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BIG BOTTLE ASK YOUR DOCTOR ALL DRUGGISTS

## SIR LYMAN MELVIN JONES DESERTS LIBERAL PARTY

The announcement by Sir Lyman Jones that he will no longer support the Liberal party should have special significance for the average Canadian elector.

Sir Lyman Jones is head of the Massey Harris Company which is engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He is closely connected with other companies in similar lines of business. For years he was counted among the prominent Liberals of the Dominion. Under the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he was appointed to the Senate and is a member of that body at the present time. He professed to be a Liberal until his own announcement, a few days ago.

Wherein lies the reason for this change of attitude? Why does he now withdraw support from that party of which he has been a member?

His change of attitude is due as he himself says, to the fact that the Liberals have declared by their votes in the Commons that the duties upon agricultural implements should be entirely abolished. For this reason, Sir Lyman Jones takes sides against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party.

In the stand which they have taken on this question the Liberals have been actuated by the belief that tariff protection is no longer needed by the Canadian makers of farm machinery and by the conviction at the farmers of Canada who are willing to forego protection for themselves should be given the opportunity of purchasing their implements of production at cost plus a fair profit to the manufacturer, and should not be compelled as they hitherto have been to pay the Canadian manufacturer not only a considerable profit but also a further amount equal to the duty levied upon implements of foreign make.

That the Canadian manufacturer of implements is no longer in need of protection has been amply proven in recent years. It has been proven by the fact that he has been able to send his Canadian-made implements into foreign markets in the face of foreign duties and compete successfully in the "home markets" of foreign manufacturers. It has been proven by the other fact that in some cases at least the Canadian manufacturer has sold his implements in foreign countries at lower prices than he has demanded for them from the farmers of the Dominion.

With these facts before them, the Liberals set out to attempt to give assistance to the farmers of Canada Straightway, Sir Lyman Jones, interested in the manufacture of implements, ceases to be a Liberal. Straightway he declares that he is "unalterable out of the Liberal party."

There are several facts worth noting. It is worth noting that the Liberals are adhering consistently

to their policy of tariff reduction with the object of lessening the burdens upon the people of the Dominion. By the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911 they sought to lessen those burdens and at the same time obtain wider markets for Canadian products. Defeated in this endeavor the Liberals in Opposition continue their fight for tariff relief. Three main planks in their tariff platform stand out distinctly—free food, free wheat in order that the Canadian farmer may sell his wheat at greater advantage and Canadian consumer obtain his flour at lower prices than are now charged free agricultural implements in order that the Canadian agriculturist may obtain his farm machinery at lower prices without any real injury to Canadian manufacturers, and thus be able to produce more cheaply with consequent benefit to himself and to the consumer who uses the products of his farm.

It is worth noting also that Sir Lyman Jones would not leave the Liberal party of he had not reason for the belief that the imolent business can expect more favorable tariff treatment from the present High Protectionist Government than from Sir Wilfrid Laurier; without this reason his change of front would be absurd. Sir Lyman Jones, knows, no doubt that though Premier Borden may tinker with the implement tariff that gentleman will not give farmers real assistance by abolishing the farm machinery duties.

A third fact stands out demanding the attention of every Canadian elector. That fact is that in the political fights of the next few years, the Liberal party will have ranged against it more solidly than ever before the Special Interests which have tariff favors to seek and privileges to protect. The action of Sir Lyman estimable man though he may personally be makes this fact abundantly clear. Ranging themselves more definitely and emphatically than ever before on the side of the average every-day citizen of Canada the Liberals now have to face the unswerving, uncompromising opposition of every Special Interest.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers are going to the battle with the courage of honest conviction. If victory is delayed, if victory should not come, the fault will not be theirs but the fault of the every-day citizen upon whose votes at the polls the issue must depend.

It is said the Philadelphia Nation also recently turned down an offer of \$6,000 cash for Outfielder Josh Devore. Josh must be improving, as the Phillies secured him last year from Cincinnati at the wolver price.

## PUBLIC DEBT INCREASED BY OVER TWENTY MILLION

### Hon. A. K. MacLean's Crushing Reply to Finance Minister White's Budget speech --No Attempts Made by the Government to Economize in the Face of a Falling Revenue--Interest of Consumer Not Considered

Ottawa, April 7—"While the House listened with pleasure to the minister of finance," said A. K. MacLean in resuming the debate on the budget at the opening of the House this afternoon, "it was quite obvious that he spoke with restraint and trepidation. His speech contrasted greatly with his similar utterances in other years when he seemed to sail on summer seas and under summer skies. He was apologetic for the past and fearful for the future and he well might be, for there was much for which to apologize and much to explain. There were many promises unredemmed, many hopes unfulfilled."

The financial operations of the government during the past year, Mr. MacLean continued, were open to severe criticisms and difficult of defence. Last year the finance minister had ample warning of declining revenues and falling trade. He knew of loans maturing. In spite of all the warnings he had conducted the affairs of Canada in a way that was not sound in either finance or business.

A DEFICIT OF NEARLY \$20,000,000.

For the year just closed Mr. MacLean said, there was a revenue of \$163,000,000, or \$6,000,000 less than in the preceding year. On ordinary account the minister had announced a surplus of \$36,000,000, but he had been unable, despite his prediction of a year ago, to meet the capital and special outlays from revenue and the result was a deficit of nearly \$20,000,000.

The government had been unable to meet capital outlays and railways subsidies out of revenue and had been obliged to borrow some \$25,000,000 on special accounts.

"The year brought us something else," declared Mr. MacLean. "Under this government is brought the greatest addition to the gross debt which the country has known since confederation."

"It may be claimed by the government that we were responsible for some of the outlays which were made. Even if that be true, it is also true that the finance minister should have anticipated the falling trade and declining revenue, curtailed the expenditures on ordinary accounts and so have had a greater surplus for capital outlays."

A RECORD IN BORROWING.

"The finance minister went into the money markets of the world during the year and borrowed £12,000,000, the greatest borrowing ever made in the history of the country. Our credit was affected abroad. The minister's course met with fair criticism at home and abroad. Our borrowing power has been affected by what he has done. Yet, if the ordinary expenditures had been curtailed, as they should have been, our borrowing need not have been so large and Canadian credit would have been preserved."

Looking at the future Mr. MacLean reminded the House that conditions did not appear to bright. The finance minister indicated this when he estimated that the revenue for the current fiscal year would be not larger than that of the year just closed. "Despite the minister's experience of the past year," Mr. MacLean went on, "he does not intend reducing the expenditures. The main estimates already provide for an increase of some \$3,000,000 and it is probable that when the supplementaries are brought down the total proposed expenditure will exceed the spending of last year by \$10,000,000. This is not sound financing or sound business. If there ever was a time when the finance minister should curtail expenditures, that time is now. The financiers of Canada would so advise and, indeed, have already done so. We cannot condemn too severely the fact that the minister shows no disposition to curtail the outlays, which is not good finance or good business and is not living up to the pledges made to the people."

Dealing with trade, Mr. MacLean directed attention to the fact that the wanted increase in exports, over which the minister of finance had lingered longingly, was due entirely to the change in the United States tariff. The increase in Canadian exports of live stock, following the adoption of the Underwood tariff, had been remarkable. In eight months the values of Canadian live stock exports had increased from \$2,246,000 in 1912 to \$7,114,000 in 1913. The credit for this increase in exports was entirely due

to the United States tariff. Owing to the United States reduction in the tariff upon oats the Canadian exports had increased by 22,000,000 bushels.

A POSER FOR BORDEN.

Dealing with Mr. White's financial explanations, Mr. MacLean pointed out that the question of expenditure was just as much a financial problem as that of revenue. Gladstone had said that good finance consisted more in spending wisely and well than in the collection of revenue. He charged the present government was extravagant for purposes which were non-productive and often unsound. This was one of the evils of indirect taxation. It was very different with municipal expenditure, where the people felt the direct effect of taxation. He reminded the House that Mr. Borden had declared, in his pre-election speeches that the expenditure under the Laurier administration was so high "as to be prima facie evidence of corruption." What did Premier Borden have to say now when that expenditure had been hugely increased?

Mr. MacLean referred to the declaration of policy enunciated by Mr. Nicholson of Prince Edward Island. "Dash away and spend the money." There was no necessity, he said, for a Conservative member to inculcate such a principle. It was, however, a frank admission from one of their own supporters of the policy of the government.

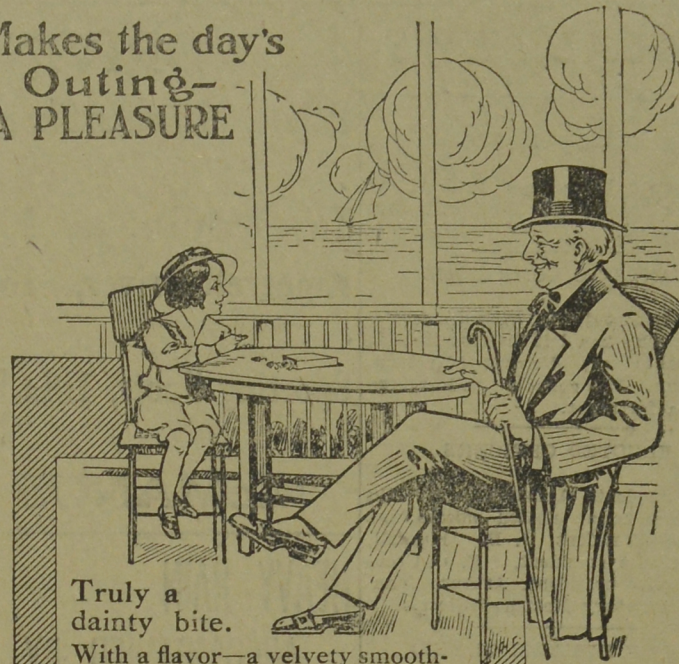
"The policy of 'Dash away and spend the money' has been adopted by the government," declared Mr. MacLean. "It was not adopted by formal order-in-council but, as a matter of fact, and so long as this government maintains its present fiscal policy it will continue that policy, so frankly stated. If it refuses to spend the money upon legitimate expenditures, what else has it to do but to 'dash away and spend it.' Otherwise it would have to reduce the taxation and that seems to be foreign to the ideas of this government."

"The government member from Prince Edward Island spoke truly. His statement of policy was epigrammatic, but true. His was a powerful exegesis on the policy of the present government. I regret that it was expurgated from Hansard. It should be restored."

PREMIER'S BROKEN PLEDGE.

Mr. MacLean read from Mr. Borden's pre-election speech at Halifax the promise of a reduction in public expenditure "by millions." How had this promise been kept? Let the pre-

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mier rise and tell the country. Instead of decreasing the expenditure "by millions" as he had promised, Premier Borden had increased it enormously.

What of the militia expenditure? he asked. It had increased from 1912 to 1914 by nearly \$3,000,000 and further increases were estimated for the coming fiscal year.

"The worst is yet to come," said Mr. MacLean. "There seems to be no limit to the ambitions of the present war lord in Canada."

And while this dashing away with the public money was going on, many Canadians had been in real want.

In 1911, went on Mr. MacLean, the Conservative leaders had declared that Canada needed wider and better markets but not in the United States. To adopt the reciprocity agreement, they urged, would destroy the bargaining power of the Dominion.

WHERE ARE TORY PROMISES?

"What have the bargainers done now that they have been two years in office?" he asked. "Where are the better markets they promised? Last year a trade agreement with the West Indies was hailed as a great triumph, but its results so far have not been gratifying. I doubt if the agreement will ever be responsible for trade that will recompense the Dominion for the steamship subsidy for the West India route."

All that remained in addition, he said, was the assurance of Hon. Mr. Foster that the markets of China and Japan offered tremendous possibilities for Canadian trade.

Taking up the pre-election attitude of Conservative members and candidates, Mr. MacLean reminded the House that R. S. Lake, a Saskatchewan Conservative nominee, had displayed a banner bearing the words: "Vote for Lake and free implements."

After referring to Hon. Mr. Meighan's former advocacy of free implements, Mr. MacLean told of an election card used by A. L. Davidson, the Conservative member for Annapolis, N.S.

"So much did that hon. gentleman think of free implements," said Mr. MacLean, "that he circulated a card with the words:

"One king, one flag, one fleet and free agricultural implements."

Coming to the question of free wheat, Mr. MacLean expressed the opinion that throughout Canada there was much sympathy with the Liberal attitude. In the prairie provinces public opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of the abolition of the duties on wheat and wheat products with consequent access to the American market. Even the Conservative government of Manitoba had supported the free wheat policy.

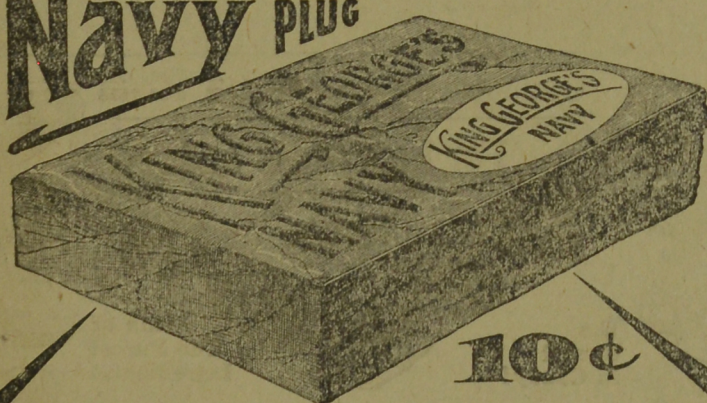
As for the opposition of the Canadian millers to free wheat, Mr. MacLean believed that it was without sound reason. At the present time their mills were producing 15,000,000 barrels of flour annually, though the

(Continued from page six.)

## FREDERICTON DRUGGIST DESERVES PRAISE

Mr. George Y. Dibblee deserves praise from Fredericton people for introducing here the simple buckthorn bark and glycerine mixture, known as Adler-ka. This simple German remedy first became famous by curing appendicitis and it has now been discovered that JUST A SINGLE DOSE relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation INSTANTLY. It's quick action is a big surprise to people.

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