

Budget Speech Mournful Declaration on "What Might Have Been Were It Not Otherwise"

(Continued from Page 3.)

speculators. The Hon. member for Carleton (Sutton) had made reference to this matter, but he had omitted to refer to the act of 1916. In 1908 control of the water power at Grand Falls had been given to a company largely controlled by the late Sir William Van Horne. In 1916 the Government had renewed that charter, although it was well known that it had lain dormant for thirteen years.

Mr. Tilley—You will have a chance to do something with it in twelve months.

Hon. Mr. Murray—Yes, I know it expires twelve months after the declaration of peace. Continuing the speaker said it was hoped to reduce printing expenditure by not publishing figures in some of the departmental reports that were published in the Public Accounts. There had been considerable duplication in that connection and by avoiding it there would be a saving. Expenditure for Food Controller and Railway Auditor would go out. Expenditure for water power investigation was increased to meet the salaries and expenditures of engineers and other officials. In the estimate for unforeseen expenditures was included the expenses of commissions to investigate.

A new estimate, this year, was an amount to provide for purchase of land for soldiers with physical disabilities. Representatives of the Government had expressed their views to the Dominion Government that some special provision ought to be made for soldiers suffering from physical disabilities, which prevented them from taking up heavy farm work. The Dominion Government had not seen fit to make any special provision for men of this class, but the provincial Government intended to do so, and although the revenue of the province would not allow a very large expenditure, the amount of \$15,000.00 for this year had been set aside for this deserving cause.

Hon. Mr. Murray in conclusion said, he had placed before the House a full, fair, comprehensive and exact statement of the finances of the province for the fiscal year of 1917 and 1918, as well as estimates for 1918 and 1919. The government invited, and had no fear of fair and honest criticism, and he trusted that the discussion which would take place thereon would be conducted with a single eye to the good and welfare of the province and its inhabitants, and that on both sides of the House there should be an absence of the display of party politics which, in the past, had too often been conspicuous.

Routine Business.

The motion that the House go into committee on supply was put by Hon. Mr. Speaker and declared carried.

Mr. Murray (Kings), moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Speaker said the hon. member was a little late, but perhaps he had not heard the motion.

Supply was made the order of the day 3 p.m. tomorrow.

Mr. Smith (Albert) gave notice of a resolution against daylight saving for Friday next.

The House went into committee Mr. Leane (Westmorland) in the chair, and took up consideration of a bill to amend the rates and taxes act as it applies to the parishes of Northfield and Carleton.

Hon. Mr. Byrne explained that the purpose of the bill was to facilitate the collection of taxes in these parishes.

A large number of foreigners were employed in the coal mines and there was difficulty in collecting from them. Mr. Young expressed the fear that the bill would work hardship on the employers.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said it was optional and not compulsory, under the bill for the employer to pay the taxes of the employee.

Mr. Meserve explained that the measure was introduced with the consent of the entire municipality of Carleton.

It was desired that an employer could deduct the amount of taxes due on wages due an employee.

The bill was reported as amended.

Franchise Act.

The committee took up consideration of the bill to extend the franchise to women.

Mr. Campbell asked if it was the intention of the government to go so far as to give women the privilege of becoming members of the House.

Hon. Mr. Byrne in reply stated that the bill was to enfranchise women on the same terms and conditions as to men. The bill did not go so far as to enable women to sit as members of the House.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that such was not the intention.

Mr. Baxter said that he considered it necessary for the bill to state the qualification of a woman as a British subject. The Dominion Parliament had touched upon that matter by legislation, but everywhere, irrespective of party, there was a feeling that the doors of the franchise had been opened too wide and too long. For some years he had felt that the franchise should be extended to women, but still he believed that restrictions should be imposed. Federal legislation contained a provision that women, who had forfeited citizenship by marriage with an alien, might vote upon making certain declarations. In New Brunswick the number of similar cases would be few, but nevertheless, he believed that the matter should be touched upon by the act.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said it was hard to draw a line of demarcation in the matter of British citizenship. The law defined in what British citizenship consisted. There might be something in what the Hon. ex-Attorney-General said. He could not see where the line could be drawn differentiating the class of British subjects from another.

Mr. MacGrath brought up the matter of a woman forfeiting citizenship by marriage to an alien.

Mr. LeBlanc said this is a bill in which hon. members did not wish to go too much. He liked the subject, but would prefer to discuss it in private. He would limit the franchise to women who were British subjects by birth, naturalization, but not by marriage. It was reported that many women in Canada could not vote.

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claim the vote. If the war had taught nothing else, it had taught that there should be greater safeguards about British citizenship. He had frequently been in courts and seen a naturalization taking place, and he had grave doubts concerning the wisdom of even that being allowed too freely.

Mr. Potts said he did not know whether the bill should be passed as a joke or not. The Government brought the measure in, not because it wanted to, but because public opinion compelled it to take action. The resolution of the Honorable leader of the Opposition at a previous session, had been an indication of that public opinion. The Government had made great talk of the necessity of house-cleaning, yet, by refusing women the right to be members of the House, it was excluding the class best qualified to clean house. On school boards and other public bodies, women had shown themselves well qualified to conduct public business. There were many women who could do better as law-makers than many of the men he saw on the opposite side of the House. The Government had brought in this measure for a political purpose, hoping to gain some credit. The cleverest men made mistakes. They frequently overrated themselves and underrated others. If he were a politician, and playing politics, he would let the Government go to its doom without saying a word, but, as it was, he wished to say a word of warning against the attempt to exclude women from membership in the House.

Hon. Mr. Potts—You evidently want to change your desk-mate.

Mr. Potts said he was not anxious to change his desk-mate (Campbell). The two of them stood for purity. He owed much to his desk-mate's influence, and wished the House to understand that the pure sentiments which he expressed had their origin in his desk-mate's mind. He hoped the Government would not give a halfhearted measure, but would give women a chance to sit in the House. If it did not the Government would not stand long. Hon. Mr. Byrne said that the line of equality for which British institutions always stood should not be broken down. He was not wedded to the idea, but he could not see why the ordinary definition of British subjects could not be accepted.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said he could not see why a woman who was a citizen only by marriage, should be excluded from the franchise. Could she not be trusted more than the naturalized woman? He was prepared to put more dependence in the one who was a British citizen by marriage, than the one who was a British citizen by naturalization. The one was based on sentiment and the other on commercial ideas.

Mr. Campbell—Which is which?

Mr. Tilley said he was not often in agreement with the Honorable Minister of Public Works, but, in this case, he was. In the west there were many Canadians with American wives, and

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FOR SALE New (1918) Ford Commercial Cars

Property of British Government

Built by Ford Motor Company, Canada, for the Armies of India and Mesopotamia, now stored in New York. Shipment cancelled account of Armistice.

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Have extra springs. Above cars all brand new—in original crates. Have regular standard Ford equipment, lamps, tools, tires, etc. Are all right-hand drive.

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Claude Pearce, Sole Canadian Representative, 460 Bathurst Street, Toronto, or to British War Mission, 120 Broadway, New York.

Above all offered subject to prior sale.

FARMERS

For Forty Years We Have Been Allies

Do you remember what farming was like in Canada forty years ago?

We remember very well what manufacturing was like, what there was of it.

The farmers were struggling on farms and getting low prices for their produce.

The few manufacturers were also struggling, for the most part unsuccessfully.

For forty years we have worked together. Have we not both prospered?

We buy from you most of what you grow. You buy from us most of what we make. That has been and is the basis of our alliance.

The manufacturing establishments in Canada employ nearly 700,000 people. Their wage-roll is about \$700,000,000 a year. Moreover, they buy annually nearly \$2,000,000,000 worth of raw material, mostly in Canada. Around these factories are congregated a hundred other forms of business. All these are your customers, and statistics show that this home market is four times as valuable to you as your entire foreign market. Decrease its buying powers, and your sales lessen and your prices drop.

How A Minority Seek to Sever Our Alliance

The Prairie Grain Growers are urging the Government to throw down the tariff wall between Canada and the United States because they want to save a little money (mainly on freight rates) by buying from the United States manufacturers just south of them. They, who constitute about 20 per cent. of the agricultural population of Canada, ask all the other farmers, who constitute the remaining 80 per cent., to change the policy which they have supported for forty years.

Furthermore, to raise the Dominion Government revenue, they would substitute for the tariff, which collected last year about 60 per cent. of that revenue, an increase of income taxes, inheritance taxes, corporation taxes and taxes on unimproved land values. As it is quite obvious that such taxes would affect the farmer but little, this is the inducement they are using to get you to forsake us and follow the free trade prophets no one knows where.

We think this appeal will fail. First, because it seems to be founded on the assumption that the farmers of Canada want to slip out of paying any increased taxes that may be needed for soldiers' pensions, gratuities and

re-establishment. We have found in all our experience that the farmers of Canada are not this class of men. Second, because the argument is unsound. It requires little reflection to see that if our market is thrown open and flooded, many of our manufacturers, caught in the struggle to re-adjust themselves from war to peace conditions, will not be able to keep going. Would this not result in many of our people, unless they were able and willing to take up farming, leaving for the United States? Would not the rest of the population then, which might consist chiefly of farmers, have to pay all the taxes?

The Grain Growers do not represent the entire population of the Prairie Provinces. They do not represent the business population; they do not by any means represent all the farmers. The Prairie Grain Growers' Associations are dominated by a group of free traders whose one idea seems to be to get free trade all over the world. Unfortunately for their theories, just at the present time all the rest of the world seems desirous of getting protection.

Tariff Policy of Other Nations

GREAT BRITAIN is shutting out the goods of other countries (except the Dominions). FRANCE and ITALY are shutting out the goods of other countries by import restrictions.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY in the United States, which advocates low tariffs, seems to be going out of power, and the Republicans, who always support high tariffs, have now a majority in both Senate and Congress. Do you think that this means that the United States' tariff is going up or down?

In opposing the demands of the Grain Growers, we do not in any sense intend, as they sometimes say, to show hostility to them. They are our customers. Is not our prosperity affected by theirs? Beyond all this, if the farmers do not prosper, neither we nor the country can prosper. Agriculture and industry are the basis of the country's strength. But we feel that these demands of the Grain Growers aim a deadly blow, not only at industry but at the whole farming community.

What justifies the Grain Growers in demanding that their personal grievances be cured at the expense of the rest of the country? Are they in a desperate position? Have they been losing heavily? Are they suffering from too much adversity or too much success? Are they in any danger comparable to the one great danger in Canada now?—

THE DANGER OF UNEMPLOYMENT

the danger which may place thousands in need of shelter, food and clothing? Most Canadians feel strongly that until this danger is avoided, and the country safely restored to a peace basis, the nation should not be disturbed by any tariff controversy at all.

When this danger is passed, and the country knows where it stands, and what other countries of the world are going to do, then the tariff question should be taken up and such a tariff should be framed as will suit, not the manufacturers merely, nor the farmers merely, but the country as a whole, and by adding to the prosperity of the nation, add to the prosperity of each and every class—the only safe path to prosperity for any country or any class in that country.

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MONTREAL SALES.

(McDougall and Cowans.)

Montreal, Tuesday, March 25—

Morning.

Can Ship Com—75 @ 44½.

Dom Iron—30 @ 60½, 30 @ 60½.

Mont Power—10 @ 92.

Gen Elect—50 @ 102½, 25 @ 102½.

N A Pulp—50 @ 4½, 4½ @ 4-5-8.

4-5-8.

Royal Bank—3 @ 208.

Wayagamack Bonds—3,000 @ 81.

700 @ 88½.

Can Car Pfd—10 @ 89.

Cons Smelt—5 @ 25½.

Tookee Com—6 @ 25.

Can Cen Com—14 @ 65½.

Pennamans Com—90 @ 91.

Pennamans Pfd—1 @ 91.

Spanish River—10 @ 19.

Shawinigan—50 @ 117½, 10 @ 117½.

117½, 50 @ 117½.

Quebec Railway Bonds—1,000 @ 68.

Vic Bonds 1922—4,200 @ 100½, 2

900 @ 100-5-8.

Vic Loan 1927—1,200 @ 102-5-8, 1

000 @ 102½.

Vic Loan 1937—1,850 @ 105½, 1,000

@ 105½.

Vic Loan 1923—5,050 @ 100½, 2,000

@ 100-5-8.

Vic Loan 1932—12,000 @ 104½, 8

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Dom Loan 1937—2,800 @ 99½.

Brazil—25 @ 53½.

Asbestos Pfd—100 @ 75.

Afternoon.

Vic Loan 19