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ALLAN M. REID
SHOE STORE

DANGEROUS TO INAUGURATE INJURIOUS POLICY PROTECTION

(Continued from Page 1.)
its obligations in these matters in accord with the will and wishes of the people as a whole.
The railways now consolidated into the Canadian National Railways were in a disorganized condition when his government assumed power, said Mr. King. His government had been spending money on the C.N.R. because they had to spend it to meet the inherited obligations.

Debt is Reduced.
"In spite of these difficulties we have, by effecting economy, cut down a debt of \$460,000,000 to \$350,000,000—cut down expenditure \$100,000,000," declared the Premier.
"For every dollar our opponents spent in office we have spent 75 cents. We have given the country economic aid, I am proud to say, honest government. (Cheers.) You have not heard any charges of graft or any misappropriation of public funds. (Cheers.) There hasn't been a single charge against the administration."

"The people want first, honesty, and secondly, economical government. You have both in the present government."
Premier King told of the obligation left by the Meighen Government in the merchant marine. He pointed out that the government had reduced expenditures, despite the unrest of the times, and despite the fact that the government had but a majority of one.

"The cost of the war and demobilization was \$1,640,000,000, and not one cent paid off. The whole capital cost of the war was borrowed, and left to subsequent governments and after-generations. Then one of the sources of revenue was cut by the issue of millions of tax-free bonds. Another mortgage was left in the railways. The payment of pensions to soldiers and dependents was the first obligation on the government."
Mr. King claimed that during the four years his government had been in power it had twice declared surpluses. This had only occurred eight or ten times since Confederation.

"We have every reason to feel that we retain the confidence of the people as well as parliament, he stated."

Problem of Senate.
"While we have had our problems in the House of Commons, we have had greater troubles with the senate. The senate has thrown out 80 measures in four years, after these had passed the House."
"The time has come when the Commons should demand the right to enact the laws that are essential, regardless of the views of a senior body, the members of which are selected for life. Our constitution is a statute passed by parliament and outlines the powers of both Houses. It is so worded that the Senate must take part in all reforms. Until you have in the Senate, members who will support a policy of reform, sponsored by the government, you cannot change the Senate."

"The only solution to this problem is to those senators who will promise to approve measures when passed by the Commons."
"You have the fate of both Houses in your hands at the present time. The Conservative policy is to keep the Senate Tory from now until the end of time. When you elect a Liberal Government, you are assuring the appointment of senators who will co-operate with the commons in important laws."

No Charges Made.
The Prime Minister said that during the entire term of office and during the present campaign not one whisper of any shady or corrupt action had been laid at the door of the government. The Public Accounts Committee had never been called together to investigate any irregularities.

Stand by Confederation.
"The issue is whether or not this country will stand together, or will be shattered."
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the great benefits of confederation be shattered.
"The one message I have is that beneath all policies is the great matter of unity of the country, and how best it may be obtained."
"I do not share Meighen's view that the tariff question is most important. There are other great questions; matters relating to railways, trade, taxation, to the pockets of every citizen."

"But Meighen says the tariff is the main issue. I agree with Mr. Meighen that he did bring this question of high protection before the electors at the last general election. But what support did he get? He didn't get a single follower in Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta, Prince Edward Island, and Saskatchewan. In six provinces out of the nine he didn't get a single seat. (Cheers.)"

"Of his 49 or 50 followers, if you deduct those who owe their election to three-cornered contests, you have to take away 30 from the 50. In other words he had fewer followers after the election than he had cabinet ministers when he went to the country."
"Has Mr. Meighen's record as leader of the opposition been of such a character to make those six provinces over one another to put him in power? I don't think so."

Policy Snowed Under.
"In the last parliament, Mr. Meighen brought forward a high protection resolution. Only 35 of his own followers were there to vote for it. Not a single Liberal, Progressive or Independent member supported it. "That's the programme on which he says he is appealing to the people. You can't have an all-round protection without an all-round increase in the cost of living."
"Higher protection means higher taxation. The problem is how to get out of some of the burden of taxation. Do you realize how heavy the mortgage is on the back of the country?"

"You can't have this all-round protection Mr. Meighen is talking about without having an all-round increase in the cost of living. If you make the cost of living higher you increase the overhead charges in every industry in Canada."
"Our Dominion is one country; we hope to keep it one. The aim of all our policies should be national unity. To unite this country is the thing for which we must all aim. A policy that does not do this is a policy that would help to break Confederation rather than make Confederation stronger than it is."

Canada as a Whole.
To illustrate the geographical and other differences in this country Mr. King took a view of Canada showing the smoke clouds of industry over Ontario and Quebec, the golden grain of the prairies, and the woods and mountains of British Columbia.
"If some one comes from the prairie and says we sell in a free-trade market and buy in a protected market and ask for a policy of free trade, no government could do it, because it would create discontent in Ontario and Quebec. Similarly if a group of men came from these provinces and asked the government to shut out outside goods by a high protective tariff, could a government listen to that? You would say that the government had not your confidence. What follows? This; we cannot have free trade nor can we have higher and higher protection. We want to further the greatest good for the greatest number. We are not a cabinet of supermen, but we can get together men who are experts. We have decided to form a board to consider all tariff schedules, and to call for advice to the board representatives of manufacturing, of commerce, of agriculture, of labor, and also of the women, so that the homes would be dealt with fairly. We will consider the tariff with the advice of this board. The government will take final action, because the power of taxation cannot be given to a non-responsible body."

Spirit of Reasonableness.
The Prime Minister asked for a spirit of reasonableness in dealing with the tariff problem. It should be the aim, he said, of all parties to try to eliminate differences between one section of the Dominion and another. The sound policy was that which would work the greatest good to the greatest number, declared Mr. King. That was the policy his government was pledged to take. Its desire was to help every industry and the one aim was to establish them.
"Mr. Meighen's policy of all-round protection appeals to a manufacturer as far as his own business is concerned only."
"Mr. Meighen has hit upon a device for helping the farmers, too. He says that to enable the products of the west to reach markets, the transportation costs should be shared by the Dominion. He tells them he will tax the whole people to haul their goods to Central and Eastern Canada. That is the protection he promises them, all out of the public treasury."

Doesn't Favor Free Trade.
Mr. King declared emphatically that the government was not in favor of free trade, it never was and never could be. There must be protection against competition. This city, he said, need have no fears if it sent a man to Ottawa to sit beside the Government there and tell them the requirements of Kingston.
Hon. Mr. King said that he was

proud to speak in a city which returned to power, men of the stamp of Sir John A. Macdonald who so earnestly worked to keep this Dominion united; Dominion unity and unity within the British Empire.
"If Sir John A. Macdonald were here tonight he would not be expounding the policies of those people who are quoting him as an authority. When the National Policy was brought in, Sir John had in mind, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The great western provinces with their problems were not a pressing question at that time. Sir John never liked the word protection and never used it. He tried to build up factories and he put up the tariff wall until the infant industries got on their feet. This was in 1879."

"This is 1925 and this so-called National Policy has been running along since that time. In 1894, '95 and '96 there were men walking the streets out of work and factories were closed up and general depression prevailed. Don't forget that the National Policy was there then."

A World Market.
"We have a great Dominion," Hon. Mr. King declared, "with two great railways crossing it and the country is exporting." When he was in Vancouver a month ago, he saw there seventeen ships of different nationalities in the harbor. This fact was testimony to the importance of the export trade of the Dominion.
Part of the policy of the Liberal Government was to get world markets, Premier King stated. He pointed out that 400,000,000 bushels of grain was raised in Canada and of that 100,000,000 was used in Canada. That left Canada with 300,000,000 bushels to be sent abroad somewhere. What was true of grain was true of dairy products and some manufacturing industries.

"What we need to-day," Hon. MacKenzie King stated, "is not so much a home market but a world market. That is the National Policy of to-day. What we want now is a policy that will send our goods to every corner of the world and Sir John would say this too if he was alive to-day."
"In order to trade in the world markets you must sell in the world markets," the Prime Minister declared, "and you have got to bring down your costs of production in order to do this. The first item is the cost of raw material and the second is the overhead. That depends on the cost of living. Our policy has been to bring down the cost of production. Industry is simply the resources of nature aided by capital and labor transported to points of demand."

Taking up the question of reduced taxation on raw materials, Hon. Mr. King stated that "you begin at the basis of the whole industrial life of the country when you seek to reduce the duties on implements of production." He pointed out that the Government had cut the duties on these things very materially. They didn't cut these ruthlessly. They conferred with the men concerned and at the same time reduced the cost of the raw materials. No farm implement industry had been heard to say it was ruined.

Protection is Taxation.
With respect to the tariff generally, Hon. Mr. King said, "if you put the tariff so high that you don't get any revenue from it you have got to get it out of increased income tax or some other form of increased direct taxation. The money has got to be raised somehow." I would suggest that instead of using the word protection, you should use the word taxation for that is what it really is."
"What is Mr. Meighen saying in the West?" asked Premier King. "He is saying, 'I know I can't protect the industries here or in the Maritime Provinces but I will invent a form of protection for you. I will make the people of Canada as a whole pay part of the cost of hauling your goods to the markets.'"

Lights Went Out.
At this stage of the meeting the lights in the theatre went out but there was just a momentary commotion in the large crowd and Mr. King stated that he would continue to speak even if the lights were out. At this announcement, Mr. King was loudly applauded. Continuing he said that in Alberta Meighen had (Continued on Page 14.)

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ROTARIANS AT BELLEVILLE.
Sunday at J. W. Wairoth's. Mrs. Fred Darou spent a few days with friends in Perth and Harper. Mrs. McKinnon spent a few days with Mrs. McKinnon, who is on the sick list. Dr. Preston, Camden Place, held a political meeting in the village on Friday evening. He was assisted by Mr. Arthur Bogus and Mr. Stedman, M.P. Miss Agnes Avery and Miss Kerr spent Sunday in Fallbrook, also Miss Florence Lister.

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Fallbrook Notes.
Fallbrook, Oct. 19.—The farmers have completed their corn cutting and are threshing. The potato crop is reported as not being as good as last year, although there is a fine yield. Mr. and Mrs. J. Perkins and daughter, Eleanor, Maberly, spent

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