

MEIGHEN GOVT.

Continued From Page Twelve.

knowledge of what the budget contained, I say it is somewhat significant that this company should purchase largely and then hold in bond."

Mr. Crerar: "Do I understand the honorable gentleman to state that the company with which I was connected profited by my knowledge of the budget? If that is his statement I wish to give it an unequivocal denial. He is making a statement that is absolutely contrary to fact."

Mr. Sutherland: "I am not the authority for the statement. I quoted as my authority the general manager of a company of which the honorable gentleman is president."

Mr. Crerar: "Does the honorable gentleman find anywhere in the evidence of Mr. Rice a statement that I used my knowledge of the budget to the advantage of the company with which I was connected?"

Mr. Sutherland: "I pointed out that the budget was brought down on June 6th that the honorable gentleman resigned on June 5, and that his claim was that he could not remain in the Government on account of a difference on the tariff."

Mr. Crerar: "That is not the point."

Mr. Sutherland: "And I quoted the evidence of the general manager of the company of which he was president, in which the general manager claimed that they did not suffer loss by reason of the fact that they anticipated a reduction of the tariff and had their machinery in bond."

Mr. Crerar did not pursue the subject further and the incident closed.

Mr. Sutherland: "There was evidence to prove that, even while Mr. Crerar was a member of the Government, he was untrue to the Government."

Mr. Crerar interrupted that Mr. Sutherland must go further or retract his statement.

Mr. Sutherland said his authority was an article appearing in the Country Gentleman which stated that the grain growers of the west had assisted in the formation of the United Farmers of Ontario, and that Mr. Crerar had also gone his part to help.

The Liberal platform of 1919 scored the Government because of lack of facilities for handling ocean-borne freight, yet today the Opposition were condemning the Government, because it had entered the shipbuilding program.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, said that when Parliament assembled, members were given to understand that at least one subject of the first importance would be dealt with: a revision of the customs tariff.

This announcement of the Government's intention was a surprise, because it was a declaration of mature policy conveyed to the country in the speech from the throne.

Not Practicable. In his budget speech of June 5, 1919, Sir Thomas White stated that a general revision of the tariff was long overdue, but that owing to the war condition of international trade and exchange conditions, it would not be practicable to make a general revision of the tariff at that time.

Sir Thomas White stated that a thorough inquiry should be conducted in the fall of that year, and this pronouncement served the purpose of avoiding a tariff revision during the session of 1919. The inquiry which was to precede it, in the fall of 1919 Sir Henry Drayton, the present minister of finance, further postponed the revision and the proposed inquiry which was to precede it.

The excuse on this occasion was that international and economic conditions were worse than they were six months previously, or at any time during the war. Later the Government announced its intention of asking interested parties present their views in the form of written statements which could be used as a basis for the general public inquiry to be held throughout the country. Those written statements were to do duty for the session of 1920, and in his budget speech of that year the minister of finance stated that public spirit for tariff investigation would be held after prorogation.

After the tariff commission had made its "somewhat pretentious" journey from the ocean to the ocean, the speech from the throne announced that the tariff would be revised.

thrown at the opening of the present session again announced that the Government was "convinced" of the "necessity" of tariff revision, and this was the attitude of the Government right up to the day the finance minister made his statement. Sir Henry Drayton had then given his reason why there were no general revisions of the tariff: the conditions within the United States regarding tariff revision and the existing situation regarding international exchange. How could any of these reasons be taken seriously?

Sinister Influences. "There were other and more subtle influences at work," Mr. King declared. "That they can be shown to be more sinister influences is, I fear, only too true."

"But one of the alternatives is possible: Either the Government has never had any real intention of revising the tariff, or, having had such intention, it has been frustrated in the carrying out of its intention the moment advance action became necessary. If the latter is the case, the Government is not a free agent in the matter of either inaction or action, even more than in truth do not constitute the real Government of Canada today. In word and act, it is but the visible expression of influences and forces which dictate the policies, aims, and in large measure are controlling the destiny of Canada today. Were I to adopt the language of the prime minister, I would speak of him as 'the servant' of the members of this sinister influences and forces."

Thwarting Trade. "The failure of the Government at this time of high living costs and much needed increase in production to give any relief from burdensome taxation to consumers or producers is not due to any circumstance so much as a matter of chance as the present emergency legislation necessary. It matters little due to a deliberate and determined effort to thwart trade and to restrict competition in every direction, with the mother country and sister dominions, even more than with the United States, in order that a few wealthy men and their immediate friends and associates may reach still larger fortunes through obtaining not a much-needed home market as they would have us believe, but a monopoly of the Canadian market, in addition to the markets abroad secured for them through Government action at enormous public expense."

In support of this assertion, Mr. King analyzed the policy of the National Liberal and Conservative party, as announced on July 1, 1920, and compared it with the statement of that policy made by Sir Henry Drayton on May 18 of the same year.

Was Stricken Out. "What," continued the Opposition leader, "is the policy of the Government, as set forth in the speech of the minister of finance in May, 1920, which it was found necessary to delete from the platform of the party as framed some six weeks later? It has passed unobserved; the House and the country will be astounded, I think, when I read it. Here it is: 'To specially promote and increase trade with the mother country, the sister dominions and colonies and crown dependencies.'"

"These words were struck out by gentlemen who call themselves empire builders, by the party that claims to have arrogated to its ranks all the patriots; that parades and boasts of its loyalty; that talks of the empire united, of the family of nations comprising the British Commonwealth. And as if this were not enough—unkindest cut of all—to choose for the occasion of this stab to the heart of our inter-imperial trade, July 1, the birthday of our Dominion, the anniversary of the day on which the mother country gave us our status as a self-governing dominion within the beginning of our nationhood within the British Empire. Was there ever like ingratitude or baser treachery?"

Why Had It Done? "Why had the policy of promoting increased trade within the empire been erased from the Government platform? The prime minister had given the reason. 'It is due to dictation,' said Mr. King, 'of the few wealthy men whose powerful interests are alone responsible for his being where he is today, the interests that demand what he calls 'protection,' but who, for their own selfish ends and personal aggrandizement, wish to control and monopolize the trade of this Dominion.'"

During the war it was inevitable that there should be the closest kind of association between certain of the financial, manufacturing, transportation and distributing interests and between the several interests and the Government and its members. With the termination of the war the association between the financial, manufacturing, transportation and distributing interests, prepared, in return for a continuation of favor and of special privilege, to use their wealth and influence to keep the administration in power and thereby constituting in a very true sense the real though invisible government of this country."

Self Interest. "Canada," built up a political autocracy on the one hand and a plutocracy on the other, united by a bond of self-interest. The former was the visible symbol of authority, and the latter the directing and governing power which dictated the policy of the Government. A few wealthy men thus decided Canada's policy and members opposite were willing to stay in power by health and of power had not been of this class. Certain members of the financial and business interests continued to look to the Government for special favors and special privileges."

Members of the Government, proceeded Mr. King, "who read their obligation to the country in terms of disinterested public service and who were retired from the ministry. Others of their colleagues, for reasons best known to themselves, continued in office. There were among the financial and business interests those who were in close touch with the situation, and, further, I may say, that a certain other cabinet minister also wrote to this same person. It is scarcely necessary to add that the person in question is a strong and influential Conservative."

"I never sought the position, and my reply, dated January 11, 1921, can be produced to prove this when the proper time arrives."

In the House tonight a charge by Mr. Stevens created an uproar. He accused Mr. Crerar of having changed the Hansard report of his budget speech. Mr. Crerar, so declared Mr. Stevens, had made the direct statement that he prime minister or some members of his Government had approached P. J. Veniot, minister of public works in New Brunswick, with a view to Mr. Veniot entering the federal cabinet. But in Hansard the statement appeared as a question.

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Meighen Has Not One Thought For the Rights of the People

The Liberal leader, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in his terrific arraignment of the Meighen autocracy, said yesterday during his budget speech:

"Premier Meighen in his speech has not made a single expression or revealed any human feeling or sympathy with the needs of the people of Canada. From beginning to end his policy was one long plea for protection, not protection for the consumer, which is what is needed, but more and more protection for the wealthy few and intervenor financial, manufacturing, transportation and distributing interests with which they are associated."

"The budget this year again takes no account of profiteering. Why, instead of the removal of any duties that bear on the masses, have the business profits and luxury taxes been abolished? The prime minister says we are all for protection. Let him have it so, but let me tell him that the protection for which we stand is the protection of the consumer against the exactions of combines, monopolies and super-organizations of associated business, not the protection of these specially favored organizations against the interest of the people."

"Thus," Mr. King added, "we have come to have in Canada, on the one hand a prime minister and a ministry to whom usurpation of office and the exercise of autocratic methods in government belong as a sort of natural right and on the other, a small circle, a sort of little oligarchy of intervenor financial, manufacturing, transportation and distributing interests, prepared, in return for a continuation of favor and of special privilege, to use their wealth and influence to keep the administration in power and thereby constituting in a very true sense the real though invisible government of this country."

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SMALLEST DETAIL OF INDIAN DURBAR FIXED BY CUSTOM

Ceremonial Varied According to Rank of Visiting Native Potentate.

SOLID SILVER ARMCHAIR

Surly Rajah's Monosyllables Are Extended Into Flowery Orations by Loquacious Interpreter.

London, May 12.—"The particular occasion I have in mind was long after Lord Lansdowne's time, when a certain rajah, notoriously ill-disposed towards the British Raj, had been given the strongest of hints that unless he mended his ways he might find another ruler placed on the throne of his state," relates Lord Frederic Hamilton in "The Days Before Yesterday."

"He was also recommended to come to Calcutta and to pay his respects to the viceroy there, when, of course, he would be received with the number of guns to which he was entitled. The Indian princes attach the utmost importance to the number of guns they are given as a salute, a number which varies from twenty-one in the case of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who alone ranks as a sovereign, to nine for the smaller princes. Should the British Government wish to mark its strong displeasure with any native ruler it sometimes does so by reducing the number of guns of his salute, and correspondingly to have the number increased is a high honor."

Every thing in the way of ceremonial in India is done strictly by rule. The precise number of steps the viceroy will descend in greeting a visiting rajah is all laid down in a little book. The Nizam of Hyderabad is met by the viceroy with all his staff at the state entrance of Government House, and he is accompanied through all the rooms, both on his arrival and on his departure; but, as I said before, the Nizam ranks as a sovereign. In the case of lesser lights the viceroy advances anything from three to twenty steps. These points are arranged very trivial to Europeans, but to Orientals they assume great importance, and, after all, India is a part of Asia."

For a durbar, many the "Toshia" Khans or treasury; the viceroy's silver-gilt throne; an armchair of solid silver for the visiting rajah; great silver-gilt naces bearing a crown and "V. R. I." and, above all, the beautiful durbar carpets of woven gold wire. The making of these carpets is, I believe, a hereditary trade in a Benares family; they are woven of red gold wire, heavily embroidered in gold afterwards, and are immensely expensive. The visiting rajah announces beforehand the number of the suite he is bringing with him, and the viceroy has a precisely similar number, so two or three rows of cane arm-chairs are placed opposite each other, at right angles to the throne. Behind the chairs twelve resplendent red-and-gold-coated servants with blue-and-silver turbans and the gleam of cane and gold, from the rajah's eight more gorgeously appareled natives hold two long-handled fans made of peacock feathers, all these being the eastern emblems of sovereignty."

Nine-Gun Three-Step Man. "We will suppose this particular rajah to be a 'nine-gun' and a 'three-step' man. Bang go the cannon from Fort William nine times, and the viceroy, in full uniform, with decorations, duly advances three steps on the gold carpet to greet his visitor. The viceroy seats himself on his silver-gilt throne and the rajah, with his suite, follows him to the top of three steps, the visiting rajah in his silver chair being one step lower. The two suites seat themselves facing each other in dead silence; we Europeans assuming an absolutely Oriental impassivity of countenance. The rajah, though he smokes

English perfectly, had insisted on bringing his own interpreter with him. A long pause in conformity with Oriental etiquette follows, then the viceroy puts the first invariable question: 'I trust that your highness is in the enjoyment of good health,' which is duly repeated in Urdu by the official white interpreter. The sulky rajah grunts something that sounds like 'Bhur Whirr,' which the native interpreter renders, in clipped staccato English as 'His highness declares that by your excellency's favor his health is excellent. As Swan of Avon long pause, and the second invariable question: 'I trust that your highness' army is in its usual efficient state.' The rajah, 'Khurr Vurr.' The native interpreter, 'Without doubt his highness' army has never yet been so efficient. Should trouble arise, or a pretty kettle of fish unfortunately occur, his highness places his entire army at your excellency's disposal, as Swan of Avon says, "Come the three corners of the world in arms, and we shall shock them." A third question, 'I trust that the crops in your highness' dominion are satisfactory.' The rajah, 'Ghur Whirr.' The interpreter, 'Stimulated without doubt by your excellency's auspicious visit to neighboring state, the soil in his highness' dominions has been terminated to bear record as never before. Crops tenfold ordinary capacity are springing from the ground everywhere. One has seen a conjurer produce a half a roomful of paper flowers from a hat, or even from a no less person. The viceroy, who in it with that interpreter, who from the two sulky monosyllabic grunts evolved a perfect garland of choice Oriental flowers of speech. It is minded me of the process known in gram. When the customary number of formal questions have been put, the viceroy makes a sign to his military secretary, who brings him a gold tray on which stands a little gold flask and a small box; the traditional 'atta' and 'pan.' The viceroy sprinkles a few drops of attar of roses on the rajah's clothing from the gold flask, and hands him a piece of betel-nut wrapped in gold paper, known as 'pan.' This is the courteous eastern fashion of saying, 'Now I bid you good-bye.'"

Irreconcilables Were Stunned At Harding's Action

Had Felt Certain U. S. President Had Ceased Trying To Modify Treaty.

SENATORS PUZZLED

Are Wondering What the Next Move in Foreign Relations Will Be—Amazement Created.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Those senators who are advocates of a policy of isolation for America are wondering what the next move of the Harding Administration will be in carrying out its foreign program. President Harding has already demonstrated that he has a mind of his own with reference to the conduct of international relations, and irrespective of what his personal attitude may have been, who he was a member of the Senate, he is now convinced that the United States cannot remain aloof from world affairs without seriously jeopardizing American economic and political interests.

Irreconcilable Republican senators are said in current comment to have been stunned or shocked by last Friday's official announcement that the president had accepted the invitation to have American representatives participate in the sessions of the supreme council, the council of ambassadors and the reparations commission. Mr. Harding's course created amazement among the best informed Republicans of the Senate who are on the closest personal terms with

the president, their old legislative associates and friends. Some of them make admissions that are tantamount to saying that the president's way of doing things has made them nervous. They believed that the president, after going off in what they regarded as the wrong direction, had come back to what they consider a normal state in international affairs. A week ago irreconcilables made no bones of saying that the president had abandoned any idea of trying to modify the Versailles treaty so as to permit its resubmission to the Senate for ratification. Their whole conception of the president's international program was shattered by the announcement on Friday that the United States had determined to return to participation in the allied conferences.

The irreconcilables do not hold the president responsible for the change, but blame Secretaries Hughes and Hoover for convincing him that it was necessary.

The president, however, has shown no disposition to evade responsibility for what has been done. All the international measures announced through the state department have been taken in his name and he has let it be known personally that they have his sanction. So President Harding appears to be in hearty accord with Secretaries Hughes and Hoover and the policy of the three. It seems to be working out through a demonstration of administration teamwork.

REGINA, May 12.—Mr. Justice E. L. Elwood, of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, died here this morning, following an illness extending over several months.

Mr. Justice Elwood was elected to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal in 1918. Previous to that period he was a member of the supreme court of Saskatchewan.

He was born in Goderich, Ont., January 13, 1868, and was called to the Ontario bar in 1890, and later practiced in the State of Washington. Late in 1890 Mr. Elwood came to Regina, where he practiced for several years. In 1912 he came to Regina. Mrs. Elwood died a little over a year ago. He is survived by four sons and a daughter.

MISUSED LEISURE CAUSE OF CRIME

Detroit Judge Would Supervise Young People's Recreation More.

WINDSOR, May 12.—Ninety per cent of present day crime is due to the misuse of leisure time on the part of the younger generation, Judge Ira W. Jayne, Wayne County court, told members of the Border Chamber of Commerce today. In his opinion the situation can only be remedied by proper civic interest in recreation.

"Fathers today are lucky to see their children in daylight, whereas in their previous generation they had them under constant supervision," he said. "They are not required to work. Lax laws prevent them taking permanent positions until they are a certain age. Yet in many instances nothing is done to provide something for them to do in their spare time."

"That is the reason of the crime wave today and the disrespect for law and order."

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Varieties For Friday and Saturday

Fresh-Caught Herring, Whitefish, Salmon Trout, Sea Salmon, Halibut, Codfish, Pickerel, Perch, Flounders, Haddies, Kippers.

Fresh shipment of LIVE WINKLES for Saturday. FRESH-BOILED LOBSTERS.

Real Bargains For Saturday

GRANULATED SUGAR. 9 lbs. for \$1.00. LOOK AT THIS 4 lbs. choice Rice 25c 2 lbs. Tapioca 25c Shredded Wheat, 2 packages for 25c Corn Flakes, package, 11c Grape Nuts, 2 packages for 34c

EXTRA SPECIAL LUX 2 packages for 50c LAUNDRY SOAPS Any Make 13 bars for 90c JELLY POWDERS Assorted Flavors 3 packages for 25c

SWEET WRINKLED PEAS Per tin 15c TOILET PAPER 10 rolls for 55c PASTRY FLOUR 7-lb. bag for 35c 12-lb. bag for 68c

Choice Canned Corn, per tin 15c Canned Tomatoes, per tin 15c Alaska Red Salmon, lb. tin 45c Corn Syrup, 5-lb. pail 50c Pork and Beans, 4 tins for 35c Magic Baking Powder, lb. tin 25c Minute Tapioca, 2 packages for 25c Pure Maple Syrup, quart bottle for 25c New Laid Eggs, per dozen 32c Choice Creamery Butter, lb. 35c Carnation Milk, 3 large tins 50c Seeded Raisins, 15 ounce package, 28c</