

TWO HOUSE GIVES FISCAL POLICY OF FIELDING SAFE MAJORITY AFTER REJECTING TORY PLEA

Seven Ontario Progressive Members Aid Government in Defeating Alignment of Conservative Party With Majority of Crerar Followers — Drayton Amendment Is Turned Down by Adverse Vote of 118 Members.

BY RANDOLPH J. CHURCHILL.
Advertiser Staff Correspondent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Ottawa, June 13.—By a majority of 18 votes the budget of the Liberal government was sustained in the House of Commons tonight.

It was a glorious victory, following as it did more than two weeks of debate of the bitterest kind, and it was significant in that the government was opposed by the Conservative party aligned in solid opposition and by the Progressive party with the exception of nine members.

The Liberals also received the support of the one Independent member in the house.

That the house, as a whole, had no faith in the cry of the Conservatives that the Liberal government had disregarded its election pledges was indicated by the fate of Sir Henry Drayton's amendment.

Although supported solely by the Conservatives, by three Progressives and two labor men it was defeated by a majority of 118 votes.

It found favor at the hands of only 51 members.

An earnest attempt was made to defeat the government, as every seat in the official opposition excepting those of three members who were paired, was filled, while not a Progressive member was absent.

Progressive opposition came chiefly from the Western members who, in their desire for an immediate low tariff, voted with unbroken ranks against the budget.

They were led in their attack by Hon. T. A. Crerar.

Ontario Progressives, as expected, were sharply divided on the issue. Seven of the nine members who voted with the government came from the province.

British Columbia contributed one Progressive and one Independent to the government's majority.

Galleries Crowded.

The galleries and even the corridors of the House of Commons were crowded as they never were before this session. Throughout hot hours men and women listened to long speeches until 1 o'clock in the morning.

Breathless suspense while the votes were counted gave way to prolonged cheers when the government emerged with a safe and decisive majority.

Of the nine Progressives who supported the government, seven represented Ontario, and two British Columbia constituencies. They were: Reed (Frontenac), Hodgins (Middlesex-East), Elliott (Dundas), Elliott (Waterloo-South), Saxsmith (Lennox-Addington), Hammell (Muskegon), Rennie (Prescott), McBride (Carleton Place), Humphrey (West Kootenay).

The Independent who voted with the government was Neil of Comox-Alberni, B. C.

Announcement of the vote was received with a tremendous outburst of Liberal applause. Government members flung papers at each other in their enthusiasm.

The vote on the main motion came after a division on the Drayton amendment, which censured Liberals for "flagrant violation" of pledges amounting to "disregard of political honesty" tending "to the degradation of public life." This was declared defeated by a majority of 118, as follows: Against the amendment, 169; for the amendment, 51; majority against, 118.

Conservatives Solid.

The amendment was supported solidly by Conservatives, Liberals voting solidly against it.

As in the vote on the main motion, there was a division in the Progressive ranks, five of their number voting for the amendment and the remainder against it. The two labor members, Woodsworth of Winnipeg Center and Irvine of East Calgary, voted for the amendment, and, later, against the budget.

The actual vote on the Drayton amendment was reached only after a curious incident. When the house divided several Progressives did not vote either way, among them being Miss MacPhail, the woman member. The result of the vote was announced as: For, 44; against, 167; majority against, 123.

Immediately Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the opposition, drew the attention of the Speaker to the Progressives' abstention, and emphasized that they had acted contrary to the rules of the house.

"They did not vote and they were in their seats when the vote was taken?" the Speaker queried.

"Yes," Mr. Meighen replied, "and they are not on the whips' lists as being paired."

The Speaker ruled that those in their seats and not paired were obliged to vote.

"No looting on the job," called out a voice from the government side, the house roaring with laughter.

Closing scenes in the long-drawn budget debate had a fitting setting. Everywhere there were eager crowds drawn by reports of an impending critical division. Long before the house resumed after dinner recess lines of inquirers sought admission. Every gallery was packed and, in the public corridors beyond were people waiting in vain to get in. Late evening trains bore contingents of members called away within the last few days, now hurrying back to be in time for the vote.

Nine Progressives in All Back Fielding Budget.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Ottawa, June 13.—By a decisive majority of eighteen the Liberal government this morning carried its budget proposals.

Nine Progressives and one Independent voted with the government, the vote standing:

For the budget 119
Against the budget 101
Government majority 18

half-measure. They would not stop the flooding of the Canadian market with German goods.

In resuming the budget debate today, Hon. A. K. MacLean said the modifications of the original proposals made by the minister of finance had been introduced in the interests of trade and revenue.

The original proposals had been in force since May 22, and the minister had seen that they would not be beneficial to the country. Therefore, he had brought down the modifications.

In future the minister would doubtless make further changes, if such were shown to be to the advantage of Canada.

There was a lesson to be drawn from the experience of the last few weeks. That was that taxation affected trade very quickly. If it was unwise, it resulted in the death of trade and the depletion of revenue.

Taxation was not an easy process, Mr. MacLean declared. The policy of the government in regard to countries in which the currency was depreciated, he favored the widest trading between this country and Europe, but under the exceptional conditions prevailing today the government was wise to keep a tight rein.

The debt of Canada was abnormally high and could not be increased without seriously endangering the credit of the country.

There was a tendency, Mr. MacLean declared, to forget the fact that a war had been in progress from 1914 to 1918. Probably the country would pass before the end of the war into a purely economic position. Canada could not recover fully until Europe had done so.

The war had brought home the inter-dependency of nation upon nation and people upon people. Canada could not again revert to a purely Canadian viewpoint. Conditions in Europe were as vital to us as conditions in one of the Canadian provinces.

Work To Be Done.

Mr. MacLean advised the government not to be too strict in regard to immigration. There was work to be done in Canada, and we could not afford to insist that our immigrants be "hand picked."

Turning to the Maritime Provinces, Mr. MacLean declared they were not commercially very closely related to the rest of Canada. Their minerals were bought only in Quebec, and only then in the face of keen competition.

The Maritime trade depended more and more each year on world trade, or international trade. Maritime Provinces had not grown in population in 25 years.

The people there did not object to Confederation, and were willing to bear their share of the disadvantages of union, but they must give more careful consideration to this trade isolation with the rest of the country. Trade conditions could never be changed by any tariff policy adopted by Canada.

One of the chief causes of depression in Canada today was that the balance had been lost in the exchange of commodity for commodity. Goods did not exchange on a parity. You could not have leather and hide selling at a low price and boots and shoes at a high price and have general prosperity.

W. C. Good (Progressive, Brant), asked if it was not reasonable to say that by reducing the tariff, deflation in manufactured articles would be reduced also.

Mr. MacLean replied that possibly the tariff might be used in this way. He went on to deal with the amendment, and said that it performed no good or useful service to the country. He agreed with the statement that political parties should live up to the pledges and commitments to the public, but in his judgment political conventions should only commit themselves to principles and not draft detailed platforms.

Parties Had Erred.

He believed that both the Liberal and Progressive parties had erred when they laid down details of their platforms in convention. It would have been better, he thought, simply to declare as to principle and let the people's representatives in Parliament work out the details.

Protection could not be wiped out in a moment. The United States had placed tariff barriers against Canada, and it would not be wise for Canada to remove her tariff altogether. At the same time Mr. MacLean did not believe that free trade now was possible.

The government had only been in

office some four or five months, and the people could not expect any great revision of the tariff at this time. Speaking for his own province of Nova Scotia, he did not believe there was any hope that Nova Scotia would be developed under a protective tariff. However, the people of that province were in a minority in the Dominion, and they must accept whatever the majority decided.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie (Conservative, Wellington) said that the views of the opposition regarding the budget had been clearly laid before the house in the speech delivered by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Since this pronouncement was made, however, new proposals had been laid down. The minister of finance had received congratulations on the fact that the original budget was his sixteenth, but now he was also entitled to congratulations on having brought down his seventeenth budget. This revision was very unusual, and Mr. Guthrie could not remember a single occasion on which a finance minister had revised a large percentage of his most important tariff proposals.

Assaults Fielding.

The chief criticisms leveled against the original budget were in respect to the abolition of the regulations governing depreciated foreign currency, the anti-dumping clause and the marketing regulations. Since the budget was introduced on March 8, Mr. Fielding had had abundance of time to consider the whole situation before bringing his budget in on May 3.

On that occasion, however, he had boldly wiped out the regulation dealing with depreciated currency. It was possible that he had not made himself fully familiar with the question. Both the Liberals and Progressives had congratulated him upon this action, especially Hon. T. A. Crerar.

Taking pocket knives as an example, Mr. Guthrie tried to show how the Germans would continue to under-sell the home manufacturers in spite of the provision which stated that the cost of production in Great Britain should be the basis for determining the duty.

Pocket knives could be manufactured in Germany at 50c a dozen. The same knives were produced in Great Britain at \$2.65 a dozen. The duty figured on the basis of the British cost would be \$1.69 a dozen. Therefore, Germany could put pocket knives on the Canadian market at \$1.44 a dozen duty paid. The cost in Canada of producing pocket knives was \$4 a dozen.

How could the Canadian goods be expected to compete with those manufactured in Germany?

The proposal of the minister of finance was only a half-measure and would not stop the flooding of the Canadian market with German goods. In Australia they had determined that German goods should be valued at the cost of production in Australia. Why should Canada take the Canadian value, and then add a duty and modify the act of last session to meet the situation?

Protests Repeal.

Mr. Guthrie protested against the repeal of the anti-dumping clause of last session. The repeal would work an injury to Canadian fruit growers. Fruit grown in the United States ripened a short time before the Canadian products were ready to be marketed. In Australia they had determined that German goods should be valued at the cost of production in Australia. Why should Canada take the Canadian value, and then add a duty and modify the act of last session to meet the situation?

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Protests Repeal.

Members of Egerton Street Baptist Church Await Arrival of New Pastor

Egerton Street Baptist Church looks forward to the coming of the new pastor, Rev. A. Burgess. Born in Dundee, Scotland, he came to Canada some years ago. While working in Brantford, where he was a member of Emmanuel Baptist Church, he received what he was certain was a clear call to the Christian ministry. That was nine or ten years ago, and he at once started to prepare for the work, going first to Toronto Bible College, and following his graduation took charge of the church at Little Current, Manitoulin.

Desiring to further complete his work of preparation, he accepted a call to Schomberg, at the same time entering the English Theological course in McMaster. Stouffville was his next charge, and in that field he has been most successful in his work. His call to Egerton Street Baptist Church brings him to a wider field of service. His pastorate in London commences on July 2.

POSTAL CLERKS ASK PAY REVISION

Ottawa, June 14.—Representatives of the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association and the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees are meeting in the city for the purpose of approaching the government on the bonus, and also in preparation for the postal clerks' convention opening in Hamilton next Monday. They are urging the government for a forty per cent salary revision, and that the bonus should not be taken away or decreased, particularly that to employees at \$1,800 or less per annum, until revision is effected.

FREE STATERS CONFIDENT OF WIN

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damaged. Crowds were waiting for admission at the time.

Five men entered the Gorey (Wexford) branch of the National League this morning and held up the staff. The manager and his wife, in their own apartments, hearing the words "Hands up," called for help from a window. Two of the men were captured by the police as they emerged from the bank with their pockets stuffed with notes. The other three were arrested inside.

WILL NOT GIVE OATH.

LONDON, June 13.—The members of the Irish provisional parliament, which has been summoned for July 1, will not be required to take the oath prescribed by the treaty. Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of the coalition government, made this announcement in the House of Commons this afternoon, although the ministers of the provisional government will be required to do so under the terms of the treaty.

As for the members of the parliament of the Free State, he explained, they would have to take the oath. The colonial secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, said that the Irish provisional government, which he had just received, was not prepared to do so.

Robert Munro, secretary for Scotland, replying to heated questions with regard to the meetings which Eamon de Valera proposes to address this week, declared that the government had no power to prevent the meetings.

NEGOTIATIONS SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, June 13.—At the close of the Irish negotiations today Colonial Secretary Churchill, in behalf of the British signatories of the treaty, expressed complete satisfaction at the progress made. The negotiations continued throughout the day, concluding with a conference this evening at which Mr. Churchill, Mr. Arthur Griffith and the Southern Unionists, headed by Lord Midleton, were present.

Today's proceedings chiefly concerned the devising of a means whereby the interests of the Irish minorities will be adequately safeguarded under the new constitution. There are still a number of technical details to be settled, and the conference will be continued tomorrow.

Mr. Griffith and Mr. O'Donnell, however, started for Dublin tonight, leaving Mr. Griffith and Hugh Kennedy here for the purpose of proceeding with the conversations.

HYDRO CUTS RATE IN ONTARIO CITIES

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\$4,428.73. The load has increased from 18 horsepower to 212.4 within five years.

Revenue in 1921 was \$15,152.88; expenditure, \$12,522.35, leaving a surplus of \$2,630.53—equivalent to \$12.33 per horsepower on the load taken by the municipality.

Assets are \$22,706.93; liabilities, \$15,155.72; reserves and surplus fund, \$7,551.21.

Five Years in Listowel.

Listowel formerly paid 10 cents per kilowatt hour for its electric energy. The first hydro rates—in 1917—averaged 4.6 cents domestic, 6.2 cents commercial and \$30.23 per horsepower per annum for industrial energy. Readjustments have brought the rates to 3.8 cents, 3.3 cents, and \$30.95 respectively. Listowel is 154 miles from Niagara Falls, and the load has increased from 41.9 horsepower in 1916 to 476.4 horsepower in 1921.

Revenue for 1921 was \$29,374.14; expenditures \$26,925.04, leaving a surplus of \$2,449.10.

Assets are \$68,718.11; liabilities \$46,401.78; reserves and surplus \$22,316.33—accumulated since 1916, despite a low rate schedule.

CLAIMS U. S. IS BIG BOOTLEGGER

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fact that it could not compete on the high seas with the ships of other nations and obey the constitution and the Volstead act. And either by direct or indirect means the shipping board is permitted to do in the dark that which it is illegal to do in order that it may make money."

The letter of Adolphus Busch III, which accompanied the letter of his father to the president, written from St. Louis under date of June 8, incloses a copy of the wine list, enumerating intoxicating liquors of every character.

"Because it is axiomatic that American ships, wherever they float, are American territory and under the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States the government's liquor policy with respect to the ships of the United States Shipping Board constitute a violation of the constitution, and the Volstead act in at least three important respects," the letter says.

Raises Voice Against Child Labor

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Organized labor again raised its voice at the convention of the American Federation of Labor here today against child labor. The program for the entire day's speeches was devoted to child labor, with reference to the supreme court's decision of two months ago, holding a child labor law unconstitutional for the second time.

Mr. Gompers told the delegates that as far back as 1881 in the first constitution adopted by the federation, a declaration was incorporated for the enactment of laws prohibiting labor by children under 14 years old.

LONDON LIFE EMPLOYEES HOLD SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

Staff of 175 Make Merry At Springbank Tuesday Afternoon.

The picnic of the staff of the London Life Insurance Company Tuesday was voted the most successful in its history. Special cars carried the 175 employees to Springbank Park, where the afternoon was spent in races. At 6:30 o'clock the picnicers adjourned for supper. Following supper, served by a local caterer, the "River Rats" defeated the "Swamp Angels" in a baseball game by a score of 3 to 0.

The sport events resulted as follows: Girls' baseball—The "Two Percents" captained by Jennie Hicks, 11; the "Home Brews" captained by Norma Sprinkler, 7.

Ballroom race—Norma Sprinkler, Backward chum race—C. Henderson, Florence Horwood.

Watermelon race—William Mowat, Artists' race—Dr. Angus Graham's group.

Throwing baseball (girls)—Hazel Stone, Norma Sprinkler.

Feeding the monkeys—Mr. Reid and Madeline Jones.

Elopement race—Reg. Summer and Florence Horwood, Clarence Norton and Hazel Stone.

Speed event (boys)—Reg. Summer, Oliver Mowat.

Girls' 100-yard dash—Hazel Stone, Norma Sprinkler.

TAIL LIGHT OUT; MOTORIST FINED

Frank and Eddie Morkin, two London youths, are joint owners of an automobile. Friday night an officer noticed the car proceeding west on Grey street between Adelaide and William streets, without the required three lighted lamps. As the license was taken out jointly by the brothers both were summoned for the offence, although only one was in the auto at the time the officer saw it.

However, Frank came to court to answer for both. After he had heard the evidence of the policeman he stated he did not know the tail light was not burning. This was not considered sufficient explanation and the court imposed the usual fine of \$2 and costs.

MAYOR WOULD HALT CITY LIMIT BOOM

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property, and this survey is nearer the heart of the city than Pine Grove survey.

Many aldermen are of the opinion that it is a mistake in policy to construct sewers and other improvements for streets on which there is much vacant property. While this year's council has not laid any sewers on such streets, echoes of the work of former city fathers is being heard at the city hall when deputations of owners of vacant lots appear to protest payment for sewers on their streets.

Ald. Drake cites the instance of Hill street, which is central, yet in some portions of the city has no sewer accommodation.

"It is a shame," said Ald. Drake, who represents Ward 3 on the city council. "A deputation from the north end rightly protests paying for a sewer which was constructed to serve their vacant lots and without consulting these ratepayers, while Hill street residents in the center of the city want sewer accommodation and have not got it."

VARSEY WINS RACE AT ASCOT HEATH

Ascot, Heath, England, June 14.—Varsy, by Valens out of Maritza, owned by F. Grettton, won the Royal Hunt Cup handicap, run here today. Stratford was second, and Crubenmore was third. Twenty horses ran.

The betting was: Varsy 20 to 1 against; Stratford, 100 to 7 against; Crubenmore, 6 to 1 against.

OPEN SARNIA TRIAL IN WYOMING CASE

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to wear whatever apparel they desired, and to shave as well.

Found Shaved Tuesday.

This last move followed as a result of the four defendants being found shaved Tuesday after all shaving material, it is claimed by the counsel, had been denied them.

A jail probe failed to reveal how the men obtained shaving material, but today after a consultation with Judge Albert A. Taylor, and defence attorneys, the court issued the order.

The selection of the jury claimed but 20 minutes' time, following which, at the instigation of Attorney McEvoy, all witnesses were ordered from the court, to remain until called in separate chambers.

Addressing the jury Crown Attorney Frank Wilson outlined the Wyoming robbery, terming it to be the most serious criminal offense of its nature in Lambton County for many years.

John Baird, formerly city engineer of Sarnia, was the first witness called by the prosecution, as the grim contest actually commenced at 10:40.

Witness produced a plan of the Wyoming bank and immediate vicinity, which he had prepared himself. Examining the maps Attorney McEvoy hinted broadly that in his opinion the same had been prepared with but little consideration for the defence.

H. H. Lambert, manager of Wyoming, testified at the Wyoming and Sarnia preliminary hearings as to the robbery of October 20 last. "He was in his office about five minutes to three o'clock on that day," he related, "when the bandit (indicating McMullen) entered the office with drawn gun, at first cautiously and then boldly."

Both Got On Floor.

Witness stated that Alpheus McKay, Wyoming undertaker and furniture dealer, was also in the office, and the stranger ordered both of them to get on the floor.

He evinced no hesitation in his identification of the prisoner. "Get down or you'll be drilled, he told me," testified the manager, who explained further that Miss McIntosh, the bank cashier, was later escorted in by a second bandit unknown to him, who compelled her to be on the floor with them.

Witness stated that he could not identify any other of the band but McMullen.

He placed the amount of money missing at \$10,942.47, and when answering that "his books showed this shortage," Attorney McEvoy intervened, holding that the manager's answer was not evidence.

In answer to the crown, witness stated that an inspector audited the books September 15, and Attorney McEvoy demanded that definite proof of this be submitted.

In answer to the crown, witness gave directions to men to follow bandits. He related that accompanied by provincial officers, he visited London jail a few weeks ago, where he identified the prisoner.

He also went to Toronto, he testified, on two different cases to view suspects, as well as Windsor.

Should Be Produced.

As the crown again referred to the question of what money was in the bank at time of robbery, asking him for cash specifications, Attorney McEvoy again intervened, holding that as such constituted "documentary evidence," the same should be produced.

The court ruled out the evidence. Cross-examined by Mr. McEvoy, witness admitted that the cash had not been wholly counted since September 15.

The cash was done up one hundred bills in a package, he explained, the same being kept in the vault. The latter is locked by a combination, known also to Mr. Taylor, the