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or any rough patch, soreness or eruption, should be regarded as a possible source of eczema or other painful and obstinate skin disease.

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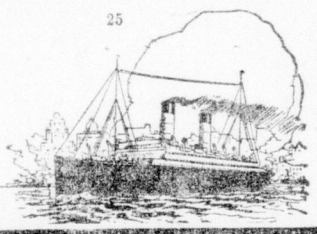
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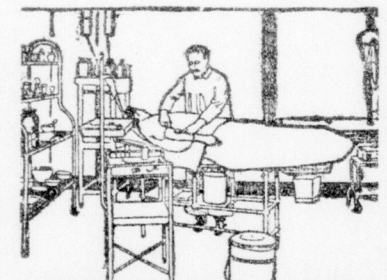
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W. G. RAYMOND DECLARES HE IS OPPOSED TO CUT IN IMPLEMENTS TARIFF

Member Fears Lower Tariff On Farm Implements Will Ruin Industry.

WARNS GOVERNMENT

Robert Forke Again Promises Liberals Support of Progressive Party.



W. G. RAYMOND.

Ottawa, March 13.—W. G. Raymond, Liberal member for Brantford, in the House today declared himself firmly opposed to any reduction in the tariff on agricultural implements. The present duty had reached an irreducible minimum, and Mr. Raymond added, "I wish to say, and hope to make it plain enough, that no personal or party reasons will cause me to swerve from that determination."

Mr. Raymond is the third Liberal, who, during the debate on the address, has expressed his opposition to rumored tariff changes. He described Brantford as the home of agricultural implement manufacturers in Canada, and emphasized that hints in the speech from the throne had had the effect of paralyzing business, discouraging capital and throwing many places into a turmoil of apprehension as to what might come down in the budget.

"The government has often been likened to the ship of state, the ship of the compass, and so forth, and I have always had rather a liking for nautical terms and similes. Hence I cannot help thinking that perhaps on this occasion, when the ship of state is sailing and choosing the middle way between Scylla, the rock of high protection on one side, and Charybdis, the whirlpool of free trade, on the other, it seems to me as though it had on board a pilot who was taking it just a little too near the Charybdis. It is the pilot I am going to blame, and I say that if the government have on board a false or a wrong pilot; if they are taking advice from a man who really does not know the coast they are on, they had better drop him and get rid of him, and strike for the open water, if they want to be safe. I utter this remark in the most friendly spirit to those honorable gentlemen who are on the ship of state, but I would say this, that when vessels are sailing as a convoy, if it so happens that the leading ship should drift into the whirlpool or upon the lee shore, and therefore be wrecked, is it in such a case, the necessary duty of every little vessel that is sailing in the convoy or squadron, to follow her to destruction? I think it would seem rather that discretion should be used by each captain for the safety of each ship."

W. C. Good Speaks.
W. C. Good, Progressive, of Brant, followed. His constituency adjoints that of Mr. Raymond. He stressed the difficulties of the farmer, remarking that he himself had a farm which he could not let, although with 2 1/2 miles of the "home market" of Brantford. Brantford agricultural implements were sold throughout the world, commented Mr. Good, yet evidently there was fear of competition at home. At the same time, Mr. Good took the ground that there should be no discrimination against any particular industry or locality.

A Conservative view was presented by Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce in the Meighen administration. Mr. Stevens referred to the speech from the throne as jollying Progressives with the vain hope that agricultural implements would be put on the free list, then if public opinion became restive, the soft pedal would be put on free trade. The government had already half ruined the Canadian woolen industry by tampering with the tariff.

Loud Progressives greeted a subsequent announcement by T. G. McBride, a British Columbia independent. He had come to Ottawa a protectionist, Mr. McBride said, but had changed his views.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, continues the debate tomorrow.

At Lowest Point.

"The present tariff on agricultural implements is at an irreducible minimum," declared W. G. Raymond (Liberal, Brantford) in the debate on the address in the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. Raymond plumed himself on his position as a protectionist, and he said that he had hoped that the government might make some explanation of the paragraph in the speech from the throne, which had been interpreted as meaning that the duties were to be taken off agricultural implements. None had been forthcoming, and he believed that his first duty was to the constituency which he represented. Therefore, he must take a firm stand against any further reduction on the duty on agricultural implements. He added that no personal or party reasons would cause him to swerve from this determination.

Mr. Raymond said that what Manchester was to cotton and Sheffield to cutlery, Brantford was to agricultural implements throughout the world. That city had been the home of the farmers' toolmaker for more than half a century, and the making of agricultural implements should be considered a key industry in this country.

Turns Awkward Corner.
The government turned another awkward corner safely tonight, a position brought about by a demand that what are known as "ranker officers," namely, pensioned men of the old regular army, who were recalled to the colors at the outbreak of the war and given commissions, should be treated on an equality with respect to pensions with regular commissioned officers.

Captain Berkeley, Liberal, moved an amendment in favor of such equality treatment in the debate on the army estimates, and as the government opposed the motion, which would cost the government an extra \$15,000,000 yearly, it was feared the amendment might be carried against the government, although the war department is opposed to such equality treatment.

The government, therefore, decided not to make it a question of confidence, and further, Premier MacDonald promised an independent committee inquiry into the matter,

whereupon Captain Berkeley's amendment was defeated 229 to 201. Stephen Walsh, secretary for war, in inviting the House to adopt the army estimates, succeeded in avoiding a conflict with the general sense of the members of the opposition party. The army estimates for 1924-25 total \$45,000,000, a decrease of \$1,000,000 yearly, it was feared the disappearance of the German menace, he said, had not yet reacted on the size of the army, and it must be remembered that Great Britain had large and distant possessions needing protection.

Regarding the tendency of war to "mechanicalize" the army, he said: "We have one of the finest research departments it is possible to organize and perhaps the best way to reduce army expenditure is to spend still more in research."

The Singapore question was raised in the House of Lords today, the Earl of Balfour making a strong appeal to the government not to drop the scheme.

The premier had pledged himself to the people of Brantford during the election that no legitimate industry should suffer.

He would not condemn the prime minister unheard, but the people of Brantford would not forget his promise.

"He will," came from the Conservative benches.

Mr. Raymond went on to say that he would not take it for granted that the government would introduce legislation that would endanger the prosperity of Brantford.

"Sails Too Close."
Mr. Raymond compared the government to a ship of state navigating between the Scylla of high protection and the Charybdis of free trade, and expressed the view that the ship was going a little too near the Charybdis.

If, however, the leading ship in a convoy got into a whirlpool, he did not know that it was necessary for every little ship in the convoy to follow her to destruction. (Laughter.)

He was bound to his constituency by ties of grateful affection, which would make him feel that he had been guilty of an indescribable wrong if he did not exercise care for the interests of Brantford.

Regarding the question of a general reduction in duties, he had not forgotten and the country had not forgotten Mr. Fielding's declaration in the last session on tariff stability. It was well known that tariff stability would be more satisfactory to the business interests of this country. It was known that the slight reference in the speech from the throne had already had the effect of paralyzing business, discouraging capital and throwing many other places into turmoil besides Brantford, in fear as to what might come from the tariff.

Why had this reference been put in the speech from the throne? He did not know. It had been stated that there were political reasons why this particular industry should be sacrificed for the good of a certain section of the country.

Doubts Belief.
Mr. Raymond doubted if the farmer party really believed in free trade as a principle.

Mr. Raymond asked if the Progressives supported free trade for all, or merely in implements. He thought they probably paid out more in the long run in taxes on tobacco than on implements. At all events equal justice for all could not be reconciled to the strangling of one industry for the

benefit of another. Implement makers in Canada were working at a loss and any further reduction in the duty would mean the extinction of the industry.

Mr. Raymond believed there were other members of the House who thought as he did about it, adding: "We shall resist any further cut to the extent of our power."

He expressed his amusement at the consistency with which farmers clamored for the abolition of the duty on implements as a panacea for all their troubles, hail or drought or blight or frost or rust. Whatever it was, their slogan was "Remove the duty."

He wondered if the Progressives would be satisfied when the duty was removed. They had not shown any tender consideration for the Conservative party, which had reduced the duty in 1919 and was defeated at the polls in 1921.

Attitude Inconsistent.
The attitude of the Progressives was inconsistent, inasmuch as they demanded the Hudson Bay railway, the construction of branch lines and other improvements, and apparently did not propose to contribute to their cost. Would removing the tariff from agricultural implements pay for building the Hudson Bay Railway?

W. C. Good (Progressive, Brant) said that Mr. Raymond had informed the House that the agricultural implements made in Brantford were sold throughout the world. These were the machines which were evidently afraid of competition in the home market. The previous speaker had made a plea for national unity and compromise between the various sections of the country. But he had also stated that he stood four square for the interests of Brantford. How could these statements be reconciled?

Progressives have been frequently charged with being sectional. He could not see how any charge of that kind could be laid at their doors, which could not be much more properly laid at the doors of Mr. Raymond. (Progressive cheers.)

Condition Bad.
Dealing with the local situation around Brantford, Mr. Good said that he had never known agricultural conditions to be as bad in that county as they had been in the last few years. Eight hundred acres of land had gone out of cultivation in that district last year.

However, continued Mr. Good, he was prepared to endorse what Mr. Raymond had said in regard to discrimination against any particular industry or locality. In any readjustment of duty it would be wise to mitigate the sharpness of the blow. He believed that he spoke for those in his own group when he said that what they wanted was a general reduction on the necessities of life. (Progressive cheers.)

"How far should it go?" asked Herbert Marler (Liberal, Montreal).

Mr. Good replied that what the Progressives wanted was a general reduction, not special privileges, nor a sop to the farmers. As to how far the general reduction should go, he was not prepared to say.

He congratulated the government on its proposal to provide for the use of the transferable vote in single member constituencies, and expressed a hope that the government would see its way to go further on its course of proportional representation.

Want Committee.
Mr. Good favored the proposal to appoint a parliamentary committee to investigate taxation. He also thought that a consolidation of revenue-collecting agencies of the Dominion would be feasible and economical.

On the tariff Mr. Good thought the effort should be made to live up to the motto, "The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number." He warned the government against any attempt to "straddle the fence" on this question.

The bank act needed to be considered as a whole, and an entirely different spirit from last year.

Hon. H. H. Stevens (Conservative, Vancouver Center) turned the debate to the subject of the relations between the Progressives and the government. Indications were, he said, that the substance of government was really seated about the desk of Robert Forke.

When or where did I offer the government my unqualified support?" asked Mr. Forke.

Promises Support.
"I am under the impression," replied Mr. Stevens, "that the member for Brandon (Mr. Forke) might more properly have been described as having displayed no indecent haste in denying the report that he had done so."

Mr. Stevens then read the interview with Mr. Forke, published in the Manitoba Free Press, in which he intimated that if the government carried out the promises in the speech from the throne they would have consistent Progressive support.

I remember a conversation along this line," replied Mr. Forke. "It was not strictly an interview. I was speaking for myself personally, without consulting the members of the group. I do not deny it."

A Conservative voice: "You did yesterday."

"After listening to the speeches in this debate," continued Mr. Forke, "and Progressive cheers, will you repeat it? If the government will come through with progressive policies they have nothing to fear from this party."

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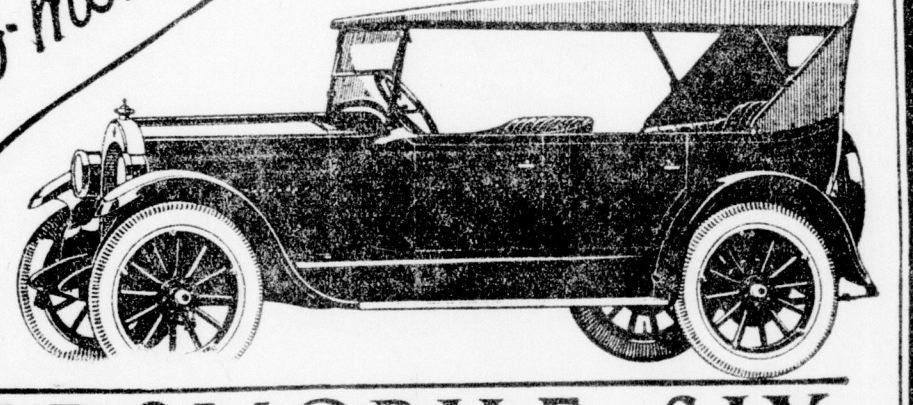
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