ideal itself is human liberty, justice, and the honorable conduct of an orderly and humane society. Given this, a durable peace follows naturally as a matter of course. Without this, there is no peace, but only a rule of force until liberty and justice revolt against it in search of peace.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

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Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
407 West 117th Street
New York City

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C 4557

The INTERNATIONAL MIND

THE international mind is nothing else than that habit of thinking of foreign relations and business, and that habit of dealing with them, which regard the several nations of the civilized world as friendly and cooperating equals in aiding the progress of civilization, in developing commerce and industry, and in spreading enlightenment and culture throughout the world.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

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C 4553

Mrs. William Pugsley

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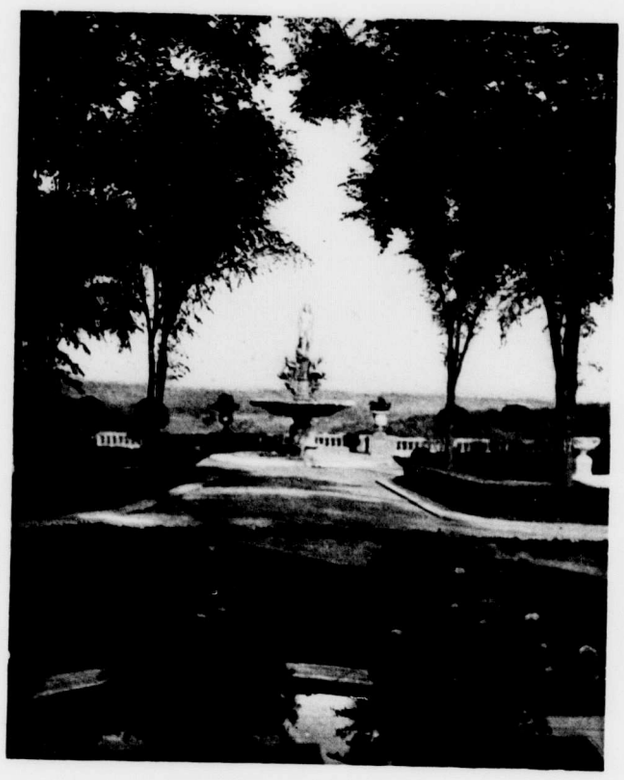
C 4559



IN THE GARDENS AT "KIJKUIT"

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CANADA

C 4560

With hearty
Christmas Greetings
and all good wishes
for the
New Year
from
Mr. & Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

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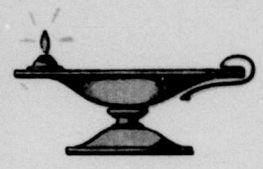
Mid war and darksome plight
Of Christ's crushed name
Low shines the candle flame
Of Christmas night.
Guard we its sweet increase
In victory's hour.
Till by its power
We light the fires of peace.



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C 4562

Mr & Mrs J. Gardner Thompson.
and family.
Fan-na-greine,
Montreal.

X'mas. 1917.

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CANADA

C 4563



To greet you on
Christmas Day
and to wish you happiness
throughout the New Year

Ernest Gathercole Fobes.

1917.

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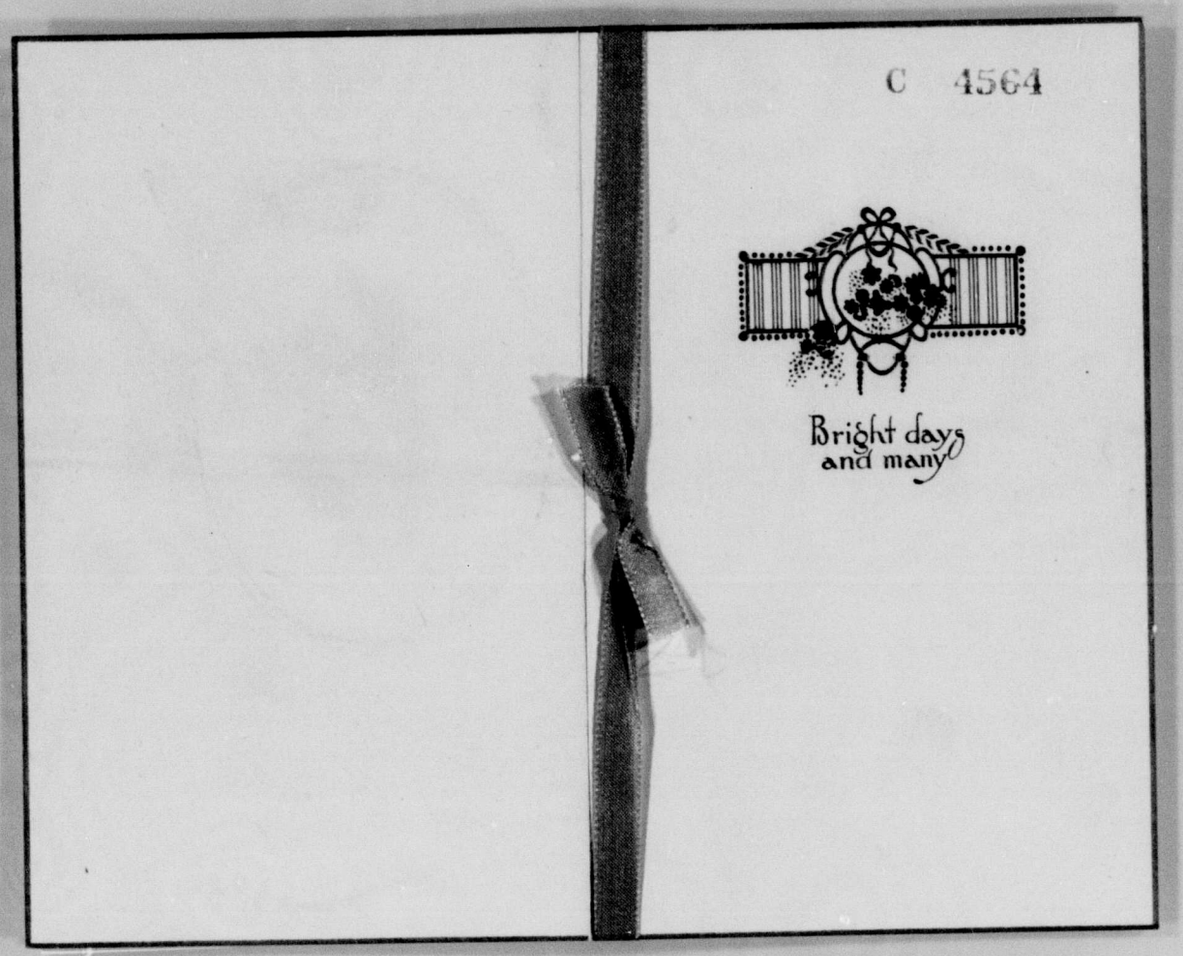

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C 4565

THE PATH OF LIFE IS ALL THE BRIGHTER
FOR THE FLOWERS THAT BLOSSOM
FROM KINDLY THOUGHTS.

Just to awaken a few thoughts of me, and keep my place warm in your memory.

Best wishes for the coming days of Christmas and the New Year.

From W. L. Mackenzie King and Family.

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CANADA

C 4566

Wishing you
A Merry Christmas
and
A Happy New Year

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CANADA

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Weinstock

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

C 4567

Mr. Mackenzie King



May joy be yours this
Christmas day
And Happiness hold kingly
sway

Mr. and Mrs. Yada

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CANADA

C 4563

1917 1918

Greetings

Yang Shu Wen

Consul General for China

Ottawa *Canada*

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C 4569



THE VISION OF S. AUGUSTINE, AFTER BOTTICELLI
(Accademia, Florence)

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With Best Wishes

for

Christmas and the New Year

from Dorothy Yorke

5. Spanish Place
London W.1

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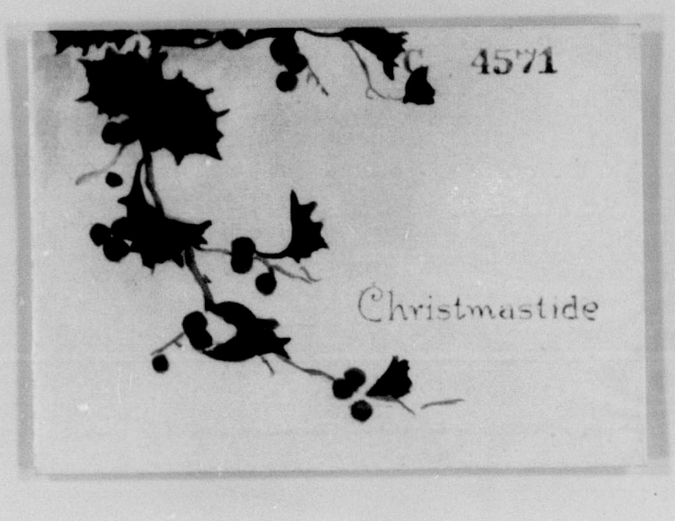
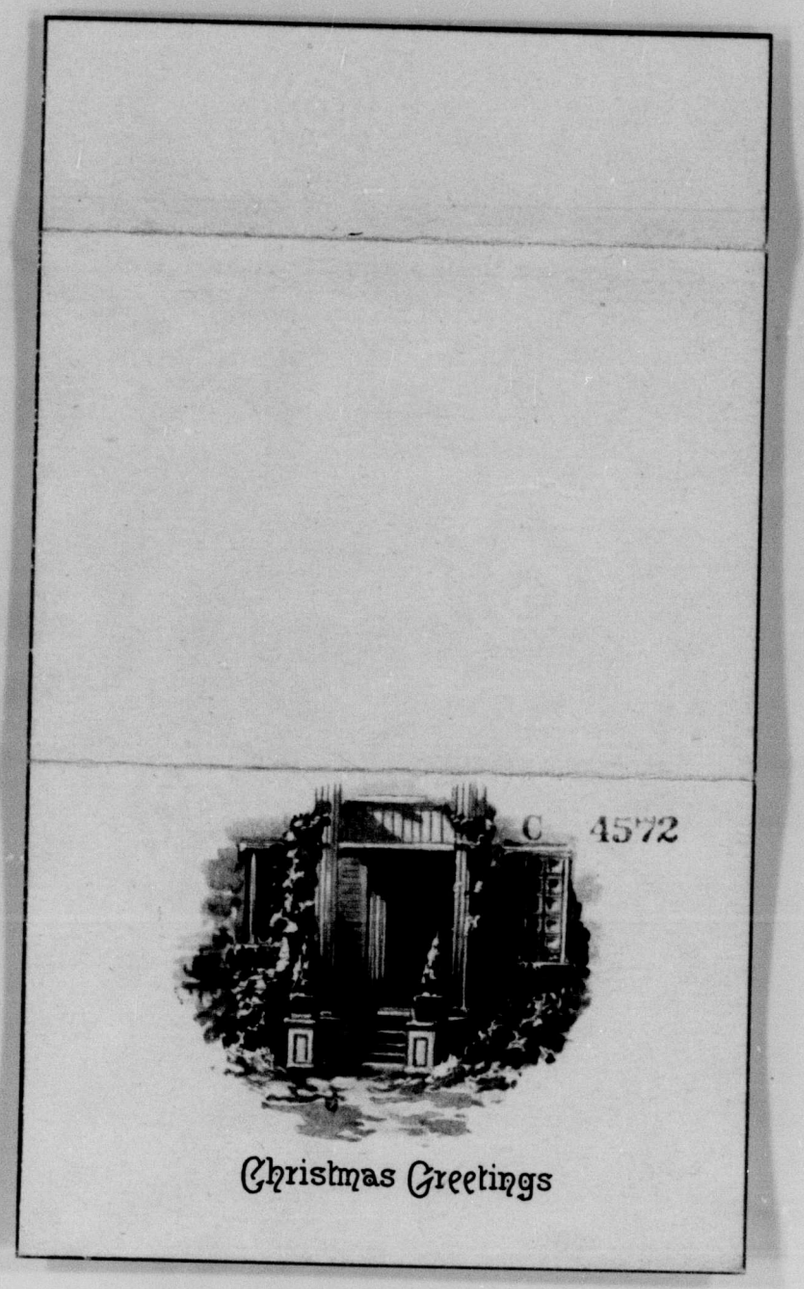


W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4573

Greetings from Ella,
Isabel and Mabel.
Xmas 1917.

This little message is intended
to remind you
that much of the charm of
Christmas
would be lost without it's
remembrance of you.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4574

With
the Compliments of the Season
and Best Wishes of
The Lieutenant Governor
of the Province of New Brunswick

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4575

FAREWELL, OLD YEAR,
WE THANK GOD FOR
THE SORROW AND THE
SONG — THAT FILLED
THY DAYS.



WELCOME, NEW YEAR:
WE TRUST GOD FOR
THE MORROW, SONG
OR SORROW —VEILED
FROM OUR GAZE.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4576

New Year Greetings.

Hope shines on us to-day, dispelling all our fears,
And casts a golden light across the future years.
A.M.S.

- With -

Heartiest Good Wishes for

- a Bright -

and Happy New Year.

From Emilie with
very best wishes.

THE "UNION JACK" SERIES. BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 7
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
49. Grenfell, Wilfred T.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4577

Facts Concerning the Labrador Medical Mission

WILFRED T. GRENFELL, Superintendent

The Work

was instituted in 1892. It is a branch of the interdenominational work carried on by the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, with headquarters in London.

The Field

The population of the Labrador Coasts and Northern peninsula of Newfoundland, together with the summer fishermen from southern ports: a total of some 30,000, most of whom are of English descent.

The Object

1. To carry the tidings of God's love in our Lord Jesus Christ to the fishermen of these coasts, and in every possible way to promote and minister to their spiritual welfare.
2. To mitigate and improve their condition physically and mentally by all practicable means, and to meet many urgent needs for which heretofore there has been no provision, especially in affording them the benefits of modern surgery and medicine.

The Need

Hospitals are a necessity with one doctor to so many miles of coast. Fishermen's huts are not the best places for operations, nor is six months without another visit a safe period to leave a patient after operating. The hospitals gather patients from all parts without interrupting the Doctor's itinerating visits. For all this district the three small existing hospitals offer but forty cots. Hence, the need.

The Plant

One mission hospital steamer, the *Strathcona* and two launches (temporarily out of commission for lack of funds), also three hospitals; two of fifteen beds each, on the Labrador Coast, and one in North Newfoundland. The *Strathcona* cruises from St. Johns, N. F., to Cape Chidley in Hudson Bay Straits during the summer seasons. A lumber mill and a series of cooperative stores as well as an industrial school and a small house for derelict children have been established.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4578

Staff

Besides the superintendent there are two resident physicians and three trained nurses.

Expense

The average annual expense is $20,000. The government of Newfoundland gives an annual grant of $1,500 and allows imports free of duty. The remainder must be raised by voluntary contributions, which may be sent to Miss Julia Greenshields. 2 Elmsley Place, Toronto.

Requirements

1. Annual subscriptions and donations.
   $1,500 will endow a cot permanently.
   $50 will support a cot for a year.
   $1,000 will meet annual expense of hospital launch.
   $7 will provide a ton of coal for the steamer.
2. Gifts of clothing in good repair, blankets, books and magazines for loan libraries, medical supplies, toys for children, lantern slides for teaching. These gifts of clothing, etc., are received only during the first week in May.

Literature

Descriptions of the work are given in:
The Harvest of the Sea, by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell.
Dr. Grenfell's Parish, by Norman Duncan.
At any bookseller. Each fully illustrated, $1.00 net.
Among the Deep-Sea Fishers. A quarterly magazine. Subscriptions, 40 cents per year, may be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer for Ontario, Miss Julia Greenshields, 2 Elmsley Place, Toronto.

Subscriptions

I am desirous of subscribing annually $_____

towards the expenses of The Labrador Medical Mission.

Donations

_____

_____

Checks should be made payable to Miss Julia Greenshields.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4573

Dr Grenfell's account of lecturing tour

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dear Mr.Editor:

My log this quarter traces a course through very devious channels. The calls for fuel to supply motive power have often on the long coast of Labrador,stolen from me previous hours that I was wishing to devote to the more practical work among the fisherfolk. On one occasion last summer,with our coal down to danger point in the bunkers,and the log showing many miles from anywhere,we had to run into a tiny harbour where we had been given whatever we might be able to find of remnants of coal left in a very unlikely ruin, a hovel once used by prospectors for copper. I remember how we fretted at the delay of a few hours as we steamed up that out-of-the-way channel and tediously re-stowed the remnants of coal into new sacks as it fell through the rents in the long-rotted bags that it was in.

It was with some similar feelings that,having made up my mind to lay off this winter for the purpose of raising funds to keep the work going,I at last said good-bye to our northern waters and sat down in the confined and heated atmosphere of a southern bound Pullman car. I was fretful and ill at ease that this work was to fall on my shoulders.

Nearly four months have rolled away since then. It has proved a strenuous,if a short,four months. The wear and tear on life's energies have been just as great as watching hour after hour for pieces of ice or unknown shoals as we trimmed the coast of Labrador. So many nights in trains and stations,so many strivings almost every hour of every day to be on time to meet some new engagement. It has not been easy,either,for one accustomed to the simple fare of Labrador,to get in correspondence with the environment

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of the modern complicated diet as to a source from which to draw one's motive power. The luxuries of modern life are no more free from dangers than the captious breezes of our lofty cliffs,and indeed,to complete the similie,the even hasty stowage of one's portable necessities has left as definite a trail behind as marks the pathway of the good St.Ratheona through our familiar polar seas.

Yet with all,just as usual,when one looks back on the months that have flown so quickly,there is room for nothing but deep gratitude to God,and since thankfulness to so many of his children who have made the journeyings only among one's most joyful reminiscences. Their numberless and overwhelming acts and words of helpfulness leave one with the feeling of a perpetual debt incurred.

It would only be tedious to recount all the many places by name in which it has been my privilege and my welcome opportunity to speak on behalf of Labrador since the New Year came in. There lies against me a roll of over two hundred speeches made under every kind of circumstance,yet only once did headwinds keep me from reaching the trysting place. This was a Sunday evening in New York and left a great congregation sitting in a large church in Fifth Avenue awaiting a dilatory mariner who failed to make his haven. But I learned afterwards that the chairman proved equal to the vicissitudes of the lee shore he found himself on,for when at last hope was abandoned,he rose,regretting that his people would not enjoy the first act of the scheduled meeting,but stating that he was loth to see them deprived of all the pleasures they had anticipated and so the gift of opportunity to help should be theirs no less because of the accident that had happened. In this way two hundred dollars,the summer's wages of the hospital hand on the mission steamer,duly found its way into the treasury.

During these months I have had chances to speak both in universities,public schools and kindergartens,to men,woman and children. In churches and sunday schools of many denominations. In social clubs and before scientific societies. In public halls and

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4582

in private houses. At opera houses and in operating theatres. At breakfasts,luncheons and dinners. At paid meetings,at free meetings and by special invitations. With lanterns and without them. No form of opportunity seems to have been denied me. I have given formal talks and informal talks,and what some would call 'talky' talks. It has been Mr.Editor, a long four months spent on behalf of Labrador and the cruise will not be over till on April 24th at 3 p.m. the good ship Oceanic weighs her anchor from New York harbour. Then I shall hope once more to see my mother and my home before once again the ice-block clears from the rocks of the Labrador and the season opens in which we can again be useful on the coast,trying as best we can to carry forward our Master's work.

No,I should say,far from it,the time spent in working for help has been by no means wasted time,for it is God's way of teaching us our dependence upon others and on Him,and it helps to humiliate us and show us that with the help of others who are our brethren and His children we cannot do work which we have at heart, and so although we incur a fresh responsibilities yet that very fact helps us to try and make our work more worthy. The personal touch evokes their love and their self-denial,while it inspires us with an infinite feeling of confidence in the great brotherhood we find ready to co-operate and take interest in achieving the ends we have in view.

A short while ago,for the fourth time in ten years,I found myself down to address a Twentieth Century Club,and was expected to be able to give in a large leading centre of civilization an account of myself and my work as of a twentieth century mission, for I found the subject down as "To report progress." This is a good thing for a missionary,who is very apt,when he is free from the stimulus of skilled inspection,to sink into a kind of lethargy and at least to fall behind in the advance which is ever being made in the knowledge of methods how to adapt the message of love to the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4583

circumstances of the twentieth century. This is a better stimulus than the freedom from anxiety, so-called, which obtains in all endowed works, but which has a tendency to act as a soporific. The presumption of life is one of the chief reasons why we go to sleep in the real business of life, that is, in endeavouring to hasten the Master's kingdom, and why so many of us are not ready to give at a moment's notice an account of the way in which we are using our talents of time and money and intellect. ~~Very~~ there are many of us, nay, probably all of us, who would be startled if we were suddenly asked to give an account of our work before a tribunal such as that at which we shall one day stand when before the eyes of the judge, all ~~of~~ things will be naked and open. Then again, there is the humbling that one gets as one returns from a field in which one is apt to think that one's own talents are of some magnitude, for here in civilization we are bound to range alongside the giants who are leading amidst the keen competition of teeming millions in the intellectual, business and authletic world Here we meet also our fellowmen, tested by hourly temptations that we know nothing of, humble as well as great men fighting the battles of which we have never been conscious, and yet coming out victorious. Men who insensibly help us as one realises the perpetual and subtle assaults to which they are exposed. Amidst all the fierce physical struggles that life on a small boat on our rugged coast involves, there is none to compare with these so many of our brethren are watching in their own homes and business, struggles that are ~~inval~~ evolving men who have been a revelation to us who call ourselves missionaries. Even in mundane matters there is so much to learn in every single branch of knowledge when one has been eighteen months in the wilds, that one feels like a hungry vulture swooping from the wilderness of our isolated country delighted to gorge oneself on the fresh things that the toilers of civilization are daily giving to the world.

What kindness have we not met with at the hands of our own profession, the very ~~g~~analiels of surgery and civilization! These men have seemed glad to give of their precious time in so many

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

looking over the trackless barrens of Labrador there always seemed to me no outlook for an agricultural future,no prospect of converting the masses that this vast area alone supports,into the rich cream and butter that we so often pictured in our imagination. Scurvy and anemia seemed somewhat the inevitable lot of many of our poor folk after the many winter months. As for our own gardens there is but little sod anywhere on the rocks,and the packs of roaming dogs tear up the poor struggling vegetables that we can alone get to grow on the outside coast,for the polar current everywhere sweeping its borders renders it liable to sudden frosts all the year round,and the vegetable produced seldom aspires to higher heights than leaves of turnips or the stringy cabbage. During the summar,alas,when we could grow better vegetables at the bottom of the bays the bulk of the people are obliged to resort to the outer coasts and on the way the codfishery affords the chief mainstay for their sustenance. But we learned one day of the splendid success of the missionaries of Alaska,who,under Dr.Sheldon Jackson,have been quickly converting their moss-covered barrens in that far more northerly climate to the very purposes that we had so long desired. We learned for the first time that there was capacity in Labrador for millions of animals of a kind that could carry our burdens and so replace our dogs,could give us meat and so save us from scurvy, could maintain a milk supply,so that we could fatten our babes,and supply us with skins so that we could make abundant winter clothing to withstand our artic temperatures,and that while doing all this, could find their food all the year round. We still seemed,however, as far as ever from realising the attainment of our object,the cup of cold milk,till some good friends in Boston started a subscription list for a Labrador Lapland Reindeer Fund. This has already progressed so far that it will give us a fair start with the experiment. The great expense is to be in the transport of the first animals,for it is shown that they double their numbers every three years,so that it became essential to bring in as many as possible at one shipment

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4585

to lessen the expense per capita. Our friends can imagine our delight on hearing from the great firm of Harmsworth Brothers,who have taken up a huge area of land for pulp in Newfoundland,that they considered it a good enough commercial proposition to join us in a similar venture. In this way we hope to obtain far more deer for the same money and so make what is most desirable, a real worthy commencement.

Among other generous gifts to work in Labrador,one friends has promised to pay for a doctor for one year, a lady has offered to pay for an additional nurse for some time another lady and her husband have offered to support for yet another year or more our invaluable friend the electrical engineer from Montreal,who came to give us one year at his own expense. Two trained nurses are coming from Johns Hopkins hospital to commence a new experiment, giving their time and skill free. We have found during years gone by that people unaccustomed to hospitals,isolated from the world and fearing to go from sight of home even,did not early enough recognize the gravity of their ailments. Thus,they are only induced to attempt to reach a hospital when after prolonged suffering they are driven to seek any refuge from their pain. Often enough then it is too late to save either life or limb. As the distance between hospitals is so great,and the visits that we can make in our steamer are few,these nurses have decided to make headquarters half way between hospitals,to visit around among the people and while teaching them the rudiments of sanitation and public health which are at present practically unknown amongst them,to seek out the sick and suffering,to advise and help them,to send them to hospital if necessary,and if desirable to accompany them there themselves. The infinite number of ways that a trained nurse anxious to do so can commend the gospel of practical love are as manifold as they are undeniable.

One of my former helpers from Harvard University has volunteered to come down again with our motor flotilla,to see that

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

the boats work and run around their doctors and patients in the way they ought to do. He will be helped by two or three others who have offered to accompany him. Their friendship and their generous help and enthusiasm are always a very great joy to ourselves as well as a help to our people. A doctor from Johns Hopkins Hospital has volunteered to take charge of St.Anthony Hospital for the summer. Another will accompany me as last year on the ship,while yet a third will be plaaed at some station in Labrador. whhere otherwise no help would be available. Two additional nurses both volunteers will be at Battle and St.Anthony Hospitals respectively,so that the efficiency of our nursing staff will be greatly increased.

At the annual dinner of the Dutch Reformed Church were were presented with money for a new launch to serve at St.Anthony, for now that Julia Cheridan No.2 is at Indian Harbour and the Northern Messenger has gone to Harrington there is none left to help the doctor at that station. In writing an account last fall of a gale in which we lost twenty-one vessels off the Labrador coast,I referred incidentally to the bad lighting of these coasts and the loss of time and energy and even of life that arose from that circumstance. A friend reading this came to think he could sleep more easily on dark nights,especially when there was an ~~equinexial~~ equinoctial blowing,if he had a light twinkling for him in Labrador. So he has commissioned me to build two small lights on that dark coast and keep them burning at his expense. I am glad to say,also,that I have heard from the British Government that they have detailed the surveying steamer Elinor for survey work on the east coast of Labrador,and this is not before it was badly needed. Our friends in American have organized associations to help us in various cities. They have named themselves respectively the Grenfell Association of America,with headquaeters at New York,and the Grenfell Association of Boston,Hon.Sec. W.E.Lougee,with an office at 156 Fifth Avenue. This has been incorporated to enable

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4587

legacies and hold
it to receive funds at interest; the Grenfell Association of Boston with headquarters at I4 Beacon street,Mrs.E.White,Secretary; the Southern Grenfell Association,Secretary Mrs.Wm.Buckler,Evergreen, Baltimore; the Grenfell Association of Chicago,Hon.Sec.Everett Sisson,69 Dearborn street; the Grenfell Association of Buffalo, Hon.Sec.C.Hubbell,the Marine Bank,Buffalo. We should be delighted to organize local associations affiliated with these in any other city. The general idea is to secure numbers of members,all of whom pay $2 a year and recive the little magazine "Among the Deep Sea Fisher Fishers. In Canada a more livlier interest than ever has grown up with the lapse of years and the results of the recent visit promise to be exceedingly helpful to the work. It is always an anxious thing to set out on a campaign without any idea of one's resources,and it seems justifiable to undertake a good deal more work,when a kind of budget can be formed beforehand. Moreover, the large number of small subscribers shows an intelligent interest and enables those same subscribers to have a similar interest in many other corners of the world wide field for work for Christ.
I must not close without reference to a generous gift of $5,000 towards the endowment of a ward in one of our hospitals.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4583

Memo sent to
Earl Grey

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Memo re Grenfell
Sent to Gen Smuts
May 19th 06

Wilfred T.Grenfell

Wilfred T.Grenfell,superintendent of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen,is an Englishman by birth, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons,and about forty-two years of age. For over twenty years he has worked as a medical missionary among the deep sea fishermen on both sides of the Atlantic. After graduating he was associated, for a short time,in the practice of medicine with Sir Frederick Treves--Bart.,F.R.C.S.,the honourary consulting surgeon of the Royal National Mission,but left London to go to the North Sea as a medical missionary in connection with the work of the Mission,in which Sir Frederick Treves was at the time greatly interested.

In 1892 he undertook the organization of a branch of the Mission's work on this side of the Atlantic,and to him is due both the scope and success of the work of the Royal National Mission,as it has developed on this side ~~of the Atlantic~~.

For fourteen years past Dr.Grenfell has been

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

seeking to mitigate and improve the condition of the population of the Labrador coasts and the northern peninsula of Newfoundland, which numbers about 30,000 souls,most of whom are of English descent. He has visited every year in a Mission hospital steamer, the "Strathcona" different points along a coast line of nearly 2,000 miles,and has been the only one to bring to the peoples of this inhospitable district the benefits of modern surgery and medicine.

He has,in the course of his work,established three hospitals,at Indian Harper,Battle Harbour,on the Labrador coast, and at St.Anthony,on the Newfoundland coast respectively. These hospitals gather patients from all parts without interrupting the doctor's itinerary visits. Each hospital has a resident doctor and trained nurse,and as many as 2,000 cases have been treated a year.

He has also established a series of co-operative stores and co-operative sawmills,with a view of protecting the fishermen from the fraudulent practices and baneful influence of the traders. and to teach the people the benefits of self-help. An industrial school and a small house for derelict children has also been established. During the present year Dr.Grenfell will establish a hospital on the Canadian Labrador at Herrington,which is a distance of 200 miles from the nearest hospital. It will be kept open summer and winter,and will administer to the needs of a

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4591

fishing population of over 200 miles of coast on either side.

The average annual expense of the Labrador Mission is $20,000. The Government of Newfoundland gives an annual grant of $1500, but with this exception the money for the Mission is raised by private subscription. Dr.Grenfell, through his writings and by lecture tours which he has conducted in the United States and Canada during the winter season, when it was impossible to be visiting along the Labrador coast, has been the means of raising most of the money to carry on the work.

He hopes by the establishment of the hospital on the Canadian Labrador, to create a stronger tie between the fishermen on the Newfoundland and Canadian coasts, just as he believes the Mission itself is doing much toward identifying the interests of the deep sea fishermen in different parts of the British Empire.

Dr.Grenfell has taken up his work absolutely in the spirit of a missionary. His main purpose has been to promote and minister to the spiritual welfare of the people, but his creed teaches him that administering to the physicial, mental and moral needs is a necessary foundation for the accomplishment of the aim which he has primarily in view. The work has been continued by him at great personal loss and sacrifice, and it has been throughout perilous and exacting in the extreme.

Norman Duncan, in his little volume "Dr.Grenfell's Parish,"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4592

has well characterised his hero as follows: --" a robust,hearty Saxon,strong,indefatigable,devoted,jolly; a doctor, a parson by times,something of a sportsman when occasion permitted, a master-mariner, a magistrate,the director of certain commercial enterprises designated to 'help the folk help themselves'--the prophet and champion,indeed,of a people: and a man very much in love with life."

Cronfell is the author of a volume "The Harvest of the Sea."

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra is the patron of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

The Mission has at present three hospitals, two of which are on the Labrador and one on the Newfoundland coast, as well as a hospital ship, the "Strathcona." Each hospital has a resident doctor and trained nurse. Two of them are open all the year round. As many as two thousand cases were treated last year.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who knows the conditions on the coast and the need for medical assistance to the people, has shown his approval of the work by giving the first hospital ship, and by subscribing $1,000 a year since to the work of the Mission.

It is proposed to erect another hospital on the Canadian shore at Harrington, a distance of 200 miles from the nearest hospital, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the Strait of Belle Isle and Anticosti Island. This point is passed by trans-Atlantic steamers coming into the Gulf. If sufficient aid can be obtained a building will be erected at the cost of $5,000 immediately, equipped and supplied with a resident physician and nurse. The hospital will be kept open summer and winter, and will administer to the needs of the population for 200 miles of coast on each side.

With the exception of the occasional visit of the commander of the Canadian fishery boat in summer, there is no doctor for the people along this coast for over 400 miles. It will be the duty of the hospital to care for the sick in this district.

Each hospital is supplied with a launch, so that the doctor is able to visit any part of the coast and bring sick to the hospital, if desired.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The advantages of such a hospital to the Canadian people are many. In the first place, the hospital could be used as an out-post hospital where vessels crossing the Atlantic might stop, in the event of some epidemic having broken out while crossing, or in the event of their for the government steamers being immediate need for medical hospital assistance. The hospital on the Newfoundland coast has already served on ~~more than~~ one occasion for such a purpose, smallpox patients having been cared for at one time.

The Canadian Government is giving grants of lands for whaling stations along the district, which will bring people to the district in which the hospital will be erected. The certainty of medical assistance within a reasonable distance would tend to make the locality much more valuable to whalers.

The Mission would be glad to have its work inspected by any duly authorised medical health officer of the Government, and to assist such officer in any way in its power. It might be that in course of time such a mission station would become an examining station for immigrants coming to Canada, so that cases requiring treatment for which it might be necessary to return to the Old Country could be dealt with at this point at the entrance to the Gulf, instead of being brought as far inland as Quebec. which is 700 miles further west.

The district being a wholly unorganized one, and the population sparse, it is not to be expected that any physician will undertake work in this district by way of private practice. An institution, moreover, of known standing, the medical work of which is guaranteed, and run by persons whose motive is not ~~for~~ private gain but the opportunity of service, is more likely to be effective in obtaining the ends for which it is created than even a Government institution would be likely to be.

The Newfoundland Government has given its endorsement to the work of the Mission, and shown its approval of the usefulness of its work, by making an annual grant of $1,500.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Mission prays to be allowed to ask from the Government of Canada an annual grant of $2,000,the entire amount of which will be devoted to the hospital work in Canadian teritory.

The Mission estimates that a hospital of the kind will cost $5.000 per annum for maintenance, calculated on the basis of its other hospitals.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4593

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, March 12, 1907.

Sir,

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, C. M. G., will deliver an address in the Russell House dining room on Friday Evening, the 15th instant, at half past eight o'clock, before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, on "Life and Work Among the Deep Sea Fishermen of the Labrador Coast." The address will be illustrated by many lime light views and upon its close, refreshments will be served. Tickets of admission may now be procured at the Russell House Office, at twenty-five cents each.

At this Meeting of the Club Ladies will be admitted, and Members will be entitled to purchase two tickets each for lady friends if they wish.

GERALD H. BROWN,
Honorary Secretary.

P. S. A Committee to nominate the Officers and Executive of the Club for the ensuing year will be struck at this Meeting.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4597

49

CANADA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



MAR 12
1901

Wm Lyon Mackenzie King Esq M.P.
Department of Labour
Ottawa.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4598 [11073]

Dr.Wilfrid T.Grenfell,C.M.G. is expected to visit Ottawa about the middle of March,and will be the guest of the Canadian Club while in the city. Dr.Grenfell's work is well known to readers of the Citizen. The following reference to the recent honour conferred on him by the King appears in the January number of the Outlook of New York will be much appreciated by Canadians,more especially as there can be little doubt that it is through the deep interest which our own Governor General,Earl Grey,has taken in Dr.Grenfell's work,and probably upon the recommendation of His Excellency that the honour was conferred by His Majesty. The Outlook says:

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4599

Private Office.

The Russell House

Ottawa, Can.

Yrs faithfully

Wilfred T. Grenfell.

Supt. Royal National
Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4800

Private Office.

The Russell House

Ottawa, Can.

Yrs sincerely

Wilfred T. Grenfell

Supt. Royal. Nat!. Mission.
to Deep. Sea. Fishermen.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4801

Reindeer Fund,

1907-8.

Contract with Laplander.

Israel N. Mella acknowledges hereby having sold to Mr. Francis H. Wood, of London, 250 female reindeer, three years old, sound, fresh, prime deer, for a sum of 30 Kr. each delivered on board the ship in Bugten, Altenfjord; also 25 tame four-year-old drawing deer for the sum of Kr. 40 each; also 25 three-year-old buck deer (oxen), price 35 Kr. each, all the deer prime, all the deer delivered on the ship at Bugten between November 25th and 30th, 1907. Also 500 loads of reindeer moss, at 150 kilograms per load, at the sum of 12 Kr. per load, delivered on board the ship at Bugten between November 25th and 30th, 1907. Also eight good trained reindeer dogs, 25 Kr. each. I undertake to procure four Lapp families for the expedition on the lowest terms possible; for the work of yarding, taking care of the deer; also food for the deer until the ship comes, between November 25th and 30th, there shall be paid me (Mr. Mella) Kr. 500. In the Kr. 500 is included the engaging of the families. I acknowledge by this having received for 500 loads of reindeer moss, Kr. 6,000; also half the purchase price of the reindeer, Kr. 4,688; also there shall be paid to me (Mr. Mella) the advances made to the families, and the remaining half-price of the purchase money of the reindeer in Bugten on the delivery of the reindeer and the moss on the ship.

(Signed) ISRAEL N. MELLA.

Witness: DINA AUNE. *July 29th*, 1907.

Statement of Account.

FRANCIS H. WOOD,
181 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4802

Francis H. Wood in Account with Reindeer Fund.

Dr.

To Cash per Mr. Peters	£1,570	2	7
,, ,, Mr. Reed, of Boston	1,312	4	11
,, ,, Miss Brodribb	20	0	0
,, Sundry Contributions per "Toilers of the Deep"	3	11	6
,, Interest on Deposit	9	13	9
,, Cash Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, sale of 50 deer...	513	19	2
,, Do. do. do. sale of 4 dogs	5	10	0
,, Do. do. do. repayment advance of wages to Lapp Families	32	17	6
,, Rebate on Insurance (*see contra*)	76	19	0
	£3,544	18	5

Cr.

PURCHASE ACCOUNT.

By Cost of 300 Reindeer, as per contract with Israel Mella	Kr.	9,375		
,, Cost of moss, as per contract	Kr.	6,000		
,, Cost of 8 Lapp dogs for herding deer, as per contract	Kr.	200		
,, Allowance for providing yard at Bugten and herding deer between November 25th and 30th, as per contract	Kr.	500		
,, Payment to Agent for assistance in making contract and superintending shipment, etc.	Kr.	1,800		
	Kr.	17,875 =	£982	2 10
,, F. H. Wood's travelling expenses to Norway to purchase deer, etc. ...			50	0 0

SHIPMENT AND EMBARKATION EXPENSES.

,, Cost of feeding deer from November 30th to December 12th while waiting for ship, extra for fittings, and sundry expenses connected with embarkation, telegrams and postages	206	11	1
,, Payment to owners of "Anita" for freight	1,700	0	0
,, Present of 2/- a head to Captain for each deer landed alive	30	0	0
,, Cost of insuring deer against all risks at £8 per cent. less rebate of 54/- per cent. if no claim arose (*see contra*)	206	16	6

DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF MAINTENANCE.

By Advances made to 4 Lapland Families on account of wages ...	82	3	11
,, Stores and provisions for re-sale to Lapps, including Port Dues (£3 1s. 2d.) in London	26	14	2
,, Balance in hand for maintenance expenses forwarded to Newfoundland	260	9	11
	£3,544	18	5

We have examined the above account and find the same agrees with the various documents and vouchers relating thereto.

JOSIAH BEDDOW & SON, Chartered Accountants,
41 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

March 3rd, 1908.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4803

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1907-8.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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JOSIAH BEDDOW & SON, Chartered Accountants,

March 3rd, 1908. 41 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4605

Extract from Letter from Dr. Grenfell,
dated January 19, 1919.

"We've just been reading King's splendid new book - "Humanity and Industry." It really is a phenomenon, and will be a valuable classic for basing actions upon; not a mere addition to the interminable treatises on the theories, histories, philosophies of the capital and labor questions. Isn't he a fine fellow? That's the kind of missionary that the Christ calls for today. The spiritual revival from the war is to Christ,-not towards the churches. I seem to see in it every day the wonderful encouragement that the Kingdom of God, "the city without a temple," shall be set up on earth, and that not so far distant, and if it is Mackenzie King will be one of the "forerunners" most responsible for it. You know he acknowledges openly the Mastership and the sacrifice of Christ. Well,-let us all try to be apostles of "doing good unto all men" - wisely."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4806

Hon. Henry van Dyke
General Chairman

Moreau Delano, Treasurer
59 Wall Street, New York

Movement to Perpetuate the Work of Dr. Grenfell

C. Perry Burgess, Director
305 Broadway, New York City

Monday, October 11, 1920

The campaign to ensure the perpetuation of the work of the Labrador Medical Mission has at last been launched. It began at London, Ontario, with a meeting of the combined Rotary, Canadian clubs and Chamber of Commerce. So many members put in an appearance that the room was able to accommodate only part of the guests, and a most splendid welcome was extended to Dr. Paddon and myself. The Chairman challenged the meeting with a thousand dollar gift, while another member offered to add one-fourth to all the money collected in London. Enough volunteers to canvass the city offered their services.

The ladies' reception held at the Kennels Club was also so largely attended that only a portion of those present could get into the auditorium, and proved one of the most successful gatherings ever held there.

At the mass meeting in the evening nearly as many were turned away as were able to find room in the hall; and a most unusual response was made to the appeal for Endowment in that over one fourth of the number of those present signed the pledge cards.

Though the canvass of London will not be fully completed for some days the leaders are confident that the full quota of twenty five thousand dollars, voluntarily assumed by the city, will be reached.

The whole experience was so entirely new to us that we feel enormously encouraged by the splendid start made; and we are confident that Canada will do for the Northern fishermen all that those most vitally interested in the future welfare of Labrador and North Newfoundland have scheduled for her to undertake.

Wilfred T. Grenfell.

——::——

It is fitting that our first campaign bulletin should be prefaced by an editorial from Dr. Grenfell, and his many friends will be glad to have his optimistic message from the midst of the campaign. We shall hope to be able to have a direct word from the Doctor frequently to those who are deeply interested in seeing his great work in the Northland made secure by the reaching of our objective in this campaign.

——::——

The campaign was launched at London, Ontario, Monday, October 4th, at a luncheon of two hundred and fifty of the most prominent men of the city. Many could not get into the large dining room of the Tecumseh Hotel.

——::——

The women's reception at the Kennel Club was equally successful.

——::——

At none of the public meetings in London could all the people be accommodated who wanted to hear Dr. Grenfell.

——::——

Mr. George M. Reid is the London Chairman; Mr. Gordon Phillips, Managing Secretary. These men with the help of Mr. Arthur Little and the Campaign Committee feel confident that London will exceed its quota.

——::——

Hamilton Campaign just starting as we go to press. The first meeting has been held at the Royal Connaught and was equally as enthusiastic as those at London.

——::——

Hamilton Committee of prominent men say Hamilton has never failed in a Campaign and doesn't propose to begin on so good a friend as Dr. Grenfell.

——::——

Newspapers of Canada are giving columns daily to the Campaign. The Toronto papers sent reporters and photographers to Hamilton for special article. The *Toronto Star* is running a full page of Labrador pictures Saturday, October 9th. Much editorial comment and support is being given.

——::——

What is your city prepared to do in this great effort to perpetuate this most worthy cause?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers, Volume C 7
Memoranda and Notes (1887-1921)
50. Harper, Henry Albert

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4607

The Alabaster Box Broken.

St Mark XIV. 4.

The criticism of the act of the woman who poured her costly offering on the Master's head, by those who sat at meat with Him, was born of a false standard of utility. Utility is indeed a true standard or measure of values. We have a right to demand of any life or act which challenges our admiration

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

that it should serve some useful end
or purpose. But utility must be
interpreted in terms of generosity and
breadth, care must be taken lest
we narrow and starve the meaning
of useful, until we deny the merit
of utility to whatever fails to minister
to our lower and temporal good. The
Critics, whose murmurings are here
recorded, were exponents of that
very same philosophy of life with
which satan sought to attract Jesus

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

is the first temptation, a philosophy which our Lord condemned as inadequate in His reply. "Man shall not live by bread alone".

It was because He resisted Satan's temptation that He did not join in the chorus with those who pronounced the woman's gift of love a waste, but declared so unmistakably, "She hath wrought a good work on me".

The sermon proceeded to illustrate the doctrine that utility is a standard of values by a reference to nature, where what we, in our ignorance, call waste

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4813

has been demonstrated as of real and far-reaching service: (E.G. dust); and there the beautiful is the outward manifestation or symbol of the useful. Horace Bushnell was quoted in rebuke of a selfish or low interpretation of Ruskin's doctrine of utility and emphasis was laid on the fact that in thinking of utility as a measure of values we must make it include all man's needs, spiritual even more than physical, eternal even more than temporal. Not only so, we must think not of mankind only, we must think of men as related to all the intelligences of the universe, and

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

5

especially to that part which Intelligence, the Fountain and Supply of all that is worth while in us.

When utility is thus defined we shall be slow to speak of waste, or murmur against expenditure which seems to serve no immediate or bodily need.

A plea was then made for recreation, art, higher education, religion etc. as in the highest sense useful. Men feed on bread alone soon ceases to be a man, he sinks to the level of the brute. It was pointed out that when our judgments of

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4812

warped and distorted by worldly and
mercenary conceptions of utility, we are
too ready to speak of wasted lives, when,
were our eyes only opened, we should
be compelled to reverse our verdict.
Utility is too often confounded with earthly
success, and men are said to have
wasted their lives, when as a matter
of fact, they have spent them of the
highest advantage. "We are here not to not
to make a living but a life". Browning's
doctrine was urged:

'Oh if we make a circle plumetwist
Heedless of far gain,
Greedy for quick results and fast
Bad is our bargain"—

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4613

In further illustration of the theme, it was said that noble endeavor and self-sacrifice were never wasted even tho' no present or material gain were secured thereby. The case of Mr. St-A. Harper was cited, and reference to his noble deed was made substantially in the following terms:—

A few days ago, a fellow-citizen of our own, acting under a generous and Christlike impulse, - which we have reason to believe was the expression of the abiding inspiration of his life, - sprang into the Ottawa River that he might rescue a young lady from drowning. You know too well

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4814

with what result. Both were drowned. The
athletarian, of the type of those who sat at meat
with Jesus in the occasion to which the
text refers, would tell us that Mr. Draper's
sacrifice was unavailing, ~~he~~ would pronounce
his ~~he~~ generous and spontaneous act
a waste - But surely we do not share
that view. A waste! When that adventurous
boy was broken in the gift of a life,
unhesitatingly surrendered that another
life might be prolonged, there was no
waste. On the contrary ~~the~~ an illustration of
the highest form of ethical worth was given. If
the immediate intention had been realized
Ottawa & Canada would have been happier to day.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4615

But is it quite certain that they would have been ~~happier~~ better, or so rich? We breathe a purer moral atmosphere by reason of the seeming failures of other workers. Many purposes of holier and more Christ-like living have been hopthen during the past week, in consequence of this example of unselfishness and unplanned heroism. And when the proposed monument is erected, as it soon will be and in part by your contributions, it will stand as an object lesson to us, our children, our children's children, and the thousands who visit

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 7616

our city, proclaiming the doctrine of the nobility of self-sacrifice, not unlike that taught upon Calvary. The militarianism, which condemns Mr Kaufmann here dead as worthless or mistaken, would write over the door of the Holy Sepulchre.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4617

Sermon preached by Rev. Mr Rose, in Dominion Methodist Church Dec 18-1901.

THE ALABASTER BOX BROKEN.

St.Mark XIV,4.
*************"

The criticism of the act of the woman who poured her costly offering on the Master's head,by those who sat at meal with him, was born of a false standard of utility. Utility is indeed a true standard or measure of values. We have a right to demand of any life or act which challenges our admiration that it should serve some useful end or purpose. But utility must be interpreted in terms of generosity and breadth,care must be taken lest we narrow and starve the meaning of useful,until we deny the merit of utility to whatever fails to minister to our lower and temporal good. The critics,whose muemurings are here recorded,were exponents of that very same philosophy of life with which Satan sought to attract Jesus in the first temptation,a philosophy which our Lord condemned as inadequate in his reply:-"Man shall not live by bread alone".

It was because he resisted satan's temptation that he did not join in the chorus with those who pronounced the woman's gift of love a waste,but declared unmistakeably: "She hath wrought a good work on Me".

The sermon proceeded to illustrate the doctrine that utility is a standard of values by a reference to nature,where what we,in our ignorance,call wastehas been demonstrated as of real and far-reaching service; (e.g. dust) and where the beautiful is the outward manifestation of symbol of the useful. Horace Bushnell was quoted in rebuke to a selfish or low interpretation of nature's

doctrine

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

doctrine of utility and emphasis was laid on the fact that in thinking of utility as a measure of values we must make it include all men's needs, spiritual, even more than physical, eternal even more than temporal. Not only so, we must think not of mankind only, we must think of man as related to all the intelligence of the universe, and especially that great Forst Intelligence the Fountain and Supply of all that is worth while to us.

When utility is thus defined we shall be slow to speak of waste, or murmur against expenditure which seems to serve no immediate ot bodily need.

A plea was then made for recreation, art, higher education, religion, etc as in the highest sense useful. Man fed on bread alone soon ceases to be a man, he sinks to the level of the brute. It was pointed out that when our judgments are warped and distorted by worldly and unworthy conceptions of utility, we are too ready to speak of wasted lives, when were our eyes only opened, we should be compelled to reverse our verdict. Utility is too often confounded with earthly success, and men are said to have wasted their lives when as a matter of fact, they have spent them to the highest advantabe.: "We are here not to make a living but a life" Browning's doctrine was urged:-

"Oh if we make a circle premature,
Heedless of far gain;
Greedy for quick results and sure,
Bad is our bargain".

In further illustration of the theme, it was said that noble endeavour and self-sacrifice were never wasted even tho' no present of material gain were secured thereby. The case of Mr.H.A.Harper

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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A few days ago,a fellow citizen of our own,acting under a generous and Christlike impulse,which we have reason to believe was the expression of the abiding inspiration of his life,sprang into the Ottawa River that he might rescue a young lady from drowning. You know too well with what result. Both were drowned. The utilitarian,of the type of those who sat at meat with Jesus on the occasion to which the text refers,would tell us that Mr.Harper's sacrifice was unavailing,would pronounce the generous and spontaneous act a waste. But surely we do not share that view. A waste When that alabaster box was broken in the gift of a life,unhesitatingly surrendered that another life might be prolonged,there was no waste. On the contrary an illustration of the highest form of utility was given. If the immediate intention had been reached Ottawa and Canada would have been happier to-day,but is it quite certain that they would have been better,or so rich? We breathe a purer moral atmosphere by reason of the seeming failure of Mr. Harper's unselfishness. Many purposes of holier and more Christ-like living have been begotten during the past week in consequence of this example of unconscious and unplanned heroism. And when the proposed monument is erected,as it soon will be and in part by your contributions,it will stand as an object lesson to us,our childred,our children's children and the thousands who visit our city proclaiming a doctrine of the utility of self-sacrifice not unlike

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

that caught upon Calgary. The utilitarianism, which condemns Mr. Harper's brave deed as worthless or mistaken, would write "waste" over the door of the Holy Sepulchre.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Like Nelson he did not doubt, but was strong in the conviction which comes only to those who realise the truth; Like Nelson he found in the light of Duty his guiding star; like Nelson his belief in himself, in others and in God gave him a strength and a charm which had he lived would have enabled him to do with ease what are impossibilities to ordinary men.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT HOUSE

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 1622

Resolved that this public meeting desires to place on record its sincere sorrow at the untimely death of Henry Albert Harper who lost his life by drowning in the Ottawa River on the 22nd inst. while attempting to save the life of another

Ottawa Dec 6 1901

Ottawa Dec 6 1901

Department of Labour Canada

Ottawa Dec 6 1901

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4623



O.H.M.S. Free.

H.A.Harper Esq., M.A.,

Acting Deputy Minister of Labour,

Ottawa,

Ont.

Frank

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Minutes of the Mass Meeting of the Citizens of the City of Ottawa held at the City Hall in Ottawa on Monday the 9th day of December at the hour of 8.30 o'clock in the evening for the purpose of considering the question of erecting a monument to the late Henry A. Harper who lost his life on Friday the 6th day of December, 1901, in an attempt to save the life of another

The Meeting was largelyattended.

Moved by Hon. Wm. Mulock

Seconded by Mr. McGurn

That His Worship Mayor Davidson do occupy the chair.

-Carried unanimously-

The Chairman then explained the objects of the Meeting. The following resolution was then moved by the Honourable Wm. Mulock, Seconded by Mr. E. R. Cameron,

"Resolved that the public be invited to join in the erection of a monument in the City of Ottawa, in memory of Henry Albert Harper, who lost his life by drowning in the Ottawa River on Friday Evening, December 6th,1901, in the gallant attempt to save the life of another."

-Carried Unanimously-

Moved by Mr. P. D. Ross

Seconded by Mr. A. J. McGurn

That the following gentlemen be appointed a general Committee on arrangements with power to add to their numbers

His Worship Mayor Davidson, Hon. Wm. Mulock, Hon. Mr. Justice Burbidge, Ald. D. J. McDougal, ex-Ald. D'Arcy Scott, Messrs. H. S. Southam, C. Ross, G. L. Orme, H. A. Burbidge, Lt.Colonel Tilton, George Burn, E. R. Cameron, Alderman W. H. Lewis, C.S.O. Boudreault, H. B. McGiverin, W. L. MacKenzie King, P.D.Ross.

-Carried Unaninmously-

Mr. P.D.Ross was appointed Convener of the general Committee.

On motion of P.D.Ross Seconded by Ald.Lewis the meeting then adjourned

H. A. Burbidge
Secretary

Confirmed

Chairman.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Hon. Mr. Mulock suggested that the sub-Committee draft a form of circular and have the same printed immediately and submit the same to the meeting to-morrow evening.

This suggestion was adopted.

Mr. W. L. MacKenzie King suggested that the subscriptions be not confined to the City of Ottawa, but that subscriptions be received from every side as he felt sure that many ffiends of Mr. Harper outside the City would wish to contribute to the fund.

This suggestion was likewise adopted.

Hon. Mr. Mulock suggested that the date January 1st 1902 be fixed for closing the subscription lists and after discussion his suggestion was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned until tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

H. A. Burbidge
Secretary

Confirmed

Chairman.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES of a meeting of the Harper Memorial Fund Citizens' Committee held at the City Hall at Ottawa on Monday Dec. 9th, 1901, after the adjournment of the Mass Meeting of the Citizens held on that date.

All the members of the Committee were present.

Mr. P. D. Ross was appointed Chairman.

Moved by His Worship Mayor Davidson

Seconded by Ald. Lewis,

That Mr. George Burn be appointed Treasurer and Mr. H. A. Burbidge, Secretary. --Carried--

Moved by Hon. Mr. Mulock

Seconded by Hon. Mr. Justice Burbidge

That the following sub-Committee be appointed to consider the best methods of securing subscriptions for the erection of the monument , to issue and distribute circulars asking for subscriptions , to consult the Press with a view to securing their co-operation and to make all other necessary arrangements and to report to the general Committee. ----------

Lt.Col. Tilton (Chairman) His Worship Mayor Davidson, Messrs. Cameron, King, McDonald and Lewis and that Mr. P. D. Ross the Chairman of the general Committee, Mr. Geo. Burn, Treasurer, and Mr. H. A. Burbidge, Secretary, be ex officio members of this sub-Committee--Carried--

The Chairman, Mr. Ross and Mr. Justice Burbidge suggested that the sub-Committee strike the general Committee and that the whole general Committee meet tomorrow evening in the Council Chamber in the City Hall.

This suggestion was adopted.

H.A. Burbidge
" Secretary

Confirmed
Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES of a meeting of the sub-Committee of the Harper Memorial Fund Committee held at the City Hall at Ottawa, on Monday Dec. 9th 1901, immediately after the adjourned meeting of the general Committee

All the members of the Committee were present.

Lt.Col. Tilton occupied the Chair. The following names were then added to the general Committee:-

Messrs. F. Moffat, M. P. Davis, W. H. Davis, Major S. M. Rogers, H. Morrison, ex-Ald. Fred Cook, A. J. Magurn, John Coates, Ald. Vincent, W. J. Anderson, Colonel Sherwood, Levi Crannell, Jackson Booth, P. M. Draper, Rev. W. T. Herridge, Rev. M. J. Whelan, ex-Mayor Bingham, Thos. Birkett, M.P., Rev. J. A. Gorman, J. C. Browne, Geo. Perley, H. K. Egan, Ald. Champagne, Hon. F. R. Latchford, T. Lindsay. Alex. Lumsden, C. W. Mitchell, Chas. Bryson, Geo. Goodwin, Rev. Dr. Rose, W. H. Rowley, E. B. Eddy, D. Murphy, W. Y. Soper, W. B. Renaud, W. C. Edwards, T. C. Bate, Wm. Hutchison, ex-Mayor Morris, Peter Whelen, J. Macoun, Dr. Coulter, R. J. Devlin, F. X. St. Jacques, Chas. Magee, John Heney, M. J. Gorman, Dr. Chabot, Chas. Murphy, E. Tassé, His Honor Judge MacTavish.

The meeting then adjourned to report to the general Committee at its meeting to-morrow evening at the City Hall at 8 o'clock.

H. A. Burbidge
Secretary.

Confirmed.

Chairman.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES of an adjourned meeting of the Citizens' general Committee of the Harper Memorial Fund held at the City Hall in the City of Ottawa on ~~Monday~~ Tuesday evening December 10th 1901, at 8 o'clock.

Present: Messrs. P. D. Ross in the Chair, His Worship Mayor Davidson, Hon. Mr. Justice Burbidge, Rev. Dr. Herridge, Rev. Dr. Rose, E. R. Cameron, Warren Y Soper, Major Rogers, John Coates, Ald. Lewis, Lt.Col. Tilton, Colonel Sherwood, Geo. Goodwin, A. R. MacDonald, Fred Cook, C. J. Booth, Ald. McDougal, H. B. McGiverin, A. J. Magurn, H. S. Southam, H. Morrison, Ald. Vincent and W. J. Anderson.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock.

The Chairman announced the objects of the meeting.

Mr. E. R. Cameron was appointed secretary pro.tem. in the absence of the Secretary.

The minutes of last night's meeting were read and approved the following names being added to the general Committee:-

Sir Louis Davies, Messrs. E. C. Horwood, D. Ewart, Rev. J. M. Snowdon, Newton J. Ker, and Sheriff Sweetland.

Moved by Colonel Sherwood

Seconded by Mr. H. Morrison

That the proceedings and officers of the Committee so far be approved, that the officers be instructed to open a general subscription list at once, to place copies in the newspaper offices and such other places as may be considered suitable and to issue a circular letter to Citizens calling their attention to the proposed Memorial and stating that subscriptions will be welcome.--Carried--

Moved by Mr. Cook and seconded - That the City be canvassed for subscriptions.

After discussion Mr. Cook withdrew his motion.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

It was suggested and agreed to that the public be informed that the smallest subscription will be thankfully received.

Hon. Mr. Justice Burbidge asked that the Press make no mention of intention subsequently to canvas for subscriptions.

The Chairman suggested that a letter be sent to outside papers notifying them of this movement and stating that anyone desiring to contribute to the Fund could address their subscription to Mr. Geo. Burn, Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa, the Treasurer of the Fund. A resolution to this effect was moved, seconded and Carried--

Some discussion as to the form and site of the Monument took place although it had been tacitly agreed at the first meeting not to come to any decision in this respect until the necessary money was subscribed.

Moved by Major S. M. Rogers

Seconded by Mr. Fred Cook

That a sub-committee to make a recommendation regarding the nature of the proposed Monument be appointed as follows:-

The Chairman P.D. Ross, Treasurer Geo. Burn and Secretary H.A. Burbidge, Hon. Mr. Mulock, His Worship Mayor Davidson, John Coates, W. L. M. King, Rev. Dr. Herridge, Rev. Dr. Rose, D. Ewart, A. Ewart, E. L. Horwood, and Newton J. Ker. -Carried--

It was agreed that the Committee when it adjourns shall meet on Monday Dec. 16th 1901, at the Board of Trade Rooms at 4.30 o'clock.

Moved by Major S. M. Rogers and seconded,

That the Committee do now adjourn till Monday afternoon Dec.16th next at 4.30 o'clock -Carried-

The meeting then adjourned.

H A Burbidge
Secretary

Confirmed

Chairman.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES OF AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Citizens' General Committee of the Harper Memorial Fund held at the Board of Trade Rooms Elgin Street on Monday the 16th December 1901, at 4.30 P.M.

Present:-

Mr. P. D. Ross in the Chair

Col Tilton, Rev. Dr. Rose, Ald. Lewis, Messrs. A. R. MacDonald, C. Jackson Booth, E. R. Cameron, C. S. O. Boudreault, Horwood, Rev. J. M. Snowdon, John Coates, W. Y. Soper, Sir Louis Davies, H. S. Southam, H. Morrison, H. B. McGiverin, Lt.Col.Sherwood, Geo. Goodwin, Dr. Coulter, W. L. MacKenzie King, Fred. Cook, and H. A. Burbidge.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the object to be considered was what further steps, if any, were to be taken in regard to getting in subscriptions.

The Chairman reported that notices that subscriptions would be received had been sent to the Toronto and Barrie papers and a circular calling for subscriptions had been issued and distributed.

The sub-Committee appointed to consider the form which the Memorial should take had nothing to report.

The Chairman reported as to the amount of subscriptions to the Fund so far realized.

Some discussion then took place whether or not a general personal canvass should be made but the feeling of the meeting was against such a step being taken.

Moved by Rev. Dr. Rose,

Seconded by Mr. A. R. MacDonald,

That subscription lists be placed in the various Government

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Departments, Banks, Shops and factories.

--Carried--

The following gentelmen volunteered to take charge of lists to be placed in places set opposite their names-

Messrs. Cameron and King,	The Departments of the Government Service.
Mr. C. Jackson Booth,	Railway Offices
H. Morrison,	O. A. A. C.
John Coates	Gas Company
H. A. Burbidge,	Banks.

The lists are to be returned on Monday December 23rd.

Mr. H. Morrison urged that the nature of the Memorial be decided upon. He pointed out that some persons were reluctant to give subscriptions owing to the uncertainty of the object of the Fund.

Rev. Dr. Rose thought it would be sufficient if the public were informed that the Memorial would take some visible form.

Moved by Sir Louis Davies,

Seconded by Mr. Warren Y. Soper,

That the Memorial to be erected at Ottawa to the late Mr. Harper shall be a permanent monument of stone or bronze in the open air.

Mr. Fred Cook suggested that the Memorial take the form of a public swimming bath as this was one of the crying needs of the City. It was argued, however, that this would require a large sustenation fund and might prove not to be a permanent Memorial owing to accidents by fire or otherwise.

Mr. W. L. M. King thought the discussion as to the form of the Monument should be left over until all subscriptions were received, the general nature of the monument being understood.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Messrs. Fred Cook and Ald. Lewis volunteered to take lists and endeavor to collect some subscriptions.

After discussion as to the manner in which the subscriptions have heretofore been acknowledged and it being pointed out by the Chairman that it has not been possible to publish complete lists owing to the number of channels through which subscriptions have been received , the Chairman and Secretary were instructed to prepare complete lists for publication in next Saturday's papers.

On motion of Mr. Soper seconded by Mr. Cameron the meeting then adjourned until Monday, December 23rd at 4.30 P. M. at the Board of Trade Rooms.

H. A. Barbeau
Secretary.

Confirmed
"P.E.Ross."
Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES OF A MEETING of the Citizens' Committee of the Harper Memorial Fund held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Ottawa on Monday December 23rd 1901 at 4. 30 P.M.

Present:- Mr. P. D. Ross in the Chair, Sir Louis Davies, Col Tilton, Messrs. Horwood, Lewis, Major Rogers, McDonald, Coates, C. J. Booth, Rev. Mr. Gorman, Rev. W. T. Herridge, Cameron, D'Arcy Scott, Burn and Burbidge.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. A. R. MacDonald,

Seconded by Major S. Maynard Rogers,

That the sub-Committee appointed to consider the form of the Memorial do report at the next meeting of this Committee what form the Memorial might take at a cost of not less than $3,000.00 and also in regard to a suitable site.

--Carried unanimously--

The question of available sites was discussed and a number of suitable sites suggested; The City Hall grounds were strongly advocated as it was thought the Council might make a grant towards providing the foundation of the Monument or otherwise.

Rev. W. T. Herridge thought we ought to have a definite proposal from the Council to this effect before selecting the City Hall grounds as the site for this Monument.

Moved by Ald. Lewis

Seconded by Col Tilton,

That the Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Messrs. Cameron, Rogers, Coates, Cook and the Mover and Seconder be a Finance Committee to conduct the subscriptions and collect the lists and that this Committee adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Confirmed

Secretary

Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES OF A MEETING of The Harper Memorial Fund Sub-Committee on Finance held at the Board of Trade Rooms Elgin Street on Tuesday February 4th 1902 at 5 P.M.

Present:- Mr. P. D. Ross in the Chair, Messrs. Burn, Cameron and Burbidge.

No Minutes were read as this was the first meeting of this Sub-Committee.

It was decided to prepare an alphabetical list of Subscribers to the Fund, and to issue a further Circular with a view to raising the Fund to $3000.

The Treasurer reported that the total amount of the Fund to date was $2709.20.

The Meeting then adjourned.

H. D. Burbidge
Secretary

Confirmed

Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES OF A MEETING of the Harper Memorial Fund Sub-Committee on the form of the Memorial held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Central Chambers, Elgin Street, Ottawa, on Friday the 7th day of February 1902, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Present:- Mr. P. D. Ross in the Chair and Messrs. Coates, Major Rogers, Horwood, King and Burbidge.

After some general discussion there being no business to transact the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

Confirmed

H. A. Burbidge

Secretary. Chairman.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES of a meeting of The Harper Memorial Fund Sub-Committee on the form of the memorial held at the Board of Trade Rooms Central Chambers Elgin Street, Ottawa, on Friday the 3rd day of October 1902, at 4.30 o'clock P.M.

Present:-

Mr. P. D. Ross in the Chair and Messrs. Burn, Horwood, Dr. Herridge, King, Soper, Dr. Rose, Coates and Burbidge.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

There was some discussion as to the form of the memorial Monument.

Mr. King read a letter from the late Mr. Harper's brother in New York, enclosing one from Daniel French, Soulptor, and exhibited some photographs.

Moved by Dr. Herridge

Seconded by Mr. Soper

That the Memerial should take the form of a figure symbolical of heroism and nobility of character, such for example as is suggested by the figure of Sir Galahad in the painting of that name by Sir Frederick Watt.

--Carried--

Moved by Mr. Burn

Seconded by Mr. King

That the choice of a model should be made as the result of public competition, unrestricted in any way.

--Carried--

Moved by Dr. Rose

Seconded by Mr. Coates

That the Committee considers that it is undesirable to make any recommendation as to the site of the monument until the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

design of the monument has been adopted, as the choice of site depends somewhat largely on the design to be selected.

--Carried--

The meeting then adjourned

Confirmed

H.A. Burbidge

Secretary

Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Minutes of a meeting of the Citizens' General Committee of the Harper Memorial Fund, held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Central Chambers, Elgin Street, Ottawa, on Thursday the 11th day of December, 1902, at 5 o'clock P.M.

Present:- Mr. P. D. Ross in the Chair, and Sir Louis Davies, Col. Tilton, Messrs. Cameron, King, Daly, Lewis, Dr. Rose, Soper, Major Rogers, and Burbidge.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Maj. Rogers,
Seconded by Mr. Soper
That the resolution passed at a meeting of the Sub-Committee on the form of the memorial held on the 3rd day of October, 1902, making a recommendation as to the form of the monument be and is hereby adopted.

--Carried--

Moved by Dr. Rose
Seconded by Mr. Cameron
That the resolution passed at the same meeting of the Sub-Committee recommending that the design of the memorial should be selected as the result of.public competition, unrestricted in any way, be and is hereby adopted.

--Carried--

Moved by Sir Louis Davies
Seconded by Major Rogers
That Messrs. Soper, King and Burbidge be a Committee to arrange for a competition to secure designs or models for the monument, to issue a circular letter to Sculptors for that purpose and to report to the General Committee.

--Carried--

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Moved by Mr. King

SCconded by Mr. Burbidge

That the resolution passed at the said meeting of the Sub-Committee on the 3rd day of October, 1902, declining to recommend a site for the monument until the design of the same had been selected, be and is hereby adopted

--Carried--

Moved by Mr. Soper

Seconded by Mr. King

That the names of Messrs. Daly and Machado be added to those on the General Committee.

--- Carried--

Moved by Major Rogers

Seconded by Mr. Daly

That the meeting do now adjourn

--carried--

The meeting then adjourned

Confirmed

Secretary

Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES of the first meeting of the Sub-Committee entrusted with the carrying out of the public competition, held at the office of Mr. W. Y. Soper, Ottawa, on Friday the 12th day of December at 4 o'clock P.M.

Present:- Mr. Soper in the Chair, and Messrs. King and Burbidge.

Some general discussion took place regarding the form of the circular letter to be sent to possible competitors and the Secretary was instructed to draft a letter.

The meeting then adjourned to Monday the 15th December at the same time and place.

Confirmed

H. A. Burbidge

Secretary

Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES of a meeting of the Monument Sub-Committee of the Harper Memorial Fund held at the office of the American Bank Note Company Ottawa, on Friday April 17th,1903 at 4.30 o'clock P.M.

Present:-

Rev. Dr. Rose, Rev. Dr. Herridge, Messrs. W. Y. Soper, E. L. Horwood, W. L. MacKenzie King, J. A. Ewart, J. A. Machado, R. A. Daly, Geo. Burn and H. A. Burbidge.

On motion, Dr. Rose was appointed Chairman of the meeting.

Moved by Mr. Soper

Seconded by Mr. King

That the unanimous decision of the Committee is in favor of the acceptance of the model submitted by Ernest Wise Keyser.

--Carried--

Moved by Mr. Soper

Seconded by Mr. Burbidge

That the Committee adjourn to meet half an hour before the meeting of the General Committee to be held on Friday April 24th 1903 at 4.30 p.m.

--Carried--

Confirmed

H. A. Burbidge

Secretary

Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES of an adjourned meeting of the Monument Sub-Committee of The Harper Memorial Fund,,held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Elgin Street, Ottawa, on Friday April 24th 1904 at 3,45 p.m. Present:- Mr. P. D. Ross in the Chair, Rev. Dr. Rose, Messrs. Geo. Burn, R. A. Daly, E. L. Horwood, J. A. Ewart, J. A. Machado, and H. A. Burbidge.

The Minutes of the previous meeting held on April 17th 1904 were read and confirmed.

The meeting then adjourned to report to the meeting of the General Committee called for this day at 4.30 p.m.

H A Burbidge
" Secretary

Confirmed

Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES of a meeting of the General Committee of The Harper Memorial Fund held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Elgin Street, Ottawa on Friday April 24th at 4.30 p.m.

Present:- Mr. P. D. (1) Ross in the Chair, and Rev. Dr. (2) Rose, Messrs. Geo. (3) Burn, R. A. (4) Daly, E. L. (5) Horwood, J. A. (6) Ewart, J. A. (7) Machado, John (8) Coates, E. R. (9) Cameron, Lt-Col Tilton (10) and H. A. (11) Burbidge.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman reported verbally the result of the efforts of the Sub-Committee on the form of the Monument in regard to the competition recently held and its decision and acceptance of the model submitted by Mr. E. W. Keyser.

Moved by Mr. Burn

Seconded by Mr. Ewart

That the model chosen by the Sub-Committee be accepted as the choice of the General Committee.

--Carried--

Moved by Mr. Machado

Seconded by Rev. Dr. Rose

That a Sub-Committee be selected by the Chairman to consider the question of a site for the Monument with power to act and also to carry out the details of securing the execution and placing of the statue and arranging for the payment to be made therefor

--Carried--

The Chairman named those present and added the names of Messrs. (12) Soper and (13) King and Rev. Dr. (14) Herridge.

Moved by Rev. Dr. Rose

Seconded by Mr. Burbidge

That the Meeting do now adjourn.

H. A. Burbidge
Secretary

Confirmed

Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MINUTES of a meeting of the Monument Sub-committee of The Harper Memorial Fund, held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Elgin Street, Ottawa, on Friday April 24th 1903 at 4.45 P.M. after the meeting of the General Committee

Present: Mr. P. D. Ross in the Chair, and Rev. Dr. Rose, Messrs. Geo. Burn, R. A. Daly, E. L. Horwood, A. Ewart, J. A. Machado, John Coates, E. R. Cameron and H. A. Burbidge.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Machado

Seconded by Mr. Coates

That the Chairman be asked to name a Sub-Committee to wait upon and interview the Ministers of the Cabinet with regard to the possibility of securing a site for the Monument on Parliament Hill.

--Carried--

The Chairman then named Messrs. Soper, Coates and Machado as such Sub-Committee.

Moved by Mr. Horwood

Seconded by Mr. Machado

That the Secretary be instructed to write to the soulptors who took part in the competition thanking them for the models submitted by them and offering to return those not accepted, if desired, at the Committee's expense.

--Carried-

The Secretary was instructed to announce to Mr. Keyser the result of the competition and to inquire of him the additional cost of making a figure two feet higher

The meeting then adjourned

Confirmed

H. A. Burbidge

Secretary

Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4645

HARPER MEMORIAL FUND

COMMITTEE.

MINUTES -

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

[1903] C 4646

MINUTES of a meeting of the General Committee of The Harper Memorial Fund held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Elgin Street, Ottawa, on Friday April 24th, at 4.30 p.m.

Present:- Mr. P. D. Ross in the Chair, and Rev. Dr. Rose, Messrs. Geo. Burn, R. A. Daly, E. L. Horwood, J. A. Ewart, J. A. Machado, John Coates, E. R. Cameron, Lt-Col. Tilton, and H. A. Burbidge.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman reported verbally the result of the efforts of the Sub-Committee on the form of the Monument in regard to the competition recently held and its decision and acceptance of the model submitted by Mr. E. W. Keyser.

Moved by Mr. Burn,
Seconded by Mr. Ewart,
That the model chosen by the Sub-Committee be accepted as the choice of the General Committee.

--Carried--

Moved by Mr. Machado,
Seconded by Rev. Dr. Rose,
That a Sub-Committee be selected by the Chairman to consider the question of a site for the Monument with power to act and also to carry out the details of securing the execution and placing of the Statue and arranging for the payment to be made therefor. --Carried--

The Chairman named those present and added the names of Messrs. Soper and King, and Rev. Dr. Herridge.

Moved by Rev. Dr. Rose,
Seconded by Mr. Burbidge,
That the Meeting do now adjourn.

Confirmed

Secretary. Chairman

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4647

H. A. Harper Memorial

Subscriptions towards a Memorial of the late Henry Albert Harper, drowned December 6 1901.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Minutes of Meeting of Harper Memorial Committee sub-committee on site and erection of monument,held in the office of the Deputy Minister of Labour,Metcalfe street,Ottawa,on Thursday,August I0,I905,at I2.45 P.M.

Present: Mr.Warren Y.Soper,in the Chair; Messrs. George Burn, J.A.Machado,and W.L.Mackenzie King.

(Mr.P.D.Ross was absent from the city on a vacation,likely to be away until September I. Mr.John Coates was in England,date of return uncertain; Mr.H.A.Burbidge in Winnipeg.)

\- - -

The meeting was taken up with a discussion of the relative merits of sites suggested as suitable for the Harper Memorial Monument,themerits of Rockliffe Park and Major's Hill Park in particular being discussed at some length. It was subsequently---

Moved by Mr.Mackenzie King,

Seconded by Mr.Machado,

That,subject to the approval of the Chairman of the general committee,Mr.P.D.Ross,the Harper Memorial Monument be erected at the head of Metcalfe street or in Major's Hill Park on such spot as may appear suitable to the members of the committee present at this meeting,and subject to the approval of the Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works.

(Carried unanimously.)

At I.30 the meeting adjourned,and at 2.45 the members of the committee present waited upon Mr.Ewart,Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works during the afternoon and informed him of the resolution passed at the morning meeting. Mr.Ewart stated to the deputation that,so far as the Government was concerned,the committee might count on having the site at the head of Metcalfe street,but suggested that it would be well to see also,the civic authorities in connection with the matter. Mr.Soper undertook to see Mr.Newton J.Kerr,the city engineer,and Mr.Burn undertook to see Mr.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Davidson, the chairman of the Streets Committee, both of whom it was expected, would be pleased to grant the sight on behalf of the city.

....

Secretary pro tem.

Confirmed by

....

Chairman.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The tragic close of Harper's life,
and of the other bright young life that
went out with his, evoked a sympathy
wide as the world wide. The great tide of
the Ottawa as it ~~flows~~ rolls down to the sea
has borne many a sad message, but
none that has called forth tributes
more touching in references true to
human virtue. From the generous
hearts of the civil service of Canada,
of which, had he been spared, he would
have been a distinguished member,
from ministers men in this and other
lands, who claimed him as a brother
journalist, from the journalistic pro-
-fession in which his facile pen
would have wrought untiringly for
his cherished ideals, from persons in
every rank and station, came those

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4651

2/ tributes to the heroic self-sacrifice of the man who had met his fate with the simple words — "What else can I do?" The press of Great Britain led by the Times, and the press of the Greater Britain beyond the seas, and of their kinsmen in the border States, recounted his chivalrous deed in words of just and eloquent praise. The Royal Humane Society of England was quick to recognize it in their roll of honour of "men who have died for men"; and the Alma Mater of one of her loyalest sons in a mural tablet to his memory amidst the cloisters of his college home. Much that was said and written might well have a place here, but the inspired import of it all may be found in the In Memoriam lines of Wilfred Campbell, the "Poet of the Lakes", which may fitly close these pages of a life too briefly lived though so nobly ended:

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

HARPER MEMORIAL FUND

George Burn,Esq., Treasurer.

Dec.11	D.Beecroft	$1.00
	~~Albert Industrials Limited~~	~~10~~
	R.H.Kenny & Co	5.00
	~~Municipal Market~~	~~2~~
	T.W.Kenny,	5.00
	Judge Burbidge	25.00
	H.A.Burbidge	10.00
	H.B.McGiverin	25.00
	Hon.W.Mulock	100.00
	Evening Journal	20.00
	Dr.Geo.S.McCarthy	20.00
	Peter Whelan	10.00
	Charles King	5.00
	Gerald L.King	.50
	Frank Newby	2.50
	Geo.Burn	25.00
	Miss.S.Stewart	.50
	Major Leonard Rogers	10.00
	A.H.McDougall	5.00
	F.H. St Jacques	25.00
	J.L.McDougall,Jr.	5.00
	Ald Vincent	5.00
	Mrs.C.A.E.Harris	20.00
	Ald Lewis	5.00
	Morley Donaldson	10.00
	Geo. Gordon	25.00
	A.McGill	10.00
	John Christie	10.00
	Allied Trades	Allied Trades & Labor Council 10.00 10.00

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dec.12th.	W.J.Johnstone	$5.00
	Mr.& Mrs.Le F Maingy	5.00
	H.P.Hill	5.00
	A.CHILL	5.00
	H.Wood	1.00
	J.A.Seybold	10.00
	J.Davidson	25.00
	Geo.H.Perley	25.00
	Ahearn & Soper Ltd.	100.00
	A.P.Sherwood	10.00
	L.P.Sherwood	.50
	R.Sherwood	.50
	Isabel Sherwood	.50
	Hilda Sherwood	.50
	Nora Sherwood	.50
	Edson C.Sherwood	.50
	R.N.Slater	5.00
	W.J.Slater	1.00
	L.D.Slater	1.00
	Mary E.Slater	1.00
	R.K.Slater	1.00
	Principal MacOdhe	2.
	Principal McCabe	5.00
	Colbert Soper	1.
	Herald G	1.50
	Walter Harold W	50
	Eleanor Edith E	50
		50

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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CANADA

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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CANADA

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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CANADA

Moved by W. L. MacKenzie King

Seconded by J. A. Machado.

That the Committee appointed to carry out the execution of the Harper Memorial have read with pleasure the letter of Mr Ernest Wise Keyser of the 24th ult. in which Mr. Keyser states that he has decided to begin re-modelling the Harper Statue, with the view of complying with the wishes of the Committee in every particular.

That the Committee having awarded the work of executing the monument to Mr. Keyser, desire to give him every opportunity of satisfactorily carrying on the work.

That, therefore, notwithstanding the original agreement with Mr. Keyser, the Committee, in view of the letter herein referred to, grant to Mr. Keyser an extension of time not to exceed six months within which to complete and erect the statue, it being understood that any payments already made to Mr. Keyser shall apply to the work as finally accepted; that suitable security shall be given by Mr. Keyser for the execution of the work in that time, and that the Committee reaffirms its decision to finally accept only such figure as complies in every particular with that agreed upon in its original contract with Mr. Keyser. Also, that the Secretary be instructed to forward to Mr. Keyser a copy of this resolution.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4670

Toronto University Club

OF OTTAWA

At the Annual Meeting of the Club, held on Dec. 14th last, it was unanimously decided that the Club should if feasible, erect a memorial tablet of some kind, preferably in the Library of the University, to the memory of the late H. R. Moore and H. A. Harper, each of whom lost his life under similar circumstances in endeavoring to save the life of a companion who had fallen into the water while skating.

To this end the matter was referred to the Executive Committee who met and considered the question. A design for a tablet in brass was submitted to the Committee and approved of by them. The following is the inscription which it was decided to have engraved on the Tablet :

IN MEMORIAM

HENRY R. MOORE, B.A., '85 (?)

ob. 29 NOV., 1894.

HENRY A. HARPER, M.A., '95 (?)

ob. 6 DEC., 1901.

Each drowned in the effort to save
the life of another.

ERECTED BY

THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY CLUB OF OTTAWA.

The Committee further decided that the cost of erecting the Tablet should be defrayed by calling on the members of the Club for subscriptions and we accordingly appeal to you to give as liberally as you feel able to so worthy an object. You will find enclosed a form which you are asked to fill out and return to the Secretary-Treasurer as promptly as possible.

It has also been decided to hold an Entertainment in the nature of a Smoking Concert at Goldsmith's Hall, 115 Sparks Street (over Rosenthal's) Saturday evening, January 11th, 1902, at 8 o'clock. An interesting programme will be provided and topics of interest to the members of the Club in connection with the work of the Club and University affairs generally will be discussed. The entertainment will be provided at the small cost of 25 cents a head, and it is earnestly hoped that you will make a special effort to be present on that occasion and lend your influence to make the work of the Club of practical effect.

You are also reminded that your annual fee amounting to 50 cents is now due and it is desired that this amount be promptly remitted as the Club has to rely exclusively on the amount derived from the annual fees to cover all current expenses, and preserve its existence. A form is enclosed which you are asked to fill out and return to the Secretary-Treasurer.

E. R. CAMERON,
President.

H. A. BURBIDGE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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CANADA

C 4671

No. 59 Ottawa, DEC 16 1901 190

Received from W. L. Mackenzie King Esq

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Carpet Memorial Fund

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Volume C 7

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Moved by.. ....

Seconded by.....

That the Harper Memorial Committee have read with pleasure the letter of Mr.Ernest Wise Keyser of the 24th ult..in which Mr.Keyser states that he has decided to begin re-modelling the Harper statue,with the view of complying with the wishes of the Committee in every particular.

That the Committee,having awarded the work of executing the monument to Mr.Keyser,desire to give him every opportunity of satisfactorily carrying on the work.

That,therefore,notwithstanding the original agreement with Mr.Keyser,the Committee,in view of the letter herein referred to,grant to Mr.Keyser an extension of time not to exceed six months,within which to complete and erect the statue,provided that suitable security can be given by Mr. Keyser for the execution of the work in that time;and that the Committee re-affirm its decision to finally accept only such figure as complies in every particular with that agreed

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

upon in its contract with Mr.Keyser. Also,that the Secretary be instructed to forward to Mr.Keyser a copy of this resolution.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

$I,000.

Re ceived from the Harper Memorial Committee the sum of One thousand dollars, being payment of second instalment of amount guaranteed by the Committee as payment for Harper Memorial statue.

Ernest Wise Kuyser

New York, July 18.. 1905.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4875

[1903]

On the bronze tablet--

Erected by the Public to commemorate
the heroism of
Henry Albert Harper,M.A.,
who in an effort to save the life of Miss
Bessie Blair,was drowned with her in the
Ottawa river on the sixth of December,1901,
in his twenty eighth year.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4676

[1903]

On the bronze tablet--

Erected by the Public to commemorate
the heroism of
Henry Albert Harper,M.A.,
who in an effort to save the life of Miss
Bessie Blair,was drowned with her in the
Ottawa river on the sixth of December,1901,
in his twenty eight h year.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4677

OTTAWA, Canada, January 24th, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—

The citizens of Ottawa and others have subscribed to a memorial fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Henry A. Harper, M.A., at the time of his death a member of the Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada. The amount subscribed and paid into the fund is about $3,000, and it has been resolved by the general committee appointed to administer the fund, that the choice of the sculptor to whom the contract for the execution of the monument in question is to be given, is to be determined as the result of a competition, unrestricted in any way.

The committee would be pleased to have your name entered upon its list of competitors. Having regard for the quality of the deed which it is intended to commemorate, the circumstances surrounding the incident at the time, and the general public interest which the erection of the proposed monument in Ottawa is certain to arouse, the committee hopes that you may feel induced to enter the competition, despite the fact that the fund at its disposal is not as large as the committee might desire to offer.

The following brief account of Mr. Harper's heroism, and the action of the citizens' committee in regard to the same, may serve to make clear to you the nature of the competition, and the wishes of the committee.

On the 6th December, 1901, a party of four, of whom Mr. Harper was one, were skating on the Ottawa River. Miss Bessie Blair, another member of the party, a daughter of the Honourable A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, was skating with a gentleman at some little distance in front of Mr. Harper and a friend of Miss Blair's, who were following. Miss Blair and her companion, having come suddenly upon an open part in the river, and not having observed that the ice terminated, skated into the water. Mr. Harper, seeing what had happened, sent the young lady with whom he was skating, to the shore to secure help from persons in the neighbourhood. He himself lay down on the ice and worked his way along to its edge, in hopes that by extending his cane from that point he might be able to reach either Miss Blair or her companion. Finding, however, that they were already too far from the edge of the ice, and seeing that the only assistance which he could render was to plunge into the water himself, with the hope of effecting a rescue, he threw off his overcoat, coat and gauntlets, and, answering to a warning not to come in, "What else can I do?" took a short run on the ice, and plunged into the river, swimming directly toward Miss Blair. It is unknown whether he reached her or not, but both he and Miss Blair were drowned, and their bodies were recovered, on the day following, not very far from each other. In some miraculous manner, the young man who had skated into the water with Miss Blair was saved ,although not rescued till some time after the accident had occurred.

Probably no event ever cast a greater gloom over the Capital of Canada, or more profoundly stirred the feelings of all classes in the city. Among the young people of Ottawa there were few, if any, who were more generally esteemed, respected and loved, both because of their splendid characters and fine personalities, than Miss Blair and Mr. Harper. Though comparatively young in years, Mr. Harper had already distinguished himself as a journalist and a member of the Civil Service. He had, for a time, been city editor of one of the important dailies in the city of Montreal, and was, at the time of his death, acting in the capacity of Deputy Minister of one of the Departments of the Government. On the day of the fatality, he was within three days of his 28th birthday; it was on that day, the 9th of December, that the funeral services were held.

On the evening of the same day a public meeting of the citizens of Ottawa was called. It was held in the City Hall, and presided over by the Mayor of the municipality, and was largely attended. At this meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That the public be invited to join in the erection of a monument, in the City of Ottawa, in memory of Henry Albert Harper, who lost his life by drowning, in the Ottawa River, on Friday evening, December 6th, 1901, in the gallant attempt to save the life of another."

Within a few weeks after it had been decided to erect a public monument, a sum amounting to between two and three thousand dollars was subscribed. The fund at the present time stands at about $3,000.

The following resolutions, determining more precisely the nature and form of the monument, have since been carried unanimously by the committees appointed for the purpose:—

"That the memorial to be erected at Ottawa to the late Mr. Harper shall be a permanent monument of stone or bronze, in the open air."

"That the monument to be erected shall take the form of a figure symbolical of heroism and nobility of character, such, for example, as is suggested by the figure of Sir Galahad, in the painting of that name, by Sir Frederick Watts, R.A."

"That the choice of a sculptor shall be made as the result of a public competition, unrestricted in any way."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

At the last meeting of the committee, the undersigned were appointed a special sub-committee to communicate the wishes of the general committee to sculptors likely to enter the competition, and to receive designs and models. In furtherance of this duty, little need be said in addition to the resolutions which had already been cited. You will see that bronze and stone are the materials of which the monument is to be constructed, and that in the matter of form and design, without desiring to limit sculptors in their choice, the committee has expressed a preference for some figure symbolical of heroism and nobility of character, and has, for this reason, and because of its association with the art and poetry of the Reign of Victoria, made special mention of the painting of Sir Galahad, by Sir Frederick Watts, R.A., the figure of Sir Galahad alone being the subject which it is desired to specially designate. The committee will, of course, welcome original designs , or modifications of the figure presented in Sir Frederick Watts' painting, should such original designs or modifications appear to the mind of the sculptor to constitute a more suitable memorial, or to be more in the interests of art.

The committee has decided to receive models up to the 31st of March, 1903. In the event of your intending to enter the competition, the committee would be obliged if you would send in a notification to this effect at as early a date as possible.

The committee reserves to itself the right of determining, after a careful comparison of the models sent in, to which sculptor the work in question shall be allotted, but in making a choice will avail itself of the best advice and criticism which it may be able to command. In this connection the committee will welcome from competitors any suggestions which they may care to make, whereby in the matter of a final decision the fullest appreciation may be given to the merits of the work done by the respective competitors.

It may interest competitors to know that already Mr. Harper's heroism has received public recognition from a large number of sources. Among other instances of recognition may be mentioned the following:—The testamur of the Royal Humane Society of England was awarded by that society to the surviving members of Mr. Harper's family. A memorial tablet has been placed in the rotunda of the University of Toronto,, of which Mr. Harper was a graduate, by fellow-graduates. Similar memorial tablets have been placed in the school and church attended by Mr. Harper while a boy at Barrie, Ont., and in the church at Cookstown, Ont., where he was born.

It need only be added, as an important consideration to persons who may care to enter this competition, that as the monument itself will be a public monument, it will be given one of the best available sites; and Ottawa being the Capital of the Dominion, the work of any sculptor is likely to receive a greator recognition during the present and future years, if exhibited here, than at almost any other city in Canada.

The committee desires to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. F. Edwin Ellwell, of the department of sculpture ,of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Central Park, New York, and of the Librarian of the Congressional Library at Washington, for generous assistance given in the arrangement of matters conected with the present competition.

Enclosed herewith is a more detailed statement of the rules and regulations governing the competition.

WARREN Y. SOPER, *Chairman.*
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
H. A. BURBIDGE, *Secretary.*

P. S.—All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Harper Memorial Committee, at 64 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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C 4879

THIS AGREEMENT made the Tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

BETWEEN

ERNEST WISE KEYSER, of the City of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, one of the United States of America, Sculptor,

Of the First Part;

AND

P. D. ROSS, (Chairman) WARREN Y. SOPER, H. A.. BURBIDGE (Secretary), JOSE A. MACHADO, GEORGE BURN (Treasurer), JOHN COATES and W. L. Mac: KENZIE KING, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, being a Sub Committee duly appointed by resolution of the General Citizens' Committee of The Harper Memorial Fund, elected at a mass meeting of the citizens of the City of Ottawa, held at the City Hall, in Ottawa, on Monday the Ninth day of December, A. D. 1901, the said Sub Committee being duly authorized for the purposes hereof, and herein acting solely as such Committee by such of their number, being a majority of said Committee, as have executed these presents, and not individually or personally, or otherwise.

Of the Second Part.

WHEREAS, funds have been subscribed by the citizens of Ottawa aforesaid, and by certain firms and corporations of the said City of Ottawa, and by persons, firms and corporations elsewhere, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Henry Albert Harper, who lost his life on Friday the Sixth day of December, A. D. 1901, by drowning in an

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

attempt to save the life of another.

AND WHEREAS, a competition was held for the purpose of securing a suitable model and design for the said monument, and a certain model or design was submitted by the party hereto of the first part in the said competition which said model or design was unanimously chosen by the parties of the second part, the Committee selected for that purpose as the model or design for the monument so to be erected, and the commission for the execution of the said monument, was awarded to the said party of the first part upon the terms and conditions mentioned and contained in the "Rules and Regulations Governing the Harper Memorial Competition and Award" which is hereto annexed and forms part of this agreement.

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of Three thousand dollars of lawful money of Canada, to be paid by the parties hereto of the second part,to the said party of the first part, as hereinafter provided, the said parties hereto have agreed with each other in manner following, that is to say:-

1. The said party of the first part undertakes and agrees to furnish and place in a position to be selected by the parties of the second part, or their successors, duly appointed, a memorial monument in bronze, together with a suitable pedestal or base, in accordance with the design so submitted by the party of the first part, and in accordance further with the terms mentioned and contained in a letter dated the Fifth day of March, A. D. 1903, addressed by the said party of the first part to The Harper Memorial Committee, the parties hereto of the second part, namely, "The statue which is intended to be about seven feet (or more) in height,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of standard bronze, is to rest on a massive granite boulder about four feet in height, and the entire monument is destined to be placed on a slight and sodded elevation."
"That the words` What else can I do? be cut in the granite as seen in the sketch model." That a bronze plaque be provided with palm branch and poppies, for other inscription, such as name, date, recital of deed, etc."

2. The price of said memorial monument and pedestal in complete form in the position to be so selected, is to be Three thousand dollars.

3. The model or design hereinbefore referred to and now contained in the building of the American Bank Note Company in the City of Ottawa, is accepted by the parties of the second part as the model after which said memorial monument is to be made, and the said memorial monument is to be made of United States Standard Bronze, ninety parts copper, seven parts zinc, and three parts tin, with the exception of the pedestal which is to be a granite boulder as aforesaid, either natural or suitably cut for that purpose.

4. The bronze plaque to be provided upon the said pedestal is to contain such inscription as the parties of the second part may determine, and such other inscription to be cut upon the said granite pedestal, either in the words before mentioned, or such other words as the parties of the second part determine.

5. Payments to be made to the party of the first part shall be as follows, namely:- one-third of the said sum of $3,000 ($1,000) to be paid to the party of the first part after the signing of this agreement and the perfecting of the security hereinafter mentioned; one-third ($1,000) when the statue is finished in plaster, and the last one-third ($1,000) when the

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

statue is in the place selected in complete form, and is accepted by the parties of the second part.

6. The said sum of Three thousand dollars is to include the price for the entire work connected with the making and erection of the monument in place, and all expense in connection with the same, and save as to the said sum of $3,000, or such other and further sums as may be hereafter provided for the purposes of this memorial monument and devoted to the said purposes by mutual agreement by and between the parties hereto, by any agreement hereinafter to be entered into, the said parties of the second part shall not be further liable, either personally or jointly, as such Committee.

7. The party of the first part is to forthwith undertake the execution of the said work, and the entire work is to be completed and the memorial monument placed in position, on or before the First day of October, A. D. 1904; provided, however, that a reasonable extension of time will be given to the party hereto of the first part in the event of delays occurring which can be proven to the satisfaction of the Committee, to be unavoidable and beyond the control of the party of the first part.

8. A bond in the penalty of Three thousand dollars, satisfactory to the parties of the second part, to be given by the said party of the first part and two good and sufficient sureties residing and domiciled within the Province of Ontario, or by some fidelity or guarantee corporation to be approved of by the parties of the second part, for the faithful performance of the said contract and execution of the said work, the said bond to be given after the execution of these presents and prior to the payment of the said first instalment of One thousand dollars, as aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

hands and seals, the day and year first above written, at the City of Ottawa aforesaid.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
In presence of

(sd) J. A. Ewart.

(sd) Ernest Wise Keyser (s)
" P. D. Ross (s)
" Warren Y. Soper (s)
" H. A. Burbidge (s)
" Jose A Machada (s)
" Geo. Burn (s)
" W.L. MacKenzie King (s)
"
"
"
"
"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4884

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE HARPER MEMORIAL COMPETITION AND AWARD.

1. The Memorial shall be a monument of stone or bronze, to be erected in the open air.

2. The monument shall take the form of a figure symbolical of heroism and nobility of character, such, for example, as is suggested by the figure of Sir Galahad, in the painting of that name by Sir Frederick Watts.

3. On the monument there should be a suitable inscription or inscriptions, with Mr. Harper's name in full, the date of his birth and death (Henry Albert Harper, M.A., born at Cookstown, Ont., December 8th, 1873, died at Ottawa, Ont., December 6th, 1901), and mention of the circumstances under which he sacrificed his life. A recital of Mr. Harper's last words, "What else can I do?"; a suitable quotation from Tennyson's Idylls, preferably Sir Galahad's words, "If I lose myself I find myself"; or other like addition, by way of improving the educational effect of the monument, would constitute a feature which the committee would specially welcome, but the determination of which it prefers to leave to the artist.

4. The choice of the sculptor to execute the monument is to be determined by the Memorial Committee. The choice will be made as soon after the date of closing the competition as possible, and the award announced in the public press.

5. Intending competitors must notify the secretary of the committee of their intention to submit designs and models. All models must be submitted on or before the 31st March, 1903, on which date the competition will be closed.

6. Each model submitted must show the monument as it will appear in its finished state, and when erected in place, and should be accompanied by a statement, signed by the competitor, giving an exact description of the size of the monument, the quality and nature of the materials to be used, and the proposed inscription or inscriptions; also, a general statement setting forth any points in particular to which the competitor may desire to draw the attention of the committee.

7. The models should be addressed to the Secretary of the Harper Memorial Committee, Ottawa, Canada. An acknowledgment of their receipt will be given, but the committee will not hold itself liable for any damage to models in transmission.

8. When the committee's award is made, a contract will be entered into with the successful competitor, who will then be required to proceed with the execution of the work immediately, and to complete the same within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon when the commission is granted.

9. The committee guarantees a payment of $3,000 as the price of the finished work erected in place. One third of this amount will be paid to the sculptor, who has been given the commission, at the time the commission is awarded, one third more when the heroic statue is finished in plaster, and the last third when the statue is in place, before it is unveiled. The sculptor who receives the commission must undertake the entire work connected with the making and erection of the monument, and all expenses in connection with the same.

10. The bronze to be used must be United States standard bronze, 90 parts copper, 7 parts zinc, and 3 parts tin.

Further information or particulars desired in reference to the competition will be gladly given by the secretary or other members of the committee.

The competition is not necessarily restricted to persons to whom this circular is sent.

WARREN Y. SOPER, *Chairman.*
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
H. A. BURBIDGE, *Secretary.*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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Dated 10th July, A. D. 1903.

ERNEST WISE KEYSER

And

P. D. ROSS et al.

AGREEMENT

C 4685

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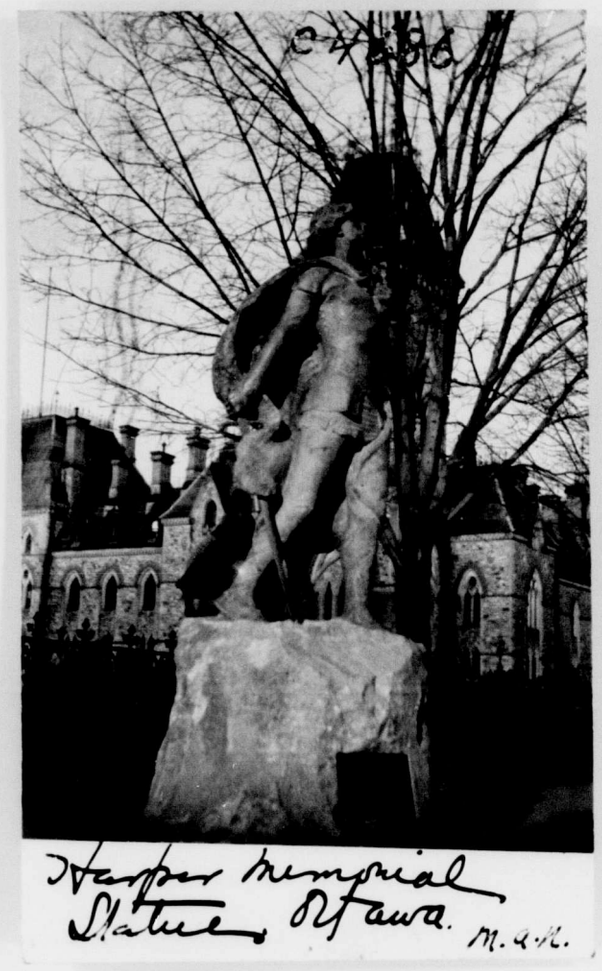

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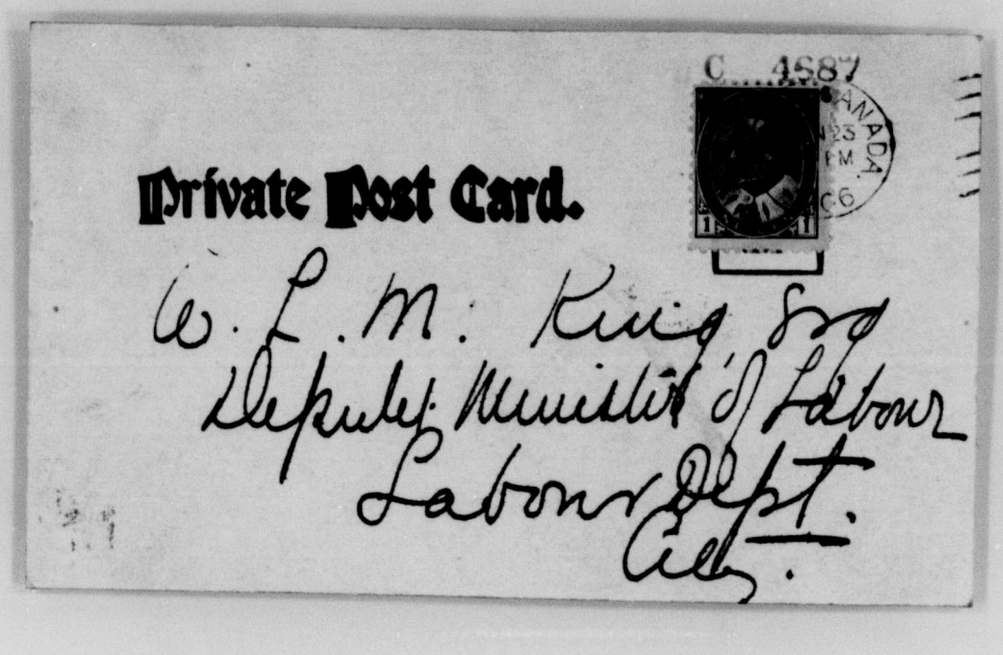
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Ottawa.

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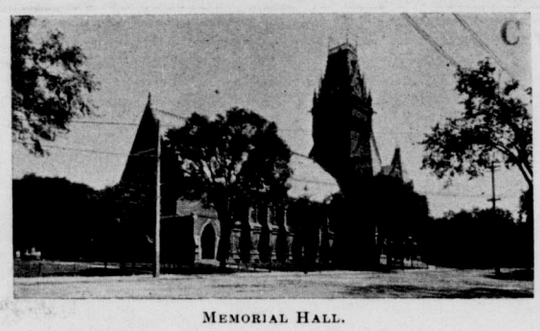

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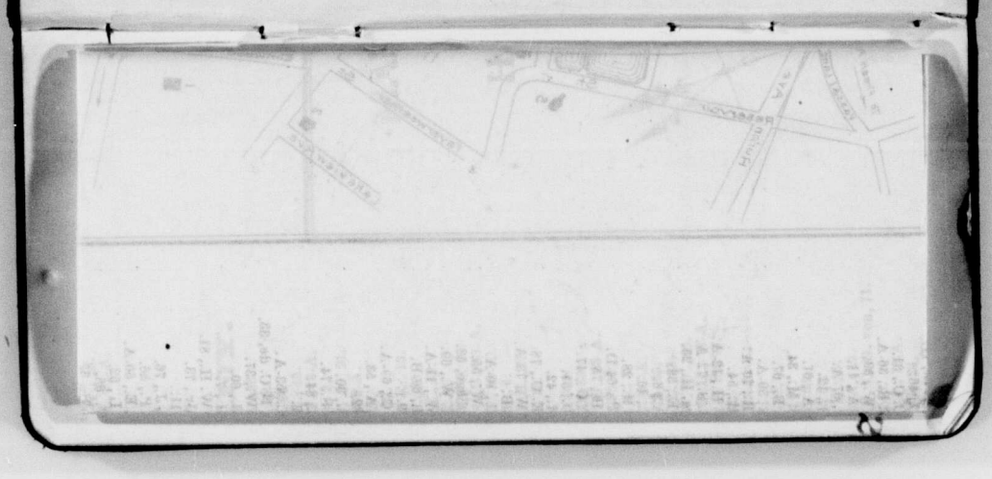

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1897-8.

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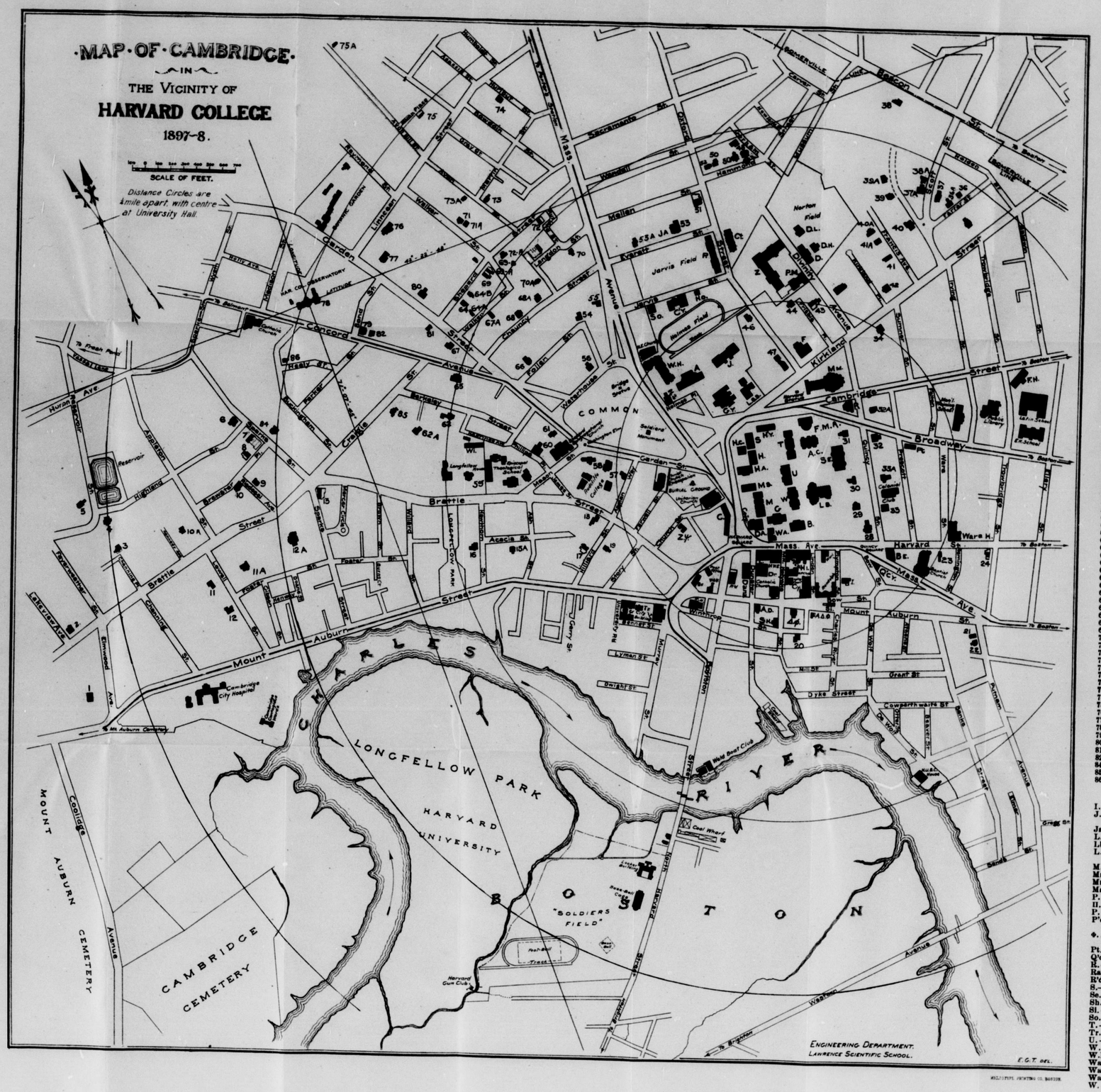

KEY.

Adams, C. A., 36.
Agassiz, A., 32.
Ames, J. B., 44.
Arnold, J. B., 45.
Ashley, W. J., 15-A.
Baker, G. P., 2.
Bancroft, W. A., 21.
Beale, J. H., 68-A.
Böcher, F., 20.
Böcher, M., 72.
Briggs, LeB. R., 13.
Burke, W. S., 86.
Byerly, W. E., 49.
Channing, E., 8.
Cummings, E., 37-A.
Davenport, C. B., 41-A.
Davis, W. F., 40-A.
Dunbar, C. F., 4.
Edmands, J. R., 77.
Eliot, C. W., 29.
Elmwood, I.
Emerton, E., 68.
Everett, C. C., 80
Farlow, W. G., 33-A.
Fitz, G. W., 35-A.
Fletcher, J. B., 9.
Francke, K., 62-A.
Garrett, A. C., 53.
Goodale, G. L., 85.
Goodwin, W. W., 66.
Grandgent, C. H., 71-A.
Greenough, J. B., 10.
Gross, C., 82.
Guild, C. B., 64-A.
Hale, E., 79.
Hall, E. H., 48.
Hart, A. B., 47.
Hills, W. B., 53.
Hollis, I. N., 50.
Hooper, E. W., 5.
Howard, A. A., 19
Jagemann, H. C. G. von, 71.
James, W., 40.
Johnson, L. J., 75-A.
Kiernan, T. J., 34.
Kittredge, G. L., 17.
Lane, W. C., 46.
Langdell, C. C., 31.
Lanman, C. R., 36-A.
Lawrence, W., 60.
Locke, W. A., 41.
Love, J. L., 67-A.
Lyon, D. G., 12.
McKenzie, A., 61.
Macvane, S. M., 24.
Marcou, P. B., 67.
Mark, E. L., 39-A.
Marsh, A. R., 70-A.
Moore, C. H., 54.
Morgan, M. H., 12-A.
Morison, E. S., 72-A.
Münsterberg, H., 23.
Norton, C. E., 26.
Noyes, J. A., 6.
Paine, J. K., 16.
Palmer, G. H., 28.
Parsez, C. P., 64-D.
Parker, G. H., 75.
Peabody, F. G., 47.
Peirce, B. O., 51.
Peirce, J. M., 42.
Pickering, E. C., 78.
Pitzer, J. W., 73-A.
Poll, M., 64-B.
Potter, A. C., 10-A.
Putnam, F. W., 55.
Radcliffe College, 56.
Richards, T. W., 69.
Robinson, W., 11-A.
Ropes, J. H., 69-B.
Royce, J., 30.
Sabine, W. C., 69-A.
Sargent, D. A., 83.
Searle, A., 82.
Shaler, N. S., 30.
Sheldon, E. S., 74.
Smith, G. L., 84.
Smith, J., 62.
Smyth, H. L., 43-A.
Somerset, F. C. de, 33.
Tansig, F. W., 37.
Thayer, J. B., 60.
Thayer, J. H., 7.
Tillinghast, W. H., 81.
Torrey, J., Jr, 73.
Toy, C. H., 11.
Trowbridge, J., 76.
Walcott, H. P., 56.
Wambaugh, E., 59-A.
Warren, H. L., 52.
White, J. W., 65.
Williams, J. B., 3.
Wilson, R. W., 18.
Wright, J. H., 32-A.

A.—Austin Hall. Law School 1883.
A.C.—Appleton Chapel, 1858.
A.D.—A. D Club House.
A.Δ.Φ.—Alpha Delta Phi Club House.
Ap.—Apley Court, 1897.
B.—Boylston Hall, 1857.
Be.—Beck Hall, 1876.
Br.—Brewer's Block.
C.—College House, 1832.
Coöp.—Harvard Coöperative Society, 1882.
Cr.—Craigie Hall, 1897.
Ct.—Conant Hall, 1894.
Cv.—Claverly Hall, 1893.
Cy.—Carey Athletic Building, 1890.
D.—Divinity Hall, 1826.
Da.—Dane Hall, 1832.
Dana.—Dana Chambers, 1897.
Dr.—Dunster Hall, 1897.
D.H.—Divinity House.
D.L.—Divinity Library, 1822.
Δ.Φ.—Delta Phi Club House.
F.—Foxcroft House, 1885.
F.H.—Felton Hall, 1877.
F.M.A.—Fogg Museum of Art, 1895.
G.—Grays Hall, 1863.
Gy.—Gymnasium, 1879.
H.—Hollis Hall, 1763.
H.2.—2 Holmes Place.
H.C.—Holden Chapel, 1744.
H.P.Club.—Hasty Pudding Club House, 1888.
Ha.—Harvard Hall, 1765.
Hl.—Hilton Block, 1870.
H'ke—Holyoke House, 1870.
Ho.—Hospital, 1874.
H'y.—Holworthy Hall, 1812.

KEY.

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2. G. P. Baker.
3. J. B. Williams.
4. C. F. Dunbar.
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68-A. J. H. Beale.
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69-B. J. H. Ropes.
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73. J. Torrey, Jr.
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76. J. Trowbridge.
77. J. R. Edmands.
78. E. C. Pickering.
79. E. Hale.
80 C. C. Everett.
81. W. H. Tillinghast.
82. A. Searle.
84. C. L. Smith.
85. G. L. Goodale.
86. W. S. Burke.

I. — Institute of 1770.
J. — Jefferson Physical Laboratory, 1884.
Ja. — Jarvis Hall, 1891.
L. — Little's Block, 1854.
Lb. — Library, Gore Hall, 1841.
L S S. — Lawrence Scientific School, 1848.
M. — Matthews Hall, 1872.
Mm. — Memorial Hall, 1874.
Mn. — Manter Block, 1882.
Ms. — Massachusetts Hall, 1720.
P. — Perkins Hall, 1894.
Π. Η. — Pi Eta Society.
P. M. — Peabody Museum, 1877.
P'c'l'n. — Porcellian Club House, 1901.
Φ. Δ. Φ. — Phi Delta Phi Club House.
Pt. — Prescott Hall, 1866.
Q'cy. — Quincy Hall, 1892.
R. — Rogers Building, 1860.
Ran. — Randolph Hall 1897.
R'd. — Read's Block, 1898.
S. — Stoughton Hall, 1805.
Se. — Sever Hall, 1880.
Sh. — Shepherd Block.
Sl. — Signet Club House.
So. — Society House, 1850.
T. — Thayer Hall, 1870.
Tr. — Trinity Hall, 1893.
U. — University Hall, 1815.
W. — Weld Hall, 1872.
W.B. — Weld Boat House, 1890.
Wa. — Wadsworth House, 1726.
Ware. — Ware Hall, 1894.
Warl. — Warland Block.
W. H. — Walter Hastings Hall, 1890.
Wl. — Winthrop Hall, 1893.
Z. — University Museum, 1860.
Z. Ψ. — Zeta Psi Club House.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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MAP OF CAMBRIDGE

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1897-8.

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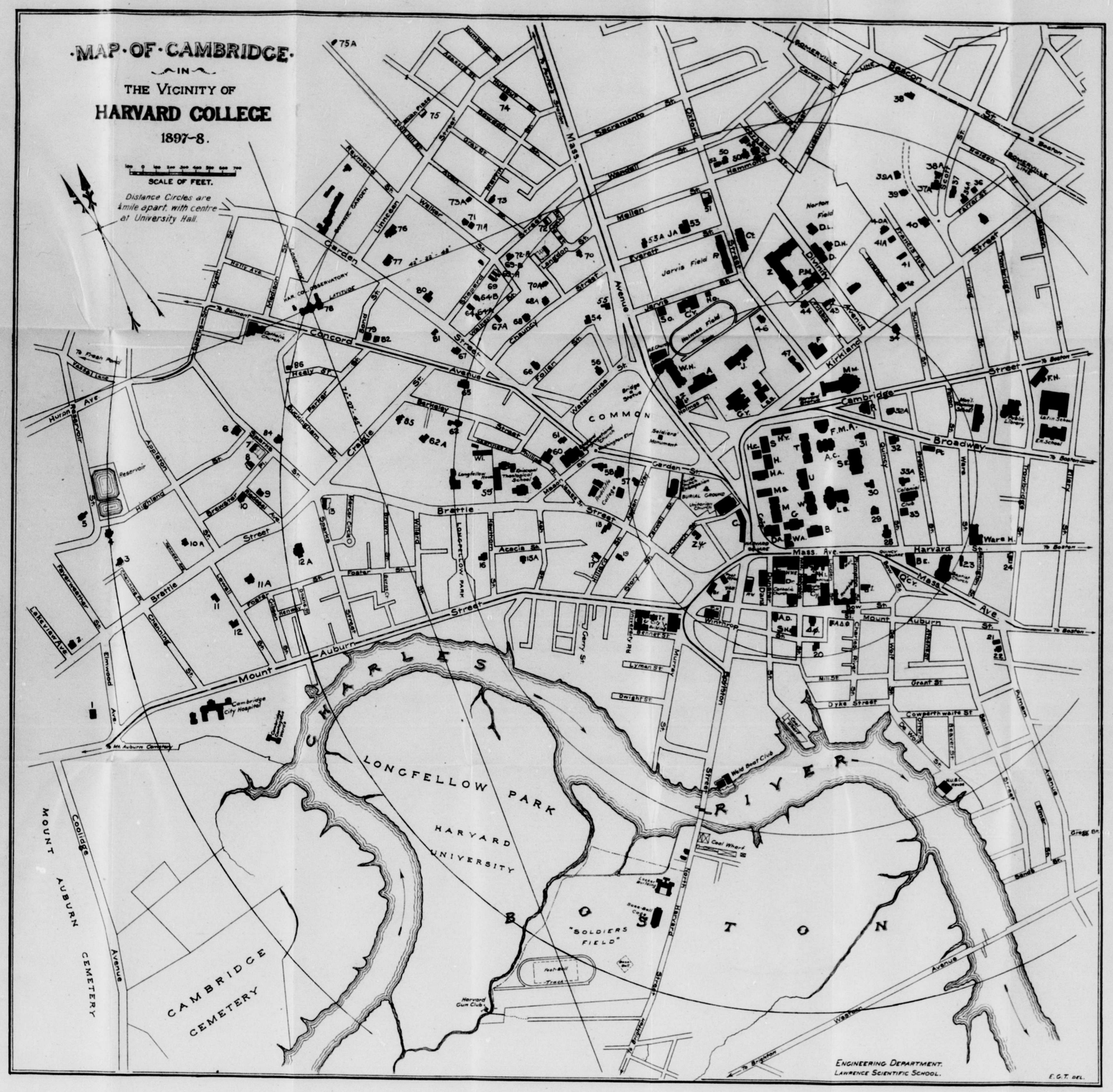
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LONGFELLOW PARK
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
BOSTON
CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY
MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY
COMMON
"SOLDIERS FIELD"
Harvard Street
Brattle Street
Mount Auburn Street
Concord Avenue
Cambridge Street
Broadway
Massachusetts Avenue
Boylston Street
Western Avenue
Memorial Drive
Coolidge Avenue
Cambridge City Hospital
Harvard Gun Club
Weld Boat Club
Coal Wharf
Jarvis Field
Holmes Field
Norton Field
Soldiers' Monument
Longfellow Park
Dudley Street
Dana Street
Kirkland Street
Quincy Street
Prescott Street
Ware Street
Sparks Street
Garden Street
Oxford Street
Kirkland Place
Dwight St.
Lyman St.
Grant St.
Dyke Street
Cowperthwaite St.
Gregg St.
Ash Street
Elm Street
Vassall Street
Mass. Ave.
Harvard Sq.
Mount Auburn St.
Winthrop Sq.
Scott St.
Sacramento St.
Mellen St.
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Wendell St.
Linnaean St.
Walker St.
Lowell St.
Gray St.
Story St.
Foster St.
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Quincy St.
Prescott St.
Ware St.
Sparks St.
Garden St.
Oxford St.
Dana St.
Irving St.
Scott St.
Felton St.
Waterhouse St.
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Agassiz Road
Reservoir
Observatory
Divinity Ave.
Huron Ave.
Highland
Appleton
Craigie
Parker
Berkeley
Healy
Follen
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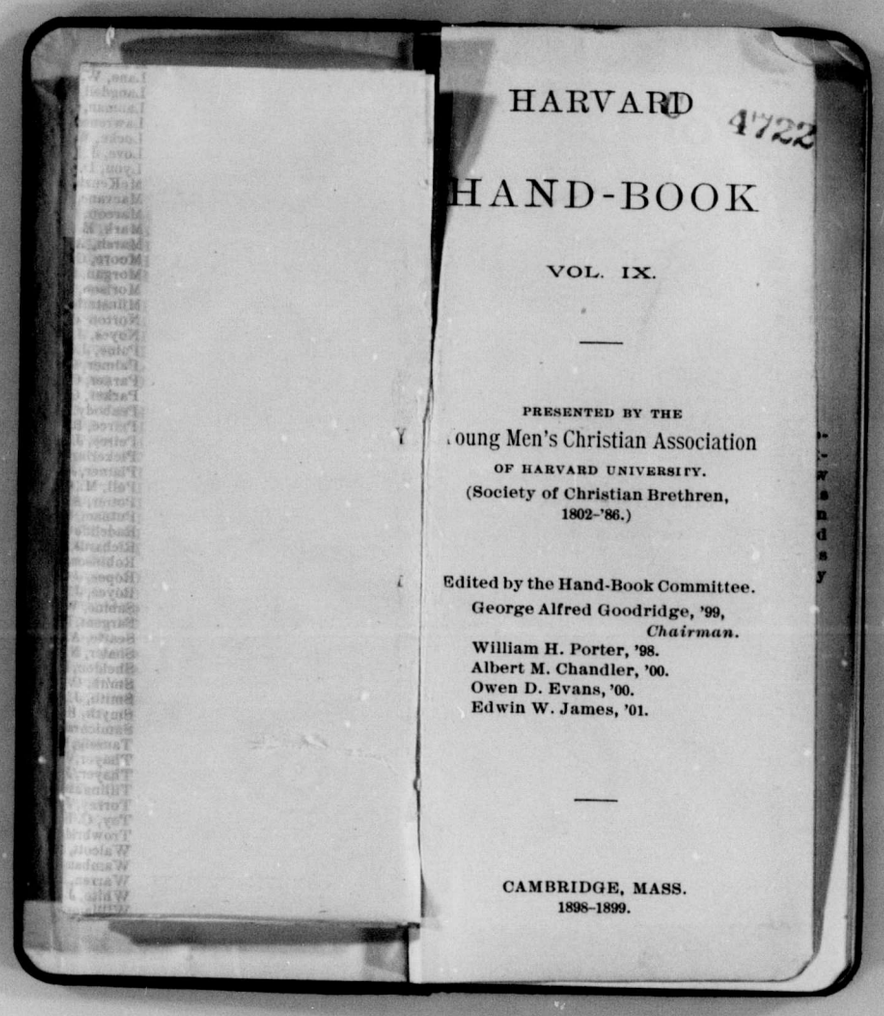

HARVARD

HAND-BOOK

VOL. IX.

PRESENTED BY THE
oung Men's Christian Association
OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
(Society of Christian Brethren,
1802-'86.)

Edited by the Hand-Book Committee.
George Alfred Goodridge, '99,
Chairman.
William H. Porter, '98.
Albert M. Chandler, '00.
Owen D. Evans, '00.
Edwin W. James, '01.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
1898-1899.

4722

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRINTED BY
THE RUMFORD PRESS,
CONCORD, N. H.

Greeting.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Harvard University extends a cordial welcome to all new students, and presents to them this Hand-book of valuable information regarding the University. It would call especial attention to its religious advantages, and hopes that all may make use of them.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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1898. CALENDAR. 1899.

SEPTEMBER.

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JUNE.

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4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	..

Table of Contents.

	PAGE
Reception Committee	7
"Fair Harvard"	8
University Calendar	9
Official Information Bureau	11
Young Men's Christian Association of Harvard University:	
Officers and Chairmen	12
Historical Sketch	12
Membership	13
Meetings	14
Bible Study	15
City Missions	15
Foreign Missions	16
S. V. M. F. M.	16
Cut of Holden Chapel	18
Reading-Room and Library	19
General Secretary	19
Northfield	20
Other Religious and Philanthropic Interests:	
Appleton Chapel	20
Cambridge Churches	21
Brooks House	22
Prospect Union	23
Social Union	24
Religious Union	25
Oxford Club	25
Catholic Club	26
St. Paul's Society	26
Cut of John Harvard Statue	27
The University:	
Officers, etc.	28
Departments with Dates of Founding	29
Libraries	29
Dining Halls	30

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The University (cont.):
Museums 31
Pecuniary Aid 32
Loan Furniture Fund . . 32
Coöperative Society . . . 32
College Buildings: Dates of Erection 33
Abbreviations 33
Cut of Harvard Gate . . 34
General Information . . . 35
General College Interests:
Publications 36
Societies 37
Debating 38
Musical 39
Track Records 40
The Classes 41
Athletics: Buildings, Fields, etc., 43-48
Miscellaneous:
Bicycle Routes 48
Historic Associations . . 52
Radcliffe College . . . 55
Cambridge Fire Alarm . . 58
Physical Examination Record 62
Recitation Schedules . 63-64
Memoranda 65-78
Advertisements and Cash Account 79-93



Y. M. C. A. Reception Committee.

Members of the Association may be found at the rooms in Holden Chapel from Wednesday, Sept. 21, through Thursday, Sept. 29, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., to welcome and assist new students in every way possible. They will be glad to help students in securing rooms or boarding places, and to give helpful and interesting information to new-comers. New students are invited to leave their small baggage at the Association rooms, where the Reception Committee will care for it.

Soon after the opening of the term a reception will be given to all members of the University. This offers a good chance for new-comers to meet classmates and upper classmen, and all are cordially invited to attend.

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Fair Harvard.

Fair Harvard! thy sons to thy jubilee throng,
And with blessings surrender thee o'er,
By these festival rights, from the age that is past,
To the age that is waiting before.
O! relic and type of our ancestors' worth,
That has long kept their memory warm,
First flower of their wilderness! star of their night!
Calm rising through change and through storm!

To thy Bowers we were led in the bloom of our youth,
From the home of our infantile years,
When our fathers had warned, and our mothers had prayed,
And our sisters had blessed through their tears;
Thou then wert our parent, the nurse of our soul,
We were moulded to manhood by thee,
Till freighted with treasure—thoughts, friendships, and hopes,
Thou didst launch us on Destiny's sea.

When as pilgrims we come to revisit thy halls,
To what kindlings the season gives birth,
Thy shades are more soothing, thy sunlight more dear
Than descend on less privileged earth.

For the good and the great, in their beautiful prime,
Through thy precincts have musingly trod,
As they girded their spirits, or deepened the streams,
That make glad the fair city of God.

Farewell! be thy destinies onward and bright!
To thy children the lesson still give,
With freedom to think, and with patience to bear,
And for right ever bravely to live.
Let not moss-covered error moor thee at its side,
As the world on truth's current glides by;
Be the herald of light and the bearer of love,
Till the stock of the Puritans die.

University Calendar.

1898.

Sept. 21-24, Wednesday to Saturday. Examinations for admission to Harvard College and the Lawrence Scientific School.
Sept. 29, Thursday. Academic year begins in all departments of the University.
Oct. 31, Monday. Last day for receiving applications of candidates for Final Honors in 1899.
Nov. 24, (?) Thursday. Thanksgiving day; a holiday.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Fair Harvard.

Fair Harvard! thy sons to thy jubilee throng,
And with blessings surrender thee o'er,
By these festival rights, from the age that is past,
To the age that is waiting before.
O! relic and type of our ancestors' worth,
That has long kept their memory warm,
First flower of their wilderness! star of their night!
Calm rising through change and through storm!

To thy Bowers we were led in the bloom of our youth,
From the home of our infantile years,
When our fathers had warned, and our mothers had prayed,
And our sisters had blessed through their tears;
Thou then wert our parent, the nurse of our soul,
We were moulded to manhood by thee,
Till freighted with treasure—thoughts, friendships, and hopes,
Thou didst launch us on Destiny's sea.

When as pilgrims we come to revisit thy halls,
To what kindlings the season gives birth,
Thy shades are more soothing, thy sunlight more dear
Than descend on less privileged earth.

For the good and the great, in their beautiful prime,
Through thy precincts have musingly trod,
As they girded their spirits, or deepened the streams,
That make glad the fair city of God.

Farewell! be thy destinies onward and bright!
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With freedom to think, and with patience to bear,
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dec. 1, Thursday. Last day for receiving applications for aid from the Loan Fund.

Recess from Dec. 23, 1898, to Jan. 2, 1899, inclusive.

1899.

Feb. 13, Monday. Second half-year begins.

Feb. 22, Wednesday. Washington's Birthday; a holiday.

March 31, Friday. Last day for reengaging College Rooms for 1899-1900.

April 1, Saturday. Last day for receiving applications of candidates for Second-Year Honors.

Recess from April 16 to April 22, inclusive.

April 26, Wednesday. Last day for receiving names of competitors for the Boylston Prizes for Elocution.

May 1, Monday. Last day for receiving from persons intending to enter College applications for Price Greenleaf Aid for 1899-1900.

May 1, Monday. Last day for receiving applications for College Rooms for 1899-1900.

May 4, Thursday. Assignment of College Rooms for 1899-1900.

May 11, Thursday. Speaking for the Boylston Prizes.

May 30, Tuesday. Memorial Day; a holiday.

May 31, Wednesday. Last day for receiving from undergraduates applications for College Scholarships, and for Price Greenleaf Aid for 1899-1900.

June 1, Thursday. Last day for receiving applications for Law School and Scientific School Scholarships for 1899-1900.

June 23, Friday. Seniors' Class Day.

June 27-July 1, Tuesday to Saturday. Examinations for admission to Harvard College and the Lawrence Scientific School.

June 28, Wednesday. Commencement.

Summer vacation of thirteen weeks, from Commencement Day to September 27, inclusive.

Sept. 28, Thursday. Academic year begins in all departments of the University.

Official Information Bureau.

A committee for the reception of new students is appointed by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, to give new-comers such information as they need regarding the whereabouts of instructors and other officers of the University, location of buildings and streets, lodging and boarding-houses, to distribute maps of the yard and of Cambridge, to furnish copies of the pamphlets published by the University, and generally to assist new-comers.

The headquarters of the committee will be in No. 2, University Hall.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Young Men's Christian Association of Harvard University.

OFFICERS.

President.—J. Austin Richards, '00.
Vice-President.—William P. Stanley, '99.
Corresponding Secretary. — Harry C. Ward, '99.
Recording Secretary. — Samuel L. Wonson, '99.
Treasurer.—Owen D. Evans, '00.
Librarian.—Edward E. Coolidge, '01.
Treasurer of General Secretary Fund.—Edwin W. James, '01.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Membership.—Edward C. Carter, '00.
Devotional.—George A. Goodridge, '99.
Bible Study.—Charles A. Ruggles, '99.
Foreign Missions.—To be appointed.
City Missions. — Stacy B. Southworth, '00.
Finance.—Owen D. Evans, '00.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

On December 11, 1802, through the efforts of Eliphalet Pearson, Professor of Oriental Languages, the "Saturday Evening Religious Society of Harvard College" was founded, and in September, 1819, the "Wednesday Evening Society" was formed. Their object was to promote "the growth of practical experimental religion." On June 5, 1821, these two societies

united, under the name of "The Society of Christian Brethren of Harvard University." Weekly meetings of this society were held from that time to the present. Since 1829, when religious interest was at its lowest, the society has steadily increased in influence and activity, "its value as a shelter from college temptations," in times past, having been "recognized by many graduates of the University." On April 22, 1886, the society, by making the necessary changes in its constitution, adopted the name of "The Young Men's Christian Association of Harvard University," and became an integral part of the "Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association of North America." Thus the society was brought closely in touch with the organized work in the other colleges in the country.

MEMBERSHIP.

[Extracts from Constitution.]

ARTICLE II.

SECT. 1. The active membership of the Association shall consist of men, either students in this University or members of the Faculty, whose names have been proposed by the chairman of the Membership Committee, who are members in good standing of an evangelical church, and who have been elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting. Only active members have the right to vote and hold office.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SECT. 2. Any man of good moral character, either student or member of the Faculty, may become an associate member by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting.

SECT. 3. The regular annual membership dues of the Association shall be two dollars, but for such as are able and desire to contribute more to the work, there shall be a Contributing Membership of five dollars, and a Sustaining Membership of ten dollars. *Amendment.* For those who join after the mid-year examination period, as regular members, the dues for the remainder of the college year shall be one dollar.

Invitation.

All students in sympathy with the aims and methods of the Association are very cordially invited to unite with it, and to join in its work, immediately upon entering the University.

MEETINGS.

The devotional meetings of the Association, to which all members of the University are cordially invited, are held in Holden Chapel every Wednesday evening during term time, at 6.45, lasting about forty minutes. These meetings are usually led by students, and are always very helpful to college men. Frequently interesting addresses are given by pastors, professors, University preachers, business men, and missionaries, as, for instance, during the past year, by Dr. Alexander McKenzie, Professor J. Winthrop Platner, Dr. Francis G. Peabody, Mr. F. O. Winslow (Mass. House of Representatives), and Mr. George P. Knapp, '87 (Turkey).

BIBLE STUDY.

The importance of systematic Bible study in an aggressive Christian life need hardly be emphasized. If for no other than an educational reason, all members of the University are urged to join a class in Bible study at the beginning of the year, and to stand by it throughout the course, for a study which is not systematic and regular will be of little avail.

After careful planning, the Association has decided to offer the following courses for the coming year, 1898-'99:

(1.) Old Testament Characters. Dr. A. C. Garrett, Inst.

(2.) Teachings of Christ. F. S. Bayley, 2 L.

(3.) Life of Paul. W. P. Stanley, '99.

(4.) To be announced later.

CITY MISSIONS.

Although the Association recognizes the fact that its work and influence in the University is of first importance, it feels that the opportunity offered by the religious, charitable, and philanthropic institutions of Boston and Cambridge, for bringing Christian college men into touch and sympathy with the unfortunate and fallen, should not be neglected.

During the coming year, as in

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

1897-'98, the Association will send delegations of men weekly to assist at the Davis Street Industrial Home, the T wharf reading-room, and at the Chinese Sunday-School on Somerset St., and also at the North End Mission, Boston. The work on T wharf is carried on by money kindly furnished by the Boston Port and Seaman's Aid Society, and the room is furnished free by the T wharf Association. The Association asks the hearty coöperation in its work of those who wish to be of Christian helpfulness to the many who need such help.

The chairman of the city mission committee is Stacy B. Southworth,'00.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Association will hold stated missionary meetings during the coming year, as in the past. These meetings will be either the presentation of the need and work in foreign fields, by men who have investigated the subject, or addresses by missionaries. The Foreign Missionary Committee has charge of these meetings, and of the course in the study of missions, of which further announcement will be made later.

S. V. M. F. M.

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions was organized at Northfield in 1886.

In the twelve years since that time, it has grown to be one of the most powerful factors in the evangelization of the world, in the history of

Christian missions. To-day the movement includes all the higher institutions of learning in the United States and Canada, and is federated with several similar movements throughout the world. Under the leadership of such consecrated men as Mott, Speer, Wilder, Brockman, Sayford, Beaver, and others, the power and influence of the movement has steadily increased, until now the fulfillment of the hope, well expressed by the watchword, of the "Evangelization of the World in this Generation," giving every being in the world a chance to hear the Gospel message, and accept or reject Christ, seems far from impossible.

Once in every four years, a convention is held by the movement, in the interests of foreign missions. Eighteen Harvard men attended the third convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1898.

Harvard men who have gone to foreign fields, as missionaries, are:

George Perkins Knapp, '87, Turkey; expelled from Armenia in 1896 by the Turkish government.

Elwood Gardner Tewksbury, '87, China.

Logan Herbert Roots, '91, China.

Alfred Lindsay Shapleigh, '92, China.

Graduates who have volunteered, and will go out when opportunity offers, are:

Harry Gaylord Dorman, '96.

George Warren Hinman, 2D, China.

Harold King Stanley, '97, Africa.

Joseph Edward Hubbard, '98.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



HOLDEN CHAPEL.

READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The Association cordially offers to all members of the University the use of the reading-room which it maintains in Holden Chapel. Here may be found the daily newspapers, and popular weekly and monthly magazines. All are invited to use the reading-room as a place for study.

The Association Library, also in Holden Chapel, contains many valuable books, including standard works on church history and doctrine, recent books on the evidences of Christianity, and a number of exceedingly interesting missionary books.

Convenient reference books, for use in connection with the Association Bible-study courses, may be found in an alcove in the reading-room of Gore Hall.

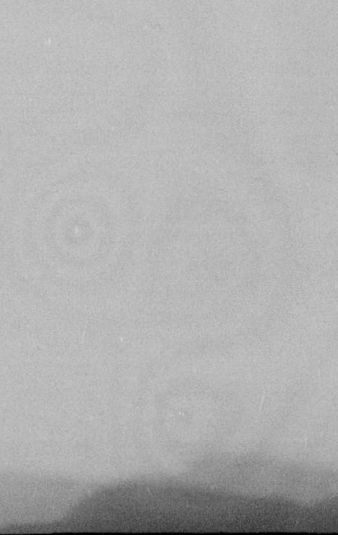
GENERAL SECRETARY.

At various intervals during the several years past, the Association has employed a General Secretary, who has devoted a large part of his time to exercising a general supervision over all the activities of the Association, and making every effort to enlarge its usefulness in the college and the community. It has, however, been decided to employ no General Secretary during the coming year.

Among those who have held the position of General Secretary are: Messrs. L. K. Morse, '91, L. H. Roots '91, and George Gleason, '97.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE NORTHFIELD CONVENTION

During the first ten days of July, there is held at Northfield, Mass., the World's Student Conference, the summer school of the College Young Men's Christian Associations. This Conference brings together six or seven hundred college men from all over the world, and affords an opportunity, seldom equalled, of meeting the leaders of Christian activity. The mornings and evenings are devoted to conferences on the different departments of college work and to meetings addressed by prominent ministers and laymen; the afternoons are devoted entirely to recreation and athletics. The influence of Northfield upon the men who attend the Conference, and upon the life of the college associations, is deep and lasting. Last summer eight Harvard men were in attendance. It is hoped that next year there may be a much larger delegation.

Other Religious and Philanthropic Interests.

APPLETON CHAPEL.

The religious services conducted by the University are in charge of the Board of Preachers, which consists of the Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, and five other ministers, appointed annually. In 1886, this Board unanimously recommended that attendance at chapel be wholly voluntary, believing that no

attempt to compel the development of a student's Christian character could be successful.

Morning prayers are conducted daily, except Sunday, from 8:45 to 9:00, by the Board of Preachers, each member of which officiates for about three weeks in the autumn and about three weeks in the spring term. Services are conducted on Sunday evenings by members of the Board, or by ministers invited by them.

During his term of service, each preacher spends a few hours every morning in the preacher's room, for the purpose of meeting and advising students.

Vesper services are held in the Chapel at 5 p. m. on Thursday afternoons, from Thanksgiving to Easter. These services are about forty minutes long, and consist largely of excellent music, with a short address.

The Board of Preachers, for the coming year, consists of George Harris, D. D., William DeWitt Hyde, D. D., William H. P. Faunce, D. D., Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and George Hodges, D. D.

CAMBRIDGE CHURCHES.

The University has made arrangements whereby the following Cambridge churches provide seats for students in their houses of worship.

First Church in Cambridge (1636) (Congregational), Garden and Mason Streets, Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D.

Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal), Garden Street, Rev. W. B. King.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

First Parish Church (Unitarian), Massachusetts Avenue and Church Street, REV. S. M. CROTHERS.

Old Cambridge Baptist Church, Quincy Square, REV. J. V. GARTON.

St. John's Memorial Chapel (Episcopal), Mason and Brattle Streets, REV. GEORGE HODGES, D. D.

Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, Massachusetts Avenue, opposite Waterhouse Street, REV. W. N. MASON.

Church of the New Jerusalem, Quincy and Kirkland Streets, REV. T. F. WRIGHT.

St. Paul's Church (Roman Catholic), Mount Auburn and Holyoke Streets, REV. WILLIAM ORR.

St. James Church (Protestant Episcopal), Massachusetts Avenue and Beech Street, North Cambridge, REV. EDWARD ABBOTT, D. D. (absent 1898-'99); Rev. Percy Gordon, Acting Rector.

Third Universalist Society, Massachusetts Avenue, North Cambridge, REV. F. O. HALL.

Students are welcomed at all the other churches in Cambridge, but special seats are reserved for them only as indicated above.

BROOKS HOUSE.

A building, known as the Phillips Brooks house, in memory of Phillips Brooks, late Bishop of Massachusetts, who was so long and actively engaged in religious work at Harvard, is in process of erection on the corner of the quadrangle, near Stoughton, opposite the Gymnasium. It will be a three-story building, of brick and stone, and will harmonize well with its surroundings. It will be the headquarters of the religious and philanthropic activities in the University. The building will contain offices and committee-rooms for the use of the various societies, also a large meeting hall, parlor, reading-room, dining-room, and other provisions for the comfort of college men. The house will probably not be finished until the Spring of 1899, but when ready, it will undoubtedly afford a great stimulus to all phases of Christian work at Harvard.

THE PROSPECT UNION.

The Prospect Union, organized in 1891, is a brotherhood conducted by workingmen, and by students and professors in Harvard University. Its motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," gives an idea of the character and scope of its work.

It aims to accomplish its ends by lectures and recitations. Weekly lectures, covering a wide range of topics, are given on Wednesday evenings, by professors of the University, and by prominent men of all professions. Evening classes, led by students, are provided in subjects for which the men apply. Each class, with an attendance of from one to twenty-five, meets for one hour weekly. The method is usually one of informal conference and coöperative study. During the past year, courses have been given in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Latin, Greek, History, Economics, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Zoölogy, Botany, Physiology, Mathematics, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, and Telegraphy.

The Union has its quarters in the old City Hall, Cambridgeport. In bringing the student and workingman into close contact, it has been of invaluable benefit to many students who have thus obtained an insight into the lives of all classes of men. It is earnestly hoped that Harvard men will co-operate heartily in carrying on the work of the coming year. The officers of the Union for 1898-'99 are:

President.—Rev. Robert E. Ely.
Treasurer.—P. M. Tucker, '99.
Chairman Lecture Committee.—Malcolm Donald, '99.
Chairman Committee on Classes.—R. L. Hoguet, '99.

The latter will be glad to consult with volunteers for teachers' positions, as soon as possible after the opening of college.

SOCIAL UNION.

The Social Union is a work similar in many respects to the Prospect Union, but others beside Harvard students act as teachers, and the educational classes are open to women as well as to men. It has its quarters near Brattle Square, in a building well equipped with many facilities for making it attractive and

helpful, and contains reading and recreation rooms. The coöperation of Harvard men is earnestly desired.

RELIGIOUS UNION.

The Harvard Religious Union was organized in response to a feeling, which had long existed, that there should be a society admitting to membership all men interested in religious matters, without distinctions of belief. The meetings of the Union are held in the parlors of the First Parish church on Monday evenings, from November to May, beginning at 6.45 o'clock.

OXFORD CLUB.

The Oxford Club is open to all students in the University, of Methodist affiliations. Its prime object is to afford better opportunities for them to become acquainted with one another, and thus to promote their social and religious welfare. Regular meetings are held on the second Wednesday evenings of October, December, February, and April, in the Epworth Methodist Episcopal church, Massachusetts Avenue, opposite Waterhouse Street.

The officers of the club for 1898-'99 are:

President.—J. F. Morrison, '00.
Vice-President.—T. H. Whitney, '00.
Secretary.—F. H. Stevens, '00.
Treasurer.—F. E. Kutscher, '00.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

HARVARD CATHOLIC CLUB.

The Harvard Catholic Club was formed in the spring of 1892. Its purposes are to improve the moral and religious life of its members, to make the Roman Catholic religion better known at Harvard, and to increase the good-will that exists between Catholics and Protestants of the college.

Monthly meetings are held for members only, and occasional open meetings are given, when the Club is addressed by a prominent clergyman or layman.

The officers for 1898-'99 are:

President.—W. J. Desmond, '99.
Vice-President.—T. E. Burke, 1901.
Secretary.—W. S. Collins, 1900.
Treasurer.—M. X. Sullivan, '99.

ST. PAUL'S SOCIETY.

The St. Paul's Religious Society is an organization of under-graduates who are associated with the Episcopal church.

Religious meetings are held in the Society room, Grays 17, every other Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, and are addressed by various clergy of the vicinity. The officers of the Society for the first half year of 1898-'99 are:

President.—R. McC. Marsh, '99.
Vice-President.—W. C. Gerrish, '99.
Secretary. — Edward Mallinckrodt, '00.
Treasurer.—Lynch Luquer, '99.
Librarian.—A. S. Gilman, '00.
Chorister.—A. S. Hills, '00.



JOHN HARVARD STATUE.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The University.

President.—Charles W. Eliot, LL. D.
Treasurer.—Charles Francis Adams, LL. B.
Regent.—George A. Bartlett, A. M.
Bursar.—Charles F. Mason, A. B.
Librarian.—William C. Lane, A. B.
Corresponding Secretary.—Richard Cobb, A. B.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Dean of Faculty.—James M. Pierce, A. M.
Dean of Graduate School.—John H. Wright, A. M.
Dean of College.—LeBaron R. Briggs, A. M.
Dean of Scientific School.—Nathaniel S. Shaler, S. D.
Recording Secretary.—Byron S. Hurlbut, A. M.
Recorder.—George W. Cram, A. B.
Secretary Scientific School.—Montague Chamberlain.

Dean of Divinity Faculty.—Charles C. Everett, D. D., LL. D.
Dean of Law Faculty.—James B. Ames, A. M., LL. B.

The Corporation consists of the President and Treasurer of the University with five Fellows, having perpetual succession.

The Board of Overseers consists of thirty graduates of the college, with the President and Treasurer, *ex-officio*. Five Overseers are elected each Commencement, by holders of

the degrees A. B. and A. M., to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of the five men who have held office for five years. The Secretary of the Board is Alexander McKenzie, D. D., '59.

DEPARTMENTS WITH DATES OF FOUNDING.

Harvard College (1636), University Library, Medical School (1783), Botanic Garden (1805), Law School (1817), Divinity School (1819), Astronomical Observatory (1839), Lawrence Scientific School (1847), Museum of Comparative Zoölogy (1859), Herbarium (1864), Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology (1866), Dental School (1867), Bussey Institute (a School of Agriculture) (1870), Arnold Arboretum (1872), School of Veterinary Medicine (1882), University Museum (1887), Graduate School (1890), Semitic Museum (1891), Fogg Art Museum (1895).

THE LIBRARIES.

The University Library is composed of thirty-two separate parts, including a total of over 500,000 bound volumes, together with nearly as many maps and pamphlets. About 15,000 volumes are added yearly, by gift and purchase. The library in Gore Hall is the third largest in the United States. It is open to the whole University.

There are ten departmental, seven laboratory, and fourteen class-room libraries.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

HOURS.

The Delivery Room in Gore Hall is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

The Reading-room is open, on week days, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on Sundays, from 1 to 5.30 P. M.

Harvard students also enjoy residents' privileges at the Cambridge Public Library, and have access to all books in the Boston Public Library, "for hall use only."

DINING HALLS.

Applications for membership in the Memorial Hall Dining Association may be made by writing to the Auditor of the Dining Association before September 15. Admission to the hall is by lot. Those failing of entrance should sign the "waiting list" at the Auditor's office as early as possible, since admission will be according to the order of applicants after September 16. Applicants must state that they have a regular college bond ($400) or other satisfactory security, deposited with the Bursar. The cost of board does not exceed $4.15 a week.

A new dining hall, to be known as Randall Hall, is being erected at the corner of Kirkland St. and Divinity Avenue. It will be ready for occupancy early in the Fall. It will be run on the same plan as the Foxcroft Club, a coöperative dining association, which at present occupies quarters at the corner of Kirkland and Oxford streets. Articles of food are

furnished to order at cost, making it possible to board at the club for from $2.50 to $3.00 a week. When Randall Hall is finished, the Foxcroft Club will be discontinued. Application for membership should be made as early as possible to the secretary of the club.

MUSEUMS.

The Museums of Comparative Zoölogy and Botany are open to the public on week-days, from 9 A. M. until sunset, and on Sundays from 1 P. M. until sunset.

The Mineralogical Museum is open to the public, Wednesday and Sunday afternoons, from 1 till 5 P. M., and Saturdays, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology is open to the public every week-day from 9 A. M. until sunset.

The Botanic Garden is open every day.

The Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants and Flowers is in the Botanical Museum, open week-days 9 A. M. until sunset, and Sundays 1 P. M. until sunset.

The Fogg Art Museum is open to all members of the University from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., and the upper floor from 7 until 9 P. M. daily; also on Sundays from 1 till 5 P. M. The Museum is open to the public from 1 till 5 P. M. daily, and on Saturdays, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PECUNIARY AID.

Funds to the amount of about $1,500,000 are held in trust for the benefit of deserving students of Harvard University, whose means are limited. Those who desire scholarships, must apply on or before the *last Wednesday in May* of each year. The University Catalogue gives complete information regarding scholarships and other pecuniary aids. Information regarding prizes open to Freshmen and others may also be found in the catalogue.

LOAN FURNITURE FUND.

Tnose who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the Loan Furniture Fund, should make early application to A. S. McDaniel, secretary, 18 Paul Street, Newton Centre. This fund is designed to assist students of limited means in furnishing their rooms, by supplying for $5 a year, sets of oak furniture sufficient for a study and chamber.

HARVARD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The Coöperative Society has its store in Dane Hall, and is open to members of the University and of Radcliffe. The annual membership fee is one dollar, which entitles the member to discounts at the stores of affiliated dealers, and to a share in the net profits of the society. At its store, may be purchased books, stationery, fuel, clothing, athletic goods, and supplies of every description. The membership of the society last year was 2,300. The officers are: *President*, Professor Eugene Wambaugh; *Superintendent*, Mr. C. D. Lyford.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS WITH DATES OF ERECTION.

Massachusetts (1720), Wadsworth (1726), Holden (1744), Hollis (1763), Harvard (1765), Stoughton (1805), University (1815), Divinity Hall (1826), Dane (1832), College House (1832), Gore (1841), Lawrence Scientific School (1848), Boylston (1857), Appleton Chapel (1858), University Museum (1860), Grays (1863), Thayer (1870), Weld (1872), Memorial (1874), Peabody Museum (1877), Gymnasium (1879), Sever (1880), Austin (1883), Jefferson Laboratory (1884), Divinity Library (1887), Walter Hastings (1890), Perkins (1894), Conant (1894), Fogg Museum (1895).

ABBREVIATIONS.

Since it is sometimes hard to remember the abbreviations used for the names of college buildings, those of the principal buildings are given below. For the rest, see the map at the front of this book.

C., College House.
C't., Conant Hall.
D., Divinity Hall.
D. H., Divinity House.
F., Foxcroft House.
G., Grays Hall.
H., Hollis Hall.
H'ke, Holyoke House.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



HARVARD GATE.

H'y, Holworthy Hall.
M., Matthews Hall.
P., Perkins Hall.
S., Stoughton Hall.
T., Thayer Hall.
U., University Hall.
W., Weld Hall.
W. H., Walter Hastings Hall.

Abbreviations designating a student's standing are:

Gr., Graduate School.
L., Law School.
M., Medical School.
Dn., Dental School.
D., Divinity School.
C., College.
S., Lawrence Scientific School.
s., Special.
V., Veterinary School.
B., Bussey Institute.

General Information.

Post-office, 18 Boylston St., near Harvard Square.
Telegraph and Cable Office, 13 Boylston St. Hours: 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Postal Telegraph Cable Co., Lyceum Hall, Harvard Sq.
Public Telephone, Thurston's, Massachusetts Ave., opposite Boylston Hall. Hours: 8 A. M. to 8.30 P. M. Messages delivered.
Adams Express, Lyceum Hall.
Sawin's Cambridge and Boston Express, Lyceum Hall.
American Express, 11 Brattle St.
Medical Visitor, George W. Fitz, M. D.
Consultation: 8.45-9 A. M., Physiolog-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ical Laboratory, L. S. S. (except Sunday); 4-5 P. M., L. S. S. (except Saturday and Sunday); 12.45-1.15 P.M., L. S. S., Saturday; 9.30-10 A.M., Sunday.

Emergencies: After 8 A. M. and before 5.30 P. M., L. S. S.

Consultation is free to members of the University.

General College Interests.

PUBLICATIONS.

The students of the University publish the following papers and magazines during the college year:

Harvard Crimson, published daily, (Sunday excepted), by undergraduate editors, chosen from all classes. $3.00 per year.

Harvard Advocate, fortnightly, published by a board of editors chosen from the three upper classes. $2.50 per year.

Harvard Monthly, a literary magazine, whose editors are chosen largely from the two upper classes. $2.00 per year.

Harvard Lampoon, bi-weekly, an illustrated, humorous paper, published by undergraduates. $2.50 per year.

Harvard Law Review, monthly, published by students of the Law School. $3.00 per year.

Portraits of the Harvard Faculty, issued annually.

Harvard Hand-Book, issued annually by the Harvard Young Men's Christian Association, under the direction of an undergraduate committee on publication. It is distributed free to all members of the Cambridge departments of the University, at the beginning of each college year.

The Harvard (Class) Album, issued annually by the Senior class, containing pictures of the University buildings, the Faculty, members of the graduating class, class and 'Varsity teams, and a social and athletic record.

SOCIETIES.

The only society in the University whose sole object is the recognition of merit, is the fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa (founded at Harvard in 1781), whose members are the ranking scholars of every class.

Clubs of men from the same preparatory school or from the same section of the country are frequently organized for social purposes. Some of these are: Andover, Boston Latin School, Brewster Academy, Cambridge Latin School, Central New York, English High School, Exeter, Groton, Harvard Canadian, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, Noble's, St. Mark's, St. Paul's, Southern, Worcester Academy, Cutler School, Milton Academy, and Springfield Club.

The clubs organized for educational purposes include the Botanical Club, Boylston Chemical Club, Cercle Francais, Classical Club, Deutscher Verein, Electrical Club,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Engineering Society, English Club, Harvard Historical Society, International Law Club, Jowett Club, Natural History Society, Philosophical Club, Shakespeare Club, and Zoölogical Club.

Other clubs with special objects are the Camera Club, Chess Club, Harvard Memorial Society, Sketch Club, Whist Club, Civil Service Reform Club, Folk-Lore Club, Republican Club, and Total Abstinence League.

The O. K. and Signet are the literary societies of the Junior and Senior classes respectively.

The clubs for purely social purposes are the Amphadon, Alpha Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Phi, Delta Upsilon, Hasty Pudding Club, Institute of 1770 (a Sophomore club), Phi Delta Psi, Phi Delta Theta, Pi Eta, Porcellian, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Theta Delta Phi, Zeta Psi, and Mu Pi Lambda.

DEBATING.

Debating interests at Harvard center in college courses and in clubs conducted by the students. The college courses for debating, are English C, 30, 18, 10, and 6.

There are three debating clubs. The Freshman and Sophomore Debating Clubs organize soon after the opening of the college year. These clubs have frequent inter-club debates, and in the spring there is an inter-class debate. The University Debating Club is open to men of the three upper classes, and

of the professional schools, chosen at public competitive trial debates at various times during the year. This club conducts the annual inter-collegiate debates with Yale and Princeton, but the public trials for places on these 'Varsity debates, are open to all members of the University.

The meetings of these clubs are open to all students. The dates, subjects, and principal speakers are announced in the weekly calendar.

JOHN A. KEITH,
Pres't. 'Varsity Debating Club.

MUSICAL.

The musical organizations of the University are the 'Varsity Glee Club, Banjo Club, and Guitar and Mandolin Club, which give numerous public concerts in Cambridge and neighboring cities, and the Pierian Sodality, an orchestra of about fifty pieces, which also gives concerts in Cambridge and vicinity. Besides these, there are Freshman, Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs, which give three concerts during the winter. The College Band and Chamber Orchestra complete the list of musical clubs.

The Chapel Choir, and the courses in Music, offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, afford training in vocal and instrumental music.

During the coming winter, a course of ten concerts, illustrative of the Chamber Music of Beethoven and other masters, will be given on Tuesday evenings, in Sanders Theatre.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

During the winter the Boston Symphony Orchestra also gives a series of ten concerts in Sanders Theatre.

Students who have good voices and the ability to read music well, may be admitted to the Chapel Choir to fill vacancies. The compensation for this service is between fifty and seventy-five dollars. Early application should be made to Mr. Warren A. Locke, Organist and Chorister, 7 Francis Avenue.

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HARVARD TRACK RECORDS TO JUNE, 1898.

1. 100-yard dash, 10 s.
2. 220-yard dash, 22 s.
3. ¼-mile run, straight away, 47¾ s.
4. ¼-mile run, circular track, 49 s.
5. ½-mile run, 1 m. 54 2-5 s.
6. 1-mile run, 4 m. 26½ s.
7. 2-mile run, 10 m. 12 s.
8. 3-mile run, 16 m. 5 2-5 s.
9. 120-yard hurdles, 16 s.
10. 220-yard hurdles, 24 3-5 s.
11. 1-mile walk, 6 m. 56 1-5 s.
12. 2-mile bicycle, 4 m. 40 3-5 s.
13. Running high jump, 6 ft. 2¼ in.
14. Standing high jump, 5 ft. 1¼ in.
15. Running broad jump, 22 ft. 10½ in.
16. Pole vault, 11 ft. 4½ in.
(*Inter-collegiate record, held by W. W. Hoyt, M. S., Harvard, and R. S. Clapp, Yale.*)
17. Throwing hammer, standing, 16 lbs., 108 ft. 5 in.
18. Throwing hammer, 7 ft. run, 16 lbs., 127 ft. 3 in.
19. Putting shot, 16 lbs., 40 ft. 10½ in.
20. Hop, step, and jump, 48 ft. 6 in.

The Classes.

'99.

Colors—Orange and Black.

OFFICERS:

President.—Malcolm Donald.
Vice-President.—J. B. Holden, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer.—B. H Dibblee.

VICTORIES:

'95–'96.
Beat Yale, '99, Debate.
Beat Pennsylvania, '99, Foot-ball.
Won class championship, Base-ball.
Won class championship, Rowing.

'96–'97.
Won class championship, Rowing.

'97–'98.
Won class championship, Foot-ball.
Won class championship, Base-ball.

1900.

Colors—Green and White.

OFFICERS:

President.—W. A. M. Burden.
Vice-President.—S. W. Lewis.
Secretary and Treasurer.—W. B. Flandrau.

VICTORIES:

'96–'97.
Beat Pennsylvania, 1900, Foot-ball.
Beat Brown, 1900, Base-ball.

'97–'98.
Won class championship, Rowing.
Won Sophomore—Freshman Debate.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PECULIAR CHEER:

Nineteen Húndred, Nineteen Húndred! Rah-ráh, Rah-rá!
Nineteen Húndred, Nineteen Húndred! Rah-ráh, Rah-rá!
Hárvard, Hárvard!
Nineteen Húndred!
Ráh-rah-rá!

1901.

Colors—Blue and White.

OFFICERS:

President,—James Lawrence, Jr.
Vice-President.—J. W. Hallowell.
Secretary and Treasurer.—Reginald Fincke.

VICTORIES:

'97-'98.
Beat Yale, 1901, Football.
Beat Pennsylvania, 1901, Football.

1902.

Colors—Red and White.

The colors of every Freshman class are red and white. The Senior class hands its colors down to the Freshmen at graduation. Thus, when 1902 becomes the Sophomore class, its colors will be orange and black. the colors handed down by '99.

OFFICERS: (Elected early in the Fall.)

President.—

Vice-President.—

Secretary and Treasurer.—

Athletics.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The Hemenway Gymnasium, so called from its generous donor, Mr. Augustus Hemenway, '75, was built in 1878, and, through additions and alterations made since, it now ranks, in size and equipment, almost first among college gymnasiums.

At the beginning of each college year, every student is entitled to a physical examination and measurement by the Director of the Gymnasium, Dr. D. A. Sargent. From the record thus procured, a special order of exercises is made out, which the student follows for a few months, and is then entitled to another examination, by which the result of his work is ascertained and further advice is given.

The use of the Gymnasium is free to all members of the University, the only charge being a fee of $2.00, $2.50, or $3.00, payable in the term bill, for the use of a locker. The Gymnasium is well equipped with shower baths.

The Trophy Room, under the direction of a special committee, containing cups and other trophies of victories, together with pictures of winning teams, etc., is in the Gymnasium.

OTHER ATHLETIC BUILDINGS.

Beside the Gymnasium, there are five other athletic buildings: The Carey building, on Holmes Field, which will soon be used for other

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

University purposes, since it becomes useless for athletics with the removal of the latter from Holmes Field; the Locker building and the new Base-ball cage, on Soldiers' Field, for the use of athletic teams; the University Boat-house on the Charles River, at the foot of DeWolf St., for the use of the 'Varsity and class crews; and the Weld Boat-house on the Charles River, at Boylston St., for students who do not row with the 'Varsity or class crews.

It is expected that a large new boat-house, to cost about $25,000, will soon be erected near the other athletic buildings on Soldiers' Field, to replace the two old boat-houses, which are now inadequate to meet the rowing needs of the University.

ATHLETIC FIELDS.

There are three athletic fields. Holmes Field, situated back of the Gymnasium, for many years used for base-ball and track athletics, has now been given up and will soon, probably, be used to meet the growing needs for space which the University has long felt. It contains several tennis courts.

Jarvis Field, across the street from Holmes Field, contains nearly three acres, and is devoted entirely to tennis courts.

Soldiers Field, the gift of Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, in memory of his comrades who fell in the Civil War, contains twenty-seven acres of ground. It is situated south of

Charles River and west of Boylston St., and will be included in the Metropolitan Park System. It contains a base-ball diamond, foot-ball field, running track, and several large grand stands, also practice fields for class and scrub teams, and for the Lacrosse and Cricket teams. The house and traps of the Harvard Gun Club are on Soldiers Field.

ATHLETIC ORGANIZATIONS.

The Harvard University Boat Club, the Weld Boat Club, Harvard Base-ball Association, Harvard Foot-ball Association, together with Freshman clubs in the same sports, the Harvard Athletic Association, the Cricket Club, the Golf Club, the Lacrosse Association, the Fencing Club, the Lawn Tennis Association, the Ice Polo Association, the Cycling Association, the Yacht Club, the Canoe Club, the Rowing Club, the Shooting Association, and the Gun and Revolver Club, furnish to all abundant opportunity for every form of athletic exercise.

The class and 'Varsity foot-ball teams begin training early in the Fall, the crews immediately at the close of the Christmas recess, and the base-ball teams early in January.

The Harvard Athletic Association holds in the Fall a Freshman Meet and a University Meet, and in the Spring class games are held. During the Winter and Spring, candidates for the Mott Haven Team compete in open athletic meets held in Boston and vicinity. About Christ-

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

mas, the Association begins the training of the Mott Haven Team which competes with Yale, and also in the Intercollegiate Games held in New York in the Spring.

TRACK TEAM.

The past season of the Mott Haven Team was a successful one. In the Dual Meet at Cambridge, Harvard defeated Yale, 56 points to 48. In the Intercollegiate games at New York, Harvard was, however, forced into third place, closely following Princeton. The outlook for next season is very hopeful, as there is much promising material in the lower classes. The captain for next year is J. T. Roche, Jr., '99.

TENNIS AT HARVARD.

Tennis perhaps is not looked upon by a great many as being as much of a sport as the other athletics at Harvard, but if one should chance upon the Jarvis Field Tennis courts of an afternoon, the feeling that tennis was "on the wane" would be entirely dispelled.

Last Fall, M. D. Whitman, J. D. Forbes, and L. E. Ware were sent down to New Haven as Harvard's representatives in singles in the Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament. In doubles, the two pairs, Dwight Davis and Holcomb Ward, and M. D. Whitman and L. E. Ware were sent. The previous year Harvard won the Intercollegiate Cup, and those men, mentioned above, were to secure points on a new trophy.

They were not so fortunate as perhaps might have been expected, winning first doubles and second singles. As only the first counts a point for the college represented, Harvard received one point for winning the doubles, and Princeton one for the singles, which was won by its representative. The championship of Harvard College was won last Fall by E. R. Marvin, '99.

L. E. WARE,
Pres. Harvard Tennis Association.

FOOT-BALL.

The foot-ball season, last Fall, ended in disappointment. The new policy of picking an eleven early in the season was followed, and the team, with numerous changes in its make-up, defeated all its opponents until the Yale game. To the disappointment of all, this latter game resulted in a tie, 0 to 0. Harvard lost the Pennsylvania game a week later. The prospects for this season are very bright. To fill the places of the men who left college, there is abundant new material. The captain is B. H. Dibblee, '99, half-back, who played the star game of the season last Fall.

ROWING.

During the last two seasons the 'Varsity crew has enjoyed the coaching of Mr. R.C.Lehmann, the English rowing expert. A new stroke was adopted and new methods of picking the crew were followed. Last Spring,

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

no 'Varsity crew was picked till after the class races; two eights were then formed, which trained together for a while, and finally rowed a race, after which a single crew and four substitutes were selected. At New London, on June 23, in the Tri-collegiate boat-race, although the 'Varsity rowed a plucky race, the order at the finish was Cornell, Yale, Harvard. The captain for next year is F. L. Higginson, Jr., '00.

In the Freshmen race, the same day, Harvard crossed the line three-fifths of a second behind Cornell's winning crew, whose time was 11 minutes, 22 3-5 seconds.

BASE-BALL.

The base-ball season, last Spring, can hardly be characterized as successful. After a prosperous Southern trip, the nine returned to Cambridge, and during the rest of the season played a game of varying success, losing both the Princeton and Yale series. The outlook for next season is more hopeful, as only three members of the nine have graduated. Next year's captain is Percy D. Haughton, '99, second base.

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Members of Base-ball team wear red sweaters, with black "H."; members of Foot-ball team, black sweaters, with red "H."; members of the Crew, white sweaters with red "H."; members of the Track team, red sweaters, with white "H."

Candidates for the 'Varsity Crew and Foot-ball Team and Weight

Throwers must make 700 points, in a strength test, at the Gymnasium, before entering a contest. Candidates for the Class Crews and Foot-ball teams must obtain 600 points, and candidates for the 'Varsity and Class Base-ball, Lacrosse and Track teams, 500.

The control of Athletics is vested in a committee of nine, consisting of three Faculty, three Graduate, and three Undergraduate members. The Graduate Treasurer of Athletics, for the coming year, is S. L. Fuller, '98.

Miscellaneous.

BICYCLE ROUTES.

Boston and its suburbs form an almost unequaled pleasure-ground for the bicyclist. Below are given a few of the many beautiful routes.

The start is made from, and the return to, Harvard Square. The distance given is the number of miles covered by the route.

ROUTE I.—Fresh Pond, five miles: Massachusetts Ave., northward, Concord Ave., Fresh Pond, enter at northeast gate, leave by east gate over F. R. R., Lake View Ave., Brattle St., Harvard Sq.

ROUTE II.—Tufts College, eight miles: Massachusetts Ave., northward one-half mile past Porter's Station, turn to right to Elm St., College Ave., Tufts College, Boston Ave. to High St., left to Arlington Centre, Pleasant St. to Belmont, Concord Ave., Harvard Sq.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ROUTE III.—Chestnut Hill Reservoir, twelve miles: N. Harvard St., Commonwealth Ave., right to Chestnut Hill Reservoir, round reservoir, leave east gate, Beacon St., Massachusetts Ave., Harvard Sq.

ROUTE IV.—Franklin Park and Arnold Arboretum, sixteen miles: Massachusetts Ave., eastward, Warren St., Franklin Park, through Park to Forest Hill Sta., right to Arnold Arboretum, north to Jamaica Pond, Jamaica Ave., Massachusetts Ave., Harvard Sq.

ROUTE V.—Echo Bridge, eighteen miles: Brattle St., Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Galen St., Newton, Centre St., Newton Centre, Centre St., Boylston St., Echo Bridge. RETURN: Boylston St., Centre St., Newton Centre, Beacon St., Chestnut Hill Reservoir, Commonwealth Ave., N. Harvard St., Harvard Sq.

ROUTE VI.—Prospect Hill, twenty miles: Brattle St., Belmont St., left Lexington St., right Main St., Waltham, Main St. to Hammond St., by which the ascent of the hill may be made on foot. RETURN—Westward a short distance to Weston St., quickly off to South St., River St., Auburn St., through Auburndale to Chestnut St., Beacon St., Newton Centre, Centre St., Newton, Galen St., Watertown, Mt. Auburn St., Brattle St., Harvard Sq.

ROUTE VII.—Middlesex Fells, fifteen miles (excluding ride in Fells): Brattle St., Mount Auburn St., Belmont St., School St., Belmont, Pleasant St., Arlington, High St., Mystic

Parkway, Winchester, up the hill on the right to the Fells. RETURN—Mystic Parkway, Boston Ave., Tufts College, College Ave., Elm St., Day St., Massachusetts Ave., Harvard Sq.

ROUTE VIII.—Waverly Oaks, thirteen miles: Mt. Auburn St., Belmont St., School St., Belmont, turn to left on Pleasant St., Waverly, the Oaks, continue on Pleasant St., Main St., near Waltham, Watertown, Mt. Auburn St., Harvard Sq.

ROUTE IX.—Norumbega Tower and Riverside, twenty miles: Mt. Auburn St. to Watertown, Main St. to Waltham, South St. (Riverview on left near Waltham), Norumbega Tower on left, 1½ miles beyond River St., Riverside. RETURN—Commonwealth Ave., Boulevard through Auburndale and Newton Centre to Allston, Harvard St., N. Harvard St., Boylston St., Harvard Sq.

ROUTE X.--Brook Farm, *via* West Roxbury, twenty-two miles: Boylston St., N. Harvard St., Allston, Harvard St., Commonwealth Ave., around half of Chestnut Hill Reservoir, Beacon St., Hammond St., Arnold St., West Roxbury, Centre St., Dedham St., (Brook Farm about a mile from West Roxbury on left), Parker St., Newton Centre, Centre St., Newton, Watertown, Mt. Auburn St., Harvard Sq.

ROUTE XI. — Wellesley College, twenty-eight miles: Brattle St., Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, cross bridge to Newton, Washington St., through Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale, Newton Lower Falls, Wellesley

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Hills and Wellesley. Return same route, or on Commonwealth Ave. from Auburndale. (See IX.)

ROUTE XII.—Concord, thirty-two miles: Mt. Auburn St., Belmont St. to Waltham, Main St. (in part called North Ave.), Walden Pond, on left near Concord, Walden St., Concord. Return *via* Massachusetts Avenue, through Lexington and Arlington.

ROUTE XIII. — Lynn and Revere Beach, twenty-eight miles: Massachusetts Ave. to N. Cambridge, Day St., on right, W. Somerville, Elm St., Main St., Medford, Salem St., through Malden, Lincoln Ave. to E. Saugus, Ballard St., Lynn. To Revere Beach take Broadway and Malden St. Return from Lynn same as going. Return from Beach, Malden St., Linden, Lynn St., Broadway through Everett, Somerville, Union Sq., Kirkland St.

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS.

At Harvard.

Massachusetts (1720), used as barracks for American troops in the Revolution. Formerly a dormitory, the college home of Parkman, Dana and Choate. Dr. Edward Everett Hale took the first dry-plate photograph taken in New England, from a window in this Hall, at the time when it was a dormitory.

Wadsworth House (1726), the home of former college presidents, and temporarily of Washington and Lee.

Holden Chapel (1744), formerly college chapel, then the Medical School,

now occupied by the Christian Association. Note Lady Holden's coat of arms carved in the gable.

Hollis (1763), containing the rooms occupied by Emerson, Sumner, Thoreau, Felton, A. P. Peabody, Everett, Prescott, Wendell Phillips, and Charles Follen Adams.

Harvard Hall (1764), stripped of its leaden roof to furnish bullets for the American forces in 1775.

Stoughton (1805), occupied by Holmes, Hoar, Edward Everett Hale, and Phillips Brooks.

Memorial Hall, in memory of the Harvard men who fell, fighting for the Union, in the Civil War.

Elsewhere in Cambridge.

Washington Elm, Garden and Mason Streets. Under this tree Washington first took command of the American army, July 3, 1775.

Craigie House, Brattle Street. Washington's headquarters during the Siege of Boston, later the home of Edward Everett, Worcester the lexicographer, and of Longfellow.

Elmwood, Mt. Auburn Street, the home of Lowell, now occupied by Mrs. Edward Burnett, daughter of Lowell.

Mt. Auburn Cemetery, where are the graves of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Parkman, Prescott, Sparks, Palfrey, Ticknor, Choate, Everett, Sumner, Agassiz, Gray, Edwin Booth, and Phillips Brooks.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Old State House (1714), head of State Street, a museum of historic relics. Open daily, 9:30 to 5.

Old North Church (1723), Salem Street, oldest church building in Boston. From its tower the signal was sent to Paul Revere.

Old South Church (1729), corner Washington and Milk Streets. Boston Tea Party organized here.

Faneuil Hall (1741), Merchants' Row. "Cradle of Liberty." Fine historic portraits. Open 9 to 4.

King's Chapel, Tremont Street. Interior like that of old city churches in London.

Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown. Corner-stone laid by Lafayette in 1825; dedicated by Webster, 1843. The top, 221 feet high, is reached by a staircase of 294 steps.

John Harvard's Grave, Charlestown.

Lexington Common and historic spots in the neighborhood marked by tablets.

Concord Bridge. (See Bicycle Routes, XII.)

Many spots of interest in Cambridge and surrounding towns are marked by suitable stone tablets.

Radcliffe College.

Radcliffe College has come to be in such close relationship with Harvard, that it seems not out of place to give it brief mention in this handbook.

In 1894, by act of the General Court of Massachusetts, Radcliffe College, the successor of the "Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women," was incorporated, and came into official relation with the University. By the act, she was authorized "to confer on women all honors and degrees as fully as any university or college in this commonwealth is now so empowered, . . . no degree, however, to be so conferred, except with the approval of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, on evidence of such qualification as is accepted for the same degree when conferred by Harvard University."

The President and Fellows of Harvard constitute the Board of Visitors of Radcliffe College, and the President countersigns the diplomas of Radcliffe graduates and affixes to them the seal of Harvard University.

The immediate government is vested in a Council and an Academic Board. The Associates of Radcliffe, twenty-two in number, constitute the Corporation.

The officers of the College are:

President.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz.

Dean.—Miss Agnes Irwin.

Treasurer.—Henry L. Higginson.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Chairman of the Academic Board.—Professor William E. Byerly.

Secretary.—Miss Mary Coes.

The Council contains ten members; the Academic Board consists of nine Harvard professors and the President and Dean of Radcliffe.

Requirements for admission to Radcliffe are the same as those for admission to Harvard; the courses of instruction are practically the same as those offered by the "Faculty of Arts and Sciences," and instruction in Radcliffe is furnished by more than ninety Harvard professors, instructors, and assistants.

Radcliffe College is situated at the corner of Garden and Mason streets, the headquarters being in Fay House, No. 10 Garden St. The college owns also property fronting on Mason, James, Brattle Streets, and Appian Way, including Vaughan House, the "Cambridge School" Building, and the old Browne and Nichols School Building. A new and handsome gymnasium, the first of several new buildings which it is hoped will soon be erected, is in process of construction on Mason St. Money for a dormitory has been subscribed, and it is intended to erect a large and commodious building soon.

The College Library, of eleven thousand volumes, is in Fay House. The College has also laboratories of Physics, Chemistry, Zoölogy, and Botany, and Radcliffe students have access to the scientific establishments of the University, and also the

use of the University Library. Many graduate courses in the University are open to competent students at Radcliffe.

Since its organization the Society has issued its A. B. certificate to 65 women, and has conferred the A. B. degree on 106, the degree of A. M. upon 20, and two of its students have prepared theses, "which, had they been presented by Harvard students, would have been accepted as fully satisfying every requirement for the degree of Ph. D."

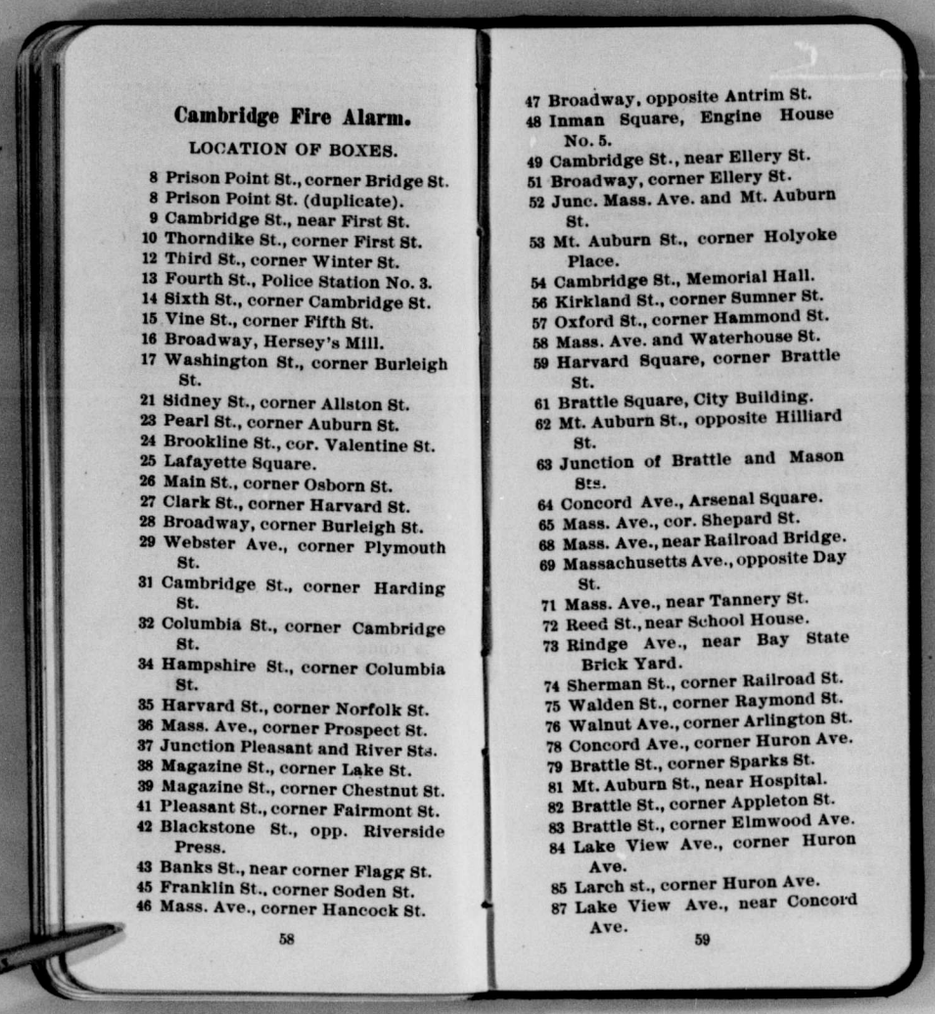
Radcliffe students have the benefit of six scholarships, and the Sargent and Sohier Prizes are open to them.

The enrolment during the past year was 413, 59 Graduates, 209 Undergraduates, and 145 Specials, an increase of 43 over the previous year.



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



Cambridge Fire Alarm.

LOCATION OF BOXES.

8 Prison Point St., corner Bridge St.
8 Prison Point St. (duplicate).
9 Cambridge St., near First St.
10 Thorndike St., corner First St.
12 Third St., corner Winter St.
13 Fourth St., Police Station No. 3.
14 Sixth St., corner Cambridge St.
15 Vine St., corner Fifth St.
16 Broadway, Hersey's Mill.
17 Washington St., corner Burleigh St.
21 Sidney St., corner Allston St.
23 Pearl St., corner Auburn St.
24 Brookline St., cor. Valentine St.
25 Lafayette Square.
26 Main St., corner Osborn St.
27 Clark St., corner Harvard St.
28 Broadway, corner Burleigh St.
29 Webster Ave., corner Plymouth St.
31 Cambridge St., corner Harding St.
32 Columbia St., corner Cambridge St.
34 Hampshire St., corner Columbia St.
35 Harvard St., corner Norfolk St.
36 Mass. Ave., corner Prospect St.
37 Junction Pleasant and River Sts.
38 Magazine St., corner Lake St.
39 Magazine St., corner Chestnut St.
41 Pleasant St., corner Fairmont St.
42 Blackstone St., opp. Riverside Press.
43 Banks St., near corner Flagg St.
45 Franklin St., corner Soden St.
46 Mass. Ave., corner Hancock St.

58

47 Broadway, opposite Antrim St.
48 Inman Square, Engine House No. 5.
49 Cambridge St., near Ellery St.
51 Broadway, corner Ellery St.
52 Junc. Mass. Ave. and Mt. Auburn St.
53 Mt. Auburn St., corner Holyoke Place.
54 Cambridge St., Memorial Hall.
56 Kirkland St., corner Sumner St.
57 Oxford St., corner Hammond St.
58 Mass. Ave. and Waterhouse St.
59 Harvard Square, corner Brattle St.
61 Brattle Square, City Building.
62 Mt. Auburn St., opposite Hilliard St.
63 Junction of Brattle and Mason Sts.
64 Concord Ave., Arsenal Square.
65 Mass. Ave., cor. Shepard St.
68 Mass. Ave., near Railroad Bridge.
69 Massachusetts Ave., opposite Day St.
71 Mass. Ave., near Tannery St.
72 Reed St., near School House.
73 Rindge Ave., near Bay State Brick Yard.
74 Sherman St., corner Railroad St.
75 Walden St., corner Raymond St.
76 Walnut Ave., corner Arlington St.
78 Concord Ave., corner Huron Ave.
79 Brattle St., corner Sparks St.
81 Mt. Auburn St., near Hospital.
82 Brattle St., corner Appleton St.
83 Brattle St., corner Elmwood Ave.
84 Lake View Ave., corner Huron Ave.
85 Larch st., corner Huron Ave.
87 Lake View Ave., near Concord Ave.

59

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

89 Concord Ave., near Niles Bros.' Works.
91 Brattle St. and Lexington Ave.
92 Mt. Auburn St., near Car House.
93 Locust St., corner Cushing St.
112 North St., corner Water St.
113 Thorndike St., corner Third St.
114 Gore St., J. P. Squire's Works.
115 Third St., corner Bent St.
116 Third St., corner Broadway.
121 Brookline St., corner Chestnut St.
126 Pine St., corner Washington St.
131 Portland St., cor. Cambridge St.
134 Tremont St., corner Hampshire St., City Stables.
135 Harvard St., opposite Bigelow St.
136 Norfolk St., corner Austin St.
137 Western Ave., corner Howard St.
139 Pearl St., corner Allston St.
145 Bay St., corner Kinnaird St.
148 Cambridge St., corner Ellsworth Ave.
149 Kirkland St., near Baldwin St.
151 Dana St., corner Harvard St.
152 Junc. Mass. Ave. and Bow St.
153 Grant St., corner De Wolf St.
157 Carver St., corner Wendell St.
158 Oxford St., corner Harris St.
162 Willard St., corner Foster St.
165 Mass. Ave., cor. Linnaean St.
167 Linnaean St., corner Avon St.
168 Mass. Ave., near Russell St.
169 Rindge Ave., near Hollis St.
175 Crescent Ave. and Walden St.
176 Bellevue Ave. and Avon Hill St.
178 Garden St. and Huron Ave.
179 Buckingham St., cor. Parker St.
215 Sixth St., corner Charles St.
216 West Boston Bridge Transfer Station.
271 Mass. Ave., opp. Dudley St.

315 First St., corner Binney St.
371 Cambridge Alms House.
411 Blake Pump Works, Third St.
412 Ginn & Co., First St.
413 Alden Speare Sons & Co., Sixth St.
414 Goepper Bros.' Barrel Factory, Ninth St.
415 Standard Oil Works, Sixth St.
416 Rubber Works Yard, Ninth St.
417 Ivers & Pond, Main St.
418 Tower's Piano Key Factory, Broadway.
419 Curtis Davis & Co. Yard, Broadway.
421 Norcross Bros.' Yard, Brookline St.
422 Kendall & Sons, Boiler Works Yard, Main St.
423 Morss & Whyte Wire Works, Franklin St.
424 Reardon & Son, Waverly St.
425 F. A. Kennedy & Co., Green St.
426 Spiral Tube Works, Albany St.
427 J. C. Davis Soap Works, Broadway.
428 Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Hampshire St.
429 H. F. Sparrow Factory, Hampshire and Clark Sts.
431 City Stables, Street Dept., Raymond St.
442 Electric Light Works, Western Ave.
464 Cambridge Observatory, Concord Ave.
Two Blows, all-out signal.
Twelve Blows, repeated once, Military Call.
5-5 No School signal, given at 8.15 A. M., 12.45 or 1.15 P. M.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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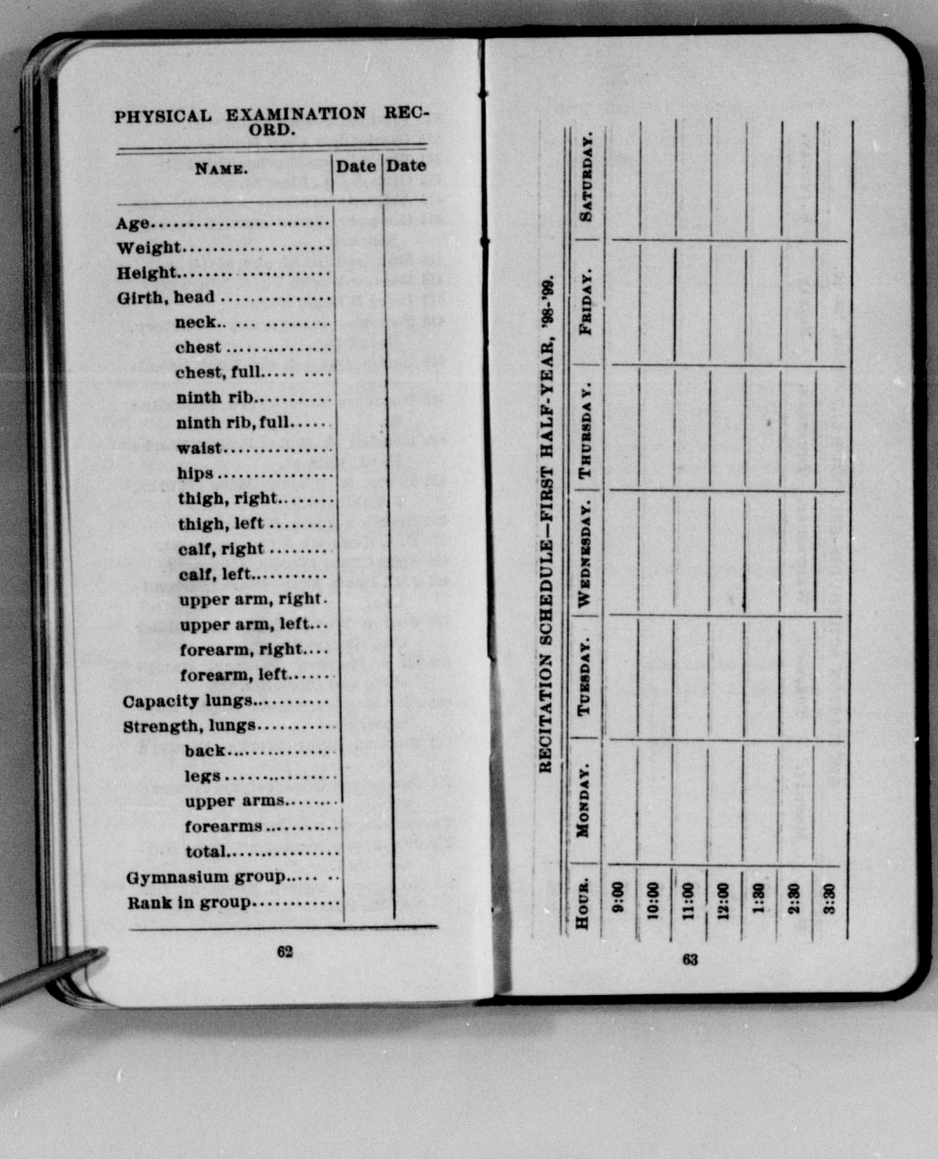

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION RECORD.

NAME.	Date	Date
Age		
Weight		
Height		
Girth, head		
neck		
chest		
chest, full		
ninth rib		
ninth rib, full		
waist		
hips		
thigh, right		
thigh, left		
calf, right		
calf, left		
upper arm, right		
upper arm, left		
forearm, right		
forearm, left		
Capacity lungs		
Strength, lungs		
back		
legs		
upper arms		
forearms		
total		
Gymnasium group		
Rank in group		

62

RECITATION SCHEDULE—FIRST HALF-YEAR, '98-'99.

HOUR.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
9:00						
10:00						
11:00						
12:00						
1:30						
2:30						
3:30						

63

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

RECITATION SCHEDULE—SECOND HALF-YEAR, '98-'99.

Hour.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9:00						
10:00						
11:00						
12:00						
1:30						
2:30						
3:30						

Note.

We trust that the next 13 blank pages for memorandum may be found useful, as well as those for cash account, which are to be found among the advertisements, at the end of the book.

We are glad to recommend to the patronage of Harvard men the firms whose advertisements appear in this book.

Advertisements

on pages 79, 80, 83, 88, 92, 93.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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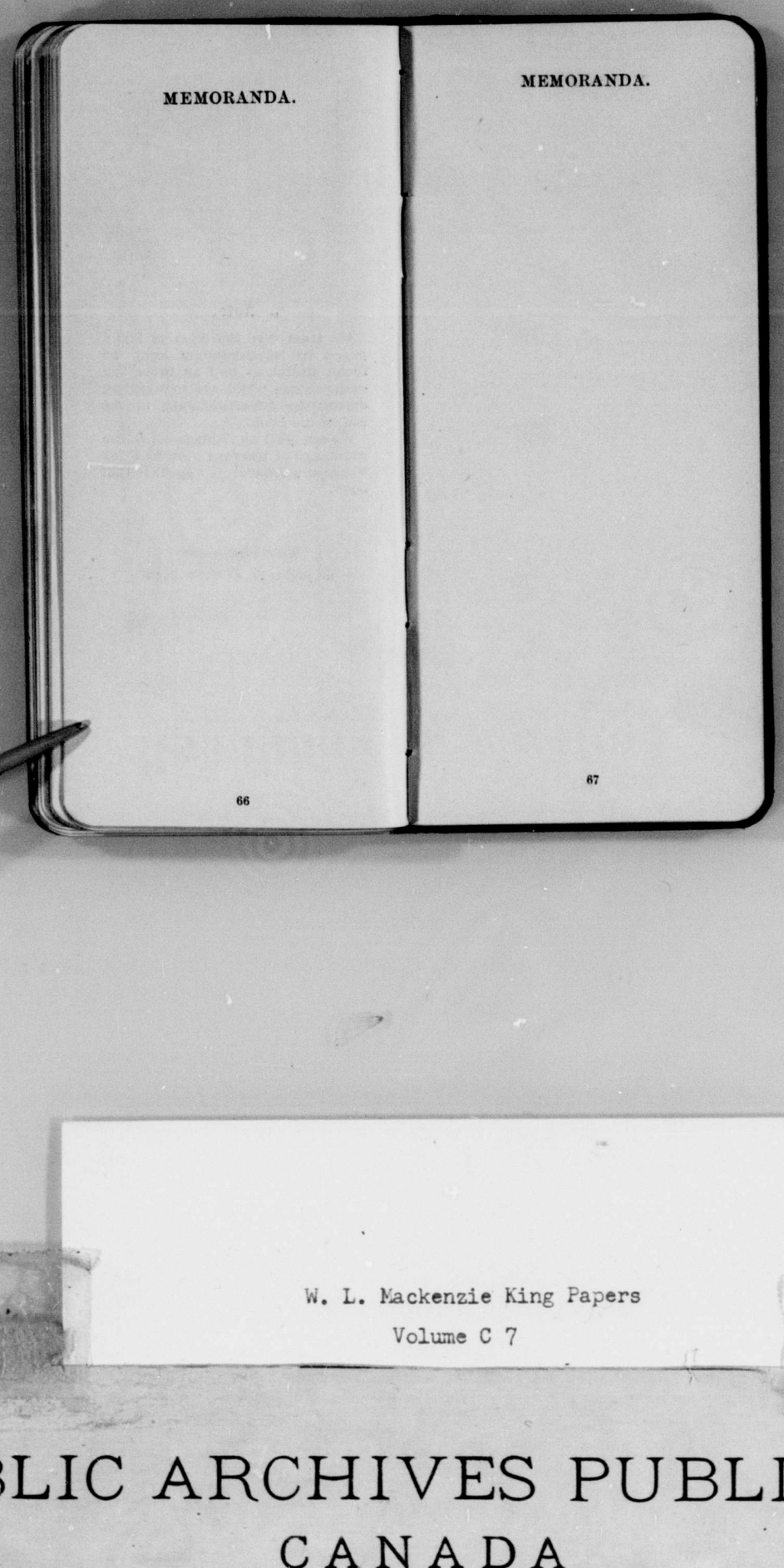

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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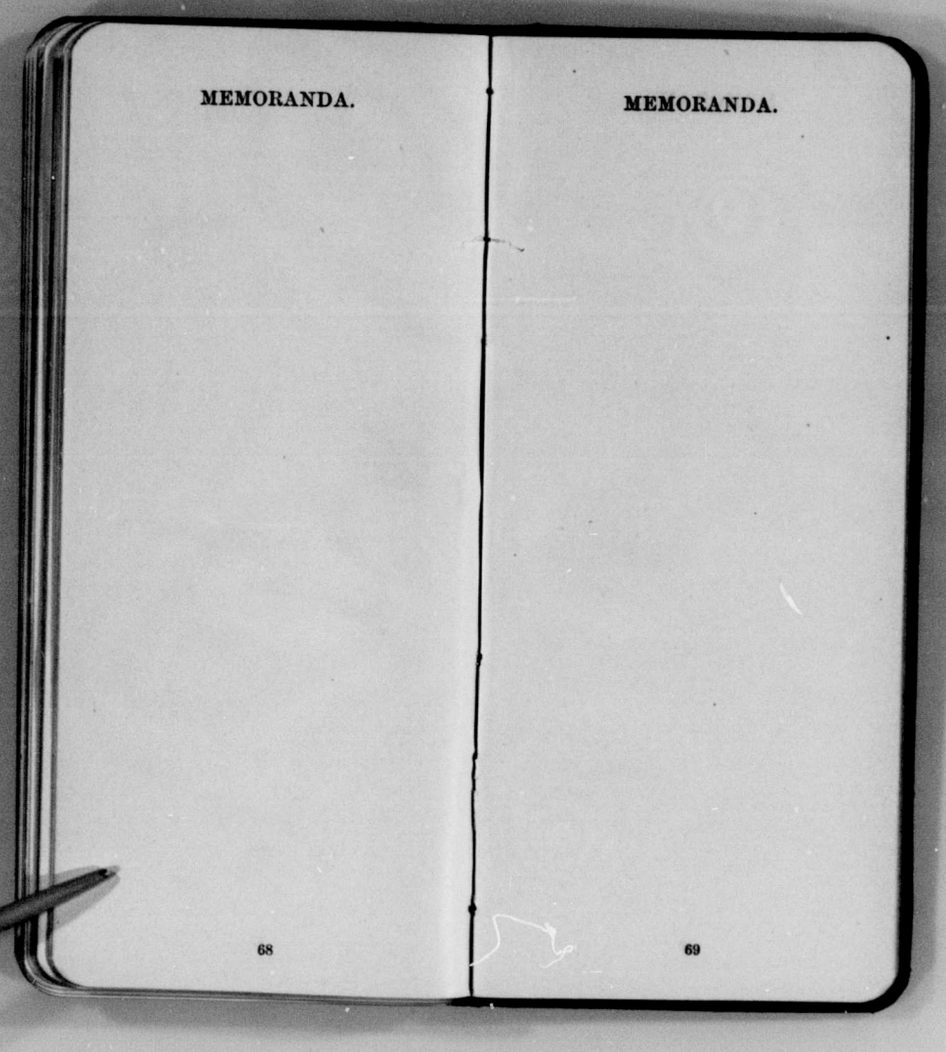

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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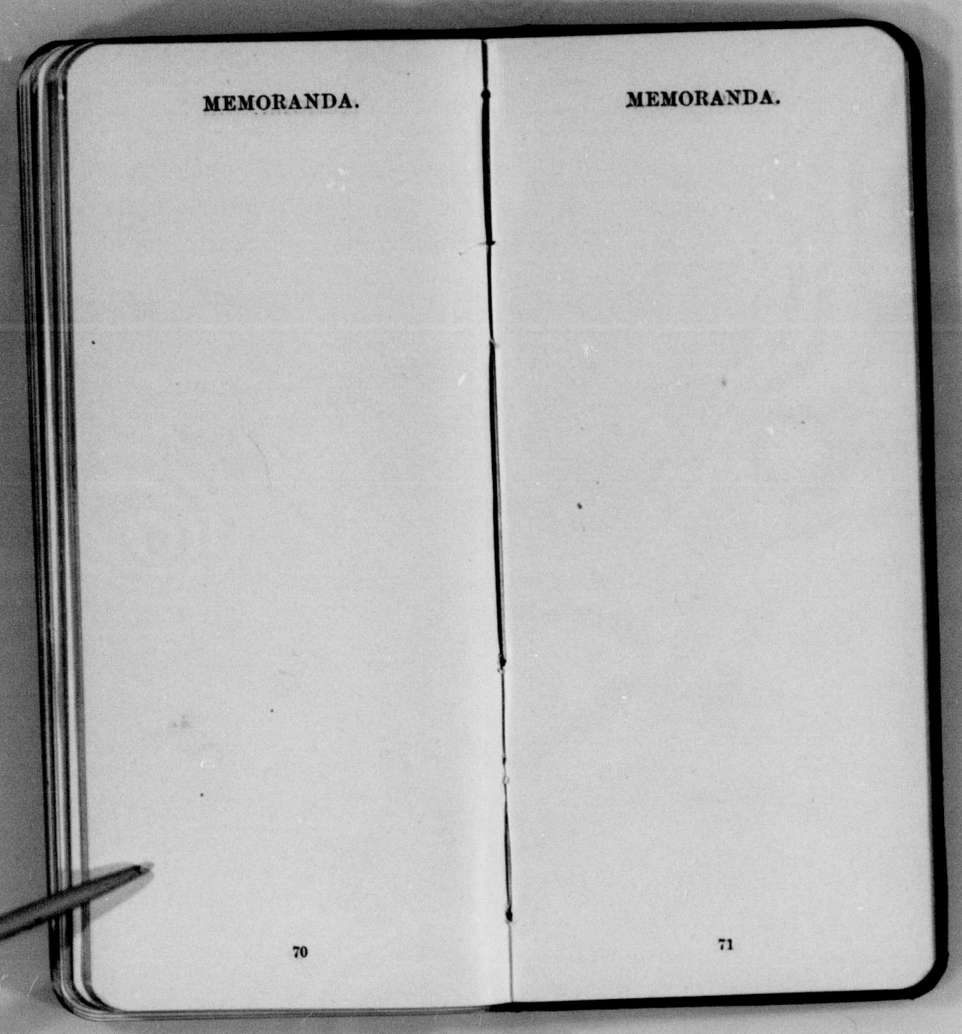

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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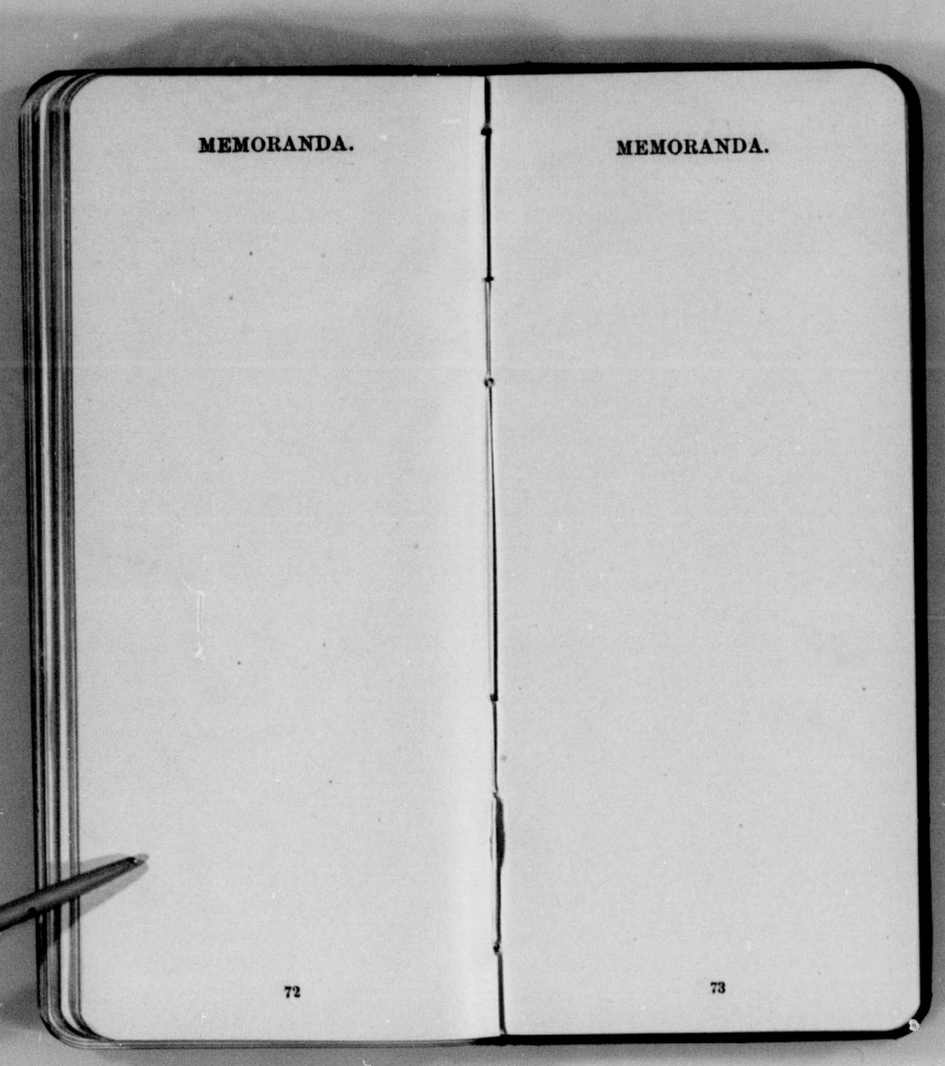

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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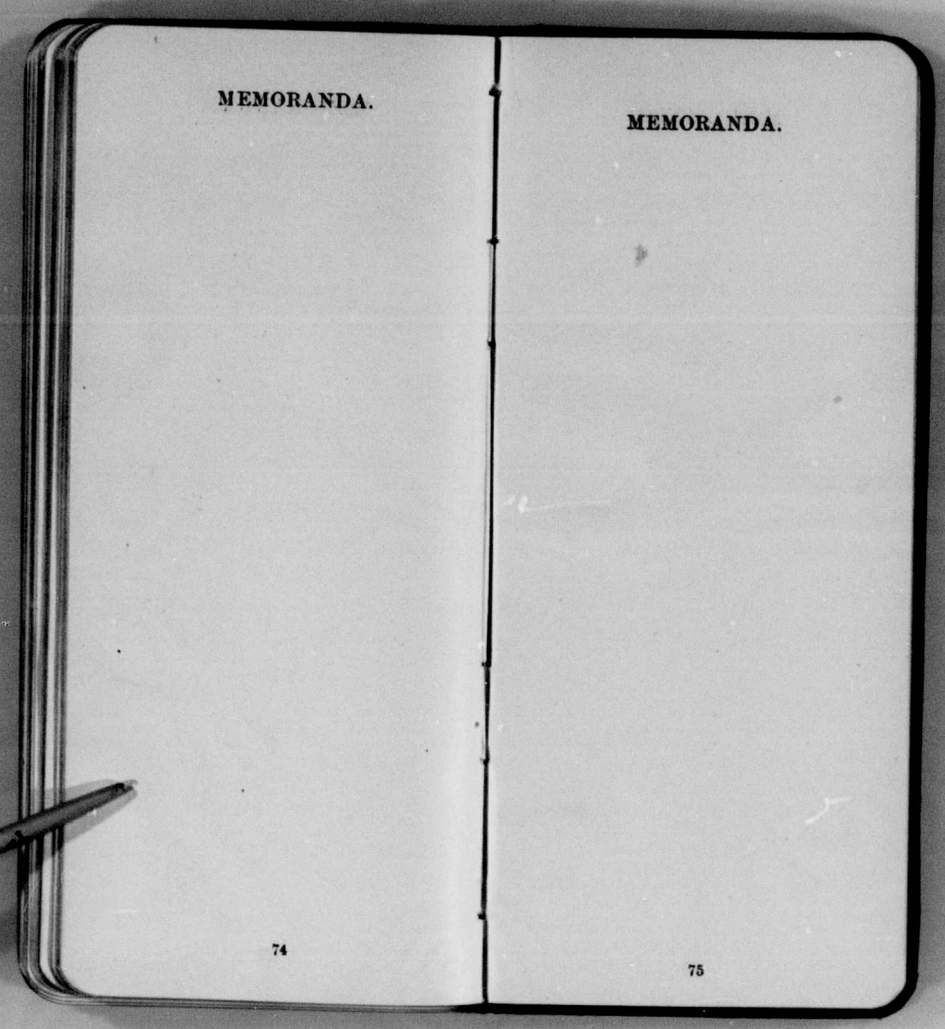

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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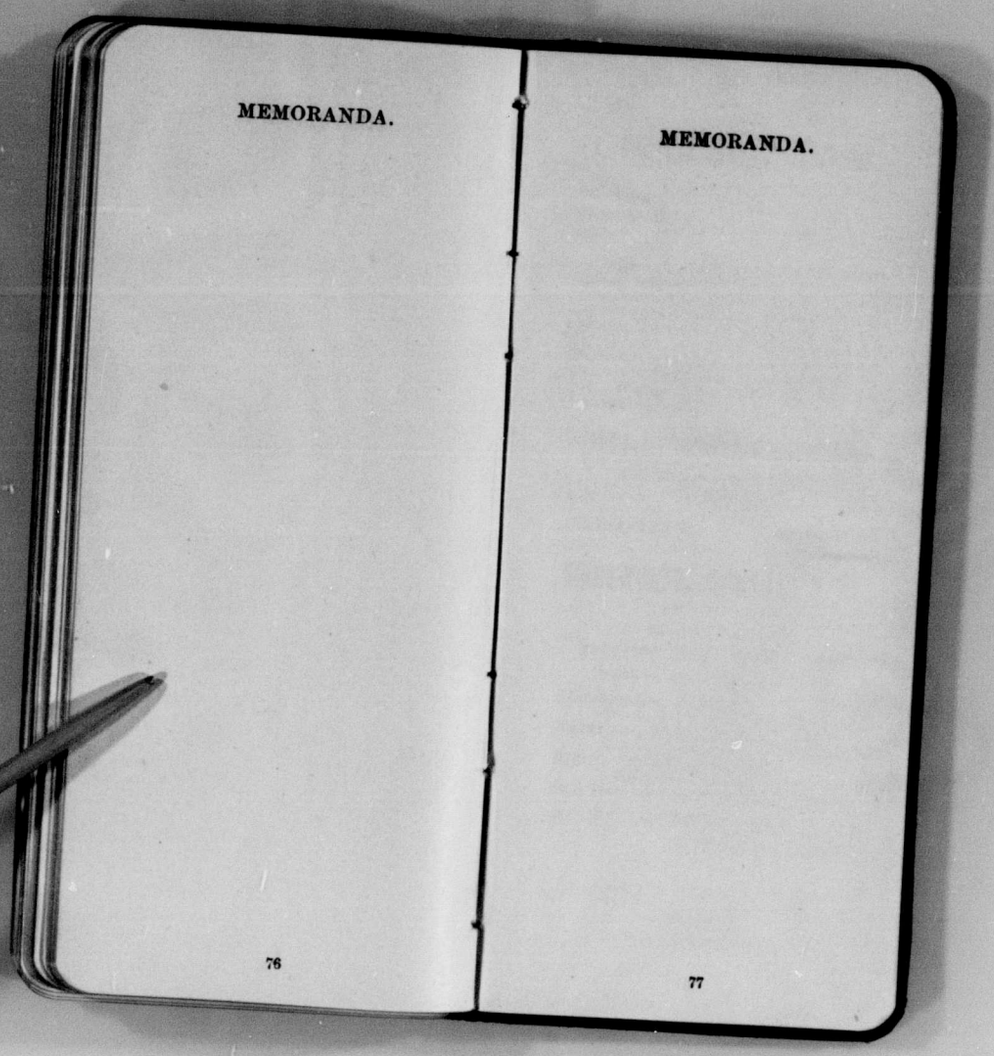

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Volume C 7

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MEMORANDA.

China and Glass.

Wedding and Complimentary Gifts.

The subscribers invite the attention of intending buyers, or those interested in the newest productions of the potters' and glass-makers' art, useful and ornamental, which are regularly coming forward from England, France, Germany, Japan, and American manufacturers, consisting of Table Ware, Fine Bric-a-brac, and Lamps.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.,

China, Glass and Lamps.
(Seven Floors.)

120 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO.,
(INCORPORATED.)

Manufacturers of
Superior Moist Water Colors
in tubes, pans, and half-pans,

Fine Brushes, Canvas,
W. H. & Co. Oil Colors in Tubes,
Varnishes, Easels, Sketch Boxes,
Drawing Boards and Tables,
Scales, Triangles, Curves,
T Squares, Drafting Instruments,
Drawing and Blue-Process Papers.

Artists', Architects', and Draftsmen's Supplies
of all kinds.

82 and 84 Washington St.,
216 and 218 Clarendon St.,
BOSTON.

Factories, Malden, Mass.

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Volume C 7

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The E. W. Noyes Co.,



PICTURES AND FRAMES,

13 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES,
KODAKS, ETC.

Developing and Printing.

THURSTON, 50 Bromfield Street, BOSTON.
(Up one flight.)

CASH ACCOUNT—OCTOBER.

	REC'D.	PAID.

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Volume C 7

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CASH ACCOUNT—NOVEMBER.

	REC'D.	PAID.

Buy your Second-Hand

COLLEGE TEXT .·. BOOKS

—AT—

Harvard Book-Store,

10 Brattle St., near Harvard Square.

McNamee,

Binder to Harvard University,

26 A Brattle St.,

Harvard Square, Old Cambridge.

PACH BROS.,

Photographers to Harvard

'78, '79, '82, '83, '84, '86,
'87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92,
'93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98.

All sorts of frames at the lowest price

MR. H. WM. TUPPER,
Manager and Photographer.



Students' discount, 25 per cent. Spectacles and Eye Glasses, $1.00 to $5.00. Oculists' orders a specialty. Factory on premises. Orders executed same day received. C. E. DAVIS, Manufacturing and Prescription Optician, No. 2 Park Square, rooms 1, 2, and 16. One flight. Take elevator.

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Volume C 7

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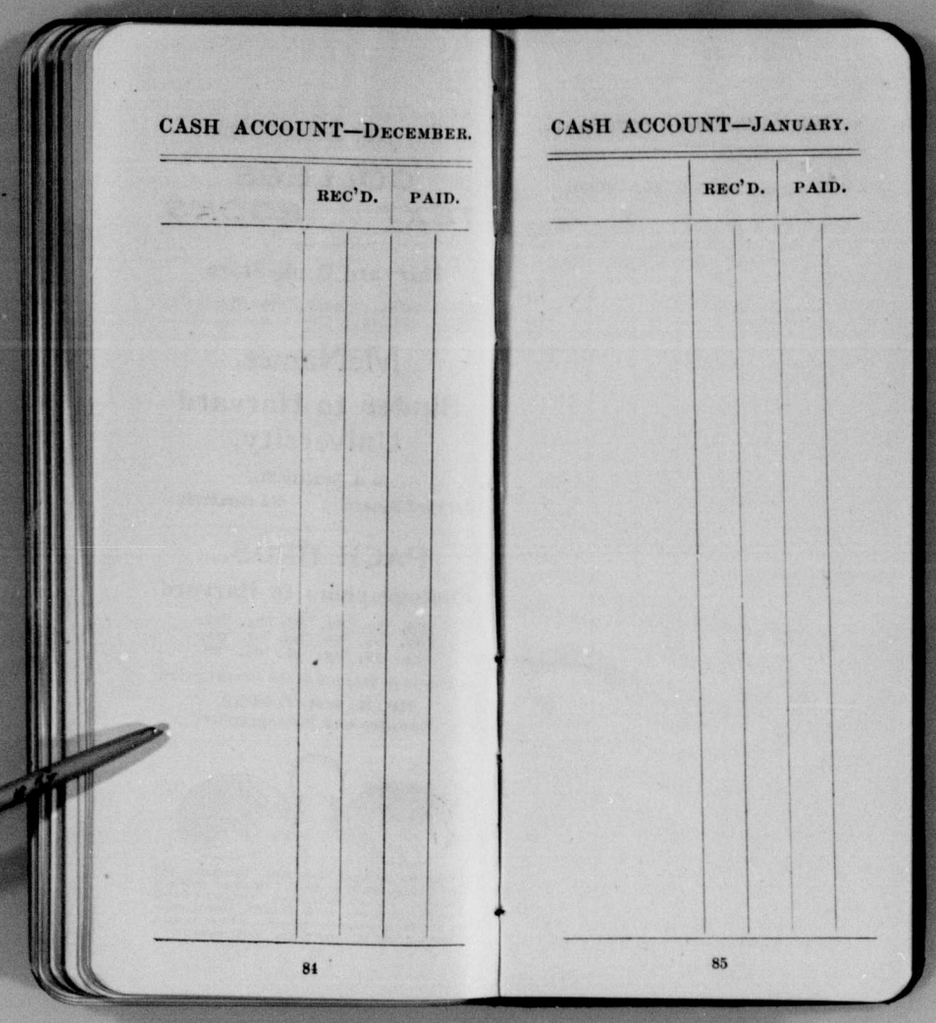

CASH ACCOUNT—DECEMBER.

	REC'D.	PAID.

84

CASH ACCOUNT—JANUARY.

	REC'D.	PAID.

85

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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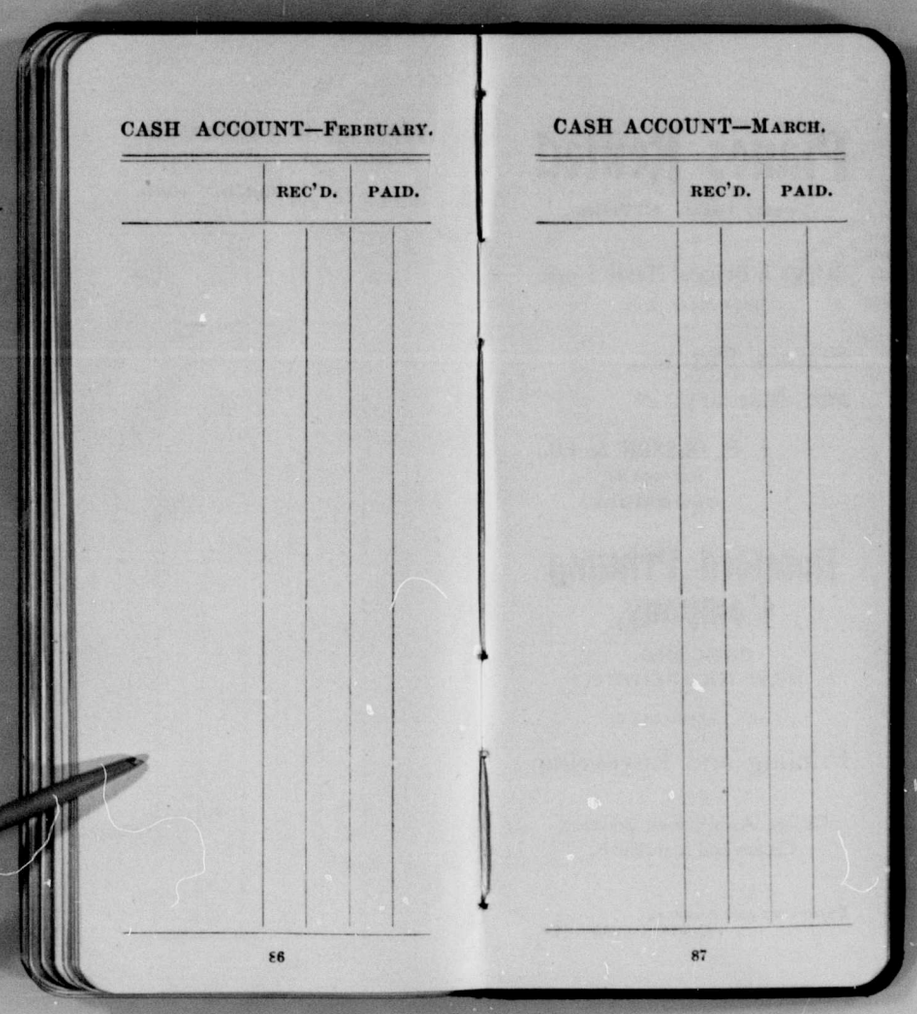

CASH ACCOUNT—FEBRUARY.

	REC'D.	PAID.

86

CASH ACCOUNT—MARCH.

	REC'D.	PAID.

87

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Volume C 7

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Pianos Rented

Twenty Makes. All Prices.

Briggs & Briggs' Music Store,
1274 Mass. Ave.

Frames, Pictures,
and Statuary.

J. F. OLSSON & CO.,
Harvard Sq.,
CAMBRIDGE.

Rumford Printing Company,

CONCORD.
NEW HAMPSHIRE,

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Printing and Engraving

FOR

College Associations, Societies,
Classes and Individuals.

ESTIMATES AND SAMPLES
PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

	REC'D.	PAID.

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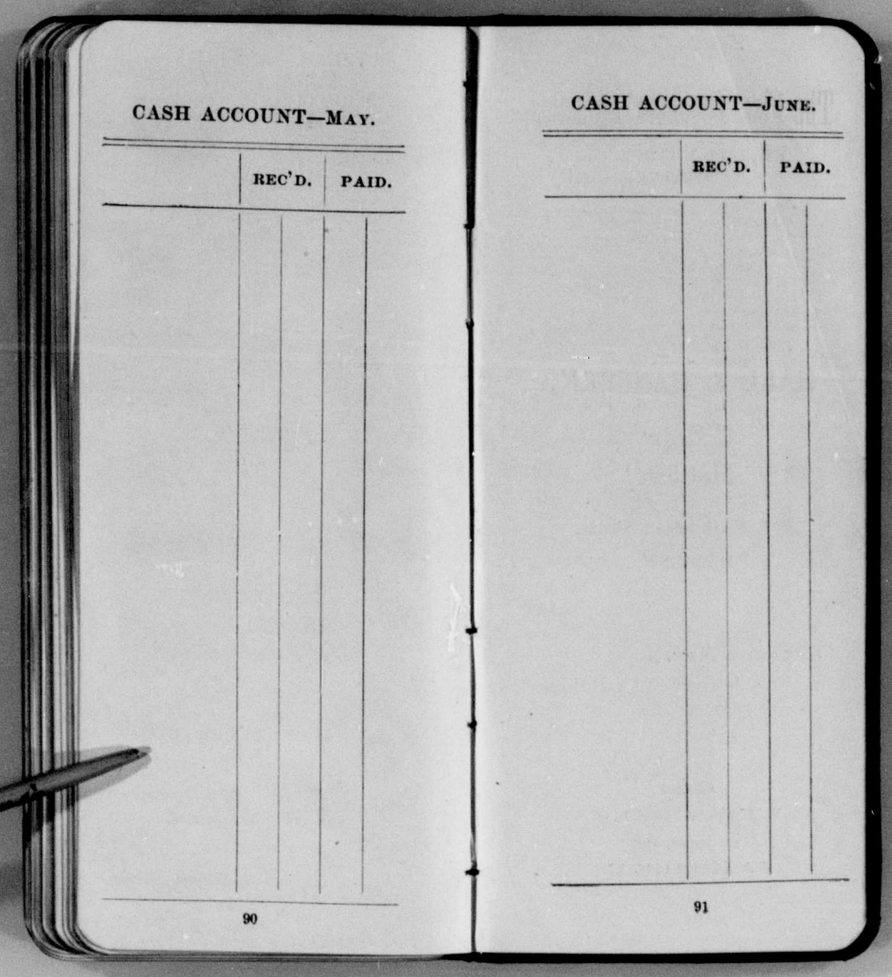

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Volume C 7

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The Fisk Teachers' Agencies

EVERETT O. FISK & CO.,
Proprietors.

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156 Fifth Ave., New York,
378 Wabash Ave., Chicago,
25 King St., Toronto,
1242 12th St., Washington,
414 Cent. Bldg., Minneapolis,
730 Cooper Bldg., Denver,
825 Market St., San Francisco,
525 Stimson Blk., Los Angeles.

HALL & HANCOCK,

College
Hatters,

407 Washington Street,
BOSTON.

—

Coöperative Discount.
Free delivery in Cambridge.

—

AGENT,
WEINSCHENK,
1320 MASS. AVE.,
CAMBRIDGE.

92

L. G. MacKeigan,

Merchant
Tailor, ...

7 Brattle St., opp. Boylston,
CAMBRIDGE.

FINEST GOODS. BEST WORK. CONSISTENT PRICES.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

93

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4723

Port of Cambridge, Massachusetts,
United States of America.

I William Lyon Mackenzie King — do solemnly sincerely and truly declare
at the city of Boston adjoining Cambridge aforesaid
that I the said William Lyon Mackenzie King arrived in the United States on the New
York Central Railway, from Toronto — on or about 28th September 1927:
that the articles enumerated below, viz. one comfortable, 2 pairs of blankets,
three sheets, one pillow, two pillow slips, one pair of curtains, one portiere,
one brussels carpet, 2 rugs, photographs framed photographs
unframed, a number of bedroom ornaments

imported by me ~~in the~~ and Transit Railway from Toronto, province of Ontario, Can.
are household effects (not merchandise), which were owned and used by me
or my family as such for not less than one year previous to the importation
thereof, and are not directly or indirectly imported for any other person
or persons, and are not intended for sale.

Declared to this October, 1927, before me.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4724

Cambridge. Oct. 29, 1897

My Dear Sir:

I have the honor of informing you that you have been elected a member of

The Graduate Club

of Harvard University.

Very truly yours,

George Wellington Benedict

Secretary.

W. L. M. King, Esq.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4725

Jennings.

RALPH HOPKINS WATSON.

Normal School.

SILAS PALMER BEEBE.
CHARLES AUGUSTUS CROWELL, JR.
FRANCIS ERASTUS HOLIDAY.
FRANK LORIMER JONES.
FRANK HENRY KIRMAYER.
EDWARD CARLETON KNIGHT.
CLAIR GEORGE PERSONS.
CHARLES WESLEY VANDE WALKER.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

FELLOWSHIPS.

Harris Fellowship.

NORMAN MACLAREN TRENHOLME.

Rogers Fellowships.

SIDNEY BRADSHAW FAY.
PRESCOTT ORDE SKINNER.

Parker Fellowships.

FRANK WATTS BANCROFT.
BENJAMIN OLIVER FOSTER.
EARLE RAYMOND HEDRICK.
JOHN ANDREAS WIDTSOE.

John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship.

JESSE MORE GREENMAN.

James Walker Fellowship.

JOHN ELOF BOODIN.

Morgan Fellowships.

CAMPBELL BONNER.
ARTHUR CHARLES LEWIS BROWN.
AMADEUS WILLIAM GRABAU.
FRED MONROE TISDEL.

John Tyndall Scholarship.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PIERCE.

Robert Treat Paine Fellowship.

FREDERICK ALEXANDER BUSHÉE.

Henry Lee Memorial Fellowship.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING.

Ozias Goodwin Memorial Fellowship.

WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4726

Henry Bromfield Rogers Memorial Fellowship.
GEORGE HENRY BOKE.

The Hemenway Fellowship.
ROLAND BURRAGE DIXON.

John Harvard Fellowships.
GEORGE RAPALL NOYES.
JOSEPH TRUMBULL STICKNEY.

Whiting Fellowships.
EDWIN PLIMPTON ADAMS.
EDWARD MAURICE MONTCHYK.

Edwin F. Atkins Fellowship.
EDWIN MEAD WILCOX.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Austin.
ERNEST MILNOR BENEDICT.
MILTON EUGENE BLANCHARD.
ROBERT EDWIN GAINES.
LAFAYE[illegible] RUPERT HAMBERLIN.
ERNEST [illegible]LIX LANGLEY.
C[illegible] VANCOUVER PIPER.
[illegible]DERSON TUCKER.
[illegible]EYNOLDS WIGHTMAN.

[illegible] Hathaway Cummings.
HENRY [illegible]NCENT HUBBARD.

Geor[illegible]e and Martha Derby.
ROBERT [illegible]MES SPRAGUE.

Vir[illegible]nia Barrett Gibbs.
HERBERT VILBUR RAND.

Levina Hoar.
FRANK WILSON CHENEY HERSEY.

Charles Haven Goodwin.
WILLIAM WILSON BAKER.

Leverett Saltonstall.
MURRAY MACNEILL.

James Savage.
HOMER JAMES EDMISTON.

Shattuck.
GEORGE HENRY CHASE.
GEORGE CONVERSE FISKE.
CHARLES NELSON HASKINS.
JOHN ASHBY LESTER.
HAZEN PIERCE PHILBRICK.
JOHN CHRISTIAN RANSMEIER.
IRA ISBON STERNER.

Christopher M. Weld.
WALTER SCOTT WILLIAMS MCLAY.

Thayer.
ARTHUR ALEXIS BRYANT.
FRANK CARLETON DOAN.
PETER FRANDSEN.
THOMAS HARVEY HAINES.
WILLIAM JAY HALE.
GEORGE WILLIAM HEIMROD.
WALDEMAR KOCH.
JAMES HORACE PATTEN.
ALFRED WILLIAM GUNNING WILSON.
ROBERT MEARNS YERKES.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4727

Non-Resident Students.

NAME.	HOME RESIDENCE.	PRESENT ADDRESS.
Bancroft, Frank Watts,	*Walnut Creek, Cal.*	London, Eng.
S.B. (*Univ. of California*) 1894, S.M. (*ibid.*) 1896, A.M. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1897, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) 1898. IV *yr.*: II *yr.* as *Non-Resident Student.* Parker Fellow. Zoölogy.		[Brown, Shipley & Co., [Founders' Court.
Fay, Sidney Bradshaw,	*Washington, D.C.*	London, Eng.
A.B. 1896, A.M. 1897. Assistant in History, 1896–98. IV *yr.*: II *yr.* as *Non-Resident Student.* Rogers Fellow. History.		[Brown, Shipley & Co., [Founders' Court.
Foster, Benjamin Oliver,	*Washington, D.C.*	Rome, Italy.
A.B. (*Leland Stanford Jr. Univ., Cal.*) 1895, A.M. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1897, Ph.D. (*ibid.*) 1899. V *yr.*: I *yr.* as *Non-Resident Student.* Parker Fellow. Classical Philology.		[31 Via di Porta [Pinciana.
Greenman, Jesse More,	*Cleveland, O.*	Berlin, Germany.
S.B. (*Univ. of Pennsylvania*) 1893, S.M. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1899. Assistant in the Gray Herbarium, 1894–99. II *yr.*: I *yr.* as *Non-Resident Student.* John Thornton Kirkland Fellow. Botany.		[Königl. botanisches [Museum, Grune- [wald Strasse 6–7.
Hedrick, Earle Raymond,	*Ann Arbor, Mich.*	Göttingen, Germany.
A.B. (*Univ. of Michigan*) 1896, A.M. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1898. Teacher of Mathematics, 1896–97, Sheboygan High School, Wis. III *yr.*: I *yr.* as *Non-Resident Student.* Parker Fellow. Mathematics.		[Walkenmühlenweg 17.
King, William Lyon Mackenzie,	*Toronto, Ont.*	London, Eng.
A.B. (*Univ. of Toronto, Ont.*) 1895, LL.B. (*ibid.*) 1896, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1897, A.M. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1898. Fellow in Political Economy, 1896–97, University of Chicago. III *yr.*: I *yr.* as *Non-Resident Student.* Henry Lee Memorial Fellow. Economics.		[London School of [Economics, 10 Adel- [phi Terrace, Strand.
Marbut, Curtis Fletcher,	*Columbia, Mo.*	Kupferberg, Bohemia.
S.B. (*Univ. of the State of Mo.*) 1889, A.M. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1894. Assistant Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, University of the State of Missouri. III *yr.*; I *yr.* as *Non-Resident Student.* Geology.		[Brown, Shipley, & Co., [Founders' Court, [London, Eng.
Noyes, George Rapall,	*No. Andover,*	St. Petersburg, [Russia.
A.B. 1894, A.M. 1895, Ph.D. 1898. Teacher of Classics, 1894–96, The Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. VI *yr.*: II *yr.* as *Non-Resident Student.* John Harvard Fellow. Slavic Languages.		[Vasilevsky Ostrov, [line 10, house 25, [lodgings 1.
Skinner, Prescott Orde,	*Roxbury,*	Paris, France.
A.B. 1896, A.M. 1897. Instructor in Italian and Spanish, 1897–99. III *yr.*: I *yr.* as *Non-Resident Student.* Rogers Fellow. Romance Philology.		[21 rue Jacob.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4728

Wightman, Alfred Reynolds, *Wickford, R.I.* 18 Sumner St.
A.B. (*Brown Univ., R. I.*) 1893, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1896. Associate in Latin, Morgan Park Academy, Ill., on leave of absence. I *yr.* Austin Scholar. Classical Philology.

Wilde, Arthur Herbert, *Cambridge,* 120 Henry St.
A.B. (*Boston Univ.*) 1887, S.T.B. (*ibid.*) 1891, A.M. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1899. Teacher of History, 1892-98, Academy of Northwestern University, Ill. III *yr.* University Scholar. History.

Willard, William Albert, *Grinnell, Ia.* 4 Gorham St.
Ph.B. (*Iowa Coll.*) 1895, A.M. (*Tufts Coll.*) 1898, A.M. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1899. Assistant in Biology, 1895-97, Iowa College. II *yr.* Assistant in Zoölogy. Zoölogy.

Willcox, Inman Lyon, *Worcester,* 66 Wendell St.
A.B. (*Hamilton Coll., N.Y.*) 1886, Gr., *Andover Theol. Sem.*, 1889. Pastor, Park Congregational Church, Worcester. I *yr.* Philosophy.

Williams, Charles Edward, *Windsor, Vt.* W. 35.
A.B. 1899. I *yr.* English.

Williams, Stephen Riggs, *Shandon, O.* 61 Gorham St.
A.B. (*Oberlin Coll., O.*) 1892, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1893, A.M. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1898. Teacher of Science, 1894-96, Lima High School, O. IV *yr.* Assistant in Zoölogy. Zoölogy.

Wilson, Alfred William Gunning, *Cobourg, Ont.* 23 Sacramento Pl.
A.B. (*Univ. of Toronto, Ont.*) 1893, A.M. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1899. Science Master, 1896-98, Napanee Collegiate Institute, Ont. II *yr.* Thayer Scholar. Geology and Palaeontology.

Wilson, Howard Lafayette, *Sheridan, Ind.* 1608 Cambridge St.
A.B. (*Indiana Univ.*) 1889, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1891, Graduate Student, *Cornell Univ.*, 1892-93, 1898-99. Superintendent of Schools, 1893-98, River Falls, Wis. I *yr.* History, Economics.

Woodman, Joseph Edmund, *Cambridge,* 372 Oxford St.
S.B. 1896. II *yr.* Assistant in Geology. Geology.

Woods, James Haughton, *Boston,* 2 Chestnut St., Boston.
A.B. 1887, Ph.D. (*Univ. of Strasburg, Germany*) 1896. V *yr.* Philosophy, Sanskrit.

Yeames, Herbert Hilarion, *Arlington,* 1 Joy St., Boston.
A.B. 1895, A.M. 1896. Teacher, 1897-98, Mellen School, Buffalo, N.Y. II *yr.* Classical Philology.

Yerkes, Robert Mearns, *Grenoble, Pa.* W. H. 52.
A.B. (*Ursinus Coll., Pa.*) 1897, A.B. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1898, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1899. II *yr.* Assistant in the Psychological Laboratory. Proctor. Philosophy, Zoölogy.

Zeller, Augustus P, *Munich, Germany,* H. 22.
A.B. (*Univ. of Kansas*) 1895, A.B. (*Harvard Univ.*) 1898. I *yr.* Germanic Philology.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4729

1898-99. **1899-1900.**

John Thornton Kirkland Fellowship.

CHARLES SUMNER GRIFFIN.
A.B. (*Univ. of Kansas*) 1894, A.B. 1895, A.M. 1896. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1895-98; Non-Res. Stud., 1898-99. — University Scholar, 1895-96. — Assistant in Political Economy, 1896-98. — Student of Economics in Europe.
Instructor in Economics, Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

JESSE MORE GREENMAN.
S.B. (*Univ. of Pennsylvania*) 1893, S.M. 1899. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1898-99. — Assistant in the Gray Herbarium, 1894-99.
Student of Botany, in Berlin.

James Walker Fellowship.

ARTHUR ONCKEN LOVEJOY.
A.B. (*Univ. of California*) 1895, A.M. 1897. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1895-98; Non-Res. Stud., 1898-99. — Scholar of the Harvard Club of San Francisco, 1895-96; University Scholar, 1897-98. — Student of Philosophy, in Paris.
Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Cal.

JOHN ELOF BOODIN.
A.B. (*Brown Univ., R.I.*) 1895, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1896, PH.D. (Philosophy) 1899. — Student in Harvard Divinity School, 1897-99.
Student of Philosophy, at this University.

Morgan Fellowships.

AMADEUS WILLIAM GRABAU.
S.B. (*Massachusetts Institute of Technology*) 1896, S.M. 1898. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1897-99. — Thayer Scholar, 1897-98. — Student of Palaeontology, at this University.
Now continuing his studies at this University, as Morgan Fellow.

AMADEUS WILLIAM GRABAU.
Reappointed.

EARLE RAYMOND HEDRICK.
A.B. (*Univ. of Michigan*) 1896, A.M. 1898. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1897-99. — Shattuck Scholar, 1897-98. — Student of Mathematics, at this University.
Now continuing his studies at Göttingen, as Parker Fellow.

CAMPBELL BONNER.
A.B. (*Vanderbilt Univ., Tenn.*) 1896, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1897, A.M. 1898. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1897-99. — University Scholar, 1897-98; George and Martha Derby Scholar, 1898-99.
Student of Classical Philology, at this University.

EDWARD CHARLES JEFFREY.
A.B. (*Univ. of Toronto, Ont.*) 1888. — PH.D. (Biology) 1899. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1898-99. — Student of Botany, at this University.
Lecturer in Biology (in charge of Botany), University of Toronto.

ARTHUR CHARLES LEWIS BROWN.
A.B. (*Hobart Coll., N.Y.*) 1893, A.B. 1894, A.M. 1895. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1894-96 and 1898-99. — University Scholar, 1894-95.
Student of English, at this University.

WILLIAM BRIGGS S[illegible]ERY.
A.B. (*Brown Univ., R.I.*) 1896, A.M. 1897, PH.D. (Philosophy) 1899. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1896-97 and 1898-99; Non-Res. Stud., 1897-98. — James Walker Fellow, 1897-98. — Assistant in Philosophy, 1896-97. — Student of Philosophy, at this University.
Junior Divinity Student and Assistant in Philosophy, at this University.

FRED MONROE TISDEL.
A.B. (*Northwestern Univ., Ill.*) 1891, A.M. (*Univ. of Wisconsin*) 1893, A.M. 1894. — Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, 1895-98, Oberlin Coll., O. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1893-95 and 1898-99. — Shattuck Scholar, 1894-95; Thayer Scholar, 1898-99.
Student of English and Comparative Literature, at this University.

John Tyndall Scholarship.

HARRISON HITCHCOCK BROWN.
Reappointed.
A.B. (*Amherst Coll.*) 1889, A.M. 1895. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1894-99. — Townsend Scholar, 1896-97. — Student of Physics at this University.
Assistant in Physics, at this University.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PIERCE.
(See Whiting Fellowships, 1898-99.)

Robert Treat Paine Fellowship.

JOHN EDWARD GEORGE.
Reappointed.
PH.B. (*Northwestern Univ., Ill.*) 1895, A.M. 1897. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1896-98; Non-Res. Stud., 1898-99. — Student of the Ethical Problems of Society, at this University (1897-98), and in Germany (1898-99).
Engaged in sociological investigation, in Chicago.

FREDERICK ALEXANDER BUSHÉE.
LITT.B. (*Dartmouth Coll., N.H.*) 1894, A.M. 1898. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1897-99. — University Scholar, 1897-98; Townsend Scholar, 1898-99.
Student of Economics, at this University.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4730

1898-99.	1899-1900.

Henry Lee Memorial Fellowship.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING. A.B. (*Univ. of Toronto, Ont.*) 1895, LL.B. (*ibid.*) 1896, A.M. (*ibid.*) 1897, A.M. 1898. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1897-99. — Townsend Scholar, 1897-98. — Student of Political Economy at this University. Now continuing his studies in London, as Henry Lee Memorial Fellow.	WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING. *Reappointed.*

Ozias Goodwin Memorial Fellowship.

No appointment.	WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO. A.M. (*Queen's Univ., Ont.*) 1896, LL.B. (*ibid.*) 1897, A.M. 1899. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1898-99. — University Scholar, 1898-99. Student of History and Political Science, at this University.

Henry Bromfield Rogers Memorial Fellowship.

GEORGE HENRY BOKE. PH.B. (*Univ. of California*) 1894. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1898-99. — Student of Ethics in its relations to Jurisprudence at this University. Now continuing his studies at this University, as Henry Bromfield Rogers Memorial Fellow.	GEORGE HENRY BOKE. *Reappointed.*

Hemenway Fellowship.

ROLAND BURRAGE DIXON. A.B. 1897, A.M. 1899. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1897-99. — Assistant in Anthropology, 1898-99. — Student of American Archaeology and Ethnology, at this University. Assistant in Anthropology, and Student of American Archaeology and Ethnology, at this University. [*Appointed March 16, 1899.*]	*Appointment for 1899-1900 not yet announced.*

John Harvard Fellowships.

GEORGE RAPALL NOYES. A.B. 1894, A.M. 1895. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1894-98; Non-Res. Stud., 1898-99. — James Savage Scholar, 1896-97; Thayer Scholar, 1897-98. — Student of Slavic Languages in St. Petersburg. Now continuing his studies in St. Petersburg, as John Harvard Fellow.	GEORGE RAPALL NOYES. *Reappointed.*
JOSEPH TRUMBULL STICKNEY. A.B. 1895. — Non-Res. Stud., 1898-99. — Student of Classical Philology and Sanskrit in Paris. Now continuing his studies in Paris, as John Harvard Fellow.	JOSEPH TRUMBULL STICKNEY. *Reappointed.*
JAMES KELSEY WHITTEMORE. *Reappointed.* A.B. 1895, A.M. 1896. — Res. Gr. Stud., 1895-97; Non-Res. Stud., 1897-98. — Instructor in Mathematics, 1896-97. — Student of Mathematics, in Paris (1897-98), and in Göttingen (1898-99). Instructor in Mathematics, at this University.	EDWARD KENNARD RAND. A.B. 1894, A.M. 1895. — Res. Div. Stud., 1894-95. Student of Late Latin, at the University of Munich.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4731

DIVISION OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF PH.D.

1901–02

Eight candidates will take either the first or second examination: two more candidates (Philbrick and Carpenter) will take both. All examinations will be held on Thursday (except Tuesday, May 27, and Wednesday, June 11) at 3.30 P.M. in the Faculty Room.

1. PHILBRICK	General	Thursday, April 3
2. CARPENTER	General	Thursday, April 24
3. LICHTENSTEIN	General	Thursday, May 1
4. SHEARER	General	Thursday, May 8
5. WARREN	Special	Thursday, May 15
6. KING	Special	Thursday, May 22
7. BUSHÉE	Special	Tuesday, May 27
8. CARPENTER	Special	Thursday, May 29
9. BINGHAM	General	Thursday, June 5
10. MERRIAM	Special	Wednesday, June 11
11. PHILBRICK	Special	
12. SEAMAN	Special	Thursday, June 12

1. FRANCIS SAMUEL PHILBRICK.

GENERAL EXAMINATION in History, Thursday, APRIL 3, 1902.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION: Professors Hart, Emerton, Lowell, Strobel, Channing, Ripley, Coolidge, Mr. Meyer.

ACADEMIC HISTORY: Nebraska State University, 1893–97 (A.B.); Nebraska Graduate School, 1897–99; (A.M.; Teaching Fellow in American History); Harvard Graduate School, 1899–1902; (Morgan and Austin Fellow).

(A) GENERAL SUBJECTS.

1. England to the Puritan Revolution. 2. Representative Government in England and America. 3. Spain since 1479, and outlines of Spanish Colonial History. 4. American Colonies and United States. 5. Theory of the State. 6. Selected Modern Governments and Comparative Constitutional Law. 7. International Law and American Diplomatic History.

(B) THESIS SUBJECT: "Cuba." (With Professor Hart.)

(C) SPECIAL SUBJECT: Diplomatic History of the United States.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2. ALLEN HARMON CARPENTER.

GENERAL EXAMINATION in History, Thursday, APRIL 24, 1902.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION: Professors Hart, Lowell, Strobel, Gross, Carver, Coolidge, Mr. Wyman.

ACADEMIC HISTORY: Carleton College, 1894–95; Adelbert College, 1895–98 (A.B.); Western Reserve University, 1898–99 (A.M.); Harvard Graduate School, 1899–1902 (A.M. 1900).

(A) GENERAL SUBJECTS.

1. History of Colonization, especially since 1460. 2. Eastern Question. 3. Renaissance and Reformation. 4. England since Henry VII. 5. American Colonies and United States. 6. International Law and Diplomatic History of the United States. 7. Theory of the State.

(B) THESIS SUBJECT: "Military Government in the United States." (With Professor Hart.)

(C) SPECIAL SUBJECT: History of the United States, 1798–1876.

3. WALTER LICHTENSTEIN.

GENERAL EXAMINATION in History, Thursday, MAY 1, 1902.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION: Professors Channing, Emerton, Macvane, Wright, Gross, von Jagemann, Drs. Durand, Fay, Mr. Meyer.

ACADEMIC HISTORY: New York University, 1895–99 (PH.B.); Harvard College, 1899–1900 (A.B.); Harvard Graduate School, 1900–02 (A.M. 1901).

(A) GENERAL SUBJECTS.

1. Continental Europe from 771 to about 1450. 2. England to Henry VII. 3. Renaissance and Reformation. 4. Germany since the Peace of Augsburg. 5. France since Louis XI. 6. Canon Law in the Middle Ages. 7. History of German Literature.

(B) THESIS SUBJECT: "Relation of the Ecclesiastical Courts to the Secular Courts in England during the Middle Ages." (With Professor Gross.)

(C) SPECIAL SUBJECT: Relations of State and Church in Western Europe from the Eleventh to the Thirteenth Century.

C 4732

4. AUGUSTUS HUNT SHEARER.

GENERAL EXAMINATION in History, Thursday, MAY 8, 1902.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION: Professors Channing, Emerton, Macvane, Strobel, Gross, Carver, Dr. Sprague, Mr. Wyman.

ACADEMIC HISTORY: Rutgers College, 1895–99 (A.B.); Harvard Graduate School, 1899–1902 (A.B. 1900, A.M. 1901).

(A) GENERAL SUBJECTS.

1. England to Henry VII. 2. Renaissance and Reformation. 3. England since Henry VII. 4. American Colonies and the United States. 5. France since Louis XI. 6. International Law. 7. Representative Government in England and America.

(B) THESIS SUBJECT: "Pennsylvania Politics, 1776–1790." (With Professor Channing.)

(C) SPECIAL SUBJECT: The English Colonies, and the United States in the Eighteenth Century.

5. JOSEPH PARKER WARREN.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION in History, Thursday, MAY 15, 1902.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION: Professors Hart, Macvane, Lowell, Strobel, Channing, Wambaugh, Carver, Coolidge, Dr. Fay.

ACADEMIC HISTORY: Harvard College, 1892–96 (A.B.); Harvard Graduate School, 1896–97 (A.M.) 1898–1900; University of Pennsylvania Graduate School, 1897–98; Assistant in History or Government, 1896–97, 1899–1900; Instructor in Government, 1901–02; Instructor in History, Leland Stanford University, 1901.

(A) GENERAL SUBJECTS. (Examination passed March 28, 1900).

1. England to Henry VII. 2. England since Henry VII. 3. European Economic History, particularly of England. 4. France since Louis XI. 5. Renaissance and Reformation. 6. Comparative Modern Government. 7. American Colonies and the United States.

(B) THESIS SUBJECT. "The Shays Rebellion." (With Professors Channing and Hart.) (Thesis accepted May, 1900.)

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(C) Special Subject: Comparative modern government, limited for matters of detail and of local government to England, the United States, France and Switzerland. (A knowledge of the general features of the governments of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Belgium will also be presumed.)

6. William Lyon McKenzie King.

Special Examination in Political Science, Thursday, May 22, 1902.

Committee of Examination: Professors Carver, Macvane, Beale, Ripley, Drs. Durand, Andrew, Sprague, Mr. Meyer.

Academic History: University of Toronto, 1891–96 (A.B. 1895, LL.B. 1896, A.M. 1897); University of Chicago, 1896–97; Harvard Graduate School, 1897–99 (A.M. 1898); Henry Lee Memorial Fellow, 1898–1900; Department of Labour, Canada, 1900–02.

(A) General Subjects. (Examination passed April 14, 1899.)

1. Constitutional Law and Government in England; and Constitutional History of Canada. 2. International Law. 3. Theory of the State. 4. Economic Theory and its History. 5. Applied Economics. 6. Economic History — outline of Europe and the United States. 7. Sociology.

(B) Thesis Subject: "The Sweating System and The Fair Wages Movement." (With Professor Taussig.)

(C) Special Subject: Labor: History of Labor Organization; History of Labor Legislation.

7. Frederick Alexander Bushée.

Special Examination in Political Science, Tuesday, May 27, 1902.

Committee of Examination: Professors Carver, Macvane, Gross, Ripley, Drs. Durand, Andrew, Sprague, Mr. Cole, Mr. Meyer.

Academic History: Dartmouth College, 1890–94 (Litt.B.); Hartford School of Sociology, 1895–96; Harvard Graduate School, 1897–1901 (A.M. 1898); Paine Fellow, 1899–1900; Assistant in Economics, 1901–02.

(A) General Subjects. (Examination passed April 11, 1900.)

1. Political Institutions in Continental Europe since 1500. 2. Theory of the State. 3. Modern Government and Comparative Constitutional Law. 4. Economic Theory and its History. 5. International Trade; and Financial Legislation of the United States since 1861. 6. Sociology. 7. Socialism and Communism.

C 4733

(B) Thesis Subject: "The Population of Boston." (With Professor Taussig.)

(C) Special Subject: The Theories of Sociology since Auguste Conte.

8. Allen Harmon Carpenter.

Special Examination in History, Thursday, May 29, 1902.

Committee of Examination: Professors Hart, Emerton, Wright, Lowell, Channing, Coolidge, Ripley, Dr. Andrew.

Special Subject: History of the United States, 1798–1876. (For details, see No. 2.)

9. Hiram Bingham, Jr.

General Examination in History, Thursday, June 5, 1902.

Committee of Examination: Professors Channing, Emerton, Lowell, Strobel, Gross, Hart, Coolidge, Carver, Dr. Fay.

Academic History: Yale College, 1894–98 (A.B.); University of California, 1899–1900 (A.M.); Harvard Graduate School, 1900–02 (A.M. 1901); Austin Teaching Fellow, 1901–02.

(A) General Subjects.

1. England to Henry VII. 2. Spain, 700–1600. 3. Europe, 1598–1789. 4. American Colonies (in considerable detail). 5. Spanish South-American Colonies. 6. Theory of the State. 7. International Law and Diplomatic History.

(B) Thesis Subject: "General San Martin in the War of Liberation." (With Professors Hart and Channing.)

(C) Special Subject: History of the Spanish South American Colonies.

10. Roger Bigelow Merriman.

Special Examination in History, Wednesday, June 11, 1902.

Committee of Examination: Professors Channing, Wright, Lowell, Gross, Ripley, Coolidge, Dr. Fay.

Academic History: Harvard College, 1892–96 (A.B.); Harvard Graduate School, 1896–97 (A.M.); Oxford, 1897–99

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4734

(LITT.B. 1899); Harvard Graduate School, 1899–1900; Oxford, 1900–02.

(A) GENERAL SUBJECTS. (Examination passed June 8, 1900.)
1. England to Henry VII. 2. Renaissance and Reformation. 3. England since Henry VII. 4. France since Louis XI. 5. American Colonies and United States. 6. Selected Topics in Legal Institutions. 7. History of French Literature.

(B) THESIS SUBJECT: "Life and Letters of Thomas Cromwell." (With Professors Smith and Powell of Oxford.)

(C) SPECIAL SUBJECT: Reign of Henry VIII in England.

11. FRANCIS SAMUEL PHILBRICK.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION in History, Wednesday, JUNE 11, 1902.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION: Professors Hart, Emerton, Macvane, Strobel, Ripley, Drs. Andrew, Sprague.

SPECIAL SUBJECT: Diplomatic History of the United States. (For details, see No. 1.)

12. CHARLES EDWARD SEAMAN.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION in Political Science, Thursday, JUNE 12, 1902.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION: Professors Hart, Macvane, Ripley, Coolidge, Drs. Durand, Andrew, Sprague, Mr. Meyer.

ACADEMIC HISTORY: Acadia College, 1888–90 (A.B.); Harvard College, 1894–95 (A.B.); Harvard Graduate School, 1895–98 (A.M. 1896); Instructor, University of Vermont, 1901–02.

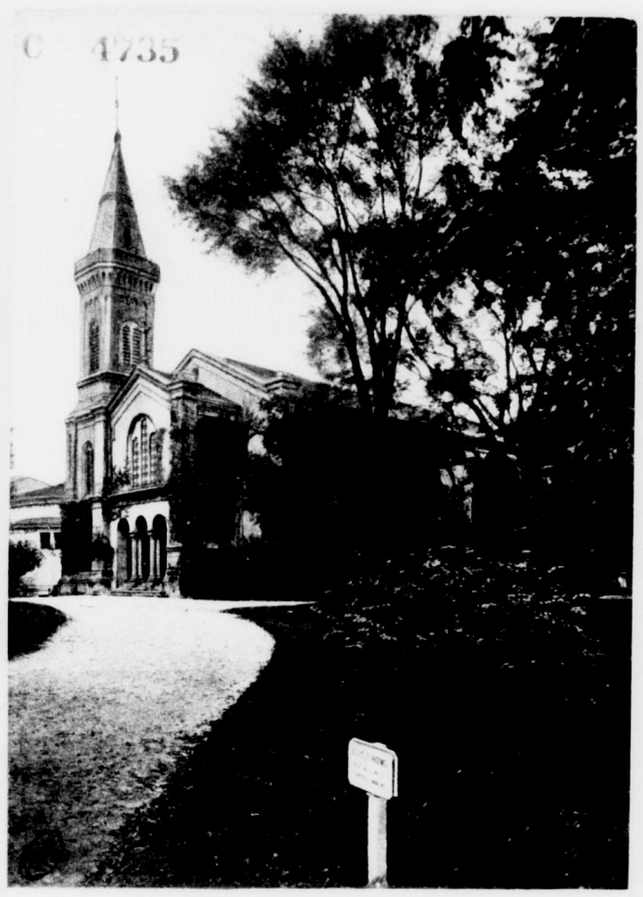
(A) GENERAL SUBJECTS. (Examination passed December 22, 1898.)
1. England to Henry VII. 2. England since Henry VII. 3. Modern Government and Comparative Constitutional Law. 4. Economic Theory and its History. 5. Applied Economics. 6. Economic History. 7. Sociology.

(B) THESIS SUBJECT: "The Intercolonial Railway of Canada."

(C) SPECIAL SUBJECT: Railway Experience and Legislation.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



Appleton Chapel, Harvard College.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4736

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY,
Dec. 9, 1898.

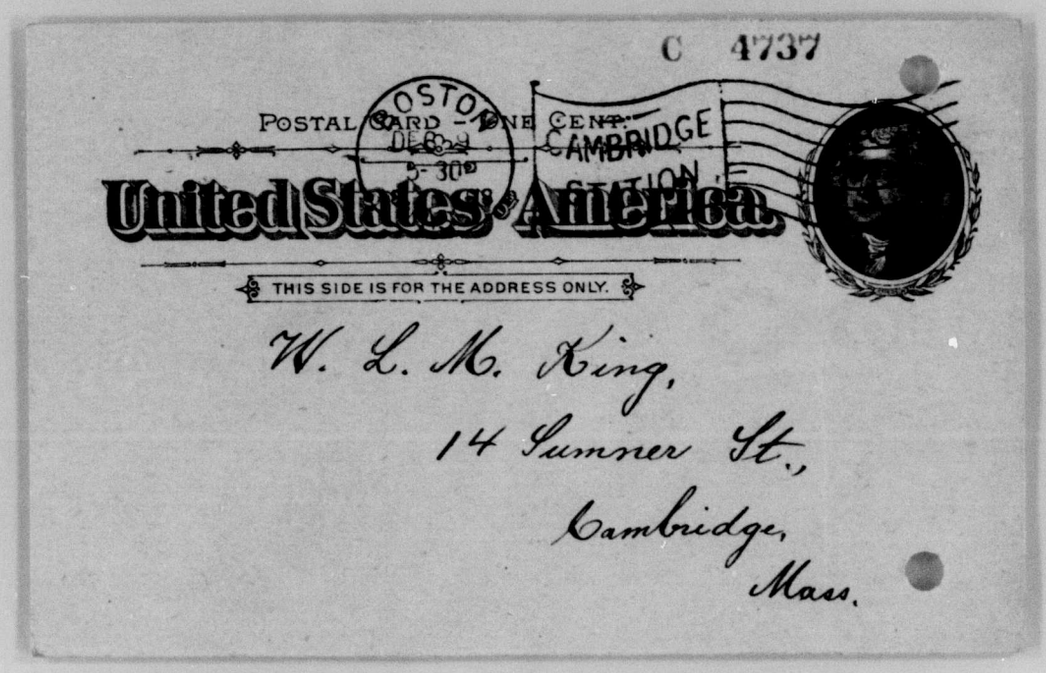
The following work asked for by you is in the Library and will be retained for you 3 days from this date. In calling for the books, present this notice at the desk.

Dr 481 Dante's Divine Comedy. Vol. I.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4737



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4738

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 1898.

Medical Visitation.

Students who are confined to their rooms by illness should send reports to 4 or 16 University Hall before 10 A.M. They will then be visited as early as possible. The nature of illness and degree of urgency should be stated. Reports requiring immediate attention should be sent by a messenger and not by mail.

☞ Students able to go out are expected to utilize the regular consultation hours.

CONSULTATION. — The Medical Visitor may be consulted at the Physiological Laboratory, L.S.S., as follows:

8.45–9 A.M. Daily except Sunday.
4–5 P.M. Except Saturday and Sunday.
Saturday 8.45–9 A.M. and 12.45–1 P.M.
Sunday 9.30–10 A.M.

EMERGENCIES. — After 8 A.M. and before 5.30 P.M.

It should be remembered that chills and headache suggest fever and that one who has fever usually feels better in the morning, but worse again at night. It is well to consult or report early, for it may lead to the detection of serious or contagious illness and permit favorable arrangements to be made as to nursing, meals, going home, etc. Any *rash* or *eruption* should be *immediately reported*. The services of the Medical Visitor are for the benefit and protection of the student community.

The Regulations require students to report at the Office when they resume work.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

B.400 C 4739

☞ Show this card at the Library the first time you apply there for books; at Memorial Hall or Foxcroft House when you apply there for board; at the Gymnasium when you apply for a locker.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

606

Mr. W. L. M. King has given the security required from a student in the Graduate School.

C. F. Mason
Bursar.

[OVER]

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 47349

The term-bills are issued February 1 and one week before Commencement, and are to be paid respectively on or before February 21 and October 10; but the second bills of candidates for degrees must be paid at least one day before Commencement. When a student severs his connection with the University his whole bill becomes payable at once. Students who do not file bonds must pay the fees for instruction in advance — one third at the beginning of the academic year, one third January 1, and one third April 1, and must pay the whole year's rent of a College room when a room is assigned.

The fees for instruction are: for any laboratory course, alone or with other courses, $150 a year; for any regular course not a laboratory course or a course of research, $45 a year; for any half-course not a laboratory course, $25 a year; for other courses a sum equal to the fee for one, two, or more courses, according to the number of courses to which the Administrative Board of the Graduate School shall consider it equivalent as a part of the student's work for the year. But in no case will the fee for instruction be less than $30 or more than $150 a year. A student who attends a course of instruction for only a part of the year must pay the whole year's fee for that course, except that a student whose fees for instruction amount to $150 a year, who joins the Graduate department after the beginning of the academic year, will be charged for instruction only from the beginning of the third in which he joins; and, if he leaves during the year, he will be charged for instruction only to the end of the third in which he leaves, if before that time he gives written notice of his withdrawal to the Recorder; otherwise he will be charged for instruction to the end of the third in which such written notice is given. The first third begins at the beginning of the academic year and ends December 31. The second third begins January 1 and ends March 31. The last third begins April 1 and ends at Commencement.

Deductions from the fee for instruction of a student who is liable for the fee of $150 a year will be made as follows: for absence of three consecutive months, $30; for absence during the whole year, not including the mid-year and final examinations, or either of them, $100. A student who claims a deduction must present at the Bursar's office a certificate from the Recorder as to the fact and duration of his absence. In order to obtain such a certificate he must have given prompt notice of his intended absence in accordance with the regulations of the Administrative Board.

Additional fees are charged to those who take laboratory courses for materials, reagents, apparatus, etc.

The fee for the examination for the degree of Ph.D. or S.D. is $30, but this fee is not charged to any candidate who has paid the full tuition fee of $150 for at least one year as a Graduate student.

A student cannot withdraw his bond or deposit until he has paid all the charges against him and has left at the Bursar's office a certificate from the Librarian of the College Library that he has no books out; and, if he had a locker at the Hemenway Gymnasium, a certificate from the Director that the locker has been surrendered in good order.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE C 4741

CANADIAN CLUB OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

will be held at Whitney Hall 126 Mt Auburn St

on Saturday Nov 12th at 8 o'clock.

Subject - Talk on Canadian Universities

You are hereby invited to be present.

WILFRED G. G. COLE, *Secretary*.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4742

POSTAL CARD ONE CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BOSTON MASS. JUN 18 98 CAMBRIDGE STATION

THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

W. L. M. King.
14 Summer St.
Cambridge

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4743

The First Concert of the Cambridge Musical Society will be given at the house of

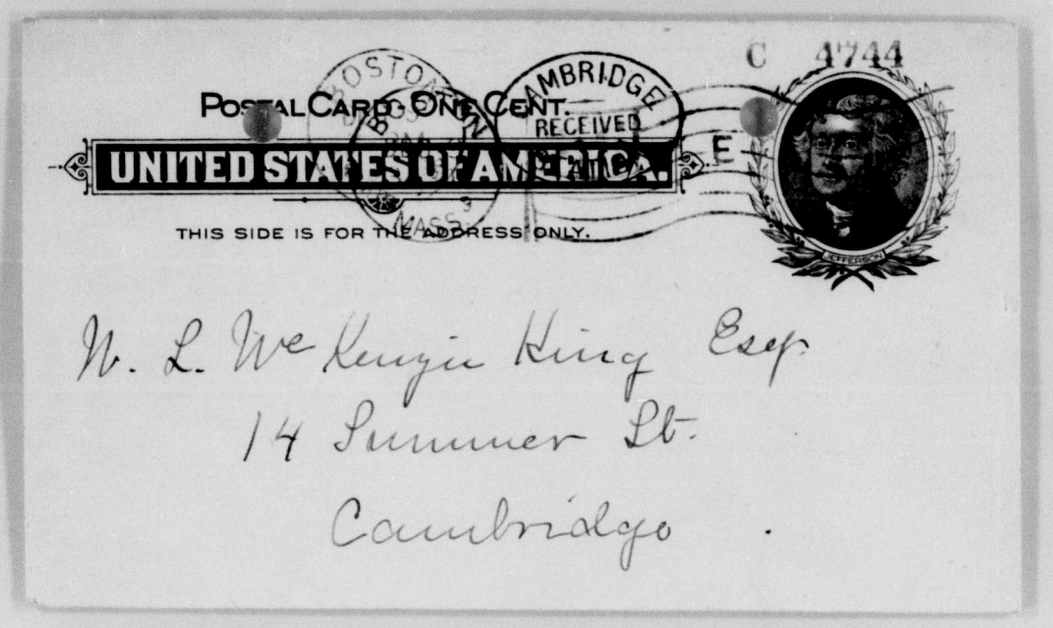
Miss Markham, 2 Buckingham Place

on Thursday evening December 22nd

As the music begins promptly at *half-past eight*, members are requested to be in their seats before that hour.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4745

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY,
Cambridge, June 7, 1898.

A Fine charged to you must be paid AT ONCE, if you wish to continue your use of the Library.

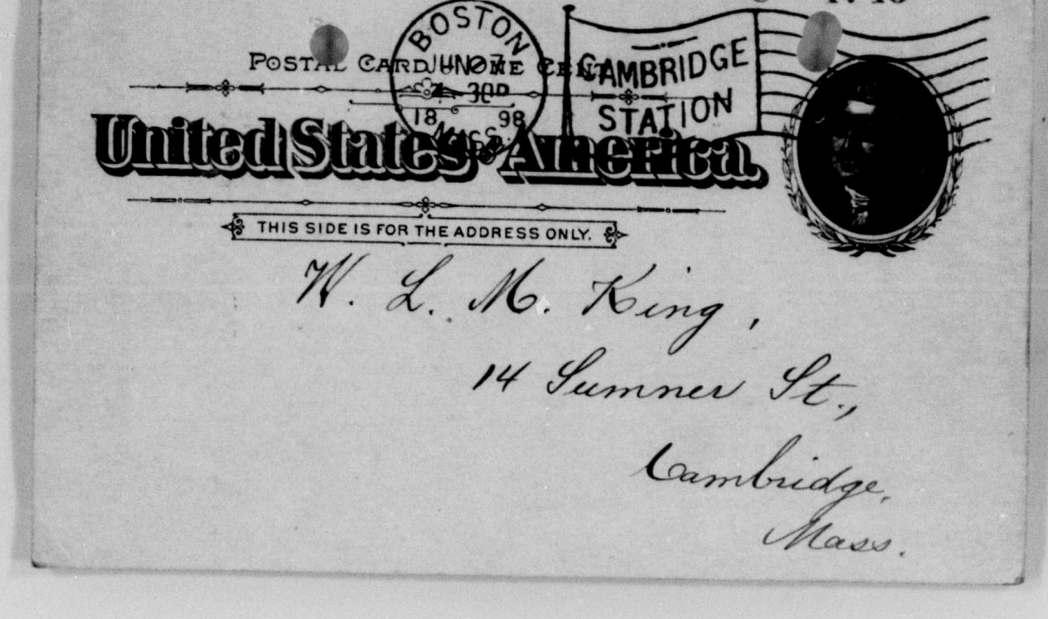
THOMAS J KIERNAN, *Supt. of Circulation.*

10 Cts. due on "Tableau economique" just returned, taken out May 5.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4746



W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

699.9 C 4747 Harvard University No. 7043

Fenway Gymnasium, Cambridge, Mass., 11-1[illegible]97

Mr. W. L. M. King

Group C Individual Rank

*1000 +

A = 800 to 1000

B = 700 to 800

C = 600 to 700

D = 500 to 600

E = 400 to 500

F = 300 to 400

G = 200 to 300

Capacity of Lungs 200

Strength of Lungs 14

Push up 11 Back 190

Pull up 10 Legs 270

Weight 68.5 R. f. Arm 42

L. f. Arm 40

Chest & U. Arm 143.9

Total Strength 699.9

D. A. Sargent.

Director.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4748

All students of Harvard University desiring to enter as competitors in Athle[illegible] Contests are required to give evidence of their abili[illegible]y making the fo[illegible]wing strength tests, in addition to the regular phys[illegible] examinations:

Candidates for the University Crew and Foot Ball Team and Weight Throwers are expected to make a total strength test of 700 points.

Candidates for the Class Crews and Foot Ball Teams and Gymnastic, Wrestling and Sparring Contests, 600 points.

Candidates for the University and Class Ball Nines, LaCrosse Teams, Track and Field Events, 500 points.

These points are reckoned as follows: — The number of kilos. lifted with the back and legs straight, and the number of kilos. lifted with the legs bent, added to the strength of the grip of the right and left hand, expiratory power as tested by the manometer, and one-tenth of the weight in kilos. multiplied by the number of times that the person can raise his weight by dipping between the parallel bars and pulling his weight up to his chin on the rings. Where the strength test falls below the desired standard the capacity of lungs is taken into account in summing up the condition.

These tests are made and certificates granted on any day, excepting Saturday and Sunday, between 2 and 4 P.M. within two weeks previous to a contest, but no examinations are made or certificates granted on the day of the contest.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

836 C 4749

Harvard University No. 7043

Mr. [redacted] Hemenway Gymnasium, Cambridge, Mass., 11-2 [redacted]1895.

W. L. M. King

Group A

*1000 +

A = 800 to 1000

B = 700 to 800

C = 600 to 700

D = 500 to 600

E = 400 to 500

F = 300 to 400

G = 200 to 300

Individual Rank

Capacity of Lungs 270

Strength of Lungs 17

Push up 17 Back 170

Pull up 16 Legs 320

Weight 71.5 R. f. Arm 48

L. f. Arm 44

Chest & U. Arm 237

Total Strength 836

D. A. Sargent Director.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4750

All students of Harvard University desiring to enter as competitors in Athletic Contests are required to give evidence of their ability by making the following strength tests, in addition to the regular physical examinations:

Candidates for the University Crew and Foot Ball Team and Weight Throwers are expected to make a total strength test of 700 points.

Candidates for the Class Crews and Foot Ball Teams and Gymnastic, Wrestling and Sparring Contests, 600 points.

Candidates for the University and Class Ball Nines, LaCrosse Teams, Track and Field Events, 500 points.

These points are reckoned as follows: — The number of kilos. lifted with the back and legs straight, and the number of kilos. lifted with the legs bent, added to the strength of the grip of the right and left hand, expiratory power as tested by the manometer, and one-tenth of the weight in kilos. multiplied by the number of times that the person can raise his weight by dipping between the parallel bars and pulling his weight up to his chin on the rings. Where the strength test falls below the desired standard the capacity of lungs is taken into account in summing up the condition.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4751

HARVARD DINING ASSOCIATION.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, JUL 1 HARVARD

Mr. W. L. M. King of Q.C.

has permission to occupy a seat at Table No. 43

O. V. Hawes

Auditor.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4752

HARVARD DINING ASSOCIATION.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE
SEP
28
1898
H.D.A.

Mr. W. L. M. King of Jr.

has permission to occupy a seat at Table No. 43

C. S. Hawes

Auditor.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4753

Mr. W. L. M. King

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., FEBRUARY 1, 1899.

TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Dr.

By vote of the Corporation this bill is to be paid on or before February 21, 1899. Checks should be drawn to the order of Charles F. Mason, Bursar.
Office hours, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Instruction for the first and second thirds of 1898–99,	100
Rent and care of room for the first and second thirds of 1898–99,	
Extra services of porter for the first and second thirds of 1898–99,	
Paid Cambridge Gas Light Company for gas burned before January 13, 1899,	
Paid Harvard Dining Association for board before February 1, 1899,	68
Paid Harvard Dining Association for extras ordered before January 18, 1899,	2 05
Paid Foxcroft Club for board before January 18, 1899,	
Rent of Gymnasium Locker for 1898–99,	2 50
Laboratory fees contracted before February 1, 1899,	
Henry Lee Merit Fellowship $300.-	172 55

Received Payment,

No. 2578

Charles F. Mason, *Bursar.*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4754

MR. F. L. HIGGINSON,
TREASURER,

50 STATE STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4755

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. SUMMER SCHOOL.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
December 28, 1899.

DEAR SIR: —

Mr. MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN, for many years the Secretary of the Lawrence Scientific School and Clerk of the Summer School, is to leave the service of the University to become Manager of The New England Audit Company of Boston. His resignation is to take effect on January 1st, 1900. The officers of these schools, recognizing the devotion and efficiency of Mr. Chamberlain's work, part from him with regret.

The places made vacant by Mr. Chamberlain's resignation will, from January 1st, 1900, be filled by James Lee Love, A.M., Instructor in Mathematics in Harvard University.

Yours very truly,

N. S. SHALER,
Dean Lawrence Scientific School,
Chairman Summer School Committee.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4756

Cambridge Musical Society.

The Cambridge Musical Society will hold three meetings during the coming winter, on THURSDAY evenings in December, January and February, at the houses of Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan, Miss Longfellow and Miss Markham.

The Committee has decided to have the music on these evenings chiefly vocal, as the Harvard University Chamber Concerts give ample opportunity for the hearing of concerted instrumental music.

You are invited to become a member of the Society. Subscription, $5.00.

As the membership is limited, an acceptance, enclosing the amount of subscription, should be sent, before SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, to

MISS A. G. KELLY, 9 Channing Street.

Committee:

THE MISSES KELLY.
THE MISSES CHAPMAN.
MISS BROWN.
MISS BOND.
MR. W. A. LOCKE.
PROF. G. A. BARTLETT.
MR. R. H. DANA.
MR. W. M. RICHARDSON.
MISS MARKHAM.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4757

Harvard University.

SEMINARY IN ECONOMICS.

1897–98.

INSTRUCTORS.

Professor C. F. Dunbar, 14 Highland St.
Professor W. J. Ashley, 6 Acacia St.
Professor Edward Cummings, Irving St.
Professor F. W. Taussig, 2 Scott St.

MEMBERS.

Morton A. Aldrich, A.B. (*Harvard*), Ph.D. (*Halle*). Henry Bromfield Rogers Memorial Fellow. 24 Thayer Hall.
Subject: *The History of the American Federation of Labor.*

Frederick A. Bushée, B.L. (*Dartmouth*). University Scholar. 7 Wendell St.
Subject: *The Growth and Constitution of the Population of Boston.*

Ralph W. Conn, A.B. (*Kansas Univ.*), A.B., A.M. (*Harvard*). University Scholar. 23 Hilton.
Subject: *Railway Land Grants, with special reference to the Pacific railways.*

Adolph O. Eliason, L.B. (*University of Minnesota*), A.B. (*Harvard*). 34 Divinity Hall.
Subject: *The Distribution of National and State Banks the United States, with special regard to the States of the Northwest.*

John E. George, Ph.B. (*North Western Univ.*), A.M. (*Harvard*). Paine Fellow. 10 Oxford St.
Subject: *The Condition and Organization of Coal Miners in the United States.*

D. Frederick Grass, Ph.B. (*Iowa Coll.*). 14 Shepard St.
Subject: *Antonio Serra, and the Beginning of Political Economy in Italy.*

Charles S. Griffin, A.B. (*Kansas*), A.B., A.M. (*Harvard*). Assistant in Political Economy. 43 Grays Hall.
Subject: *The Taxation of Sugar and the Sugar Industry in Europe and America.*

W. L. Mackenzie King, A.M., LL.B. (*Univ. of Toronto*). Townsend Scholar. 14 Sumner St.
Subject: *The Clothing Trade and the Sweating System, in the United States, England, and Germany.*

H. C. Marshall, A.B. (*Ohio Wesleyan*), A.B., A.M. (*Harvard*). Henry Lee Memorial Fellow. 29 Grays Hall.
Subject: *History of Legal Tender Notes after the close of the Civil War.*

Randolph Paine, Senior in Harvard College. 32 Mellen St.
Subject: *The Growth of the Free Silver Movement since 1860.*

C. E. Seaman, A.B., (*Acadia*), A.B., A.M. (*Harvard*). Assistant in Government. 31 Holyoke St.
Subject: *The Intercolonial Railway of Canada.*

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

All accounts are due on the 10th for items the preceeding month; and are subject to sight draft without notice if not paid on or before the 20th.

DANE HALL, HARVARD SQUARE.

C 4758

Sold by HARVARD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

TO

Mr. W. L. King.

Terms

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 25, '98.

2	Pkgs. D. L. Env.		40		
2	" Mem. Bond Env.		30		
1	" " Tab.	RECEIVED PAYMENT	25		
1	D. L. "	JUN 30, '98	35		
½	pr. Spec. Ink. Stds.	CHAS. D. LYFORD, Supt.	25		
1	10×12 pp. 500 Copy Book.	Per ..... C	90	2	45

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

All accounts are due on the 10th for items the preceeding month; and are subject to sight draft without notice if not paid on or before the 20th.

DANE HALL, HARVARD SQUARE.

C 4759

Sold by HARVARD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

RECEIVED PAYMENT
JUN 25 -'98.
CHAS. D. LYFORD, Supt.
Per

To Mrs. W. L. King

Terms

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 25/98.

1	Copying Press 10×12	3 00	
2	10×12 Letter Copying Books Canvas Cover @ .90	1 80	
1	3" Brush .25 - Water Bowl .25	50	
1	small bottle Stafford's Copy. Ink	10	
1	Shannon letter file complete	65	
1	No. 4 Filing Case	30	6 35

C. O. D.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4760

PSALM LXXVIII

Give ear, ye children, to my law
  Devout attention lend,
Let the instruction of my mouth
  Deep in your hearts descend.

My tongue, by inspiration taught,
  Shall parables unfold:
Dark oracles, but understood,
  And owned for truths of old,

Which we from sacred registers
  Of ancient times have known,
And our forefathers' pious care
  To us has handed down.

Let children learn the mighty deeds
  Which God performed of old,
Which, in our younger years, we saw,
  And which our fathers told.

Our lips shall tell them to our sons,
  And they again to theirs,—
That generations yet unborn
  May teach them to their heirs.

FAIR HARVARD

Fair Harvard! thy sons to thy jubilee throng,
  And with blessings surrender thee o'er,
By these festival rites, from the age that is past
  To the age that is waiting before.
O relic and type of our ancestors' worth,
  That has long kept their memory warm,
First flower of their wilderness! star of their night!
  Calm rising through change and through storm!

AULD LANG SYNE

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
  And never brought to min'!
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
  And days o' lang syne?

For auld lang syne, my dear,
  For auld lang syne,
We 'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
  For auld lang syne.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4761

DIVISION OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

PROVISIONAL ORDER OF EXAMINATIONS FOR THE Ph.D.

(February to June, 1900.)

(Changes of date can be made if reported immediately to the Chairman of the Division; unless otherwise notified the Chairman will understand that no other special examinations are expected this year than those set down on this list.)

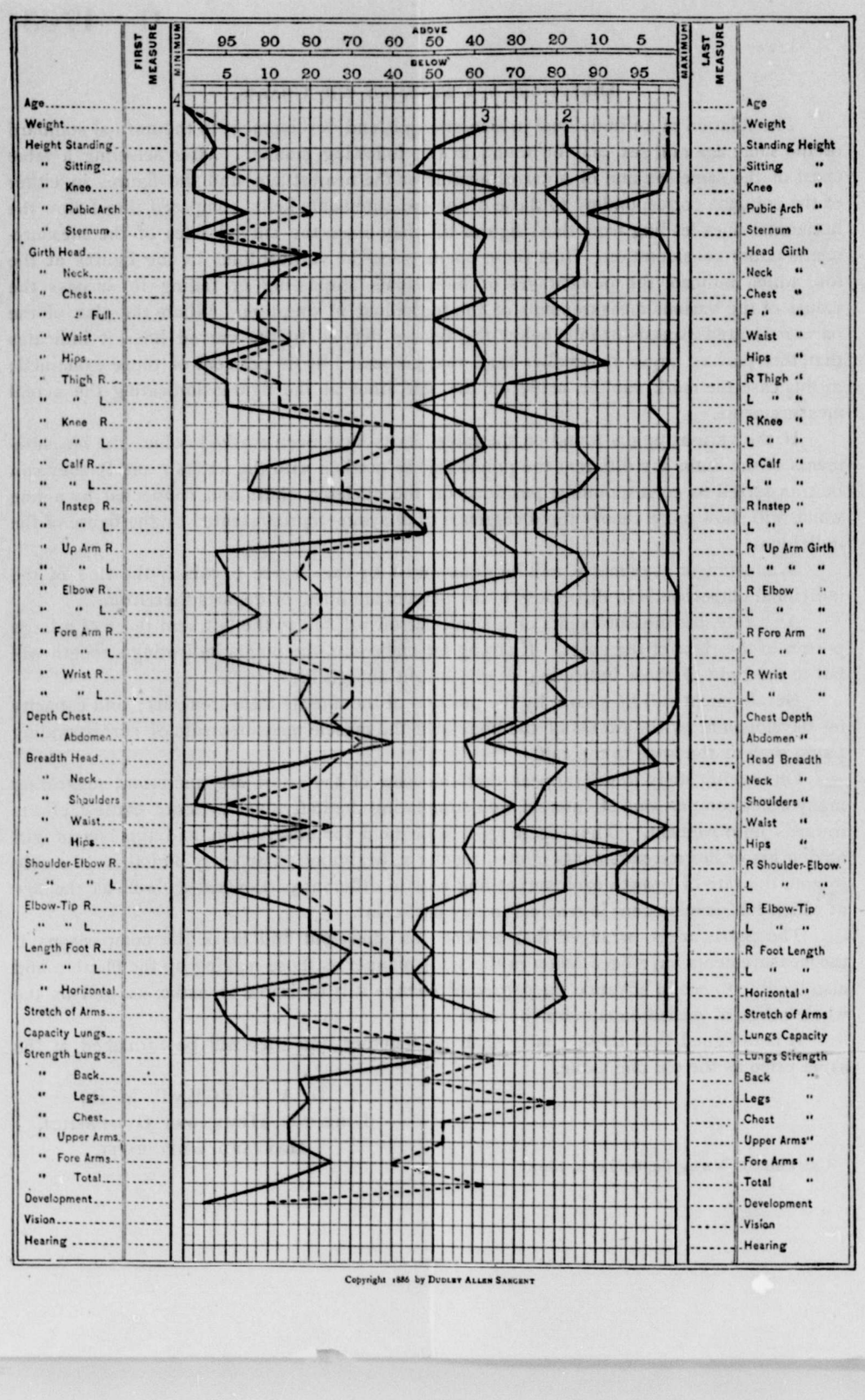
1.	February	26	Monday	Subharama Swaminadham ✓	General	passed (2 days)
2.		28	Wednesday	W. M. Munro ✓	"	"
3.	March	7	"	F. H. Miller ✓	"	"
4.		14	"	J. P. Warren	"	
5.		21	"	H. C. Bailey	"	withdrew by request
6.		28	"	~~H. E. Safford~~	"	advised not to try it
7.	April	4	"	A. H. Wilde	"	passed
8.		11	"	F. A. Bushee	"	
9.		25	"	A. H. Newhall	"	failed
10.	May	2	"	~~R. B. Merriman~~	"	postponed to June 2
11.		9	"	J. C. E. Andrew	"	withdrew
12.		16	"	J. Viles	"	passed
13.		23	"	A. P. Andrew, Jr.	Special	
14.		31	Thursday	C. R. Fish	"	
15.	June	6	Wednesday	W. M. Munro	"	
16.		6	"	R. B. Merriman	"	
17.		13	"	S. Swaminadham	"	
18.		13	"	F. H. White	"	
19.		20	"	S. B. Fay	"	

Detailed announcements of final appointments and examining committees will be sent out as soon as returns are received from this circular.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4762



Copyright 1886 by Dudley Allen Sargent

The Sargent Anthropometric Charts.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

EVERYONE who has attempted to draw any conclusion from the measurements of the body must have realized the need of some guide that would show at a glance, not only the relative standing of one individual as compared with another, but also the relation of every part of the individual to every other part. Unless these facts are known, all estimates of the physical ability or capacity of a man are simply matters of opinion. One person may be above another in height and below him in weight. The significance of the fact lies in the degree of the difference. Then, again, the same man may be above the normal in one measurement and below the normal in another. The extent of the variation is the desirable thing to know. In one instance this variation might not exceed the physiological limits; in another instance it might result in a deformity. These differences are but vaguely suggested when expressed in figures, yet it is futile to tell a person that he is above or below the average, without indicating the degree or informing him of its significance.

The object of these charts is to meet this difficulty, and to furnish the youth of both sexes with a laudable incentive to systematic and judicious physical training by showing them, at a glance, their relation in size, strength, symmetry and development to the normal standard. For the sake of distinction we will call one the skeleton chart and the others table charts.

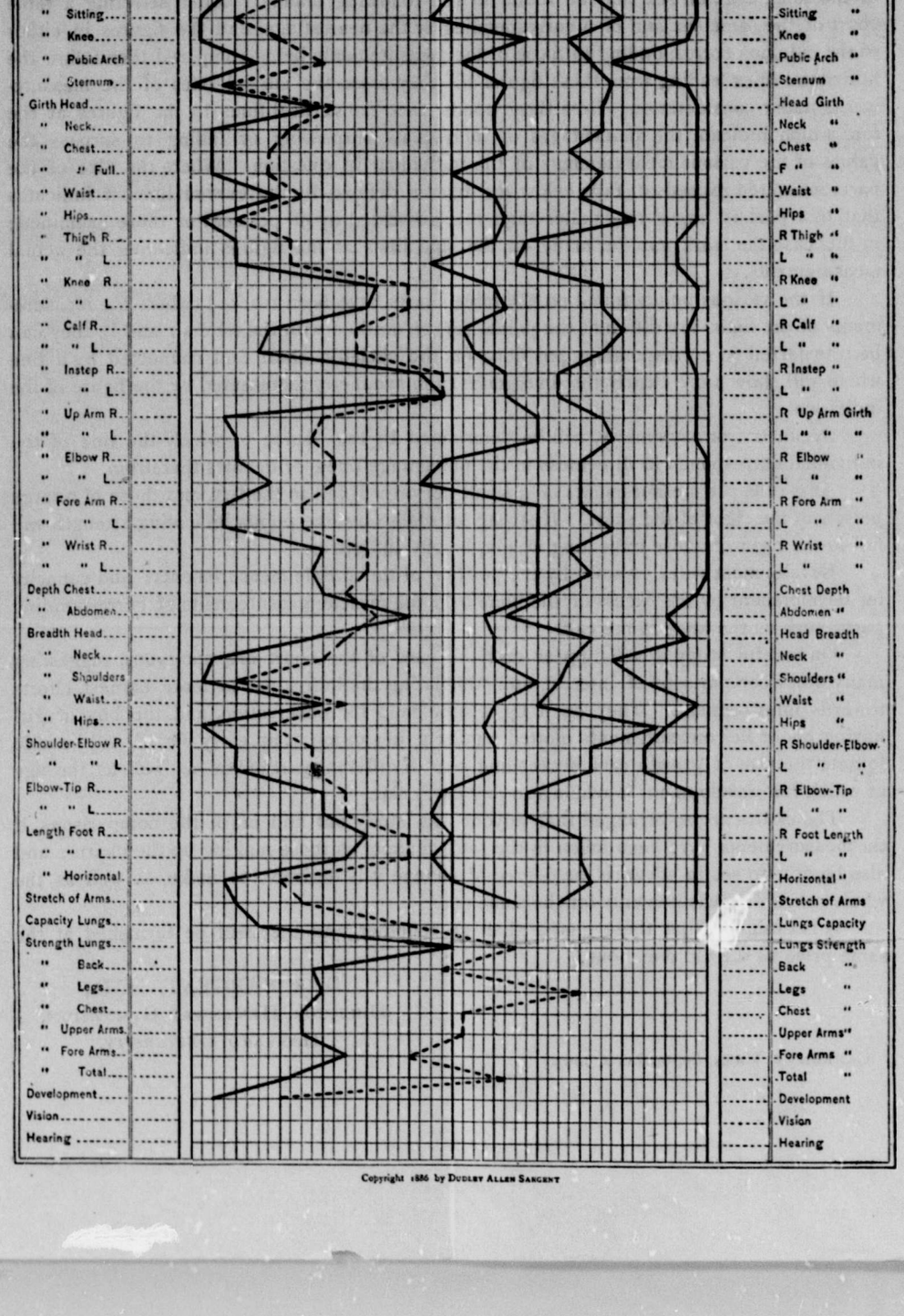
The skeleton chart, which has alone served our purpose to the present time, as averages did before, is a reduced skeleton of the reference tables completed in 1887. These were four in number, two of either sex, ranging from 13 to 16 and from 17 to 35 years of age. This chart was first brought to public notice by an article in *Scribner's Magazine* for July of that year, entitled "The Physical Proportions of the Typical Man," followed by similar articles in the same magazine, explaining the chart and showing its various uses and applications.

At the time this chart was introduced, prizes were offered for the most symmetrical individuals, male and female, whose measurements should be charted within three years. The lines of the successful competitors are shown on the accompanying diagram (⅔ size). Numbers 1 and 2, respectively, represent the most symmetrical man and woman charted; number 3, the only other man who came within the fifteen lines stipulated; and 4, the composite of a school, the full line showing the average of the measurements taken at the beginning, and the broken line the average of those taken at the end of the season.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4762



Copyright 1886 by Dudley Allen Sargent

The Sargent Anthropometric Charts.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

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The object of these charts is to meet this difficulty, and to furnish the youth of both sexes with a laudable incentive to systematic and judicious physical training by showing them, at a glance, their relation in size, strength, symmetry and development to the normal standard. For the sake of distinction we will call one the skeleton chart and the others table charts.

The skeleton chart, which has alone served our purpose to the present time, as averages did before, is a reduced skeleton of the reference tables completed in 1887. These were four in number, two of either sex, ranging from 13 to 16 and from 17 to 35 years of age. This chart was first brought to public notice by an article in *Scribner's Magazine* for July of that year, entitled "The Physical Proportions of the Typical Man," followed by similar articles in the same magazine, explaining the chart and showing its various uses and applications.

At the time this chart was introduced, prizes were offered for the most symmetrical individuals, male and female, whose measurements should be charted within three years. The lines of the successful competitors are shown on the accompanying diagram (⅔ size). Numbers 1 and 2, respectively, represent the most symmetrical man and woman charted; number 3, the only other man who came within the fifteen lines stipulated; and 4, the composite of a school, the full line showing the average of the measurements taken at the beginning, and the broken line the average of those taken at the end of the season.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4763

Directions for Reading the Skeleton Chart.

A full explanation of the chart can be found in the article referred to above, which may be summarized as follows: The horizontal lines extending across the chart represent the parts of the body measured, the names of which are given at the sides. The vertical lines give the percentile values of the different measurements, ranging from the minimum at 0 on the left to the maximum 100, on the right. The figures at the top show, by percentages, the relative values of the heavy vertical lines, and the intervening light lines divide these spaces into four equal parts, making each subdivision between 10 and 90 per cent 2½ per cent in value, but only 1¼ per cent outside these points. The figures above indicate the per cent of individuals who were found to surpass, and the figures below the per cent of those who failed to surpass any given point. For example, the height of 3 is found on the 50 per cent line, indicating that 50 per cent of all those making up the table were below and 50 per cent above the height of this individual; his sitting height is on the 45 per cent line (45 per cent being below and 55 per cent above him), while his weight is 62½ per cent (37½ per cent being above). The weight and height of 2 are at 82½ per cent (women's table), while the first three measurements of 1 are 98¾ per cent (only 1¼ per cent being larger in these particulars). In the same manner all the other points of intersection may be read, the divergence from a straight line indicating the departure from symmetry.

The table charts serve the double purpose of tables and charts, and are designed to show the distribution of any American community as to physical power and proportions. Those now ready are largely made up of the measurements of students taken at various colleges and preparatory schools, according to the directions submitted by the author, and adopted by the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education. They range from 10 to 26 years of age for either sex, there being one for each age, except that the ages from 22 to 26 for men, and from 18 to 26 for women, are combined, since it is found that little change takes place during these periods of development.

The advantages of these closer comparisons are so apparent that it will now seem manifestly unjust to any individual to compare his measurements with tables made up of the combinations of ages formerly used.

The normal lines on the charts for these older ages represent the measurements of the statues of typical American students on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. But as those statues are not intended to represent physical perfection, it is not to be assumed that the measurements of any individual should all fall on the same normal line, though such a person would be of great interest.

The similarities and differences in the old and new charts will readily appear after a moment's comparison. While the arrangement of the vertical lines is similar to a degree, the horizontal lines on the table charts represent the graded values of the various parts measured, as indicated by the columns of figures on the left and right in Metric and English measures. The curved lines show the range of the various measurements as labelled on each line, from minimum to maximum, according to the age and sex for which the table was computed; capacity of lungs, however, though recorded in cubic inches, is read by the figures in the outside left column.

Directions for Plotting the Charts.

The relation of an individual in size, strength, and development to the normal standard of the same age and sex may be found in the following manner: After selecting a table chart of the same sex and of a corresponding or the nearest age, find the figures in either of the columns corresponding to those of the measurements being compared, then follow the horizontal lines leading from these figures till they cross the curved lines of the measurements under consideration; from these points trace the vertical lines to the figures at the top, which indicate the percentages of individuals surpassing or failing to surpass the values of the various measurements of the individual in question. Where the size of the parts measured exceeds or falls below the figures defined by the curved lines, it indicates that this part is larger or smaller than that possessed by 98 per cent of those examined; in this case the mark can be made on the side lines at the figures indicating the actual measurements.

If the various points found on the table charts have been marked (where the measurements of the limbs are different the points can be marked with the letters r and l), they can be transferred to corresponding positions on the skeleton chart and connected by a line which will show more clearly the divergence from symmetry represented by the figure of the individual.

Symmetry, or asymmetry, will be determined by the degree to which the line of the individual corresponds in directness to the percentage lines, or departs therefrom.

As a rule, the measurements of a small person will fall to the left, and those of a large person to the right of the chart. If strong for one's size, the points indicating strength will fall to the right of those indicating weight, height and girths.

Development will be shown by the position of the muscle measurements; and capacity for development by the excess of the bone over the muscle measurements of corresponding parts, such as the knee to the calf.

On careful study it will appear that the uses of the chart are numerous, suggesting many other comparisons of interest, and stimulating the individual to more earnest efforts towards improvement. They open up a wide field for observation, and the boy or girl having his or her measurements plotted regularly, beginning at an early period, will be able to note the rate of growth each succeeding year in different particulars, as well as the age at which full development is reached in any particular.

The charts are so arranged that anyone can study out and mark the comparisons, if the measurements have been taken in the same manner as those making up the charts; and also be able to see in advance the degree of change it is desirable to make, as well as the whole range of measurements for the same age.

It is designed that these charts shall go together, and they will be furnished at the same price as the old one alone.

D. A. SARGENT, M. D.,
Director, Hemenway Gymnasium,
Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass., September 1, 1893.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4764

ANTHROPOMETRIC CHART.

Showing the distribution of any American Community as to Physical Power and Proportions, also the relation of the Individual in size, Strength, Symmetry and Development to the Normal Standard of the Same Age.

— D.A. SARGENT, M.D. —

No. ____ Age 22-26 Sex ____ Male ____ Class ____

PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS OF THE SAME AGE ABOVE.	95	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	5
PERCENTAGE OF INDIVIDUALS OF THE SAME AGE BELOW.	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95

THE CURVES SLOPE UPWARD TOWARDS THE MAXIMUM.

THE CURVES SLOPE DOWNWARD TOWARDS THE MINIMUM.

NORMAL LINE

Stature of Trunk

Total Height

Height to Sternum

Stature of Legs

Circumference of Head

Strength of Forearm

Girth of Forearm

Girth of Chest

Strength of Back

Strength of Legs

Girth of Thigh

Height of Navel

Girth at Height of Navel

Girth at Height of Nipples

Weight

Girth of Head

Length of Forearm-Hand

Girth of Wrist

Breadth of Shoulders

Length of Head

Length of Hand

Girth of Calf

Girth of Ankle

Breadth of Chest

Breadth of Hips

Girth of Upper Arm

Girth of Neck

Girth of Knee

Breadth of Knees

Breadth of Wrist

Breadth of Hand

Breadth of Neck

KILOS	CENTIMETRES	POUNDS
160	192	1044
150	190	992
140	187	870
130	184	848
120	181	826
110	178	804
100	175	782
90	172	760
80	169	738
70	166	716
60	162	694
50	158	672
40	154	650
30	150	628
20	146	606
10	142	584
1	138	562
90	134	540
80	130	518
70	126	496
60	122	474
50	118	452
40	114	430
30	110	408
20	106	386
10	102	364
1	98	342
90	94	320
80	90	298
70	86	276
60	82	254
50	78	232
40	74	210
30	70	188
20	66	166
10	62	144
1	58	122
90	54	100
80	50	78
70	46	56
60	42	34
50	38	12

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

PUBLIC ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 4765

ANTHROPOMETRIC CHART

Showing the Relation of the Individual in Size Strength Symmetry and Development to the Normal Standard

7043

1897
11-1

	FIRST MEASURE	MINIMUM	ABOVE 95 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 5 / BELOW 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95	MAXIMUM	LAST MEASURE	
Age	22.10					Age
Weight	68.1					Weight
Height Standing	171					Standing Height
" Sitting	90.7					Sitting "
" Knee	45.5					Knee "
" Pubic Arch	83.4					Pubic Arch "
" Sternum	97.1					Sternum "
Girth Head	58.2					Head Girth
" Neck	39					Neck "
" Chest	96					Chest "
" " Full	103.5					F " "
" Waist	78					Waist "
" Hips	95					Hips "
" Thigh R	58					R Thigh "
" " L	58					L " "
" Knee R	35.4					R Knee "
" " L	34.8					L " "
" Calf R	36.5					R Calf "
" " L	36.5					L " "
" Instep R	25.3					R Instep "
" " L	25.7					L " "
" Up Arm R	33					R Up Arm Girth
" " L	31.6					L " " "
" Elbow R	25.8					R Elbow "
" " L	25.2					L " "
" Fore Arm R	26.5					R Fore Arm "
" " L	26.2					L " "
" Wrist R	16.5					R Wrist "
" " L	16.2					L " "
Depth Chest	20.6					Chest Depth
" Abdomen	19.6					Abdomen "
Breadth Head	15.4					Head Breadth
" Neck	12.6					Neck "
" Shoulders	42					Shoulders "
" Waist	27.2					Waist "
" Hips	33.8					Hips "
Shoulder-Elbow R	36.4					R Shoulder-Elbow
" " L	36.1					L " "
Elbow-Tip R	44.5					R Elbow-Tip
" " L	44.9					L " "
Length Foot R	25.7					R Foot Length
" " L	25.3					L " "
" Horizontal	171.5					Horizontal "
Stretch of Arms	176.5					Stretch of Arms
Capacity Lungs	200					Lungs Capacity
Strength Lungs	14					Lungs Strength
" Back	190					Back "
" Legs	270					Legs "
" Chest						Chest "
" Upper Arms	143.9					Upper Arms "
" Fore Arms	47/40					Fore Arms "
" Total	99.9					Total "
Development						Development
Vision						Vision
Hearing						Hearing

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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CANADA

Continued on Roll C- 5

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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END OF

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Volume C 7

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