

## BUDGET ONE FOR MANY NOT FOR FAVORED FEW

Hon. Charles Stewart Replies  
To Criticism of Sir Henry  
Drayton.

PREDICTS PROSPERITY

Minister Thinks Business Will  
Boom As Results  
Are Felt.

PROGRESSIVES GLAD

Party Whip Declares Meighen  
Proved Very Poor  
Prophet.



J. BOHAM,

Canadian Press Despatch.  
Ottawa, April 14.—Debate on the  
budget opened in Commons today  
with members of all three parties  
contributing.

Sir Henry Drayton, minister of  
finance in the Meighen administration,  
declared that the government had  
adopted towards the tariff a policy  
of attrition. "Why," he exclaimed,  
"this budget shows that the govern-  
ment cares nothing about business  
or industrial stability." The govern-  
ment was concerned chiefly in main-  
taining its stability in office. Farm  
implement factories would be handed  
over to the United States at a sacri-  
fice.

"The budget is one for the many  
and not for the favored few," as-  
serted Hon. Charles Stewart, minis-  
ter of the interior, in reply. The  
budget had not been created for the  
West; its fiscal departures would be  
accepted largely throughout the Do-  
minion.

Then came a Progressive point of  
view. J. F. Johnston, chief Progress-  
ive whip, thought the announced  
reduction in net debt of 30 millions  
very encouraging; the budget pro-  
posals should bring considerable relief  
to the taxpayers. Western Canada  
was through with high tariffs, and  
Mr. Johnston urged that the govern-  
ment should press forward until the  
protective element was removed.

Hon. J. E. Sinclair, minister with-  
out portfolio, continues the debate  
tomorrow.

Sir Henry said that he was afraid  
that it was futile for the country to  
congratulate itself that there was a  
substantial diminution in the national  
debt. The surplus reported by the  
minister on the year's accounts was  
\$20,000,000. Then there was a salvage  
of \$9,600,000 obtained by settling our  
accounts with the British government,  
and there was a further sum  
of \$1,200,000 of old credits which had  
been taken into the balance by Mr.  
Robb. Some of these old credits were  
of very old standing. None of them  
nor the salvage under our settlement  
with Great Britain belonged properly  
to the accounts of the past year.

The feat of writing off \$30,000,000 of  
the debt one year, after having had  
a deficit of \$31,000,000 the previous  
year was "just a mere matter of  
bookkeeping," said Sir Henry. It  
simply comes about by taking that

of Toronto, who saved seven lives  
from the sinking German steamship  
Hammonia on Sept. 9, 1922 when an  
English ship rescued 285 of the pas-  
sengers and crew. Mayor Hiltz has  
presented him with a certificate  
signed by President Ebert of the Ger-  
man Republic, and a bronze plaque.

\$50,000,000 which the government had  
raised for railway purposes as not  
affecting a debt one way or another.  
Through the minister of finance has  
stated that there was a "substantial"  
amount of the \$50,000,000 invested in  
the Canadian National Railways still  
left, Sir Henry believed he would be  
lucky if there was as much as \$18,  
000,000 of the sum remaining. Only  
one small bit of capital work was  
being carried on by the Canadian  
National just now.

### Exchange Benefits.

Sir Henry discredited the govern-  
ment's claims for savings due to ex-  
change. It was a matter entirely de-  
pendent upon the money market. The  
government had such savings as this  
summed upon them.

The government had adopted a  
policy of attrition toward the tariff.  
declared Sir Henry. For the past two  
years it has been "nibbling" away.  
He insisted that agriculture had not  
been helped in the slightest degree  
and that industry had been injured.  
The policy of tariff nibbling had  
helped no one in Canada except those  
persons occupying the treasury  
benches. It had also helped the  
American manufacturer who exported  
goods to the Canadian market. More  
than half the men who should be em-  
ployed in the agricultural implement  
industry of Canada are idle or work-  
ing in the United States, Sir Henry  
maintained.

The tariff had nothing to do with  
the difficulties of the farm. Sir Henry  
gave as the three causes of the farm-  
ers' hard times, the practically pro-  
hibitive tariff of the United States  
directed, in the main, against farm  
products, deflation of prices applicable  
to grain and livestock, and the loss  
of purchasing power of the great con-  
suming countries due to the war.

"This budget shows that the govern-  
ment cares nothing about business or  
industrial stability," he said. "The  
wisdom and experience of the former  
finance minister were thrown into the  
waste basket, the government being  
chiefly concerned in maintaining its  
stability in office."

### Payrolls Count.

The opposition, said Sir Henry, had  
failed to find an effort to build up  
Canadian industry rather than that of  
the United States. The wealth and  
happiness of a country was measur-  
able by the size of its payroll. The  
only constructive policy was one  
which would increase in length and  
total of the country's payroll.

Agriculture and industry were  
complementary. They were only made  
antagonistic from time to time for  
political purposes, by governments  
who choose to strengthen their  
political position rather than the  
position of the country.

Asked by C. G. Coote (Progressive,  
MacLeod) if he insinuated that the  
farmers wanted to drive Americans out  
of Canada, Sir Henry replied that he  
did not think a single farmer in  
Western Canada seriously desired  
such a result, but unfortunately the  
present policy in Canadian politics  
must have that result.

Sir Henry then went on to speak of  
the implement industry, of which  
"Ontario was the home."

### Factories Sacrificed.

They had been steadily growing in  
prosperity, these factories, and now  
they were to be handed over to the  
United States as a sacrifice.

There were factories in Quebec, too,  
which would suffer. If Quebec mem-  
bers were interested in the industrial  
welfare of their province they would  
feel compelled to vote against the  
budget. If members from the provin-  
ce of Quebec still maintained their

faith in the Laurier-Flelding tariff  
they would feel obliged to oppose the  
budget.

No real betterment had been ob-  
tained for the Western farmer by  
any of the tariff reductions. Out of  
the twenty-four million which the  
government had to save the tax-  
payers, only \$750,000 would be due to  
savings on customs. Industry did not  
know what charges will be made  
upon it in the future.

### Sees Betrayal.

The great trouble, added Sir Henry,  
was that no one knew what the next  
political exigency would bring. In  
view of increased duties by the  
United States, further lowering of the  
Canadian tariff practically amounted  
to betraying of interests in this coun-  
try. Just so long as prohibitive tariffs  
were met with cuts in the Canadian  
tariff, just as long would prohibitive  
tariffs continue.

Sir Henry insisted that the sales  
tax was not being collected. He in-  
sisted that the budget did nothing  
whatever for labor. The steel plate  
industry, the window glass industry  
and the woolen industry were left  
without assistance. The government  
was concerned with other things, so  
Canadian woolen workers would con-  
tinue to move across to the United  
States.

Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of  
the interior, in opening, said: For  
those who believed in a reduction of  
taxation the present budget went a  
long way in accord with their desire.  
He trusted that the budget did mean  
the death knell of protection, though  
he did not wish to have the tariff  
abolished entirely.

### Many Assisted.

Sir Henry Drayton had said that  
the budget did nothing for the  
workers, but he forgot that protec-  
tion had borne very heavily upon  
those engaged in agriculture and the  
other industries to which assistance  
was given by the present budget, a  
section of the people who numbered  
five and a half million out of the  
total population.

It had been said that the ultimate  
hope of the agriculturists was the  
home market, but if that were the  
case, the tariff would be a great help  
to have to leave Canada than were leav-  
ing it at the present time.

It was not the desire of the govern-  
ment to interfere with any in-  
dustry in Canada, and he believed  
that when the effect of the present  
changes had been felt throughout  
industry there would be less emigra-  
tion than there had been in the past.

Mr. Stewart recalled conditions as  
he knew them after the national  
policy was adopted in 1873. Smaller  
industries were then merged with  
larger ones, and thousands of  
dwellings in the city of Toronto were  
unoccupied. The black flag was  
much in evidence during those  
years, and there were many proces-  
sions of workers asking for work or  
bread. In 1896 there had been a  
change in government, and from  
then until 1911 had been a period of  
gradual growth, the time of the  
greatest progress in the history of  
Canada. In 1911 the Liberals had been  
accused of wishing to sell out to the  
Yankees, when all that they had  
sought was to improve conditions in  
Canada.

Donald Sutherland (Conservative,  
South Oxford) asked what reductions  
in the duty of agricultural imple-  
ments had been made by the Liber-  
als from 1896 to 1911.

### Studied Farmers.

Mr. Stewart replied that the Lib-  
erals had done very little in that re-  
gard, but they had taken measures  
to enable the farmers to make this  
good. He went on to ask the Con-  
servatives what protection had done  
servatives what protection had done  
for the agricultural industry in the  
United States. Although that coun-  
try exported only about 8 per cent of  
its agricultural produce yet agricul-  
ture had never been in a worse con-  
dition than in the last decade or two.

Mr. Stewart denied that the budget  
had been created for the west. He  
believed that the fiscal departures  
made in it would be accepted largely  
throughout Canada.

It would release the burden and in-  
crease the purchasing power of more  
than half the people of Canada  
through the removal of taxation on  
the implements of production. It was  
a budget for the many and not for the  
favored few. It did not, as the oppo-  
sition had said, apply to one industry  
only, but generally affected the whole  
country for its benefit.

He quoted recent utterances of  
United States experts that Canada  
was the best field in the world today  
for investment. With a favorable  
balance of trade assured, and the  
burden on the agricultural producer  
lightened, Canada could not fail to go  
ahead in the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Stewart added that, with refer-  
ence to the cattle industry, the gov-  
ernment hoped to have something in-  
teresting to announce before the close  
of the present Parliament about the  
transportation of cattle to Great  
Britain.

Telegrams were pouring in from  
all parts of the country, said Mr.  
Stewart, congratulating the Govern-  
ment on its budget. It was a popular  
budget, in spite of the Conservative  
walls.

"Canada is all right," concluded  
Mr. Stewart. "Let us all get together  
and go ahead."

### Questions Prophecy.

J. F. Johnston (Progressive, Last  
Mountain) said the government in  
office during the war had not im-  
posed taxes as it should have done.  
In those days when money was easier  
the taxes were not as severe as they  
should have been.

Mr. Johnston referred to a speech  
made by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen  
in Windsor shortly before the budget  
was announced, in which he predicted  
there would be few if any reductions  
in tariff. In view of the announce-  
ments of last Thursday Mr. Johnston  
did not believe the leader of the op-  
position to be a very good prophet.  
However, every industry to get into  
financial difficulties within the next  
few years would blame its troubles  
on the recent tariff cuts.

Mr. Johnston diverted for a few  
moments from the budget speech to  
urge the government to complete as  
promptly as possible the Hudson  
Bay Railway. "If for no other reason  
than to steady the morale of the  
people of the West, it should be a  
good investment to complete the  
road."

"As far as Western Canada is con-  
cerned, we are through with high  
tariffs. All changes must be down-  
ward," he declared.

### Asks Helpful Policy.

J. L. Stansell, Conservative, East  
Elgin, said Canada required a fiscal  
policy which helped all the indus-  
tries natural to the country. If there  
were to be tariff reductions, he  
thought they should be spread over  
all items to which the tariff now  
applied, instead of being applicable  
to a comparatively small number.

The Canadian farmer was not suf-  
fering from the high tariff, but from  
the world-wide economic reaction

## FIRE DEPARTMENT TO ANSWER CALLS OUTSIDE OF CITY

Township Alarms Will Be Re-  
sponded To At Discretion  
of Chief Aitken.

SPECIAL MEETING HELD

The question of fire protection for  
sections of the Townships of London  
and Westminster just beyond the city  
limits was discussed at a special  
meeting held at the city hall yester-  
day afternoon. Alderman Douglass,  
Fire Chief Aitken, Reeve Hodgins,  
Councillor Denegate and Miss Grant,  
clerk of London Township, were pres-  
ent.

Chief Aitken had a list of some  
thirty calls that the London fire de-  
partment had responded to in the  
townships during the last five years.  
Some of these had been small fires  
and some large, but each, the chief  
pointed out, represented an amount  
of money that had been spent for  
protection of property outside the  
city, a protection that brought no  
remuneration to London, although  
the cost of a response to a call  
amounted to as much as \$300, when  
the cost of men, chemical and the  
wear and tear of \$10,000 worth of  
fire-fighting apparatus was taken into  
consideration.

Alderman Douglass sympathized  
with the position of the townships,  
but stated that the townships should  
bear their portion of the cost. To  
this the committee from London  
Township agreed.

It was decided that in future calls  
made within one mile of the city  
limits would be answered at the  
discretion of Fire Chief Aitken. The  
response to calls outside the city  
would depend on whether there were  
already greater demands on the de-  
partment within the city limits that  
would constitute an inability to go

### ORCHESTRA PLAYS.

Special to The Advertiser.  
Paris, April 14.—The newly-or-  
ganized Sunday school orchestra, as-  
sisted at the regular session of the  
Methodist Sunday school on Sunday  
for the first time.

The players are: John Richardson,  
Frank Kinsey, Mrs. L. Ridley, Robert  
J. Featherstone, Martin Rehder and  
D. H. Weston, leader.

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One of the most enjoyable and  
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the warm sands, Atlantic City soon  
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The Canadian National Railways  
operate a through drawing-room  
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A. 10,15,22

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## HEAD OF D. A. R. WANTS DRY LAWS ENFORCED

Associated Press Despatch.

Washington, April 14.—An appeal  
for law enforcement, particularly  
with regard to prohibition, and for  
faith in the government was made  
today by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook,  
president-general, in her annual mes-  
sage to the thirty-third continental  
congress of the Daughters of the  
American Revolution.

Mrs. Cook urged the women of the  
nation to exercise their right of suf-  
frage and make themselves respon-  
sible for the character of govern-  
ment, federal, state and local.

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