

from the loss of that vitalbe made strong, magnetic, er both in business and us Debility, Varidocele Kidney complaints, in my Hectric Suspensory, How can I do this? vait for my money until but I am the only one cial test. For 40 years I PENNY IN ADVANCE thing whatever. All I ask elt when cured. I will word for results, or for ars' continuous sucess You can try the orured, then pay for it. Call

NDEN

IMENT INTERFERES PROTECT IMMIGRANTS

e Forced to Mortgage Property to Ticket Agents-An Inquiry

in Progress.

INGTON, D. C., Oct. 10 .or people on the other side by the steamship agents to their property to get their come here. The matter has up by the state departthe Greek government.' tement was made by Assistnissioner General of Immiarned in the course of the reforeign newspapers, who conservation of the immiights of appeal and placing enting the various nationich supply the largest nummigrants on the special inquiry. There were some colloquies leading up to agreement that the departwhole than the reforms sug-

WEDDINGS

RUGGLES - SMITH.

eph H. Ruggles, of Bridge-S., assistant manager of the Nova Scotia in Montreal, was at St. Paul's Church, Halifax. day by Venerable Archdeacon to Miss Blanche Smith. The edding gown was a princess satin embroidered in silver vas of Brussels net.absolutely ouquet, bride roses. She ded by Miss Elsie Silver, her Miss Wadmore, daughter sed alike in empire gowns of wore vendage hats of the vendange roses. Their bouroses and orchids. The attended by Mr. A. Oatat man. The bride's goingwas a tailored suit of oth, with white trimmings marquise, trimmed with nd roses.

MITH -SAUNDERS AND, Me., Oct. 8.-The marfiss Agnes May Saunders to n William Smith, of Saint took place last evening at the bride's parents, Mr. Joshua Saunders, 31 Lafay: Rev. Abraham Saunders, , and uncle of the bride, ofthe Congress street Metho The maid of honor was sister, Miss Margaret Saun e bridesmaids were Miss Webber of Portland, and Mis-Hunt, of Medford, Mass. aunders, the bride's brother, man. Guests were present n and many other points.

CLARK - BRYANT. ing, with red and golden es falling about the altar, ng Bryant became the bride esley Clark, of Woodstock

STORIA You Have Always Bought MR. BALFOUR'S GREAT SPEECH AT BIRMINGHAM ON THE BUDGET, TARIFF REFORM AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS speech in reply to the Prime Minister was delivered tonight from the same platform in the Bingley Hall which Mr. Asquith occupied on Friday, to an audience that was quite as large and

might have been the same great audience if it had not been for one important difference; tonight Mr. Balfour had quite a large number of ladies among his hearers, whereas on Friday night, for chvious reasons, ladies, with a few favored exceptions, were denied the privilege of listening to the Prime The interior of the building had undergone a striking change. The bare country could not be much longer dewalls which sufficed for the Liberal meeting were adorned tonight with brightly-colored banners, each bearing quotation from some political address by Mr. Chamberlain—a delicate complient to the member for West Birmingham, who delivered one of the first

and our duty is to maintain it;" "Learn to think imperially;" "My policy for this country is free trade"-those were of the sentiments which faced the audience, while confronting the platform exactly opposite Mr. Balfour was the phrase in gold letters on a erimson background, "New is the

Mr. Balfour, who travelled from Lonion this afternoon, is the guest of Mr. Chamberlain. When he reached Newstreet Station at 4.30 he was warmly cheered by a small crowd which had gathered upon the platform, but as the time of his arrival had not been generally known there was no general de-Mr. Balfour was greeted by Mr. Neville Chamberlain on behalf of his father, and at once drove away to Highbury with Mr. Bonar Law, who had travelled in the same train from

When some hours later Mr. Balfour came to Bingley Hall he found an immense crowd awaiting him in the streets near the building, and he was cheered again and again as he made his way within. A few moments later voices in the half. It was a truly magnificent reception which the leader of the Opposition was accorded by the vast audience as, following Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Miss Balfour, he led Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain to the with which the reading of his message was followed, the thoughts of this audience of Birmingham men and women turned warmly tonight to the "senior nember for Birmingham,

member for Birmingham," as Mr. Austin Chamberlain called him. The speech of the chairman was commendably brief; it seemed scarcely longer than the letter which he read from his father, containing the striking words, "I hope the House of Lords will see their way to force a general election." The chairman's emphatic reference to Mr. Balfour, "He is cur leader," and his prophecy that Mr. Balfour would strike "the keynote of the coming campaign" were cordially cheered, and so was his frank acknowledgement of the courtesy with will be given when the Government is

to the use of Bingley Hall. While the chairman was speaking icy of union, tariff reform, and social there were occasional interruptions, progress. (Cheers.) which proved that the Budget had some supporters in the hall. Mr. Balfour also had not proceeded far with his remarks before he was reminded support any attempt to get the presthat the audience were not unanimous. He had begun his speech by asking ple, who in the last resort ought to hearers to examine the Budget, not as it affected particular interests, I hope the House of Lords will see but as a whole. It had been described as a "Poor man's Budget," he proceeded, and above the derisive laughter with which the claim was received hear.) there was some cheering for the Budget. "Is it a poor man's Budget?" he

asked, and there were cries of "Yes" among the louder cries of "No." The supporters of the Budget, however, were silenced by the outburst of cheering which Mr. Balfour's assertion that he was quite ready to fight the question of the Budget on this issue provoked, and afterwards little was heard am of opinion that tariff reform is of them. The early part of the speech | necessary to remedy our present want was devoted to emphasizing the of employment, and I do not believe changed situation which the Budget | that without it we can do any good. has created. Two years ago in Birmingham itself, as Mr. Balfour recalled, he prophesied that the absolute necessity of an aleration in our fiscal system would be brought home to thinking men. "That prophecy has come ' he said amid approving cheers. Tariff reform was not now a new al- get and tariff reform that you have ternative to an old policy; the choice to choose (cheers)-tariff reform, was no longer between an old system and a new system, between a successful past and an adventurous future: the old system had broken down, the old fiscal machinery was "scrapped." This was a simile that greatly delightcomforts of our people.

ed the audience. And now the nation has to choose between two schemes, both new and both embodying principles different from those which have been accepted for the past 40 years This was the thought underlying all that followed, the good-humored criticisms of Mr. Asquith's "drawing-room version" of the Budget from the Bingley Hall platform, so different from the street corner oratory of his more bustling colleagues, the scornful degunciations of Socialistic attacks upon ndustrial and commercial security, and the scathing criticisms of a policy which contemptuously ignores the offers of our Colonies to establish system "which shall not be hostile to out in some respects shall counterbalance, the other great commercial systems which we see growing up before our eyes." The choice is between

step on the downward track which omless confusion o ocialistic legislation." The final passage of the speech, s regnant with meaning for the future the Unionist party, aroused the eople to a state of the utmost ennusiasm. Mr. Balfour had declared the weight of the charges which a hat the slipshod Socialism now pro-

the forward movement, the hopefu

nevement of tariff reform," said Mr.

Balfour, and the taking of the first

more dangerous to the country than the pedantic individualism which they professed half a century ago, and had pointed out that there was no country in which and no provided in history and no professed in history in which and no professed half a century ago, and had in the pedantic individualism which they are not professed half a century ago, and had departure was necessary; the Prime moment turn our eyes at all events I think, is the upward, the hopeful, and the forward move—on the hop in which, and no period in history when, these Socialistic experiments equally enthusiastic. So far as outward appearances were concerned it could less safely be made than how. Then, speaking with grave emphasis. he declared, "You will have to choose between that and the only other possible alternative—that great fiscal change which will, at all events, make us master in our own house." The cheering after this declaration was loud and emphatic. It was renewed when Mr. Balfour asserted a few moments later that the verdict of the ferred, and that the fate of the Budget would not be decided at West-

minster. "It is not the House of Lords any more than the House of Comhe added, "who have either the right or the title to decide an issue of his speeches on fiscal reform in this tribunal, the only Court of final apso great and so important. The only peal, which can declare between the two alternative policies new before the country, which can say whether we are to go downhill under Socialism or uphill under tariff reform, are the people of this country. So the speech ended as it began, upon this note of a new issue in British politics, an unprecedented choice between novel al-

ternatives Mr. Chaplin moved, and Sir George Doughty seconded, the resolution (the text of which is given later), which was carried with a few dissentients. Sir George Doughty's speech was noteworthy for a declaration that if the Peers would not throw out the Budget they would not be fit to sit in the Upper House. The audience cheered this statement again and again.

LETTER FROM MR, CHAMBER-Mr. Austen Chamberlain, after ac-

knowledging the courtesy of their opponents in facilitating the holding of, the demonstration, said he had a letter to read from the senior member taken up by 10,000 for the City of Birmingham (loud cheers), addressed to the chairman of the meeting in Bingley Hall. It was as follows:-

"Highbury, Birmingham, Sept. 21, 1909. "Sir-I am glad to hear that Mr. front of the platform. There was per- meeting in Birmingham to reply to haps a special note of warmth in the the Prime Minister, and I am only welcome on Mrs. Chamberlain's ac- sorry that I cannot be present in percount, for, as every reference to Mr. son (hear, hear) to welcome him again to our city. I have worked with him dicated clearly by the tense silence dicated clearly by the tense silence in Parliament and in the Cabinet for many years, and each year has increased the confidence which I have felt in his ability and courage. It has been the practice of the present Radical party ever since their conversion to Home Rule at Mr. Gladstone's bidding to come to Birmingham in the crises of their fate. (Laughter and cheers.) Their visits are heralded with a great flourish of trumpets, and their ing triumphs are loudly proclaimed, but their speeches do not carry conviction, and Birmingham remains stanch to the Unionist faith. (Cheers.) Your meeting tonight is our first answer to the latest of those attacks on the Unionist cftadel. The final answer which the Liberals had treated the at last obliged to appeal to the counpromoters of the meeting with regard try and you again return seven members pledged to the Birmingham pol-

The citizens of Birmingham have always been democratic, and in the present case I think they are likely to ent controversy referred to the peodecide between us and the Government. their way to force a general election (cheers), and I do not doubt in this

case what the answer will be. (Hear, The Prime Minister seeks to represent the Budget as an advantage to. working men, but I have looked into it carefully and I cannot take this view. It is the last effort of free trade finance to find a substitute for tariff reform and Imperial preference, and it is avowedly intended to destroy the tariff reform movement. Personally I The Budget will supply us with money, but at the same time will deprive us of work, and I think it is work even more than money of which we stand in need. (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith admits that tariff reform is the only alternative; it is therefore between the Budwhich assists trade, increases employment and secures a fair contribution to our revenue from foreigners using our markets ("Shame") for the sale of their goods, and the Budget, which exempts the foreigner from all contribution, while casting fresh burdens on our own trade, hampering our industries, and taking the commonest

I am, yours faithfully,

"J. CHAMBERLAIN." (Loud cheers.) The chairman went on to say that h offered on behalf of the meeting a hearty welcome to Mr. Balfour on visit to Birmingham (cheers) and said that as good wine ne and ne bush Mr. Balfour needed no commendation. He was their leader. (Cheers.) He succeeded to the leadership of the party at a time when the tide was running against them. In the darkest hour of their fate he never lost faith in their cause and he had fought their battle against overwhelming odds with unfailing courage and unexampled abil-(Cheers.) He thought he might say that Mr. Balfcur had his reward, the only reward for which he cared, in affectionate confidence of his friends, the respect of his opponents, and the knowledge that their cause which he had championed was steadily winning its way to victory. (Cheers.) He would strike the keynote of the coming campaign. (Cheers.) Mcmentous issues were at stake. Our fiscal policy had broken down under Government, careless of the future,

fessed by the Liberal party was far and living only from hand to mouth, we must for the moment turn our eyes at all events I think, is the upward, while Germany has, with an unexamthat they had only two alternatives before them—The Budget or tariff re-form. (Cheers.) Which would they that the inevitable progress of expendihave? (Criese of "Tariff Reform.") and ture and the necessity for finding moned the right for the people themselves to decide the question. (Cheers.) It was not for either House of Parliament to settle a matter of so great importance. (Cheers.) They were not bear an alteration in our fiscal system. levers in in the Divine right of kings, Divine right of Ministers—and such the few. He was willing to abide by the verdict of the people on the jus-

> sense of the country. (Cheers.) MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH. Mr. Balfour was greeted with great cheering and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellew." He said,-Mr. Chamberlain, my Lords and Gentlemen,-You have been told by your chairman today that it is my duty to present to you as far as I can on behalf of that great party with which I am connected the views that I and my friends entertain of the present situation. Your chairman has read out to you a letter from your sentor member, and it is indeed painful to every man that I am addressing to reflect that he cannot be here with us today upon this platform (hear, hear), and make his voice directly and plainly heard by his fellow citizens. (Hear, hear.) But we rejoice to think that the high courage, the clear intellect, the assured judgment still remains with him (cheers), and that in the letter which he has sent to you today you have his mature thoughts upon a situation not less more grave and more important than any which has come up to this generation for its decision, (Cheers.) Now, of course, I am expected to speak, and now to discuss in detail the Budget has occupied the attention of the House have done our best (cheers) to expose paragraph by paragraph the injustices have concentrated public attention too much upon detail, and that we may eral perspective and fail to see general laying out of the wood in the omplication of all the trees -, nay, all the bushes through which we have however important. Let us forget for a moment the injustices to this or that ndividual, this or that class, however great they may be, and let us look on hese Budget proposals, not merely as they affect particular interests, but as they affect the community as a whole,

shall have something to say toyou be fore I sit down.

A POR MAN'S BUDGET Now, we have been told over and over again, with unwearied insistence and iteration, that this Budget is the poor man's Budget ("'No"), and I gather that there may be one or two gentlemen here who share that view, but whom I think I shall be able to convince before I sit down that no view should be more fantastic. At all events, I am quite ready to fight the question on that issue. (Cheers). I am quite ready to argue the question, not from the point of view of this class or that class, the wealthy man, the middle class man, whoever he may be-I am quite ready to abandon that and ask the the plain question, Is this a poor man's Budget ("Yes," and loud cries of "No"), or is it not? I am well aware that there are some people who are quite ready to suffer any loss or inconvenience themselves, provided always that they may have the proud satisfaction of knowing that somebody else is suffering more loss and more inconvenience. (Laughter.) I do not wish to interfere with their private gratification, nor to stand in the way of their legitimate pleasures. (Laughter.) Still there are wider interests ncerned, and I ask them whether they are prepared to argue the question from the point of view from which I mean to argue it. Is it or is it not a poor man's Budget? ("Yes" and loud "No, no's," and a voice-"Why are the dukes against it then?"

POVERTY AND WEALTH If we could indeed abolish poverty by abolishing riches, how simple would be the task of the social reformer! How easy would it be to place the great and complicated society in which we live, with all its sufferings, inconveniences and losses-how easy would it be to put it right! For any fool can destroy wealth. It requires neither wisdom nor statemanship to destroy; the humblest Under-secretary can do it if you give him power, (Loud laughter and cheers.) Many tyrants have done it in the past-many tyrants who were absolute governors, many tyrants who were tyrants by the will, the temporary will, of a pessing passion. But it requires something more than destructive folly to root out, or even materially to deminish, poverty, and, believe me, the man who sets to work to deal with that great social issue, believing in his heart that build up, is laboring under the profoundest mistake, and does not undered problem which every modern states man dealing with modern industrial

lerstand and to deal with. (Cheers.) THE FISCAL SYSTEM Now, if we are really to form a

great city, and, casting my eyes forthat the inevitable progress of expendiney would br ing home to every thinking mind, in the manner I then presented to the general conscience of

(Cheers). Two years have passed and and stil less were they believers in the | that prophecy has come true. (Cheers) Much more than that has come true. Ministers too (laughter and cheers), Three years ago, two years ago, nay men who spoke with discordant voices even one year ago, there were many and pursued contradictory aims, men who thought that those who were in who truckled to the many and bullied favor of tariff reform advocated a new policy as an alternative to an old poiicy and they, said, not without some tice of their cause and by the common plausible justification, "Britain has grown great and rich under the old system; why should we change it? The population has argumented, commerce has increased, our exports, our imports, our fleets of merchantmen, all have grown with the passing years, and all this has happened under the old system; why change it?" 'I think they were short-sighted. (Cheers.) For the choice is now between the old system and the new system-between the finance of Sir Robert Peel, of Mr. Gladstone, and of other Chancellors of the Exchequer on the one side, and a fundamental alteration in our fiscal system on the other. The choice is no longer between a successful past and an adventurous future. The old system has broken down, even by the admission of those who in other parts of their speeches tell you they are still pursuing it. (Laughter.) But this Budget is no continuation of the tradition of the Chancellors of the Exgrave, not less important—nay, I think | chequer during the last 60 years. It nasquerades in the old clothes, but they do not fit. (Laughter.) I should like well to know what would be thought of these later proposals by I wish to speak, upon the financial po- those financiers from whom the presition in which we find ourselves and sent government profess to have learnt all the corollaries that may be drawn their financial lesseon. What would from it, but I am not going here and the shade of Sir Robert Peel and which for all these weeks and months which professes to be only a develop-William Gladstone say to a scheme Balfour has consented to attend the of Commons. Your chairman and I development which absolutely destroys that from which it is developed and in which certainly its original parents

which that work has been done may THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH It was in this hall, I believe, that risk to a certain extent losing in gen- Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, gave the a version-his version-of the Budget been attempting to cut our way. Let (Laughter), and within the last few us put on one side this and that detail days. That version struck me as having been intended for what I may call drawing-room use. (Laughter and cheers.) It was meant for, and I think very well adapted to, the tastes and wishes of the Liberal Club politician, but that version is very different from that given in the street corner oratory of his more bustling colleagues. (Cheers

and, above, all, how they compare with were the gentlemen who nightly pray the alternative proposals on which I that the House of Lords did such a thing, to go about the country denouncing them for their unconstitutional behavior. (Hear, hear.) Those form no inconsiderable section of the weightier members of the Prime Minister's party. (Laughter.) But though they walk in front, they do not lead. (Laughter and cheers.) It is not from them that the driving power, such as it is, of the new policy is derived, If you want really to know, what those are thinking who form the bulk of the supporters, do not go to the Prime Minister, do not go to those who he intended to placate last Friday; go to those candid utterance of his more important colleagues (laughter) study the speeches of those who really support the Budget, and you will find that the Budget owes all its strength, not to the value of its inherent and in trinsic proposals, not to the method in which it meets the expenditure of this year or even the expenditure of next year. You will find that its whole strength is derived from the hopes it has excited in the minds of those who

and laughter.) Those who liked it

tion. (Hear, hear and cheers.) CHANGED CONDITIONS OF TRADE. Now, if that is true-and I do not be-

study, not its actual provisions, but

the principles which underlie its pro-

visions (hear, hear), and who see in

the future an unbounded development

in the direction of Socialistic revolu-

lieve that even those gentlemen present who approve of the budget will deny the accuracy of my statementif that be true, what is the choice that lies before you? The old fiscal machinery is "scrapped." (Hear, hear.) This government has attempted in its earier years to drive that machine beyond its powers; finally it has broken down under the stress and strain which they have put upon it. The old machine therefore is put aside: a new machine has been brought into existence. We have to choose now, not be tween the old and the new, not between the traditional policy and the novel policy, not between a new scheme of tariff reform and an old scheme which calls itself free tradewe have to choose between two schemes, both new, which have been accepted for the last forty years in this country. It is between these two new not between the old proposals and the new proposals, that you and the country will have ultimately te decide. That is why I said earlier in my speech that I believe we have now reached a moment in which a more important decision has to be taken by the people of this country than they have had to take for many a long year past. But remember, please, that this is no fortuitous accident; it has been obviously inevitable for some years. All the tendencies of modern commerce, all the tendencies of domestic politics, have gradually been working up to this particular crisis, this particular moment, at which even those who have been most reluctant to say "aye" or "no" will have to say "aye" or "no" (cheers); will have to

conclusion of Socialistic legislation?

COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY. Please remember, before you give this great issue, that the condition of this country is not now, and never again' will be, w hat it was in those halcyon days of British industrial supremacy in which the cld system of finance found its birth. In those days we we were supreme in our own markets, we were supreme in the markets of those countries who hoped in time to be able to rival us in manufacturing powers; but no man who has studied. with even superficial attention, the statistics which reveal the conditions of modern commerce either that that state of things now exists or that it can ever recur. It cannot recur. Once we were in isolated supremacy over the whole manufacturing interests of the world. Who will be a bold enough man to say that we are first among our equals in manufacturing power? In many of the greatest industries on which the world depends there is nothing, unhappily, more uncertain than that we are no longer the first among equals, we are not even second among equals; and in some respects we have to rejoice that we are still third among those industrial competitors. Now, observe what an enormous difference that makes, must make, in your whole outlock upon the industrial future of the country. I am not going to argue on such an occasion and before this audience the details of economic theory, at all events, the older economists, valuable as their services have been to the study of the science, made the profound mistake, or at all events failed to foresee the existing situation when they argued-when they forgot, perhaps I ought to say-that there might be a large number of countries equally efficient in great industries, and between whom it was the turn of the die as to whether capital would flow to any particular of whether it would flow to another. The posting of a letter, a postage stamp, may send an order from Britain to America, from America to Germany-all are equipped for ome of the great industrial work of which once we had the monopoly. (Hear, hear.) It is folly to argue as if we were now in the condition usual- that that is a point which has been ly or commonly postulated by these country has a pursuit,, or had pursuits, in which they were supreme, that it was their business to develop their supremacy to its utmost extent, but to leave every other industry to other countries which had the same superiority in other respects that the first country had in ther respects over The members of the present govern-That does not represent what is now taking place. What is now taking place is something quite different. You have capital, mobile capital, nternational capital, ready to move to America, to Germany, to England,

basis of the original economic doctrine of free trade. THE POOR MAN'S POLICY.

wherever it may be, where it can get

the best investment. There is not that

inequality of opportunity between

those countries which was the whole

Now what I want you to notice is this. The condition of things which I have thus explained matters very littie to the capitalist if he gets his inlerest. It matters little to him whethor he gets it by giving employment in America, giving employment in Britoin, or giving employment in Germany. To him it is all one. It is not one to the workers of this country. (Cheers). That is the problem you have to consider, and that is, as I think, the root and crucial point, the essential knot of this whole controversy. What we want is business. (Cheers). The policy which gives you pusiness is the policy for the poor man. The rich capitalist ,if his capital be mobile, can move it here and there with no loss to himself. He can laugh at a chancellor of the exchequer; but the man who depends upon employment, the man whose livmg depends upon wages, his fate and his fortune turn upon whether employment and wages are forthcoming is going to suffer from any financial oudget or contained in any other. He his capital elsewhere rather than here, flags, in other countries, under different conditions, instead of employing them in carrying on that great work of production, upon "the amount of which, not upon the division of which, the wage-earners of this country esentially and fundamentaly depends.

THE COLONIES AND TRADE RIV-

ALRY. Well, what is the conclusion of this part of the argument? The conclusion is this; that in any financial proposals which you accept and favor you must find something which helps you to markets elsewhere , which gives security to your manufacturers at home-(cheers)-and which encourages British capital being employed on British soil and in the payment of British working men. (Loud cheers). I confess I look in amazement, not untinged with contempt, upon those who therefore injuring the country. What with perfect equanimity face a situative was his answer? What did he say? tion which, if allowed to continue, will build up great communities, surroundthe colonies and dependencies of the the private individual?" How, there- A. or Mr. B., because I have said, with other system some other com system, than that of which we are the the country? If that be true, gentle- petition, a battle growing more difficentre. (Hear, hear)). I confess that those who tolerate the idea that while Socialism of Kari Marx and those who necessary conditions on which that America, for example, is successfully get their doctrine from Karl Marx, battle can be successfully conducted is Now, if we are really to form a commit themselves on one side of the building up the greatest commercial have nothing more to ask for. If the judgment upon the present situation other. Are you going to begin what, empire that this world has ever known. State really is as good as entrusted

short, step on that downward track unequal working of the most favored is the fundamental and essential core which leads you to the bottomless nation clause has herself become the of the Socialist teaching. I am not centre of a mid-European body of it were against British competitionur verdict, one or the other, upon it is, I say, intolerable that while that were supreme in the neutral markets, arms ("Shame"), and, hiding ourselves whom the Prime Minister has but lifeunder some antiquated formulae, re--and I think it is so-if that be to, to say from the poor man's point of view ,of the budget proposals of the

present government? SINS OF OMISSION AND COMMIS-

SION. I have spoken in vain if I have not needs to be made clear-but if I have ent view. What is their view? not made it doubly clear that security have got quite a simple method of is of the very essence of industrial suc- taxation. cess-(cheers)-and that if you tamper with security the first thing that you injure are the wage carring classes of this country. (Cheers). The budget, therefore, in my judgment, errs by what it does not do and and by what it does do-(hear, hear)-it errs because it gives none of that security which I believe judicious tariff reform will give-(cheers-)-it gives none of that security either to the wage-earner or to the manufacturer, and it leaves him helpless-a prey to the well-engineered arrangements of other countries not bound by our musty formulae. Another thing it does not do is to meet half-way, or even quarter-way, the offers of our colonies to make with us a commercial and industrial system which shall not be hostile, but which snall, in some respects, counterbalance the other great commercial systems which we see growing up before our eyes-nay, which have grown up and have reached maturity. That is its sin of omission; its great sin of commision is that it interferes with security. (Cheers.) Now I take it least understood by those who, in a have expressed either criticisms of the present budget. They have not seen how far-reaching are its implies, in the proposals now being told us that they are thankful to reflect that they are not like those poor terfere with any trade or industry,

THE PRIME MINISTER AND SO-CIALISM. The question before you is not-Does the budget interfere with such and such a trade or industry? It interferes with every industry (cheers); it cuts at the root of all enterprises. The budget even as it stands-the budget's principles, with their inevitable devery root on which moder nindustry, modern enterprise, and that modern work which means employment and men's wages are likely to be carried on. I ask whether any of you doubt that. Perhaps some do? ("Yes.") Some do; I am glad to hear that. (Laughter.) Even the Prime Minister -whose role it is, as I have already explained to you, to make the budget agreeable, or to seem agreeable, to the middle classes (laughter)—even the Prime Minister has enunciated doctrines which seem to me to carry with them by implication the whole creed of Socialism. (Cheers.) I have enor not. (Cheers). He is the man who deavored to point out to you that, while it may be of small moment in proposal, whether contained in this giving work to the British workman, or to the American workman, or to the is the man who is going to suffer if German workman, it is all-important the action of the government of this to the British workman. (Hear, hear.) country does anything which may in- But what says the Prime Minister? e employer to employ the for- He has told us in the House, and reeigner rather than the Briton, to send peated it elsewhere, that, after all, it does not matter whether British capito encourage industry under other tal goes abroad or stays at home. ("Shame!") Even if it goes abroad you have got this property, but how the interest of it is brought home | did you get it? (Laughter.) (laughter), and that, apparently, in his view, is what really matters; it is all that matters to the owners of the capital. But is it all that matters to those who get their wages, their employment, the best prospect of a living for their families out of the capital? Is it a matter of indifference to property.? That process once begun them where the capital is used? It is ' of vital importance. (Cheers.) That, Stuart Mill, audaciously quoted by the doctrine is absord, but it is not Socialism. It is quite indefensible, but it does not smack of any form of that and you cannot confiscate the proppolicy the many aspects of which in popular discourse we call Socialism. But there is another doctrine closely allied to it—the Socialistic answer to perhaps say—"I do not own property, the argument, or an attempt to answer the argument, that if you put on taxes of a certain type you are dimin-

ishing the capital of the country and He said: "After all, it does not matmen, it would seem the theoretica

work which makes modern life possible-well, that is the Socialist doctrine, there is no other doctrine; that natian clause, has herself become the of the Socialist teaching. I am not going to deal with that problem. I am nations who for certain purposes and not going to ask you whether it is not from the point of view of certain in- in direct contradiction with every tradustries form a community armed, as dition of every political party except the Socialist party up to the present day, and I do not wish to press too process is going on, and while these far the statement of the Prime Minisempires are allowed to forge, and do ter, which he might have made in forge, the weapons by which they are haste (laughter), or the consequences going to withdraw from our sphere of of which he may not be able to gauge, commercial influence our own own col- but which nevertheless, depend upon onies, we should sit by with folded it, will be used in future by those with tle sympathy when they are carrying fuse to look facts in the face. (Hear, on a propaganda absolutely destructive hear," and cheers). Now if that be so of private enterprise and with private enterprise, in my judgment, everything what are we to say from that point that makes possible the life of a great of view?-the poor man's point of industrial community, I do not wish, as I say, to squeeze out from this obiter dictum of the head of the government all that I think it legitimately leads to, but at all events there can be no dispute about opinions of gentlemen who at all events, from the point of view of the official hierarchy, may be regarded as his subordinates. made it clear-I to not suppose it (Laughter.) They have a very differ-

A PRESCRIPTION FOR TAXATION.

I will give you a prescription as a physician writes out a prescription which he gives to his more or less fortunate patient. Select a class, if possible a small class, in any case a class which has no great voting power. (Laughter.) Having selected your class-your victim, shall I say-having selected him, magnify every possible form of prejudice against him (hear, hear), denounce him in language more or less decorous-less decorous according to my experience. (Laughter.) When your have worked up public opinion to a sufficient height increase the strength of your adjectives (laughter), accuse him of blackmailing, accuse him of swindling (Laughter.) When you have done that clap on some tax specially devoted to him, not because he is rich, not because he is able to bear it, not because he is in any way to be differentiated so far as the amount of his property is concerned from other classes, but because he owns that particular kind of property. It may be licenses, it may be nay be undeveloped land their liking or their very moderate it may be anything you like. Having done that, having taxed him and thereby diminished the value of his effects; they have not gauged the fu- property go on-repeat, if need be, the ure; they have not seen all that it process until the time, the happy time, comes when you can buy that particudiscussed in the house of commons. lar kind of property for a relatively insignificant sum and then say that you ment responsible for the budget have have done him full justice because you cast their eyes plously up and have have given him the market price for what he has got. (Laughter and cheers.) That is an excellent plan, but tariff reformers, that they do not in- it has one defect, that you cannot persuade, and never will be able to perthat they do not stand in the way of suade, the other owners of property any man earning his daily bread or that the same ingenious process canany man investing his money in pri- not and will not as time goes on be vate enterprise. There never was a splied to them. (Hear, hear). As Lord more preposterous claim made by any subsetery conclusively pointed out government, not even by this govern- (cheers), you could name dozens of forms of property about which, if you set to work in this fashion, you could prove that they were the proper objects of special taxation. NO DISTINCTIONS IN PROPERTY Deal with them, in turn, and the

others will not interfere, will perhaps

even look on for the moment with some complacency, but that complacency cannot, and will not last. You cannot maintain the confidence and security necessary to carry on great industrial enterprises if you insist upon putting special and arbitrary taxes upon the property which a man has bought in consequence of his own enterprise and thrift (cheers), or that he has inherited from those who have so acquired it. You cannot draw these distinctions; if you could I quite agree the problem would be extremely simple. If every owner of Consols, if every owner of great works, great industrial enterprises, was perfectly con ident that somebody else was going to be robbed and that he would for all time be left untouched (laughter)-well the process of robbing the interests would be very unjust, but, at all events, it would not carry far-reaching social consequences with it. But vou cannot isolate one form of property from another, (Hear, hear,) The State has said a man may buy this and own that; the State having said that and laid down that proposition you cannot go to a man who owns this or possesses that and say, "Quite true, the origin of it-" "I do not like the origin of it," says the Chancellor of crigin with which I quarrel; I do not think you have the same right of protection; no title to use the same security as owners of other forms of has no logical end. (Cheers.) Prime Minister last Friday, called it confiscation-and confiscation it iserty of A. without making B. tremble in his shoes. (Laughter.) Well, you will perhaps say-a wage-earner may what is that to me? I do not possess" -I wish I did-"I do not possess the house in which I live; I depend, and my family depend, upon the weekly therefore injuring the country. What wages I earn. What is it to me whether Mr. A. has been deprived of his property and Mr. B. trembles in ter if the capital goes to the State. his shoes? It does not affect mo.'- It ed by their own tariff walls, against Why should we not invest with the does effect him, and what is more which we beat in vain, and will see State, which would use it as wisely as it affects him more than it affects Mr. British crown belonging economically fore, is there any general loss from no undue iteration, in the course of and industrially and fiancially to some the transfer of this capital from the this speech, if we are to fight the private individual to the exchequer of strenuous battle of international com-

that we should give every man who