

## HOLD PIANO RECITAL

Pupils of Miss Bremner Present Interesting Program.

An interesting piano recital was held in the Higgins Hall, Dundas street, on Wednesday evening by the pupils of Miss J. Bremner, all of whom played in a most creditable and pleasing manner. The hall was well filled with relatives and friends of the young students. Following are the names of those who played: Mildred Taylor, Robert McLeod, Iris Twine, Edith Legg, Ida Law, Nettie Ferris, Lorene Baker, Marjorie Wilkinson, Violet Colman, Edward Walker, Elsie Vantassel, Annie Banner, W. Skinner, Hannah Cook, Edna Waite, Vera Phillips, John Morton, Daisy Ponting, William Waite, Dorothy Cole, Helen Williams, Mildred Bovey, Lily Naylor, Elsie Banner and Myrtle Pollard.

## MOTOR COLLIDES WITH STREET CAR

Although struck a terrific blow when it turned in front of Normal street car No. 160 at the corner of King and Richmond streets at 9:15 o'clock Thursday night, a Ford car, bearing license No. 124-592, and driven by Frank Woodward of St. Thomas, suffered little damage. There were four men in the auto, but all escaped uninjured. Both street car and auto were traveling south when the auto made a left turn at the corner directly in front of the car.

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## LAUDS WISDOM OF FIELDING AS NATIONAL ASSET

W. G. Raymond of Brantford Champions Budget As Very Best Under Circumstances.

## SEES DRAYTON DIRECTED

Convinced Amendment Was Framed by Leader of Conservative Party.

BY RANDOLPH J. CHURCHILL, Advertiser Staff Correspondent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Ottawa, June 1.—In a speech equalling in every way the brilliant oration of R. A. Hoey, member for Springfield, Wednesday night, W. G. Raymond, Independent Liberal of Brantford, explained to an attentive house this evening his stand on the budget, thereby allaying a curiosity which had existed generally in every party since the beginning of the session.

Mr. Raymond summed up his speech in the words: "I believe in a protective tariff giving incidental protection," hastening to assure the house, however, that although the Liberal party had made slight reductions on things in which Brantford was vitally interested he would vote with the government.

He was a Liberal born, a Liberal by conviction and a Liberal he would remain.

The speech of the Brantford member was easily the event of the day, not only because of the great interest it created, which was accentuated by the speaker's excellent delivery and ready wit, but because also it was the first speech from the government side directed at the tariff policy of the Progressive party.

Mr. Raymond said in part: "I believe that the people of this country look upon the minister of finance as a wise administrator, as a true patriot, as an honest man, which, the poet has told us, is the noblest work of God."

"He is a man who has talked to crowds and kept his virtue, or walked with kings nor lost the common touch. He is one whose name will be handed down with satisfaction and pride. I believe that his last achievement is one of which the country in general will feel it is probably the very best that could be done under difficult circumstances."

Thrust Upon Drayton. "There is one disappointment that I have, however, in this debate, and it is that the amendment, in the form in which it was moved, instead of expressing some sound or sound economic principle, does not express any. It simply derogates the whole debate and draws it down to the field of mere party politics."

"Anyone who will read the amendment introduced by the member for West York (Sir Henry Drayton) will see at once, that is the object of it, the aim and the end of it, to open up a discussion that will go back to the last election."

"I believe it was thrust upon him. I think in the amendment we can see another form; we can see it has been suggested, it has been dictated, it has probably been written for him and placed in his hand to move, as he has moved it, because he is under the discipline of his masterful leader, the right honorable member for Grenville (Mr. Meighen)."

"We should look at this budget both as representing our riding and in general sense as Canadians endeavoring for my own part to regard it in that way, and I endeavor to represent the constituency that elected me. This house was told by an honorary member that I had out-priested the high priest of protection."

That may be true. The returning officer said it was. While it is a fantastic and paradoxical phrase, I presume, possibly, it is meant for a reproach. If so, we can recall instances of where even priests and prophets were reproved. Balaam was reproved; we all remember that, and I believe, in this case, the reproach-brayed the rebuker of Balaam. When I am called a Liberal protectionist, if that is what I understand it to mean, namely, to desire a reasonable, rational revenue tariff on industrial products of the manufacturers of this country, I must acknowledge to being a protectionist whatever edum the word may bear in some men's minds. But I claim that that has always been the policy of the Liberal party."

## Reviews Tariff Policy.

Mr. Raymond then related the history of Canada's tariff policy to show that it originated first with a coalition government. It was raised first by the Alexander Mackenzie government who were accused of being protectionists by the Conservatives. The speaker claimed that even in 1896 the Liberals maintained a certain amount of protection.

"It is well known in the older settled parts of Canada," Mr. Raymond continued, "that the factories existing there are dependent on a certain amount of reasonable protection that is offered by a revenue tariff for their existence and while that is felt, it is not likely that the Liberal party would announce that it was ever going to renounce that policy which has so long been the accepted policy of Canada."

"What effects my constituency is the removal of the two and a-half per cent from agricultural implements from plows, binders, cultivators and the various implements that are used upon the farm. Our city is dependent upon the agricultural industry, upon the manufacturing of agricultural implements. When there are no agricultural implements making, our people are idle and their families are starving. At least one-half of the employees in the city of Brantford are employed in factories that make these goods."

Two and a-half per cent off these plows, cultivators and implements of that kind may seem to be a very small amount, but when you remember that, for instance, on a binder the duty on which was originally only twelve and a-half per cent, and that two and a-half per cent off that is 20 per cent of the protection it had, it forms a considerable amount. "Remember, too, that these imple-

ments, made to supply the Canadian market, are made at the closest possible cost, are exported from Canada to certain countries in competition with the goods of those countries. It has been cut off, we have now nothing but the Canadian trade to depend upon. The condition of the money market in some countries, and the unsettled condition in others, such as Russia, have made exports almost impossible, I think absolutely impossible.

"Now, these are things that are serious, I take it, not only to Brantford, not only to the constituency that I represent, but very serious to Canada. If you are going to drive manufacturers out of Canada, or going to reduce the minimum possible you could not drive them all out, but if it were possible for you to do so, it would depreciate the value of farm lands in all these vicinities, and it would bring us down to where we should be only working to the one end, and that one end would be the development of agriculture."

Addresses Progressives. The speaker, then addressing the Progressives, told how fallible was the argument that Canada should develop only her four basic industries. It was all right to take the products from the soil and field, he said, but they alone did not create wealth. They needed the skill of the workman to convert them into more valuable products. As examples, he held up Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and England as non-productive countries which grew wealthy and cultured through skill in manufactures.

"When I am told that I am a Liberal protectionist or a protectionist Liberal," Mr. Raymond continued, "if you translate 'protection' as I translate it, I may take it as a compliment or flattery, or anything you like, but it perhaps does not carry all the sting that the honorable gentleman who said intended it to carry. I am one who would like to see this country developed, and upon those lines that I have mentioned."

"I maintain that we should have a reasonable revenue tariff that will be levied upon all goods coming into this country. That should be equal and fair as far as possible to all the different lines of manufacture, and that would give incidental protection to those who are engaged in industry. I do not think capital needs protection so much as it needs the safety of law, that property should be absolutely safe. I am speaking not for capital, but for the laborer, the skilled mechanic who goes to make up and build up a great country."

"If it is a protectionist to hold the view that we should have a revenue tariff giving incidental protection to manufacturers, I am certainly a protectionist; and as to being a Liberal protectionist, sitting on this side of the house, holding such a view, and supporting the government that has removed from the manufacturers 2½ per cent of the protection they have enjoyed, there are strong reasons that are as deep as my very being why I should not be called anything else."

Mr. Raymond, going back to the days of the Magna Charta, related the history of the great reforms in England, brought on by the spirit of the people, to show why he is a Liberal, why he always was one, and why he shall always remain true to the spirit of his party.

Kyte Favors Reciprocity. In resuming the budget debate this afternoon, G. W. Kyte, Cape Breton West and Richmond, declared that the Conservatives had realized there was no need to make the tariff an issue in this country while Mr. Fielding was minister of finance. They knew that industry would not be upset.

Mr. Kyte declared himself a supporter of a tariff policy which would give the government sufficient revenue to run the country and no more. He had been unable to discover a single country which had free trade, England was not a free trade country. In fact she was an example of what a tariff for revenue should be. The sales tax did not apply to a large number of articles used by the poorer people.

Therefore the 50 per cent increase provided for in the budget did not affect those who were having a hard time to get along. The minister of finance could always be relied on to do his best for the common people.

In answer to a question from the Progressive benches, Mr. Kyte said that the present tariff was most certainly not a tariff for revenue. He regarded a revenue tariff as the ideal, just as free trade was the ideal of some of the members of the Progressive party. He doubted, however, whether the Progressives, were they in the place of the government, would feel justified in bringing in free trade at present.

Mr. Kyte was wholly in favor of reciprocity with the United States in 1911, and just as much in its favor today.

R. K. Anderson (Conservative, Halton) estimated the total of importations on which the government had reduced the duty by 2½ per cent at \$60,000,000 a year. Therefore, the reduction in tariff duty to the people of Canada totalled approximately a million a year. Increased taxation provided for in the budget, would total approximately \$29,000,000 a year.

The last election was the first occasion on which a party had been returned to power without a definite tariff policy.

There were influences in the government, in the Liberal party and in the Progressive party which would insist on the government implementing its tariff policy. Great Britain had had tariff for revenue for a good many years, and in 1919 had collected \$16,200,000. The United States, with a tariff for protection only, a tariff which under the Fordney bill would practically prohibit outside competition, collected \$2,880,000 per capita. Canada, with a middle course, collected \$12,400 per capita.

Touching on the repeal of the anti-dumping clause, Mr. Anderson regretted it very much because it meant that surplus fruit—the crop to the south being two or three weeks ahead of Canada—from the United States would be thrown on the Canadian market to compete with the fresher fruit on this side of the line.

Miss MacPhail Speaks. Miss Agnes MacPhail (Progressive, Southeast Grey) said that in her speech she would assume full responsibility for herself and her constituents.

It had been said that the budget was a step in the right direction. Apparently it was one step forward and

a step back. The gains made were of no material value. In listening to the last speaker, Mr. Raymond, she had thought he was building a house with the roof first and he had nothing to hold up the roof while building the walls.

He was going on the basis apparently that protection would build up the secondary or key industries outside of the basic industries. These declared, could not be built up at the expense of the basic industries and if the participating power in the latter was curtailed, then there must be a corresponding reduction in the former class of industries. The principle of protection had been harmful to the agricultural industry. It had brought about rural depopulation. The rural population in Ontario had decreased by some 29 per cent with allowance for births and immigration, during the ten years, 1901 to 1911. In Miss MacPhail's own riding, there had been a loss of 52 per cent. If the

secondary industries were built up at the expense of such basic industries as agriculture the inevitable result would be that agriculture would die out and then would follow national decay.

Protection alone was not responsible for the deplorable rural conditions of today. Some of the causes were unsatisfactory school systems; lack of a cheap credit system for the farmers and the over-building of transportation systems. Miss MacPhail believed that Canada's national ideals of late years had not been of the best. In the last 25 years Canadians had come very near to being dollar-worshippers. They sought to acquire large fortunes, so they were willing to "do the other fellow." There were instances of legislation which burdened the many that the few might profit. Farming did not pay today. There were no farms from the Atlantic to the Pacific which could be rented at a figure that would give 6 per cent on the investment.

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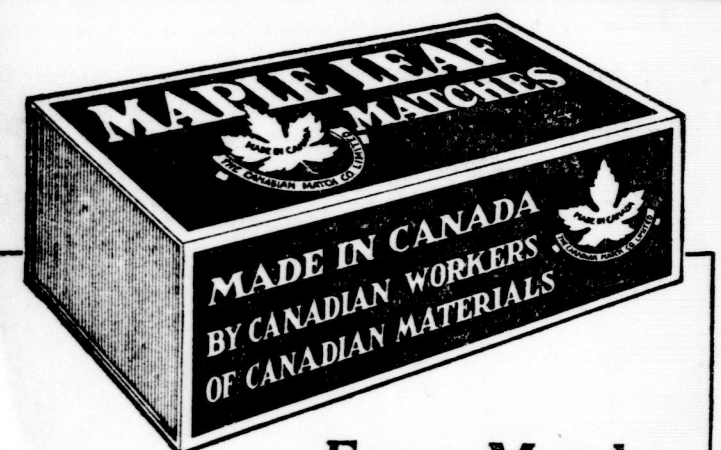
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Magic Baking Powder, lb. tin ..... 35c	Choice New Prunes, 2 lbs. ..... 25c
Canned Peas, per tin ..... 15c	for ..... 25c
Snowflake Ammonia, 3 pkgs. for ..... 25c	Cornstarch, 2 pkgs. for ..... 25c
Libby's Catsup, per bottle ..... 22c	Sun-Maid Seeded Raisins, pkg. ..... 24c
Pure Apricot Jam, 4-lb. pails ..... 25c	Laundry Soaps, 14 bars for ..... 1.00
Lux, Lux, 2 pkgs. for ..... 25c	Red Rose, Salada Tea, lb. ..... 50c
Babbitt's Cleanser, 3 tins ..... 25c	Norwegian Sardines, 2 tins ..... 21c
Choice Grape-fruit, 3 for ..... 25c	Small Tins Salmon, per tin ..... 10c
Pure Lard, 3-lb. pails ..... 25c	Clark's Pork & Beans, 3-lb. tin ..... 25c
Shortening, 3-lb. pails ..... 25c	
Tapoca, 3 lbs. for ..... 25c	

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