

THE DAILY NEWS
PRINCE RUPERT - BRITISH COLUMBIA

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ELECTION NEARLY OVER

By the time this reaches our readers most of them will have voted and out of town readers will not receive the paper until the elections are over and the results known. Whichever wins we shall have the satisfaction of knowing it was a good man elected. It will then be for us to get behind our man, no matter which party he belongs to, and unite for the forwarding of the interests of the constituency.

No matter which wins it may be said that it has been a good sporting contest. Both sides have worked hard for their respective candidates and they have done so in a good humored way, free from rancour. Tonight all will be able to meet and greet each other, feeling that there has been nothing of which to be ashamed.

NORTHERN B. C. FIRST

In all that we do and say let us try to remember to put the interests of Northern B. C. first. Doubtless that is what the voters have done today. We may differ as to how best that interest is served but we must give each other credit for believing they voted in the best interests of the riding and of the country as a whole.

Now it will be best for us to forget politics and consider the situation in which we find ourselves and the problems to be solved in order to keep this part of the country well to the fore.

CAMPAIGN ENDED SATURDAY

With the Daily News the campaign ended Saturday night with the printing of an extra edition to give the people of Prince Rupert an opportunity to read the speeches of Hon. A. M. Manson and Mrs. Paul Smith. These speeches are reprinted today in order that those who did not get the special number may read them if they wish. They will have only an academic value now and have no bearing whatever on the result of the contest.

Mrs. Paul Smith of Vancouver Upholds Women's Side of Case

Address of Lady in Liberal Cause Was One of Outstanding Features of Final Rally For Olof Hanson Tonight

(Reprinted from Saturday's Extra.)

Stressing many items of legislation which had been enacted by the Mackenzie King government whereby "causes of misery had been removed and the causes of happiness encouraged," Mrs. Paul Smith of Vancouver, at tonight's public meeting, made a stirring appeal for the support of women and home makers in the cause of Liberalism at the federal election Monday. Mrs. Smith was given a warm reception when she rose to speak. She proved herself to be one of the most impressive and eloquent of women public speakers who have ever been heard here. She spoke for about half an hour and her address was punctuated with many rounds of enthusiastic applause as she scored telling points in a pleasing manner.

It was a great pleasure for her to speak in Prince Rupert in support of Olof Hanson whom she had learned from political association with him was a fine citizen of Canada. He had been honored with the nomination as Liberal candidate for Skeena but in choosing him as their representative the Liberal party had also honored itself. He was as well acquainted as any with the problems of this constituency through his long association with them. He had the proven ability to consider the needs of the constituency and press for their accomplishment. She was sure that he would accomplish much in the way of legislation for Canada and in the fulfillment of the needs of his constituency.

Canada had been going through a period of stress during the last two months, Mrs. Smith asserted. It was right and proper that the people of Canada should desire to know of the accomplishments of this government and also what were its intentions for the future, its future plans and policies. It was certain that this administration had a splendid policy for the future. If the people approved of its past record and its future policy, the next logical step was to support it at the polls and this, she believed, was what the people of Canada intended to do on Monday.

Accomplishments of Administration
Mrs. Smith then explained that it was her intention to point to some

Eloquent Address By A. M. Manson at Final Rally Saturday Night

Doctrines Promulgated By Bennett Would Be Ruinous to Country—British Preference Vital to Canada's Trade

(Reprinted from Saturday's Extra.)

In what was considered by many who heard it the greatest fighting speech in the course of the whole present federal election campaign, in Skeena riding, A. M. Manson K. C., former attorney-general of British Columbia, and M. L. A. for Omineca, made a stirring plea in the Capitol Theatre before a crowded audience tonight for the support of the Mackenzie King Liberal government, one of the finest administrations Canada had ever had, through citizens of Prince Rupert voting for Olof Hanson at the polls on Monday. Mr. Manson, who was in his usual fine oratorical fettle, made out an impressive defence of the record of the government which was seeking a new mandate at the polls tomorrow and engaged in a trenchant denunciation of Hon. R. E. Bennett, K.C., Hon. H. H. Stevens and other Conservative leaders for their statements in regard to the achievements of the Liberal government and the condition of Canada today. His address was punctuated with frequent rounds of enthusiastic applause.

In opening, Mr. Manson expressed his pleasure at appearing again before an audience in Prince Rupert. Elections, he pointed out, were not decided either by steadfast Liberals or Conservatives but by those in between who had no definite party affiliations and who were guided not by political prejudice but by reason and discernment in deciding who were best able to govern. Mr. Manson reviewed the political alignments and economic realities and possibilities in the dealing with which every voter should refrain from allowing party affiliations to dominate their Canadianism. There were certain outstanding facts in the present campaign which were incontrovertible and these independent electors should have no hesitation in voting for the return of the present administration.

Three Requests for Progress
That Canada should progress and prosper, Mr. Manson declared, there were necessary, first a Canadian national policy, second, nationhood of Canada, and, third, harmony between the provinces and the Dominion.

In view of the diversified interests as represented by the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario, the prairies and British Columbia, Canada's national policy must be one of compromise and moderation and here Mr. Manson referred to the differences in policy of the Liberal and Conservative parties. The speaker told of the Maritimes with their interest in the less in taxes than they had done previously. If for nothing else, the record of this government in having reduced the cost of living and taxation warranted its support at the polls.

Great work had also been done in the increasing of the pensions for those who had served in the Great War. The old age pension scheme was another material benefit. In 1926 the Conservatives had made a strong stand against this, saying that the scheme was futile and none of the provinces would take advantage of it. However, seven of the nine provinces had now entered the scheme. The Liberal government had also been instrumental in developing industries by encouragement of trade with resultant greater employment. The development of Oriental trade might yet mean much even in making Prince Rupert a great port. Mrs. Smith lauded the principle of British Preference and the closer binding together of the sections of the Empire in trade. The people themselves now had the opportunity to say whether or not they approved of this.

Conservative and Liberal Policies
Dealing with the Liberal proposals of intra-Empire trade, Mr. Manson rose to great eloquence that made a profound impression. In the varying interests of Canada, no party could devise or apply a policy that would solve 100 per cent of the difficulties, and yet any policy that was a national policy worthy of the name must not be sectional. Comparing the vision of the two leaders, Mr. Manson said Mr. King had acted on the principle of keeping the cost of living as low as possible for the consumer and this great policy would bring about a strong and a more unified Empire. On the other hand Mr. Bennett had failed to produce a policy and had dismissed his obligations to the Canadian in the matter of a lead by simply saying he would go back to the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald. While the speaker had warm admiration for Macdonald, he claimed Canada had progressed too far and that Canadians resented the very thought of a policy that meant living in years that are gone and which would mean retrogression that did not meet the aspirations of Canadian people. The solutions of sixty years ago are not good enough for Canada, the speaker said.

Internal economic conditions in the Dominion were taken under review, and the threat of the Maritimes to withdraw from Confederation were recalled. At that time the prairie provinces had been deprived of their natural resources and the money received had gone to Ottawa. B.C. had given forty miles of land along the railway and the valuable Peace River block as the price of getting the Canadian Pacific Railway. These conditions had created ill feeling, and the provincial governments had gone to the Conservative gov-

ernment at Ottawa for redress, only to be refused. Mackenzie King had started in to rectify this state of family discontent and today all our grievances had been removed. Mackenzie King had always labored to bring about better conditions, adjusting his policy in the light of modern progress and in view of the changing needs, and in pursuit of that purpose he had moved for intra-Empire trade with his budget proposals that had created disconsolation in the hearts of the Conservatives and confusion in the U.S. by transferring \$300,000,000 worth of business from the United States to Great Britain. This, said Mr. Manson, was the great policy on which Mackenzie King appealed to the people for support today, yet in answer to the great needs of a growing Canada all Mr. Bennett had offered was to turn his back on the people and say, "I will take you back sixty years to Sir John Macdonald and get my policy."

Premier King told the railway commission to get busy and rectify the freight rates working so hard against British Columbia, and the speaker claimed that instead of the discontent existing under Conservative administration and in which the Conservatives had refused to act, there was now the happy situation of Canada existing as a single unit in happiness and all working in harmony. The freight rates saving alone had amounted to \$30,000,000 in five years and while the railways had complained that this cut would ruin them the business had increased so much that stagnant railways were now in a prosperous condition.

Stronger Links of the Empire
Mackenzie King had taken the step of increasing the preference in favor of British goods in order that the balance would be closer and in order that out of the credits built up it would be possible to sell more Canadian wheat and other products.

Blasting Policies of Bennett
Mr. Manson then reviewed all the tremendous increases in trade with other countries, which showed Canada selling millions of dollars more than she bought. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Brady would not tell about this and the speaker thought they should. Bennett had said, and his speakers still say, that the preference means nothing, but Mr. Manson considered the matter of \$300,000,000 turned from the United States to Great Britain was the finest gesture of loyalty, and was particularly strong in his condemnation of Mr. Bennett's statement that he would abolish the British preference, that he would abrogate all trade treaties made by the Liberals and "blast his way into the markets of the world." Trade could not be won by blasting, and Mr. Bennett's attitude was akin to Shylock and his demand for a pound of flesh. Mr. Manson said there was more than dollars and cents in life; sentiment surely had a place. "Surely we owe something to the Motherland, and the British preference is the Liberal way of saying we do owe her something and that Liberals are not prepared to overlook all the past and cry: 'Pay, pay!' The spirit of Bennett in this regard will never be the spirit of Canada."

From 53 trade treaties Canada had got the best of the bargaining by \$153,000,000, yet in face of this Mr. Bennett had made the terrible statement that he would abrogate every one of them. To do this would stamp Mr. Bennett as crazy. Referring to the Conservative complaint about exporting raw material, Mr. Manson said Canada did export raw material, but also imported raw material from the U. S. A. and then shipped them back the finished products. "We buy 50% more than we import in raw material." The speaker deplored the consequence of Mr. Bennett's statement, because Canada must import rubber, cotton and a great many things it does not grow. Our trade with the United States is against us. We buy about \$1.25 for every \$1 we sell them, but in the days when the Conservatives were in power from 1911 we bought \$2.25, \$2.50 and as high as \$2.85 from them for every \$1 we sold them. In this respect the Dominion under Liberal rule has displayed an increase that should make Canadians proud."

Canada Is In Manhood

Continuing his treatment of internal and external affairs, Mr. Manson stated that Canada had won manhood in 1914. Before that time Canadians had not found themselves, and he likened their sentiments and position in external affairs the boy who refused to part with the apron strings as he grew up. "Before that time our treaties were made by London, but Mackenzie King has taken the stand that we could conduct our business and he made his great move for better status, a move in which the Motherland not only did not hinder but actually and freely assisted. Against these proposals of appointing our own ministers to foreign nations and negotiating our own treaties, Mr. Bennett and other Conservatives had strenuously objected. They refused to accept the hopefulness of Mackenzie King that Liberals could run their own affairs, and Mr. Bennett had openly objected to the idea that Canada should have her own affairs in her own charge.

The debt of Canada was only \$336,000,000 when the war broke out. Conservatives were then in charge. When they got through the debt was \$2,400,000,000, but the speaker did not blame them for all this. Canada was in the war and were willing to pay, but they paid everything with money borrowed from the wealthy and exempted the bonds from taxation. That was the heritage left to Liberals in addition to the railway mess left by Tories. Mackenzie King had said it was necessary to cut expenses, it was necessary to increase taxes, and above all it was necessary to expand trade. The first year the Liberals went behind, but in every year since there was a big surplus and the debt had been reduced by \$247,000,000. In Canada there have been only fourteen surpluses since Confederation and seven of these were under Mackenzie King. Canada had paid off a larger proportion of national debt than any nation in the war. Mr. Manson detailed the many reductions made in taxation by the Liberal government.

Proud Government Record
Referring to Conservative proposals of high tariff, Mr. Manson said Canada exported more manufactured goods per head of population than any other nation in the world. This was an achievement that should bring pride to Canadians, and he considered it time that Canada as a manufacturing nation should put the nursing bottle away. The speaker drew a very humorous picture of the excitement of Mr. Bennett over tariffs, and mentioned that while Mr. Stevens had a great deal of fun Mr. Bennett had a regular musical festival with castiron pipes and flowers. The fact was that in diverting cut flows from the U. S. A. to the West Indies a trade amounting to close upon a million dollars was turned into Empire channels, and he could not see what Conservatives had against the Empire when they protested so vigorously about giving Empire units an advantage over other nations. Mr. Manson in giving the great approval placed by Britishers on the King-Dunning budget and in mentioning the United States protest against their big business loss said there was some hope for Conservatives but little for the Tories.

Mr. Manson scored heavily in repudiating claims by Conservatives over the Australian treaty, and pointed to the severe spanking administered to Bennett by the Vancouver Daily Province over the Conservative plans for killing that treaty. The high price of wheat had killed interest in dairying, and then the big plants had found that milk powders were more profitable than butter, the result being that great importations of butter became necessary. The King government had finally passed the old age pension bill despite the objections of Tories and this was proving a great solace to the aged, while the Liberal government had done more for the returned soldier than any other nation in the war. In this connection Mr. Manson told of the great benefit coming to returned soldiers from the new act.

Premier King's Great Record
The attainment of nationhood, good internal relations between the provinces, the tremendous increase in trade, big reductions in taxation, important reductions in national debt, increased preference to the Motherland, and the diversion of trade from the United States to Great Britain—these, said Mr. Manson, created a record the people of Canada could not vote against. That was the progress of Mackenzie King in the past and that was his progressive outlook for the future of Canada and the British Empire. That great record was the policy of Mackenzie King, but Mr. Bennett said he would, if elected, retrace the progress of Canada for 60 years and take up a policy that could never fit in with the conditions of today.

MINISTER LEAVING

Rev. R. M. Stevenson Relingabish Eastorship of First Presbyterian Church

Rev. Dr. R. M. Stevenson, pastor of First Presbyterian Church for less than two months, announced to his congregation at yesterday's services that certain unforeseen circumstances had arisen which made it necessary for him to leave Prince Rupert. Dr. Stevenson will be leaving this week for Honolulu where he will pay a visit. Mrs. Stevenson has left for her home on the prairies.

It is understood that the local church will remain closed during the months of August and September. Dr. Stevenson's departure is a matter of great regret for the whole congregation.

Triangle Tour Party Is Here

Group Numbers 42 Persons on Only About Half as Large as Usual

The annual Triangle Tour party of the Canadian National Railway, consisting principally of people from Southern British Columbia, arrived in the city by special train at 7 o'clock last evening and will sail this afternoon on the Prince George for Vancouver. Fine weather favored an interesting day's wait for the party in Prince Rupert. Coming north from Vancouver by rail, visits had been paid at Kamloops, Jasper Park, Prince George and Smithers as well as other points before arriving here.

The Triangle Tour party is smaller than usual this year, there being only 42 persons in the group.

SCALE OF CHARGES

The following is the scale of charges made for reading notices:

- Marriage and Engagement announcements \$2 name.
- Birth Notices 50c.
- Funeral Notices \$1.
- Cards of Thanks, \$2.
- Funeral Flowers 12c per

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Mr. Manson made brief mention of Premier King's record in connection with labor and the working classes. The Fair Wage Act and the appointment of Tom Moore to the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways had been among the notable achievements of the Liberal government in this regard. Premier King personally had played a large part in labor affairs, first as editor of the government's labor publication, as deputy minister of labor when that department was first established and as minister of labor under Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "His whole life has a record of conciliation and justice. The essence of his soul is square deal to the working classes, his attitude solid for justice and equity for those employed. That is the reason why organized labor is to be found to be supporting his government almost unanimously in this campaign."

In conclusion—Mr. Manson paid a great tribute to Olof Hanson, the Liberal candidate. Mr. Hanson, he said, was a good Canadian. He had come here and from a small beginning had demonstrated his outstanding ability by building up a great and successful business. He had invested everything here; he had his whole stake in this district; his cause was therefore our cause, and he would join with Mackenzie King in carrying out the great policies which had meant so much for Canada, and he could be depended upon to see that Skeena was not neglected as it had been in the past through the wrong principle of representation.