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#### Our Ottawa Leiter

A cut of \$37,000,000 in estimated expenditures for the current fecal and of paring practiced by the Bennett ministry. When it is considered that not more than 25 per cent. of total expenditures is controllable, the extent to which economy has For example the interest on government debt to the public cannot be cut. Nor can the outlay for pensions, nor for civil government. Almost ties quite convinced that now public works are their immediate right.

The situation is that falling revernment is to manufacture more of due to economic exhaustion. our requirements in Canada. In-

was associated would sponsor nonb. O. L.—Markdale L.O.L. No. 1045
meets in the Orange Hall, Markdale at 3 o'clock p.m. the first
Thursday in each month Visiting
brethere cordially invited. A E
Colgan, W.M.; Eigin McFadden,
Rec.-Sec.

Was associated would spensor nonbenefits. The machinery will be
broadened and the same summary
penalties imposed upon these guilty
of exploitation.

Definite announcement has been
made that the adjourned meeting of
the delegates showed searches.

The machinery will be
wery Hon member in this corner of
the chamber who spoke, refrained
most assiduously from making any
statement of a condemnatory character. They have refrained from taking an attitude of partisanship. They

government might find it possible to ference upon the entry of Canadian aid them to get to the land where they might live under Communism There was no enthusiasm.

One of the most controversial items which has arisen in recent years is the reorganization of the Deover of natural resources to the labor of this department by probabkeep on the payroll that number of guests. There has been one trementhe treatment. Down here at Ottawa the belief persists that every one in town has a Heaven-born right the bridging of this gap. In many to perpetual employment by the rest cases probably even five per cent adof the people of Canada. The Bennett government does not subscribe the market to Britain. In others to that principle. Hence the wails.

ed the transfer of the resources to in those years, instead of pruning down the department and taking ence of probably \$300,000,000 of care of employees by transfer to other departments it actually increased to Britain each year.

Britain. It is simply the transfer derivative d the employees from 2,068 in 1926 to the steady flow of wages enjoyed by Ottawa in the current depression wages out of the taxes of all Canada, and now, when the government refuses to spend public money where there is no work to be done the old town squeals like a stuck plg. In fact the town is squealing a lot more than the men and women directly

A few months ago the governmen announced that after March 31 the fleet of private motor cars maintained for ministers and officials would be disposed of. The bill last year for these cars was some \$550,000, exclusive of gasoline and oil. The latter probably cost another \$200, 000 a year. Against this expenditure the government now proposes to allow \$42,000 per year in lieu of cars. Here is a net saving to the country of probably \$700,000 a year.

While the Dominion awaits the presentation of the budget the government continues to receive a great deal of advice, particularly from its political opponents. The thought is, ed and may later become the background of the inevitable "we told

Mr. Bennett is warned daily that we cannot sell unless we buy. That needs to remember that in bank reargument is trotted out almost daily ports borrowings from the bank apas the genesis of sound economy. The fact is there is just enough truth in the doctrine to make it dan-

niekei's worth unless we had some-

world would buy it. For example, for many years we seen carried out will be appreciated, every dollars worth the United shown to be \$9,526,600. In the fig-States have bought from us. And pres given no distinction was made we have been buying from the Unit- between the towns and cities and the ed States hundreds of millions of rural population nor were the great pointment on the part of communi- from us to keep their factories en-

The veriest child in economics knows such a practice is not to the enues and railway deficits and fixed advantage of Canada and the same the Rt. Hon. gentleman asked the charges of government leave only child knows that, while there are house, and then proceeded to answer economy. When the budget is greatest store of them ever given to brought down it will perhaps indi- a people of our number-that the cate that even though the strictest rest of the world must have. Until economy consistent with mainten- our vast heritage of resources begins the large seems in which that term practiced, some readjustment of tax- and logical right to believe that Can- know that the most important cause ation is also necessary. Customs and should enjoy an overwhelmingly is speculation." tariffs cannot be expected to yield favorable balance of trade-even nore because the policy of the gor- when other nations suffer depression

It is upon this theory, this fact, ome tax for 1931 can scarcely pro- that the 1931 budget will be built. duce as much as in the last year and For more than fifty years we have policy of the last ten years. it will not be surprising if there is a been toying with the underlying raise in the sales tax to prevent principle but never has it been giv-borrowing as Premier Bennett dis- en ungrudging application. Never lies that kind of financing. He will has its efficacy been fully proved or Course to it only in extremity. disproved. The Bennett government The opening of parliament after was returned because it gave assur-Caster brought the "Red Internat- ance that a real test would be made ional" to Ottawa to demand non-con- and that in such test the rights of tributory employment insurance, the consumer would be adequately B. H. WALDEN, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. All seles in memployed acceptable of Canada." Mr. Bennett—and lated and office or with B. H. Walden, Markdale.

There were thirty-five in the delegation from the consumer to remember having heard from lips of the same gentleman a very different will come with the general tariff restant the former assured his interceptable in the assurance of the ministry that the former assured his interceptable in the assurance of the ministry that the former assured his interceptable in the assurance of the ministry that the former assured his interceptable in the assurance of the ministry that the former assured his interceptable in the consumer to remember having heard from lips of the same gentleman a very different will come with the general tariff restant the former assured his interceptable. the former assured his interviewers it can continue to guard against exthat no government with which he ploitation of the public under tariff house that during the entire debate benefits. The machinery will be every Hon, member in the benefits.

non-contributory insurance. A poll made that the adjourned meeting of of the delegates showed scarcely a the Imperial Conference will be held A. F. & A. M.—Hiram Lodge No.
490, G. R. C., Markdale, meets in the Masonic Hall, Reburn Block, at 8 o'clock p.m. the second Thursday in each month. T. Stewart munism Mr. Bennett told them the Congret W.W. A. F. Colgan Second might find it possible to ference upon the entry of Canadian wheat, a further margin of ten per cent. preference to British goods, and that such a margin means nothing to Britain.

The situation is this. We have been importing in the neighborhood partment of the Interior. Handing of \$600,000,000 a year worth of manufactured, or semi-manufactur-Prairie provinces has reduced the ed goods from the United States. the imperilling of the future of this The man and non-existence of a prely forty per cent. There isn't any ference in favor of British goods on statements regarding conditions with work for several hundred employees these imports, or the insufficiency of which we are absolutely familiar as and the government has declined to existing preferences allowed, made it not only exaggerated but 26 carryimpossible for British manufacturers to overcome the geographical or dous howl about the unfairness of mass production competition of the ket. Mr. Bennett's plan has in mind ditional advantage would transfer ten per cent will do it. Elsewhere The truth of the matter is that in perhaps even greater preferences will be necessary. But the basis of the whole offer that Mr. Bennett the Prairie Provinces. For four made on behalf of Canada can hard years it toyed with the question and ly be dismissed as of no benefit to in those years, instead of pruning Britain. It is simply the transfer- is absolutely correct then I can un-

There will no longer be any guess-2,415 in 1930. And the employees did nothing to help themselves to new jobs. After four years or more It will not. The experience of the of notice the complaint is made bit- United States-where less than terly that it is now all heartless and twenty perc ent of the total crop is sudden. No city in Canada has had raised for export—has been a disastrous warning. In a country such as Canada, where 75 per cent of the wheat crop is customarily available for export, pegging might not take more than three years to throw the whole country into a financial tragedy that would out-rival the present situation in New South Wales.

#### Miss Macphail's Letter

Parliament cannot be accused of having been dull this past week. The long Speech on the Address came to an end. The Prime Minister made a remarkable contribution on the speeches emphasised difficult times all over Canada, the plight of the and in his reply the Prime Minister gration. devoted himself largely to answering Western members. He charged them with over-stating the conditions: "Members of Parliament are some times accepted as being more importheir opinion has attached to it an Liberal amendment, thinking it logiimportance that is not warranted." of course, that it will not be accept- He denied that there was general privation in the West. "The bank were concerned, eliminated. We reports show that tens of thousands of farmers in Western Canada have money in the bank." One of course pear as deposits.

world had to sell we couldn't sell a duced in the western provinces from the farms and mines. This new thing to sell that the world wanted wealth could not all have disappear to buy. And if we never bought a ed, he said. They are not bankrupt rear reflects the long weeks of study nickel's worth and had something to and insolvent as has been claimed." sell that the world had to have the He went on to prove this by showing the amount of money spent on automobiles. The cost of gasoline in have been buying two dollars worth and registration fees in the three of goods from the United States for prairie provinces last year was

dollars worth of goods annually that distances in western Canada alluded all economy must be effected at the could be economically made in Can- to. He claimed to have increased expense of public works. Naturally, ada-while the United States have the sale of wheat in Great Britain therefore there will be some disap-chiefly been buying raw materials in the last year by a million bushels over the year before and the sale in

France by five million bushels. "What is the cause of the grea two courses open. One is radical things we must buy outside our own his own question. "Hon. gentlemen a matter of fact rules which suited opposite know that the most important cause is speculation. No spec ulations in wheat options or in oil occupy the chamber and certain or mining stock but speculation in changes will have to be made. ance of essential services has been to want there is every conceivable is used. Hon, gentlemen opposite Canadian women have urged upon

Immigration was given as another cause of the unemployment, but Hon, members interrupted to point out that both parties were responsible for the foolish immigration

It seems difficult to explain what appeared to be a direct attack on the West and the speech of the Prime Minister is comparable to the "Five cent speech" of the Rt. Hon. Mr. King, in the last parliament. quite evidently surprised the house. ber for Red Deer, said, "I remind the ing an attitude of partisanship. They

have outlined conditions as they knew them to exist; they have offered certain suggestions, as they thought tending toward their amelioration and today. I am sorry to say it, when at last the Prime Minister takes part in the debate, he throws back in our faces our offer of friendly co-operation. He repudiates the assistance we thought to give in meeting the conditions which prevail and he characterises our statements as exaggerated, as being no according to facts, as tending not towards the betterment but towards country." "He characterises our ing weight throughout this country and throughout the world only in virtue of the position which we occupy and not by virtue of either the common senses, the knowledge or, might say, the accuracy of statement on the part of the members themselves." Mr. Speakman was follow ed by Mr. Robert Gardiner, the house leader of the Farm group who said he did not know where the Prime Minister obtained his information "unless it be from the secretary of the Canadian Bankers Association If he believes that such information this great volume of new wealth gone?". Mr. Gardiner said deal of it had gone in high interest "When you ask farmers to rates. pay 8, 9, or 10 per cent. for a long term and when the profits of the farmer are not large at any time you can understand that even a pro fitable year does not mean very much if the farmer happens to have many debts. The legal rate set out in the Bank Act is 7 per cent, but the rate changed is, as I have said May I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the fact that the Bankers of Canada are the greatest law breakers we'have?" The Farm lead

tern Canada could not have speculated to any great extent for lack of sufficient money to put up a margin. I took the trouble to prove from last day of the debate. While the the Prime Minister's own words in the House of Commons on February 11th, 1929, that he strongly support West was more particularly stressed ed increased expenditure on immi-

er claimed that the palatial build-

ings in the western cities had come

from the land. The farmers of Wes-

The Farm group had moved a sub amendment which struck out the words of the Liberal amendment and substituted new material in its place. We supported our own amendmen tant individuals than they are, and and sat through the voting on the cal to vote neither for nor against a motion that had been, so far as we were basing our right to sit in and nct vote on the ruling of Speaker Lemieux given on two ccasion when Hon. members had not voted He ruled they were not forced to vote. On this occasion Speake Mr. Bennett took the statistics of Black ruled we must vote and the gerous Of course we have to buy but from them showed over two billion we would be named and excluded from the buy everything the dollars of new wealth had been pro-

nett that members must rote, suggested that on this occasion, when members acted on the assumption that they had the right to refrain, they should be allowed to withdraw from the chamber. The next day Mr. Henri Bourassa gare notice that en the 28th he would more that the Standing Orders of the House be amended by inserting "upon division a member is not obliged to vote,"

into the rules of the house. A special writer to the Ottawa Citizen, Mr. Charles Bishop, com menting upon the roting mix-up, sald: "While it was condoned in a spirit of tolerance and perhaps excusable on grounds of a precedent justified by no authority on Parliamentary usage, it seemed to the on lookers on the floor and in the gallery to suggest certain symptoms of two parties in the house are quite unsuitable for the four groups which

the government the right of citizenship unaffected by marriage, that is if a woman, a British subject, married an alien she remained a British subject unless she voluntarily declded to accept her husband's country as her own. The government has introduced a bill which very much improves the citizenship rights of women. By it a woman who is a British subject and who marries an allen can if she wishes retain her British citizenship, "except upon condition that in consequence of such marriage she acquires the nationality of her husband," which I ake to mean except in cases where the laws of his country require that

onality. If after marriage of two British ubjects, the man ceases to be a British subject, the wife need not assume his new nationality. And also a woman, a British subject, married to an alien whose state is at war with His Majesty can resume her Br.tish citizenship.

the wife assume her husband's nat-

While this is still a good way from equal rights in regard to citizenship it is an advance for which all women will be grateful.

Agnes C. Macphail



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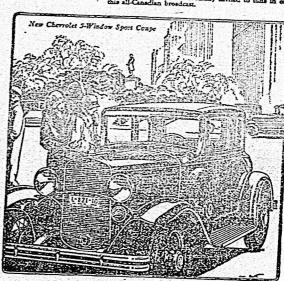
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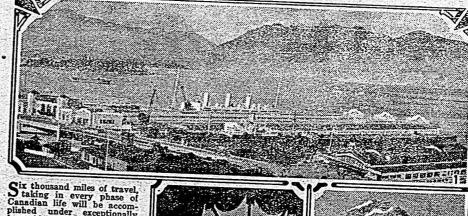
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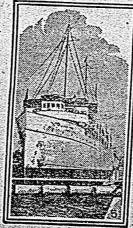
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