The St. John Standard

VOL. XII., NO. 59. TWELVE PAGES. ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1920 WARMER TWO CENTS

FIRES CAUSING HEAVY DAMAGE IN N. S. TOWNS

Destruction to Timber Lands to the Extent of Half Million Dollars Already Caused.

SEVERAL VILLAGES NOW THREATENED

River Hebert, Apple River and Joggins Are Places in the Danger Zone.

Special to The Standard.

Amherst, N. S., May 31.—River Hebert, with its population of one thousand people; Two Rivers, Shulee, Sand River and Maccan are all in imminent danger of the flames fro mthe forest holocaust that has endangered this particular section of Cumberland. Twelve thousand acres of ground, the major portion covered with standing timber, has been converted into a drear desert of charred and scorched timber. The sea of green that covered the foothills of the Cobequids in this district, is today covered with smoking debris and ashes. Lumbermen this morning informed your correspondent that the loss, when all was taken into account would equal half a million dollars and that before the fire burnt itself out, the damage would exceed one million dollars.

Two valuable stationary mills and a large quantity of logs and sawn timber went up in flames today. The Chapman mill, on the property of the Cumberland Lumber Coy., with its timber yards burst into flames and while efforts were made to save the building, nothing could effectively be accomplished. This afternoon, the house and mill of Mr. Rufus Christie, directly above River Hebert corner, was in flames according to last reports, and could not possibly be saved. The fire is now raging up through the Maccan woods and is only about three miles distant from the settlement on the main line of the railroad. At the same time it is fighting back against the wind toward the shore line.

This morning, the fire split, one line of flame travelling over the river and the other branch of the conflagration sweeping into the woods in the near vicinity of River Hebert.

The fire has already cut in a circle, and while the gale at present is driving it in on Maccan, another veer of any description would mean destruction at either Apple River, Two Rivers, Shulee, River Hebert or even Joggins. Joggins, at the moment, is not liable to suffer any serious consequences from the flames, but in the past few days, the wind has varied to such an extent thae even the citizens of that town are more than alarmed. Sparks are continually falling on River Hebert and Maccan. The citizens are out with what fire fighting apparatus they possess and have been fortunate in quelling all incipient blazes thus far. River Hebert and Joggins both contain numerous coal mines and a fire of general proportions in either of these centres would prove a serious blow to the industrial life of the Maritime Provinces.

Owing to the state of affairs at River Hebert early this afternoon Amherst was asked for assistance, but the situation even in Amherst is alarming and the fire department was occupied this morning and afternoon with two house fires. By superhuman efforts the fires were kept from spreading. Later in the afternoon a small forest fire started in the woods in the direct rear of the Victor Woodworking plant. The steamers were one and kept the flames in check Another blaze has been reported in Fenwick. Negligence has been the cause of this newly swept area of devastation. Prompt action by county officials could have kept the flames from getting off the original seven acres where the fire held for the first two days.

LATEST.

Amherst, June 1—At two a.m. this morning River Hebert reports fire on outskirts of the town, but wind has fallen somewhat and the situation nos so serious, but if the wind increases it is feared the whole town will be destroyed. At Springhill Junction the railway station reports a number of box cars on fire in the yard.

SIR ROBERT RESIGNS AS CHANCELLOR

Of McGill University Much to the Regret of the Board of Governors of the College.

Montreal, May 31. — Sir Robert Borden's resignation as Chancellor of McGill University was this morning accepted with deep regret by the Board of Governors, who held a special meeting in the offices of Sir Charles Gordon. Sir Robert has held the office of Chancellor for years, and, while taking a deep interest in the welfare of the University, he had been prevented by public duties from taking an active part in its affairs. The causes which led to Sir Robert Borden's resignation are lack of time and ill health.

METHODISTS OBJECT TO LARGER UNION

Not Ready to Receive the Anglicans and Baptists in Proposed Union.

Toronto, May 31. — Informal approaches were made several months ago by Archbishop Matheson, in behalf of the House of Bishops of the Church of England in Canada, to Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, with a view to the inclusion of the Anglicans and Baptists in the proposed union of Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists, according to a statement made public here today.

The Methodist General Conference special committee met today and went on record with reference to the matter as follows:

"We cordially welcome the proposal from the Board of Bishops of the Church of England in Canada to consider a more comprehensive plan of church union, but, in our opinion, we think that the union now contemplated should be completed before a larger ecclesiastical union is brought about."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR WARNS UNITED STATES

Against Enmeshment in the Social Disentanglement of Europe — Speaks to University Students.

Washington, May 31.—Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, speaking tonight at the ninety-ninth annual Commencement of George Washington University, warned the United States against enmeshment in the social "disentanglement of Europe."

"So far the swell of the storm, centered in Europe, merely laps your coasts," the Ambassador declared. "Yet your daily press is already filled with news of strikes, what is vaguely called industrial unrest. We all know that it was your traditions to keep clear of European entanglements—here is a European disentanglement that is already piling the waters on your social beaches, a disentaglement of the complicated interweaving of man and man in the social fabric."

Sir Auckland told the graduates that he doubted if ever before "was the future for as many nations, as many individuals, so closely shrouded in dark clouds pregnant with storm."

Ambassador Geddes asserted that the next fifty or sixty years "are going to be the most glorious, or the most disastrous in the history of the world." The present generation "cannot hope to see a successful end to the world revolution now in progress," he said, and, turning to the recipients of degrees, added "your may."

The way out of the seeming world turmoil, the Ambassador declared, must be led by those who keep in view three essentials, which he named as beauty, service and truth.

A. McN. SHAW DIES AT MONTREAL

Well Known in This City and Province Where He Spent Much of His Time.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Que., May 31.—A. McN. Shaw, of 709 St. Urbain street, died at his residence last night of nephritis, after an illness of more than two months. The late Mr. Shaw was in his 67th year, and was a member of the Douglas Methodist Church, of this city. He is survived by one son, H. Leroy Shaw.

Major Shaw had spent the winter at Barbadoes, and fell ill on March 30, two days after his return to Montreal. He was born in Prince Edward Island, but he lived most of his life in New Brunswick. There he was for many years manager of the Imperial Life Assurance Company for the Province of New Brunswick. He then became manager of the same company for the Province of Quebec. He came to Montreal in January, 1906, and in 1907 went to Toronto, where he held the position of Superintendent of Agencies for Canada of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, with headquarters in Toronto.

Mr. Shaw retired nine years ago. Since then he has spent all his winters in the South, either at Bermuda, Barbadoes or at some neighboring island. The summers he has spent at his summer cottage on the St. John River, N. B. He had many friends in Montreal, in the West and in the Maritime Provinces, where he had spent most of his time. In the latter provinces he was very well known.

JAPS READY TO TALK ALLIANCE

Quite Willing to Open Negotiations for Renewal of Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Tokio, May 31.—(By The Associated Press)—The Cabinet has decided to open negotiations for a renewal and revision of the Angla-Japanese Alliance which Great Britain is said to be willing to maintain with modifications, according to the Yomi-Uri Shimburn.

Marquis Ehigenobu Okuma, former Premier, has issued a statement saying that although the downfall of Russia and Germany has removed the original positive reasons for the alliance, the uncertain conditions in Southern Asia make a renewal of the pact desirable as a negative instrument of peace.

HON. T. A. CRERAR TUMBLES INTO DEEP WATERS

Strikes Out Upon an Unfamiliar Course Which Did Not Add to His Reputation as a Parliamentarian.

SHOWS UP WEAK IN BUDGET DEBATE

Made Brief Comments on Taxation and Fell Into Difficulties When He Came to the Tariff.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 31.—In the Budget debate, today, Hon. T. A. Crerar invaded unfamiliar fields which did not add to his reputation as a parliamentary debater. He knows the grain trade and Prairie conditions, and speaks with confidence and authority on these subjects, but when he attempted to assimilate a British free trade speech and regale it to the Commons the result was grotesque, if not ludicrous. Judged by today's effort his parliamentary party in strength and numbers taxes to the utmost his leadership qualifications, but it is unfair to judge him by today's speech. It was disconnected and delivered with such hesitation as to confirm the opinion that he was dealing with unfamiliar issue. He replied to Hon. Arthur Meighen by unsupported denials and a list of names, but seldom used supported arguments. When names and denials failed him, he designated arguments of opponents as ridiculous. Of the Wheat Board he said, "Government control in matters of this kind is not desired as a permanent policy." As head of the United Grain Company, he desires open trading, and did last year, but did not dare put himself in conflict with the Council of Agriculture. He accused the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Colonization of trying to make the Wheat Board a permanent institution. He also defended his Company against the charge of profiteering. With this he mixed his opinion of the One Big Union, asserting that "This movement in this country is the product of unjust conditions." As it originated in the United States, he did not trace its operations outside of Canada.

On Taxation.

On the new taxation his comments were brief assertions. The luxury tax was "on necessities and not luxuries." The business profits tax was defensible "as a war measure, but something might be said against it as a peace measure." The income tax "was only slightly increased," and the new income tax proposals placed little additional burden on the wealthy. Then, with little examination or analysis, he dismissed these three systems of taxation with the statement that "the whole tenor of the Budget is to make the man least able to pay bear the burden." It was with this brief comment that he analyzed taxation measures that produce half our revenue.

Falls Into Difficulties.

On the tariff he immediately fell into difficulties. He quoted from Hon. Arthur Meighen's Winnipeg speech to show that the Minister of Interior had declared for a revenue tariff. When forced to read the following sentence it was found that, in addition, Hon. Mr. Meighen had called for protection of industry. Me then declared that Hon. Arthur Meighen's speech on the debate "was one of the most remarkable delivered in this House." This was loudly cheered by the Government members, to the discomfiture of Mr. Crerar. In defining the fiscal policy of the farmers he was again in difficulties. After declaring there was no doubt where the Farmers' Party stood on the fiscal issue, in answer to Mr. Morphy as to his views of free trade, he declared the fiscal policy of Great Britain would be an admirable one for Canada. In the next sentence he asserted that the tariff policy of the Council of Agriculture did not call for free trade. To qualify this, he added that we could get revenue and eliminate the principle of protection. The majority of the members are still in doubt as to the third party's fiscal policy.

Some of his statements were unique. He would not have a cotton industry in Canada because we did not produce the raw material. He would have a Cotton industry in England, a thousand miles further away than Canada from the supply of raw material. The development of the tin plate industry had been an injury to the United States. The decline in agriculture in Great Britain was due to the land policy. Labor in England had as many advantages as labor in Canada or the United States. He took the report of one member of the Commission on British steel and iron against the unanimous opinion of the other seven. He dealt very little with the Opposition amendment or policy contenting himself with joining with Dr. Clark in describing it as "milk and water." He had no desire to offend his protectionist allies so dropped this subject. In conclusion, he declared it was time to get away from all make believe on the tariff and adopt a direct policy to develop natural industries.

TWO MEMEBERS OF POLAR EXPEDITION FROZE TO DEATH

Copenhagen, May 31—Two members of Captain Ronauld Amundsen's North Polar expedition, Knudte and Tssen, are reported in advices received today to have frozen to death during the winter of 1919-20.

BUDGET VOTE MAY COME TONIGHT

Ottawa, May 31.—(Canadian Press)—The vote on the budget will come tomorrow night or Wednesday, according to government whips and members. This may mean a late sitting but the determination is to wind up the debate tomorrow.

OBJECT OF THE WEST INDIES CONFERENCE

Three Questions Relative to Trade and Transportation Facilities to be Discussed.

Ottawa, May 31.—(By Canadian Press).—H. C. Wright, member for Battleford who broke away from the Government last week on the Budget proposals in regard to the tariff, formally crossed the floor at the opening of this afternoon's session and sat with Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the National Progressives.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux asked if the object of the Canada-West Indies Conference was a purely commercial one, or, if any question had been raised of the annexation of the West Indies to Canada.

Sir George Foster said that the only three subjects to be discussed at the conference were:

1. Trade relations of the two sections of the Empire as regards a preference and objects of preference.

2. Transportation facilities for better communications of both as to passenger and freight.

3 Improvement of cable facilities.

Hon. Charles Murphy asked if the Government had any word of the appointment of a commission by the United States to investigate the pulpwood and paper situation, and if any papers available would be brought down.

Sir Robert Borden replied that there were no papers.

OVERFLOW OF RIVER CAUSES MANY DEATHS

Many Persons Missing With Death Toll Placed at 50—$1,000,000 Damage Done.

Louth, England, May 31.—Twenty-seven bodies of those who lost their lives Saturday night in the sudden overflow of the River Lud have been recovered and many persons are missing, although unofficial estimates still place the death toll at about fifty. At least 50 houses were washed away and a thousand others damaged. Upwards of one thousand persons have been rendered homeless. The damage is variously estimated up to 250,000 pounds. The waters of the river have subsided.

Premier Lloyd George sent a message to the Mayor of Louth, asking what assistance the Government could render. The fury of the storm which caused the overflow of the Lud centered about Louth, but it swept across the country, its track being from North Wales to Shropshire, thence to Lancashire and Lincolnshire and subsequently to Cambridgeshire, where it exhausted its fury. Floods were experienced in many districts. Numerous cattle were drowned and much material damage has been reported.

KILLED WHILE AT WORK IN MILL

Millwright Hits His Head Against Rapidly Revolving Saw, Penetrating Skull.

Noel, N. S., May 31.—Harry Reynolds, a millwright, was instantly killed in a saw mill at Penscape, seven miles from here. While engaged in removing something from under the saw he raised his head and came in contact with the rapidly revolving saw, which penetrated deep into ehe skull. He was 27 years of age, and served overseas, being the winner of the Military Medal.

COURT OF APPEAL AT FREDERICTON

June Term Opens Today With Chief Justice Hazen, Justices White and Grimmer Sitting.

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, N. B., May 31—The Court of Appeal will open here tomorrow morning, Chief Justice Hazen, Justices White and Grimmer having arrived here tonight. The docket follows:

Supreme Court—Court of Appeal
June Session, 1920.

Motion paper—1. The King vs. Wm. Vanbuskirk, Alonzo Poirier and Byard Wilson. Mr. P. J. Hughes for defendants to move, pursuant to Sec. 1015 of the Criminal Code, for leave to appeal from a conviction for theft.

Appeal paper: County Court—1. Illingsworth vs Kilburn. O. T. Feeney, for plaintiff, to support appeal from York County Court.

King's Bench Division: 1. Fredericton Motor Sales Ltd. vs Earl of Asburnham. Mr. P. J. Hughes, for defendant, to move to set aside verdict for plaintiff and to enter verdict for defendant or for a new trial.

FIRES SPRING UP AFRESH IN THIS PROVINCE

Heavy Winds of Yesterday Have Started Forest Fires Raging With Greater Intensity.

THREE BROOKS IN SERIOUS PLIGHT

Fires About Tracadie and Glennie Burning Briskly and Settlements Are in Danger.

The heavy winds of yesterday have added new dangers to the forest fires situation. Reports received by The Standard over the telephone from Restigouche County show the forests near St. Quentin and Three Brooke are blazing with greater fury than at any time since the outbreak. The high winds were rapidly forcing the flames upon Three Brooks, where the McLaughlin mills are located. At the time of telephoning, the fires were within three miles of the settlement, and only a change in the wind would save the place from a fate similar to St. Quentin's.

At Glennie, on the line of the Minto Railway, in Sunbury County, the fires have sprung up afresh. They are burning with greater intensity than last week. Extra crews were rushed from Fredericton last night to see if they could check the spread of the flames sufficiently to save the settlement. From reports received it would appear to be a hopeless work.

A serious forest fire has been raging since last Thursday on the Northwest Miramichi, on the western side of Halcomb, which is about five miles above Redbank and twenty-five miles from Chatham. A large number of men have been fighting the fire night and day, but so far their efforts have been unsuccessful. Yesterday afternoon assistance of men engaged in stream-driving operations in that vicinity was called upon, and from the latest report it is thought that the fire will be soon under control.

The latest report from Tracadie states that the fire has been very serious in that district. On the north side the fire has advanced to within two miles of the village. A large party of men are fighting this fire and it is hoped to prevent further progress. The most serious fire is on the south side of the Tracadie River. It is about ten or twelve miles from the village, and is said to have reached the timber limits of the J. B. Snowball Company.

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, N. B., May 31—Two saw mills and a number of houses at Cushane, in the Province of Quebec, about thirty miles north of Edmundston, N. B., were destroyed the latter part of last week, but the fire was prevented from spreading to Glendine, a short distance away, where the Fraser Companies, Limited, have one of their chain of lumber mills.

Archie Fraser, who arrived in Fredericton from Edmundston yesterday said the fire fighters had had a hard time saving Glendine but had finally succeeded in doing so. Mr. Fraser said that there were no other fires menacing the Fraser Companies properties.

ANGLO-JAP TREATY BEING DISCUSSED

Its Consideration by the British Cabinet Has Not Become Imperative as Yet.

London, May 31.—The Pall Mall Gazette says today that the question of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has not yet reached the stage in which its consideration by the British cabinet has become imperative. The newspaper says it believes Premier Lloyd George favors utilizing the occasion to help forward the movement for disarmament.

Efforts will be made in the next few weeks to solve the difficulties between the United States and Japan, ehe Pall Mall Gazette adds, after which the possibility of widening the scope of the treaty to include the United States would be much less remote than appears today.

DARTMOUTH HAS BIG TIMBER FIRE

Small Bush Fire Starting at Outskirts of Town Was Fanned by High Wind Into a Huge Blaze.

Halifax, N. S., May 31. — A small brush fire starting in the outskirts of Dartmouth, today, was fanned by a high wind into a huge blaze, and timberlands and other property, valued at thousands of dollars, were destroyed. The fire swept toward the northeast section of the town, and threatened a settlement occupied by colored people. When the fire was approaching their homes the people removed their livestock and some household effects. Then a fortunate shift of wind came, when the flames were within one hundred yards of the settlement, and all danger was relieved.

The Dartmouth Fire Department was all afternoon engaged in fighting the fire and felling trees in the path of the flames.

IRISH MUST AGREE AMONG THEMSELVES

Says Earl of Reading Before British Can Successfully Solve Irish Problem.

London, May 31.—The Earl of Reading, speaking with regard to the Irish question this afternoon at the Aldwich Club, an Anglo-American organization, said: "No British Ambassador has ever gone to the United States without the intense desire in his heart to announce to the American people that the Irish problem has been solved, but, with the fatality which seems to accompany the Irish cup, fulfillment has always been dashed from his lips."

Lord Reading added that until the Irish themselves reach some agreement on self-government, "it is difficult to see what can be done." He declared there must be no departure from the British principle that Ireland cannot sever herself from Great Britain, and England cannot allow the Ulster minority to be coerced.

MILL PROPERTY BURNED NEAR SYDNEY, N. S.

Caused by Forest Fires Which Started from an Unknown Source.

Sydney, N. S., May 31.—A forest fire, which started from an unknown source near Kilkenny Lake this afternoon, totally destroyed the lumber camp owned by A. W. Fownes, of this city, together with thirty thousand feet of sawn lumber, also owned by him. The blaze started in the woods near the shore of the lake about three o'clock. The efforts of the men of the camp to stem the fire's course proved unavailing, and before an hour had elapsed buildings and lumber were all ablaze. The camp was made up of cookhouse, saw mill and several sheds, and all were wiped out. The valuable milling machinery, which the mill contained, was badly damaged by the flames. Mr. Fownes estimates his loss at over three thousand dollars.

The fire, after destroying the camp, subsided somewhat, but fears still exist tonight that it would spring into violence again and inflict further damage to standing timber.

IRISH QUESTION BEFORE CABINET

Chiefly Concerned Over Situation Arising from Irish Labor Challenge.

London, May 31—A Cabinet meeting was held today to discuss the Irish situation at which Premier Lloyd George, Viscount French, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and General Sir C. F. Nevil MacCready, Military Commander in Ireland, were present. The latter two came from Dublin especially for the meeting.

It is believed the ministers discussed, among other things, the situation arising from the Irish Labor challenge regarding the handling of munitions. Dispatches from Dublin state that some of the English labor leaders are urging the Premier and his Cabinet to hold their hands regarding the Irish labor situation.

VEGETATION IN ONTARIO TWO WEEKS BEHIND

Less Spring Wheat Than Usual Sown There This Year — Average Yield of Fall Wheat Expected.

Toronto, May 31—Vegetation this season in Ontario is from ten days to two weeks behind the average in this Province, according to the May crop bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, based upon information furnished by a staff of about a thousand correspondents under date of May 22.

Less Spring wheat than usual has been sown in some sections, and in these oats, corn and sugar beets have taken the place of Spring wheat to some extent. Fall wheat wintered well, and though the season has been dry an average yield is expected. The acreage of Fall wheat is about ten per cent greater than last year's acreage.

COMMONS SUSPENDS WORK THURSDAY

Ottawa, May 31.—(Canadian Press).—Formal notice that he will move for a holiday in the Commons for celebration of the King's birthday on Thursday was placed on the order paper of Sir Robert Borden tonight. The motion is expeceed to go through on a unanimous vote of the House tomorrow. The Senate will probably adopt like action.

ROME TO TOKIO BY AIRPLANE

Tokio, May 31.—Lieutenants Masiero and Ferrari, the Italian aviators, completed their flight from Rome to Tokio today. Masiero arrived at 1.31 p. m., and Ferrari at 2.05 p. m.

UNITED ACTION BY ALL IS NEED OF CANADA

A Long Strong Pull Together is Required to Repay the Liabilities Incurred by War.

FACTS AND FIGURES GIVEN COMMONS

Mr. McCurdy Urges a Comprehensive, Condensed Statement be Given of the Financial Situation.

Ottawa, May 31—(Canadian Press)—Resumption of the budget debate this afternoon brought to the forefront Hon. T. A. Crerar, formerly Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government and now leader of the National Progressives. His chief criticism of the budget was that, in his view, its whole tenor was to place the burden of taxation on the shoulders of the man least able to bear it. On the broad question of free trade and protection he declared that the Canadian Council of Agriculture did not stand for the principle of absolute free trade as so many seemed to think. It stood for placing on the free list such articles as the implements of production.

At one point, Mr. Crerar was interrupted with the query whether he stood for free trade in Canada. "I think," Mr. Crerar replied, "that the fiscal policy obtaining in Great Britain would be better for Canada than the policy now in operation here."

Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford, who followed, made an attack on Mr. Crerar. He claimed that, while a member of the Government, Mr. Crerar was drawing a salary from the United Grain Growers, Limited, larger than his salary as a Minister and his indemnity as a member combined; further, that the directors of the United Grain Growers set a "recall" into operation by increasing Mr. Crerar's salary as President from $10,000 to $15,000 a year.

United Effort Needed

F. B. McCurdy (Colchester) said that the public must be given a fuller understanding of the difficulties of the National financial position. The budget speech should be given widest publicity, and it would be well that the salient points be condensed into a statement in popular language going to the public a clear and concise presentation of the National dilemma. "Canada's need today challenges everyone of every party to unite their services in a long, strong pull to repay the massive liabilities that were incurred during the years of war," he said.

Speaking of the decreased buying power of money, he said that the upward movement of prices and illusion of prosperity that it induced, is apt to continue until inflation is checked and deflation commences. He quoted comparative figures to show that inflated currency in Canada since 1914, had inevitably inflated prices. The proportion of gold and specie held by the Treasury to outstanding notes had decreased from 66.9 per cent in 1914 to 36.5 per cent in 1920. To get back to the relative soundness of the position Canada occupied in 1914, we were faced with the necessity of reducing at some time, our note issue by $168,800,000.00. Business men, generally, felt that it would be better to take our medicine, get away from unnatural conditions and prices created by direct government action inaugurated by the emergency of war, and apply the remedy, painful of application, which will restore the country to sound economic ground.

"It is one thing," he said "to raise taxes from an unwilling public which does not understand the need for the extraordinary levies. It is quite another thing to raise money from a public that is well-informed, understands the goal to be attained by their sacrifices and is, therefore, willing to bend its neck under the yoke."

Made Situation Clearer

Mr. McCurdy pointed out that, until an official estimate is forthcoming of the revenue to be derived from the luxury and sales taxes, it was impossible to know to what extent income from this source would offset the loss due to the abolition of the 7½ per cent customs war duty, and the reduction in the rate of business profits tax. Meantime the Minister of Finance had estimated the income to be $331,000,000.00 and the expenditure, on the ordinary account, to be not less than $341,000,000.00 during the coming year There remained expenditures for such items as the operation of National Railways and the loss in operation of the postal service. Then there was the supplementary estimates, yet to be tabled, and last year these involved an expenditure of $35,723,120.00, and the Minister also announced the retirement of floating obligations this year to the extent of $74,056,400.00. The impression was incorrect that the latter item would have to be paid out of revenue.

Mr. McCurdy drew attention to the fact that Great Britain's National debt averaged over $800.00 per head, compared to Canada's $256.0 per head. The British Government proposed by extraordinary taxation in the coming year, in a time of comparative prosperity, to raise a surplus over expenditure which will reduce the British National debt by 164,000,000 pounds. An appreciation of the present financial position must impel everybody to support the Government's effort to reduce Canada's National debt at the time when the pre-war dollar is worth

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