

# Bennett Suspects Mackenzie King Favoring Inflation

Prime Minister Also Charges Liberal Leader With Inconsistency — Addresses Large Audience in Opera House — Hon. R. B. Hanson Speaks — J. D. Palmer Chairman.

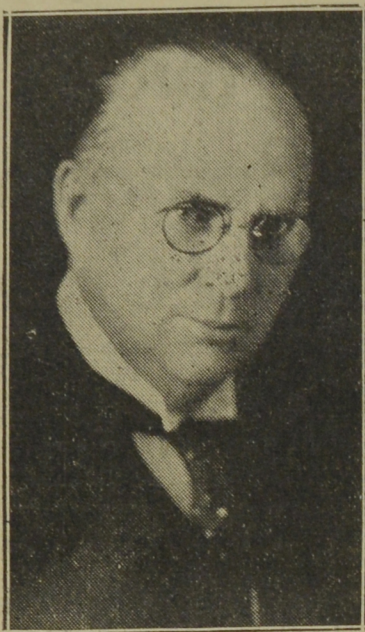
Declaring that Mackenzie King was inconsistent in his policies and that he suspected the Liberal leader of favoring inflation, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., prime minister of Canada, addressed a gathering of more than one thousand people in the Opera House yesterday afternoon. Liberals and Conservatives alike pushed their way into the Opera House to hear the prime minister's address which was also relayed by amplifiers to the people standing outside the hall. It was the first time the prime minister had visited the city for seven years, and a large throng of citizens crowded the city hall steps as he arrived there to speak. The only other speakers on the program were Hon. R. B. Hanson, K.C. minister of trade and commerce, and J. D. Palmer, who acted as chairman of the meeting. Seated on the platform with the prime minister were many men and women prominent in the Conservative party in York and Sunbury counties.

The chairman first introduced Mr. Hanson who spoke first on the merits of Mr. Bennett. He reminded the people that the prime minister is a native of this province and said that we were fortunate in having such a distinguished person in our presence again. The minister of trade and commerce said that Mr. Bennett had reached the heights of fame and fortune entirely through his own efforts and that we should be proud of him.

On his own behalf Mr. Hanson appealed to the people to vote for him on the 14th of October, basing his appeal on his experience on the floors of the House of Commons in which he had done his best for the counties of York and Sunbury, and on his experience as chairman of important committees in which capacity he had done his best for Canada.

"I have come to the conclusion that the Stevens party is not a reconstruction party but a destruction party," said the speaker in speaking of the other parties in the field. He branded the other parties as radicals and said that their policies were not needed in Canada.

The people of the Maritime Provinces had come through the depression better than any other people in Canada, the speaker thought. He compared the conditions in Canada to-



RT. HON. R. B. BENNETT, K.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Canada, Who Visited Fredericton Yesterday, and Addressed a Large Opera House Meeting

day with those in Europe and other continents, and said he doubted if there was one in the audience who would change his Canadian citizenship for that of any other. He said that for two years Canada has "rounded the depression" and is now on the way to recovery. He gave the credit for Canada's rise to the prime minister, saying that "he guided the ship of state through."

## Prime Minister

Mr. Palmer, in introducing the prime minister, predicted that when the history of the world is written Mr. Bennett's name will go down as one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever known.

The prime minister first referred to the days he spent in this city as a youth attending the Provincial Normal School and expressed great pleasure at being again amongst the people he spent so many happy days with. He reminisced at length on the days he spent in the capital and then turned his attention to the political issues of the day.

In speaking of Mr. Hanson he said that he held one of the most important positions in the cabinet, that of minister of trade and commerce. He said that he wanted them to return "Dick Hanson on the 14th of October." He pointed out that conditions are such in Canada that each person's vote effects conditions for their fellow countrymen. It was not only their own welfare that was at stake but the wel-

fare of the whole Dominion, he said.

## Mackenzie King

In speaking of the Liberal leader, Mackenzie King, he said that the latter was not consistent in his policies. One day he was against inflation, the next day he was in favor of it, then he is in favor of high tariffs, then in favor of low tariffs, then he is a radical and sometimes he is almost a Conservative, said the speaker. Does anyone here actually know the policy of the Liberal party he asked. You do not unless you have read last night's paper, he answered. The only way to find out their policies is to look in last night's paper and see what they were last night, but, he said, you will never discover what their policies will be tomorrow.

They never have the same policy twice, he said. King accuses me of drafting the Conservative policies without consulting my party and says that his party drafted their policies first and then presented them to him. I'd like to know who drafts all the new policies we hear every night from Mackenzie King, said the speaker. He declared that the policies of all other parties except the Conservative's only lasted over night. "The truth is that the Liberals are in full retreat," said the prime minister.

"They say I am a combination of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin," he continued. He thought that it was shameful to call such ridiculous accusations as these policies. He explained that when the Conservatives came into power in 1930 the country was buying more than it was selling. This was remedied by the application of tariffs which protected home industries, he said, and now the country is exporting more than it imports.

As an example of the Conservative tariffs he cited the instance of Japan. He maintained that it was necessary to apply a high tariff to prevent Japanese goods from competing with our own at a lower cost, due to the low standard of living in the Oriental country. In speaking of the Liberal leader's attacks on this measure, he said, "We are for Canada—King is for Japan."

## Trade Agreements

"The British Empire Trade Agreements were the greatest agreements ever made economically since Confederation," said the prime minister in speaking of these agreements that were made in 1932 at Ottawa. The only trouble was that they were thirty years too late, he added. He said that they were a benefit to New Brunswick lumbermen in marketing their lumber and it had also been a great benefit to the apple growers of this part of the country. "It is hard now and has been hard for the past five years," he said. "But what would (Continued on Page Three)

## Old Times Recalled

### RECORD OF 104TH REGIMENT

(By Brigadier-General Cruikshank, Chairman Historic Sites and Monuments Board).

(Continued)

On May 14 a subaltern and ten men of the small detachment that had been stationed at Gananoque, with an equal number from the Canadian Voltigeurs, were embarked in a small gunboat, commanded by Lieut. Major Banks with instructions to pursue an armed sloop which had been seen off the mouth of the river. They failed to overtake that ship, but landed during the night at Cape Vincent, where they destroyed a new blockhouse and barracks and brought away several prisoners and a quantity of naval stores.

On June 19 the Black Snake, gunboat, commanded by Captain Landon of the militia, was surprised and taken near Tar Island by two American gunboats and a gig or cutter, but was almost immediately retaken, in a way that gave General Drummond great satisfaction.

Lieut. Campbell of the 104th Regiment, who had gone in pursuit was so fortunate as to fall in with them and in the most gallant manner in a single boat armed with a cannon and eighteen soldiers chased a gunboat and four other boats filled with men and obliged them after firing a few shots to scuttle and abandon their prize, the enemy's boats escaped round Gravelly Point by superior pulling. "Captain Owen has weighed the Black Snake and recovered the gun and greater part of her stores and sent her into Kingston for repair."

The Governor-General was so much pleased by this account that he published a general order on the subject in which he said:

"His Excellency desires the Lieut. General will publicly signify that officer, (Lieut. Alexander Campbell) and his brave associates the satisfaction which that gallant exploit has afforded him and which it appears would have been a still more brilliant feat had not the enemy's boats in company at the moment of this daring attack escaped by superior sailing."

The health of the men of the 8th Regiment then stationed on the Niagara frontier had been reported to have become so much affected by an epidemic of intermittent fever that orders were given for its withdrawal from that station, and the battalion of the Royal Scots was reported to be "much afflicted by the same disease."

"Feeling sensible of the same line of conduct being pursued with regard to the 104th," General Drummond wrote from Kingston to Prevost on June 21, "and that nothing but a change of situation and of air will recover it from its inefficient state from fever and ague, I propose moving it to Prescott as soon as possible or at least as soon as the detachment of the 85th Regt., from Cornwall shall have joined its regiment at Fort Wellington when that corps will be disposable for this garrison."

The large force finally destined for an attack upon Montreal had been moved from the St. Lawrence to Plattsburg and had made an unsuccessful attack on the British position at LaColle. It had still continued to menace the frontier of Lower Canada in such a manner as to detain a considerable force for its defence. Another division of the regular army of the United States had lately marched from Sackett's Harbour to Buffalo and Drummond's information convinced him that an invasion of the Niagara peninsula from that point with the assistance of the hostile squadron then in undisputed command of Lake Erie, was not far distant. He had frequently asked for reinforcements to enable him to strengthen the division

assigned for its defence. On June 21 he renewed his request indirectly.

"The force at Buffalo," he wrote, "was stated to be between five and six thousand regulars and militia. Fort Erie was considered as the first object, then Chippawa, and from thence in co-operation with the fleet to Lake Ontario, Fort George.

"I am of opinion that the enemy's principal designs are intended against that frontier, a re-occupation of which would prove of such essential service to them and of such incalculable injury to us and that they will strain every nerve to effect so desirable an object and I conceive their manoeuvres in the neighborhood of Plattsburg to be merely for the purpose of preventing our sending sufficient reinforcements for the security of their intended point of attack."

(To be Continued)

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## DAILY ANECDOTE

DOMESTICITY  
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

That Sir Henry Stanley suffered many deprivations in his long and dangerous search for Livingston, in the then unexplored wilds of Africa, goes without saying. How good home looked to him when he finally got back is illustrated in a little home incident:

While engaged in writing the story of his search, "In Darkest Africa," he used to spread his reference maps out on the floor for easy reference. One day he needed a certain map, and it couldn't be found. He and his assistant looked far and near for it; then the assistant found the desired map—spread in front of the grate, and Stanley's favorite cat asleep thereon!

Stanley interferred, "Never mind," he said, gently, "don't disturb the cat, I'll get along without the map until she wakes up. If you only knew how good the sight of that domestic cat, curled up in front of a bright English fire, looks to me, you would never chase her away." So the cat slumbered on, and not until she rose, with a lazy yawn, did Stanley reach for his map.