

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

PETERKIN-MORE

The marriage of Miss Sadie More, 1056 Frederick Street, to Mr. Walter Peterkin, of Winnipeg, was solemnized at 7:15 this morning at St. George's Church. Rev. S. R. Hammond performed the ceremony. The bride wore her travelling suit of navy blue serge with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of roses. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Peterkin left for Winnipeg where they will reside.

RECORD-CUSSIONS

Rev. S. R. Hammond, of St. George's Church, performed the ceremony which united Miss Sallie Cussons, of Bradwardine, formerly of Hall, England, in marriage to Mr. Clarence Shepherd Record, B.A. The bride was given in marriage by Mr. Ed. Willey, of Bradwardine, and Mrs. M. Goldsboro acted as matron of honor. The bride wore a navy blue costume with hat to match and seal fur. After the ceremony dinner was served at the Prince Edward Hotel. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Record left for Winnipeg.

The bride and groom are very well known in Bradwardine and district, where the groom was formerly principal of the Bradwardine Consolidated School. They were the recipients of many beautiful gifts from their many friends at Bradwardine and the Ladies' Aid at Roden.

CAMPBELL-NESMITH

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Nesmith, of Fairlight, Sask., on Thursday when their only daughter, Hazel May, was united in marriage to Leslie R. Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, 520 Russell Street, Brandon. Rev. Mr. Harry performed the ceremony, which took place under an arch from which hung a large white wedding bell and yellow and white streamers.

The bride entered the drawing room with her father to the strains of the "Bridal Chorus" from "Lohengrin," played by Miss Struble, and took her place under the arch. She wore a dainty gown of white crepe de chene trimmed with georgette crepe and heavily beaded. Her flowers were yellow and white roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Teena Campbell, sister of the groom, was attired in turquoise silk and carried a sheaf of pink and white carnations. Mr. Arlin Nesmith, brother of the bride, acted as best man.

The groom's gift to the bride was an onyx lavalliere set with pearls. To the bridesmaid and pianist he gave gold pins set with rubies, and the best man was the recipient of gold cuff links. After the ceremony dinner was served. A huge wedding bell hung over the table, which was covered with the bride's cake and decorated with streamers in the prevailing color scheme of yellow and white.

The young couple are spending a honeymoon in Brandon and later will take up residence at Fairlight, Sask.

FORREST UNITED FARMERS HOLD ANNUAL FOWL SUPPER

The annual fowl supper of the United Farmers of Forrest took place Friday night in the hall at Forrest and was a huge success, about 200 people being present. After all had done justice to the repast provided by the ladies a short program of addresses, music and readings was given. Rev. M. J. Leith acted as chairman and during the evening addresses were given by Rev. J. George Miller, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, in this city, who spoke on "Citizenship" and Rev. A. W. McIntosh, B.D. of Port Arthur, who told something of the work accomplished in connection with the Forward Movement. Mr. Roderick McKenzie, the father of the Grain Growers' Movement in Manitoba, who for many years was Provincial Secretary of the organization, also gave a short address on the work of the Grain Growers.

Those who contributed to the program of music and readings included: Miss L. Garbutt, Misses Rogers, and Messrs. McDonald, R. McFee, J. W. Mansfield and C. Rogers.

PRIME MINISTER

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Crown. There is revenue in any tariff. Any man who wants a tariff is bound to tell on what principle he builds it. The man who refuses to tell that, then there is something wrong with him. Sir Wilfred Laurier had even talked free trade as in England, but now Mackenzie King says such a thing is impossible. There are just two questions to consider, said the speaker, and that is, will it be a protective tariff or free trade?

STRAYED OR STOLEN

ON OR ABOUT JUNE 1st, STRAYED on to my premises a two-year-old steer, red with some white. If not claimed will be sold December 1st. Bert Smyth, 7-11-17, Chater, Man. 6360-18 & 26

Strayed—On section 2-18 team of geldings, one bay with white face and hind feet white, six years old, 1,400 pounds. One chestnut with white face, 1,400 pounds. Information to Inspector. Foster or E. H. Granger. Phone 103-4, Wawanesa. 6209

As for himself, he believed in a protective tariff.

Protective tariff can be overdone, Premier Meighen acknowledged, and it took a strong Government and a strong leader to hold against it. He is of the opinion, however, that if we wish to maintain our independence, we must seek a level that will enable a business that is fairly large to remain here instead of leaving the country. The Western Provinces did not feel the need of the protective tariff so much as the Eastern Provinces for the fact that the East and West are geographically separated by a long barren waste of 300 miles. The East is in a different industrial position, and that is why it is so easy to spread the propaganda of free trade in the West today," declared Mr. Meighen.

Leaders of the Farmers Party Are Not All Agreed on Tariff Pronouncements

"Protection is denounced in three out of four of the preambles in the Farmers' program," said the Premier, and the whole program practically denounces protection. The Hon. Mr. Crerar praises free trade, and yet he and his followers did not want to be known as free traders. If he believed as Mr. Crerar does that no industry which needs to be protected should be in the country, Premier Meighen said he would come right out and would uphold free trade. Through Mr. Wood of the Farmers' Party it has been said that any industry that requires protection should have it, and yet this was in direct opposition to the statements made by Hon. Mr. Crerar. Mr. King has coined a lot of words, so phrased, to catch him the votes which he might lose were he to come right out for protection.

The Premier admitted that tariff schedules may be too high or too low in some cases, but the Government is doing its best to scale it for all. "They say our industries can't get along without it, they only think they need," were words attributed to Premier Drury of Ontario by Mr. Meighen. He referred to the swaying policy of the Opposition and remarked that their idea of protection is "that it is alright, if first you take off protection and then put it on again."

When Great Britain adopted free trade, it was the leading country of the world, the leading industrial power. It believed at the time free trade was adopted that the other countries would fall in line. Things went well for a time, France and Germany later falling in line. But the progress of industrial France and of Germany, since then, when these countries turned away from free trade, the United States had not adopted the policy of free trade and the States went right ahead, until the reports last year showed that they sold \$7,000,000,000 worth while only buying \$3,000,000,000. The trouble with Britain is that she buys more than she sells, and she only is able to do this by reason of the fact that she has the greatest mercantile fleet in the world.

Superior Position of United States Due to Its Protective Tariff

"It should be one of the chief interests of Canada that we make more out of our investments in this country, than from outside investments," declared the Prime Minister. The path of Great Britain will be backward unless she does away with free trade. The United States has the greatest factories in the world, and they are the advanced productive nation of the world. They are that, stated the Premier, because they have a protective tariff. At the present time they have a tariff that is higher than that of Canada. The tariff formerly averaged 40 per cent on dutiable goods, but is now down to 23.7 per cent. He believed that the revised tariff by the United States would be even higher. The States have had protective tariff for 131 years and will continue to keep it.

Continuing in his remarks regarding the protective tariff in the States, the Premier said that the United States has a home market. The industries are safe in investing in their own country. In Canada all that a man can build would be a factory that would meet the needs of 9,000,000 people, while an investor in the United States can build a factory to meet the needs of 130,000,000 people. The Canadian manufacturers today have only a share of the business not already taken up by the United States manufacturers. "If the United States offered to throw down their tariff wall, I wouldn't do it," said the Premier, because you could only be sure of the United States market for four years. A new administration might put it up again. "We've got to keep our tariff wall up if we want to keep Canada's industries."

It would be obvious madness for us to adopt the principle of free trade. Nothing could be more injurious to the country than that we should turn the States' power in that direction. We have followed the protective tariff since 1878. In 1896 the Laurier party denounced protection but immediately they came into power, they adopted it. They knew that it was better to destroy their platform than their country.

The reason we have the International Harvester Company here and other big concerns is because we have a protective tariff, was a statement attributed to Fielding. "Do you think," asked Premier Meighen, "that if they all followed a protective tariff, that we can all be the dupes of the money power, or dishonest men?" Referring again to the United States policy, the Premier said they are becoming the great creditor nation of the world because of their policy. The United States is selling four millions dollars worth more than it is buying, and other countries are owing them. Let us continue to follow our policy and we will advance.

The speaker said that Canada has the largest population of agriculturists of any first rate country. Land values in Canada had been going up, while those in Great Britain are going down because of free trade. Referring to the alarm that had been raised that so many people are leaving the farms, the Premier said that people did not need so many more people to raise the food as formerly. On the other hand the needs of the world are more, we travel more, we go to see moving pictures more than our fathers, and the Premier explained that this condition called for more men in the community centres.

Canada Spends Many Millions That Help the Man on the Land

The agriculturists have never been oppressed by any law in Canada, declared the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. The statement had been made by the Opposition that only \$5,000,000 is being appropriated for agricultural purposes out of the total appropriation of \$500,000,000. He asked the audience, if they did not think that the \$50,000,000 being spent on land settlement, the huge sums spent on railways in the West, particularly the money expended on canals, the mercantile marine and other branches were not to the benefit of the farmer. The Opposition when they were in power had only spent \$1,500,000 in their best year on agriculture.

The average sentiment in the country today, said the Premier, is farther away from the adoption of free trade than it has ever been before. The speaker said he believed in both outside and inside competition. But if we take our tariff wall down and they leave theirs up, we will never get anywhere. Our imports are going to be \$300,000,000 more this year than our exports, and we'll buy from the United States during the same time \$1,200,000,000 worth of goods and only sell \$300,000,000 worth. We are going to pay \$70,000,000 to the United States in exchange alone. "Is it not better to pay this amount into our treasury than into the pockets of the United States producers," asked the Premier.

Free Trade Will Not Lower Cost of Living

The question was asked of the farmers if the position today is not sound in view of the above conditions. We can't lower the cost of living by free trade, and the speaker read certain official statements from the United States which showed that living is ten per cent higher over there than it is in Canada today. The Premier declared, however, that he would lower the tariff on anything that would keep the industries here that manufacture the necessities of life.

"You know what to expect of the Government if it is returned to power," said the Prime Minister. The tariff averages at the present time 22.5 per cent. What right has the Opposition to attack the tariff at the present time when they maintained an average of 23.3 for years when they only needed \$100,000,000 to carry on the affairs of the country, while the present Government needs \$400,000,000. Surely there is no need to call us high tariff men and slaves of the big interests," said the Premier.

Referring to the tariff on agricultural implements, Premier Meighen said that Canada is today maintaining the lowest tariff on the whole schedule of the country on these goods, and this is mainly so on account of the insistence coming from R. C. Henders. The Premier said that Henders might possibly have had more public acclaim if he had raised a howl instead of getting just practical results. The tariff was now down to 14.64. When the Premier came into power it was 20.18. If the tariff was wiped out altogether it would be all right for the large manufacturers, for they could continue to make their goods in their large factories in the United States. But the workmen would have to sell their homes in Canada and go over there to live. Referring to Mackenzie King's definition of the tariff question, the Premier said they were the mere "jockeying of words."

Canada Taxes Her Rich Men Higher Than Does Any Other Country in the World

Then there is the cry raised by the Opposition that he, the Premier had been chosen by the unseen hand. The Government leader created a mild laugh when he said that was right, because he hadn't seen it. Canada today taxes the rich men more than any other country in the world, and he

made comparative statements to bear this out. The man whose income was \$200,000 a year paid a Federal tax of \$97,370, and the man with an income of \$10,000 paid \$619. In view of the fact that the rich people were being taxed so heavily, the Premier asked if it was fair that the present Government should be attacked on the ground that they are acting at the instance of the big interests. Canada has the highest profits tax and luxury tax.

In the face of these taxes, do you think that Mackenzie King's statement "that we should have graduated taxes suitable to the needs of the people," should be accepted seriously. Further the Premier said that Canada has put statutes on the books that have made more progress in collecting the taxes in three years than New Zealand has in twenty years.

The Farmers' program he said, called for the tax on farm lands, but the Prime Minister declared that a land tax by the Federal Government would be one of the most irritating things. It would cost more to collect the taxes than the revenue from the taxes themselves. He referred to the findings of the recent Tax Commission which sat in Manitoba, and of their recommendation that a tax on farm lands would be a backward step. In conclusion, Premier Meighen said that the people have not been betrayed in any way by the trust reposed in the Government, and he urged their support of a Government most liable to carry out the progressive program it has adopted.

Dr. Whidden Claims That He Has Been True to All His Pre-Election Pledges

Dr. H. P. Whidden, M.P., stated in his opening remarks that he was glad of the opportunity which presented itself of putting his position before the electors of the Federal constituency of Brandon. The Canadian people are doing more thinking today, he said, than at any other time previous to the war. The people desire to hear principles discussed and policies fairly presented.

After looking over the simple manifesto prepared by him at the time of the elections in 1917, Dr. Whidden said that he believed he had not betrayed his trust on the basis of that manifesto by one hairbreadth. He had foreseen the period of reconstruction, as for instance the trade and tariff questions, and he stated at the time that he would give his vote for any radical change during the war period in these great questions. Now that the war was over, he will vote as he thinks best. He has continued to support the present Government, and Dr. Whidden declared that there has been a tendency on his part not to become a mere puppet of those in power, but to represent the average elector of the constituency of Brandon.

Referring to a statement made by the Hon. Mackenzie King on the platform in Brandon about ten days ago, Dr. Whidden said that a false impression had got abroad through that statement, which was to the effect that the Western members had voted down an amendment for the sealing down of the tariff schedule. The speaker said that about ten years ago the Borden Government had introduced a resolution calling for free wheat. But the measure was voted down, and Dr. Whidden reminded the audience that this recent measure was the only one voted down by the Western members. It was an alarmist cry that "the Government should go to the people," as many of the Opposition had told him not to be alarmed by the cry being raised by many of the Opposition members. Dr. Whidden said he would continue to support the present Government having regard for his independent vote, for he believed that the Government is the ablest Government that could be supported, and well able to carry along the great reconstruction work they have commenced. He did not intend to make any long political speech, but only a frank statement as to where the people can find him standing today. He concluded by thanking the citizens of Brandon for the splendid reception they had tendered the Premier at the noon luncheon.

R. C. Henders Endorses the Government Program: Says Promises Have Been Fulfilled

R. C. Henders M.P. for Macdonald was not expected to speak during the evening but in a short speech set forth some of the reasons as to why he is supporting the present Government. In the first place, he said, he supported the Government because of the course it had pursued in its "win the war" policy. The Union Government had taken upon itself that great task, and had discharged well and faithfully that task. It had put into effect the promises that had been made the people regarding the framing of a fiscal policy. Mr. Henders said he believed that great good would come out of the present Tariff Commission's tour of the Dominion.

The work of the Government has been strenuous, declared Mr. Henders, so strenuous in fact that many of the Government leaders are not now physically able to come out and answer the criticisms directed at them. He supported the Government because he

did not believe that any improvement could be made along the lines of direct taxation. Mr. Henders said he endorsed the work of the Government up to the present hour and he would continue to do so as long as they carried out their program and promises to the people.

MARKETS

Winnipeg, Nov. 16. — Unexpected strength developed during the morning, and prices advanced 6 cents to 3 1/2% to the high price of the morning. Prices then receded somewhat. Pit offerings were very light, causing tightness, there being a good demand for shippers for November. There was considerable hedging, sales being transferred from November to December and May. Cash demand was fair to indifferent. Some new export business was reported, with offerings on a more liberal scale. Oats values showed little change, fluctuating about 1c in sympathy with wheat. There was a good cash demand for all grades, with increased offerings. Barley and flax offerings were fair, demand was indifferent. Wheat closed 3 1/2% higher to unchanged; oats 1c to 3/4c higher; barley 1c lower to 1 1/4c higher; flax 1 1/2% lower to 3/4c higher, and rye 5c to 3c higher.

Wheat—	Open	Close
November	208	210 1/2

December	181 1/2—192	194 1/2
May	194 1/2—195	194 1/2
Oats—		
November	59 1/2	60
December	56 1/2	57 1/2
May	61 1/2	61 1/2
Barley—		
November	109	108
December	90	90 1/2
May	90	90 1/2
Flax—		
November	232	233
December	231	231 1/2
May	241	242
Rye—		
November	173 1/2	175
December	166	168

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