

UPHOLD THE IDEALS OF THE DOMINION WAS MR. BENNETT'S PLEA AT ONTARIO CONVENTION

Toronto, Nov. 23—With Hon. R. B. Bennett, federal Conservative leader, sounding a note of the "true spirit of Canadianism," the seventh annual convention of the Ontario Liberal-Conservative Association concluded yesterday. Premier G. Howard Ferguson, as proceedings drew towards a close, expressed his gratification at the attendance of delegates from all parts of the province, a large proportion of whom were women.

There was no mention of any possible provincial election in the immediate future. A resolution of appreciation of his services as president of the association was tendered to J. R. MacNicol.

"Sometimes," Mr. Bennett declared in his closing speech, "we are prone not to get the perspective we should with respect to the country as a whole. It is a country to which various parties have invited men from various countries. Men have come to western Canada, settled there and became great Canadians, became legislators and members of Parliament, and played a large part in settlement and development of the fertile plains of the west. We must not forget that Great Britain itself represents many races, and is a fusion of the blood of many peoples."

The Conservative leader went on: "So in western Canada and other parts of Canada we have men and women who have come from every section of the globe. They have adopted our institutions and become great Canadians, and the purpose of this party is to create great Canadians, if possible, men and women who will have a high conception of their obligations, and high appreciation of the great ideals of Canada, and, in the course of time, by reason of what they see of our country, and the part we play in the British Commonwealth of Nations, become true lovers of the British Empire."

Mingling of Forces.

"I feel it desirable that one should make that observation, because sometime we who live in the eastern part of the country, or one of the sections of it, have not just that appreciation of what is going on in other sections of it, nor the great mingling of forces that is bringing about the development of the true spirit of Canadianism in every part of this Dominion."

Premier Ferguson said the convention was the greatest gathering of Conservatives ever held in Toronto. "I do not think," Premier Ferguson proceeded, "we have ever had such a representation of women taking such an active interest in the affairs of this province and of the Dominion."

A pleasing touch was given to the proceedings. Early yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bennett, with a party of Conservative leaders, proceeded to the Cenotaph before the City Hall, erected in memory of Toronto soldiers, who had given up their lives during the Great War on the fields of France and Flanders. There, the federal Conservative leader placed a wreath. For a few minutes Mr. Bennett and the delegates remained in silent respect to the dead, and then returned to continue with the agenda of the convention.

Taken By Surprise.

A sixteen-year-old speaker—R. J. Gunn, of Lindsay—was introduced to the convention. He immediately proceeded to question why young boys and girls who had not reached the voting age should not have political clubs. "Why," he asked, "should we not have such clubs among high school students?" The older delegates were taken by surprise.

Immigration and organization were the concluding subjects on the program. Hon. John S. Martin stated that, while it was realized that others must come into the country to assist in building up Canada, Canada must always remain British. British stock, he went on, must be in the ascendancy. "While," he stated, "we welcome and realize the importance of bringing in the proper kind of people, yet we must see at all times that the stream of British population must not be checked." Some of the actions of the Dominion Government had, Mr. Martin said, checked the flow of immigrants from the British Isles. He mentioned the provision made for the inspection of intending immigrants by Canadian doctors on the other side in

place of British doctors. "This," he said, "has slowed up our immigration operations in Ontario by over 50 per cent." One whole family, he continued, had been "condemned" because the mother had a lisp. "If," he stated, "we want British immigration we must not place absurd regulations in the way that are not only improper, but which many would consider hostile."

Immigration.

Dr. M. J. Maloney, federal member for South Renfrew, said the subject of immigration was a most paramount one. "We need men and we need women," Dr. Maloney declared. Since 1868, and excluding the present year, \$455,000,000 had been expended in bringing people to this country. Since 1921 alone, when the King Government came into office, he continued, and excluding this year, \$15,000,000 had been paid out. Since Confederation, he stated, more than 5,000,000 people had found homes in the United States. "I believe," Dr. Maloney asserted, "that our first duty is to bring back these five million people." The Government, Dr. Maloney stated, had been "wavering and wobbling" on its fiscal policy; and millions of dollars ready for investment, and which would provide employment, was waiting for proper conditions. "These five million people," Dr. Maloney went on, "are looking with longing eyes to Canada, hoping to have the opportunity to get employment here under the British flag."

E. J. Gott, member of the Dominion House for Essex South, criticized a government "that spends millions of dollars to bring in immigrants and closes its eyes to the people leaving this country." Mr. Gott proceeded: "I am opposed to a government spending millions of dollars to bring in newcomers while we lose our artisans, we lose our trained citizens to the United States. Canada is not enjoying the prosperity she should be enjoying today."

Loss is Deplored.

Col. T. A. Kidd, provincial member for Kingston, deplored the loss of the Canadian-born, and advocated a federal immigration board. T. A. Thompson, provincial member for North Lanark, wanted men and women who would build up Canada in conformity with British ideals.

On the subject of rural libraries and community halls, Mrs. W. J. Hanna, Sarnia, expressed her approval of travelling library cars, which would be especially beneficial, Mrs. Hanna stated, in northern Ontario. In her opinion, there should be libraries for rural readers in every country. "Ontario," Mrs. Hanna declared, "has the distinction of having more libraries in proportion to population than in any other province or territory of its size in the world." It was important, though, to have isolated parts provided with proper reading matter.

Mrs. Fred Bowen, Newcastle, said every community should have a community hall suited to its needs. Libraries, Mrs. Bowen continued, should be located in every public school.

A library and reading room in connection with community halls established in each district were necessary, Mrs. Herbert Pepplar, Hanover, stated. "We owe to the young people of this province," Mrs. Pepplar said, "the best of literature. Their young minds should not be poisoned with cheap and unfit literature flooding in from the United States."

Rural Machinery.

Dealing with the subject of rural political organization, Dr. A. A. Allen, Blind River, declared every polling subdivision in every riding throughout the province and the Dominion should be manned by reliable individuals.

W. E. Tummon, federal member for Hastings South, said rural organization was vastly different from political organization in cities. He believed that social functions were invaluable in this respect, and stimulated the interest of young people.

Dr. L. G. Campbell, Markdale, declared that every rural organization should appoint vice-presidents "with an eye to getting one hundred per cent efficiency in organization." Mark Vaughan, M. P. P., for Welland, who followed, put forward the thought that organization of a riding should be made to suit each particular riding,

in his belief, no cut and dried rules could be laid down as applicable to organizations in all constituencies. Dwelling upon the question of city political organizations, Col. S. C. Robinson, member of the Dominion House for Essex West, advocated the establishment of clubs at central points in the different ridings. He regretted the carelessness on the part of many citizens to register, so that their opinions might be expressed at the ballot box.

George F. Perley, Ottawa, declared organization was essential to all enterprises, and particularly in a political party. By keeping voters and supporters together through the formation of clubs, Mr. Perley believed that interest would be developed and maintained. Political associations in each riding were extremely beneficial; and Mr. Perley went on to explain the functioning of the Ottawa South Conservative Club.

Equality as Motto.

Equality of women with men in the representation on all political committees and organizations was the motto placed before the convention by Controller, William Morrison, M. L. A., Hamilton.

Hon. E. B. Ryckman, member of the Dominion House for Toronto East, followed. "Keep the faith; live up to the principles of the Conservative party," declared Mr. Ryckman. "The other party got into power by pledges but did not seem concerned whether or not they carried out their pledges." Broken pledges were not countenanced in the Conservative party (Mr. Ryckman stated).

Canada, Hon. William Finlayson, M. L. A., declared, had shown during the great war that she was not an inferior nation. "The policy laid down by Sir John A. Macdonald," Mr. Finlayson went on, "was a Canadian policy. We must not be overawed by any people no matter how big they may be. Our duty is to Canada and to the Empire. Success, he continued, was assured under the leadership of Mr. Bennett."

Discussing Conservative clubs and associations, Errick Willis, Winnipeg, urged the necessity of educating the youth of the country in political matters. Where Young Conservative clubs were formed, he said, their meetings ought to be regular.

THE NIGHT CLUB QUEEN LEAVES THE PRISON

London, Nov. 24—Mrs. Kate Merrick, who has two daughters in the nobility and is known as the night club queen, was released from Holloway prison today. She has been serving a six months' sentence for violation of the liquor license laws by one of her establishments.

Mrs. Merrick was greeted outside the prison walls by her two daughters, the Countess of Kinnoull and Baroness De Clifford; her two sons and her son-in-law, Lord Kinnoull.

Wearing fashionable attire, Mrs. Merrick appeared to be exceedingly well. She said she intended to celebrate her release at the Silver Slipper Club tonight.

MISUSE OF THE ROYAL ARMS IN COURT CASE

London, Nov. 24—A misuse of the royal arms has been the subject of an action in the Chancery Court here. According to the decision handed down, to use the expression "By Appointment to His Majesty the King" unless he receives express authorization from the Lord Chamberlain to do so, even though he may supply goods to Buckingham Palace. There are a number of brewers, whisky merchants and wine sellers who figure in the list of royal warrant holders. At least a score of such are purveyors to the King and the Prince of Wales. The list also includes chiropodists, manicurists, bakers, tailors, shoemakers and tobacconists. Before the war there were several shops which boasted that they did business with the Kaiser. Until recently a shop in the West End displayed the royal arms of two deposed monarchs and another had a sign telling the world that it served the Duc d'Orleans.

PREMIER KING WAS HONORED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

Toronto, Nov. 23—Representatives of the commercial, professional, judicial and political life of the city of Toronto, and also, to some extent of the Province of Ontario, united last night in extending to the Prime Minister of Canada one of the most ardent welcomes which he had received since his return from overseas. In the beautiful great hall of Hart House within the confines of the University of Toronto where he graduated many years ago, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was received as the honored guest of the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto. No note of political bias or partisan feeling marred the occasion. At the head table with Premier King were seated prominent Conservatives side by side with as distinguished Liberals.

Premier G. Howard Ferguson was there, as was Sir Thomas White, Mayor of S. McBride, the Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, Rt. Hon. N. W. Rowell, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, and others prominent in different walks of life in the metropolis of the province.

Presiding was C. L. Burton, president of the Board of Trade of Toronto, upon whom it developed to welcome the guest of the evening, and it was he that struck the note of the gathering.

"We are here," he said, "as fellow-Canadians to welcome the Prime Minister of Canada."

External Affairs.

The address of Premier King dealt with some recent developments in Canada's external relations. In it he traced the history of Canada's department of external affairs, over which he presides, indicated the changed position in Canada's status today necessitating certain alterations in her methods of communication and consultation with the Governments of Great Britain and of certain other countries and dealt with the establishment of legations in France, Washington and Tokio. The development of closer and stronger unity within the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the promotion of peace in the

steps which had been taken by the present administration.

Mr. King stressed the key position which he felt that Canada now holds. Standing, as in the middle of an amphitheatre around which were grouped the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, this country was in a position of great power. Canada, through the appointment of her personal representatives in Great Britain, France, the United States, and in the near future, Japan, would help to draw closer the ties which existed between these great nations.

Tokio Legation.

The control of Oriental immigration came in for brief mention by Mr. King. The gesture of friendship made by Canada to Japan when she decided to open a legation at Tokio had been a factor in the conclusion of an agreement whereby the number of Japanese, men, women and children, emigrating to Canada would be confined to 150 a year, he said. It was surely important, he said, that this country should have over in Japan someone who could vouch for the passports of such intending emigrants to Canada and exercise supervision over the movement. He indicated to those present the almost insuperable difficulties which, he said, confronted one who attempted to negotiate with a foreign nation lacking diplomatic standing. Diplomatic position was an essential in such negotiations.

The prime minister gave a word of appreciation to Premier Ferguson for attending the banquet. A note of amusement was struck in his speech when, in the course of reading excerpts from certain speeches of Sir John A. Macdonald, he quoted the late Conservative chieftain as referring to Canada "as an auxiliary kingdom, if I may use the expression."

"I wonder what would happen to me if I used it," commented the prime minister with a smile, while his listeners laughed.

He voiced his very sincere thanks for the welcome which he had received saying it was difficult to express

his feelings at the cordiality of the reception.

At the conclusion of the prime minister's speech, Hugh Blain, the oldest past president of the Toronto Board of Trade moved a vote of thanks to Mr. King which was heartily endorsed by those present.

THINKS MONEY SHOULD BE PUT INTO OXEN

"It will not be surprising," says the Annapolis Spectator, "if a resolution is adopted in this community before very long not to extend credit for small amounts to anyone who possesses a motor car. It appears, unfortunately, of late, that the craze for buying cars has extended to so many people who really cannot afford them, and will not be satisfied with a cheap car, anyway, that the tax is too great for their resources, and if an expensive accident occurs to the car they are financially crippled to a serious degree. The number of small accounts owed to different concerns by such people has become alarming and a limit certainly must be established. Merchants are beginning to rightly entertain the idea if a man can own and operate a car he ought to be able to pay cash for his petty purchases. There is no question that if one-half the amount invested in motor cars was invested in oxen instead the country would be vastly better off."

BRITISH BEAUTY IN NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 24—A woman who in 1923 was regarded by Sir William Orpen, portrait painter, as England's most beautiful bride, is visiting New York. She is the former Paula Gelli-brand who married Marquis De Casa Maury, member of a Spanish family and auto race driver who has come to this country to manufacture non-breakable glass.

Unless he carries a huge fountain pen filled with ink, he isn't a high-powered salesman.

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