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PRINCE RUPERT IS URGED
TO MAKE WISE CHOICE

(Continued from page one)

favorable trade balance. It was remarkable too for a country so young that Canada should have been able to export capital as well as products. Canada's increase in manufactured products had been vastly greater during the past few years than any other country in the world. He thought that Canada had progressed during the past eight years far beyond the proportion of other countries.

While this progress was being made, the government had been able to steadily bring about reductions in taxation year by year since 1923 and effect a downward revision on the tariff. It had also kept up to the times in social legislation and there was absolute evidence that the individual was more prosperous.

The present economic depression was not Canada's problem alone but one from which all countries of the world were suffering. The fact was, according even to the authorities of the banks, that Canada was suffering less than any other country in the world.

Unemployment

The Conservatives, Mr. Pearson said, were inclined to make a great deal of the unemployment situation. As a matter of fact, he believed it was disgraceful the way that Bennett and his party were using this unfortunate condition for political purposes. He would ask Mr. Bennett, however, how he was going to straighten it out? The fact was that Mr. Bennett had no solution to offer and had even said that he would not give unemployment insurance. "What can the working-man expect, anyway, from the Conservative party in the matter of unemployment?" Mr. Pearson asked amid applause. He told of his own personal experience with the Tolmie government at Victoria in the matter of seasonal unemployment at the coal mining town of Nanaimo. The Tolmie government had scoffed in the House at his proposal that a board of industrial relations be set up. The suggestion, however, had been adopted in the town of Nanaimo and had already been productive of relieving unemployment.

"All I want to see," said Mr. Pearson, "is the position of the people

improved. Will the Tory government tackle the problem? I say no. The trouble is they don't understand it. Their mental attitude is not right. (Applause). They don't know how to go about solving the unemployment problem." He referred to how the provincial government of British Columbia had already tried to pass the buck to the Dominion government.

"I am convinced," concluded Mr. Pearson, "that the people of Canada will be making a serious mistake if they think of changing their government at this time. One has only to read the bigger and the thinking Conservative papers, not the petty ones that merely parrot Bennett. They admit that the Mackenzie King government has such a record that demands that it be sent back into power. And what are the people going to do when even the Conservatives themselves think that?"

Mr. Pattullo

It was always an extraordinarily great pleasure for him to get back to Prince Rupert, Mr. Pattullo declared. He complimented Mr. Pearson on his address. He was a man, he said, who was capable of rendering great service to this province.

"This is the most important election in the history of Canada," Mr. Pattullo declared in launching right into his subject. "Are we satisfied with this government and its policies or are we going to discharge it and put another one in? If so, who were the people going to put in? Were they familiar with Mr. Bennett and his associates?"

How They Promise

In 1926 in the provincial campaign, Mr. Pattullo recalled, the Conservatives had said if the people turned out the nefarious Liberal government and put them in there would be no more unemployment and everything would be fine. But what had happened? The fact was that the Tolmie government had turned out to be a great fiasco. "The most incompetent, imprudent, ignorant and expensive government in the history of the province," Mr. Pattullo dubbed it. He could not see where the Bennett government, should one get in office, would be any better.

Mr. Pattullo referred to Mr. Bennett's exhortation that Canada should follow a vigorous tariff policy like the United States. He (Pattullo) did not think that United States prosperity had been due in any large measure to protective tariff. The country had been prosperous not because of that tariff but in spite of it. One thing at the start that the Americans had done was to get away from the Tories, the Bennetts and the General McRae's of that time, to a new freedom and a new liberalism.

The speaker referred to the progress Canada had made after the Laurier government had come into office in 1896. The policy of a tariff for revenue and an active immigration policy had been instrumental in developing the Northwest Territories into three great provinces.

The Liberal policy, Mr. Pattullo declared, was one of moving with the times. The party did not adhere to hard and fast principles but to the right principles. The Liberal party was ready to adopt the best

policy no matter whether it be protection or free trade. In the Dunning budget there was the marvelously statesmanlike feat of having both greater freedom and greater protection of trade. What was more, all the important items affecting the farmers of the prairies were protected by countervailing duties which provided for downward as well as upward revision providing what might be done on the other side.

Opposed to Preference

Mr. Bennett and his party, Mr. Pattullo pointed out, were opposed to British preference. Premier King would go to those two Imperial conferences in the fall holding out an olive branch. Bennett said he would be ready to dicker. First he would want to find out what the Old Country was willing to do for Canada. Colonial Secretary Amery, Mr. Pattullo recalled, had said a few years ago: "From now on the mother country recognizes all the nations of the Empire on an equal basis with no inferiority complex." If Premier King had said that he would have been accused of treason by these very Conservatives. Mr. Pattullo believed that the people of Canada were overwhelmingly in favor of remaining with the Empire on the present basis. The Tory party was now to be seen in the role of throwing away the British flag. To beat this government would be for Canadians to give notice that they were not satisfied with the present Imperial status.

Mr. Pattullo then proceeded to refer to Mr. Bennett's statement that, if elected, he would scrap the trade treaties, treaties that were designed to be of mutual advantage to the two sides concerned but which had turned out to be of distinct benefit to Canada. For instance abrogation of the Australian treaty would affect 20% of the output at Ocean Falls paper mill and even more at Powell River. Yet Mr. Bennett said he would "blast" his way to trade. Canada had seen how successful the Wheat Pool had been in forcing the world to do business with it. Unless Canada had foreign trade, how was it going to carry the burden, how was it going to dispose of the great surplus of production? What was the use of taking a chance? The people knew what to expect from the Mackenzie King government. They knew its record. How were the people to expect as good, much less a better, record? If there were a repetition of Victoria at Ottawa, Canada would be the laughing stock of the world.

Mr. Pattullo thought that there were two important matters in the present campaign; first, the status of Canada within the British Empire, second, the vital necessity of trade treaties to the industrial life of Canada.

Mr. Brady

The speaker then proceeded to pay his respects to Mr. Brady, reading from the Daily News which he thought had given Mr. Brady an eminently fair deal in reporting his meetings. The speaker referred humorously to Mr. Brady attributing to Premier King "a hopeless state of mental aberration." Nevertheless, Mr. Brady had made an absolutely false statement when he attributed to Premier King the remark that he would not give a five cent piece to a Conservative government "even if children were starving, men were walking the streets and the women had no food in their homes." Much less than refusing to give them a five-cent piece, Mr. Pattullo thought that the King government had treated the provinces with Conservative governments very liberally. Great concessions had been made to the Maritimes and to Ontario and even to British Columbia in the return of natural resources. Notwithstanding this, Premier Tolmie and the other Conservative premiers said they would use all the force of their governments against the King administration. The fact was that Mr. King was the greatest leader in Canada, a student of British affairs and of labor matters, essentially a man of the people. In the matter of unemployment, Mr. Pattullo agreed that, first, the municipalities were responsible, then the provinces, and, if they failed, the Dominion government.

An Irishman's Statement

Mr. Brady had said that it was the Conservative party that had always been true to the Empire. "And Mr. Brady an Irishman," remarked Mr. Pattullo. Mr. Bennett had said that Canada should be kept for the Canadians. His policies were all for self-interest and for personal advantage. Mr. Pattullo asked the audience to compare the dignity, the broadmindedness and the sympathy of the utterances of William Lyon Mackenzie and those of Mr. Bennett.

Another matter which Mr. Pattullo considered all-important was that this district should elect a

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