

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT AND BRITISH POLICY

(Continued from page 2.)

national "visibility" so to speak, is too limited, and the curious thing about it seems to be that the only doubters to be found concerning the tremendous growth and importance of this country are to be found at the very centre of our activities. What we really need is a broader Canadian foundation for our national sentiment.

"At this time and as a very important part in this topic, may I congratulate this University and Western Ontario on the promotion of Dr. Fox to the presidency. He combines scholarship with business ability and sound common-sense, and takes his responsibilities seriously.

"The presidency of a university should not, in these strenuous times, be an honorary appointment, nor a position calling for great culture and dignity only, but a job, a real job, a great general manager's job of making the university pay by finding, training and inspiring a staff of departmental managers—professors—who will maintain a great human factory or plant in which they will produce and sell not commodities to be used in other industries nor graduates to enrich our friends across the border, but men and women who will themselves take hold of, build up and give leadership in the numberless neglected opportunities for development throughout Canada and the Empire. Their success in the years to come, not scholarship tests here, will be the evidence of his capacity.

Western Ontario Material

"President Fox has the finest raw material in America, if not the world, to work with. Western Ontario has produced more leaders and prosperity than any other part of Canada, and Professor Sandwell shows, from the United States 'Who's Who' that Canadians produce forty per cent more great men per hundred thousand in the States than do the native Americans. These figures are the average while here in this University you accept only the fancy, hand-picked, prize stock of Western Ontario.

"The records show that higher education can be made to pay, but, based on the tremendous cost to the country and to the parents in money and self-sacrifice, and judging by average results, there is frightful inefficiency and waste of money in our so-called higher education. Of course public institutions are almost always wasteful, but in the case of higher education it means also wasted lives, and brings disappointment, a wasted life to the student at the very time, fourteen to twenty, when he is at his best to acquire a practical training for his after life.

What Happens to Medalists?

"Scholarship and culture have been emphasized, not success and leadership. The theory has been that if you make a man a scholar you fit him to assume any position in life, but as far as I can see the records are against us. There are on the wall of the Convocation Hall of one of our great Canadian colleges, in golden letters, the names of head scholars for one hundred years. I have followed this with great interest for nearly half a century. Of these hundred head scholars, few were ever heard of again. One who came into the public died more famous for his failures. Another of them, I am happy to say, attained marked success as a teacher; that is, his pupils did. As far as I can learn, this is the record of nearly all our higher institutions.

"I am not opposing scholarship. I believe in it. It is essential for our clergy and teachers, and such other plus men and women who can make good use of it. To others it is a luxury. And I admit a cultured man makes a far more delightful leisure companion

than a man of commerce or industry.

Success Not Money Making

"Success is not money-making. Success is doing well your work, whatever it may be; better, if possible, than others. Success is what we contribute to our life work, to our calling, to our country and Empire. What this country needs more than successful merchants and industrialists is more successful clergy, more successful teachers. Given character, a conscience, good living ideals and sound primary schooling, and add to these a willingness for hard work and the right inspiration, our higher jobs and all our other problems will take care of themselves.

"I am afraid when we abandoned in this province the thorough, but simple, system of basic education which our fathers brought from the Old Country and had wished on us one made in, but discarded by Germany nearly three quarters of a century ago; when we abandoned the British system of doing things honestly and well; when we replaced courtesy—which is a form of salesmanship and service—with a false and offensive boorishness called democracy, we taught children less of practical value and much they had to unlearn later from hard experience.

Influence of Church on Success

"That the church can do its work successfully was brought out some years ago in a series of articles in a United States magazine, which showed that ministers' sons were more uniformly successful in their life work than those from other homes. Within the last few years, Professor Vishar, Indiana University, made a study which showed that clergy fathered fully twenty-eight times the average number of notables as compared with any other class. Vishar thinks this is due to better educational opportunities, helpful home training in serious thinking, thrift and expression. But schools can do this.

"You have here in London two outstanding examples: one in the school in which this university had its origin. As I go about the world I have met a number of boys who came under the influence of that great teacher, Rt. Rev. Isaac Hellmuth. Hellmuth's school not only produced many leaders but I never knew a boy from that school who was not a gentleman of high character and for that reason a great influence for good in his community.

"It gave all Canadians who love Canada and the Empire—Canadians who have made great sacrifices to stay in Canada—to help to build up the Empire—deep pleasure in listening in at the broadcasting of the oratorical contest last spring. It was a joy to hear young Fox and the soundness of his conclusions as to where our future lay and the sincerity of his loyalty. His whole tone breathed character. The first thing I did next day was to look up his origin. He was from a clerical school and his inspiration came down through his teachers from another great and good Canadian, Rt. Rev. Bishop Fallon, who is going to leave his mark on the youth of this generation as did Rt. Rev. Bishop Hellmuth in his day.

Value of Character

"Let me give you an incident to exemplify the importance of character. About eight years ago I went into the American Express in Paris to get railway tickets to a distant point and to have them arranged certain expert assistance I needed in some enquiries I was making. Everything being arranged, I asked the price. He replied he could not give it to me as he could not say what the services of the men at the other end would be, but that he would send the bill to me on my return. I was taken aback. I said: "Do you know me?" "He said, 'No.' "Have you ever seen me before?" "No." "After two or three other efforts to find out why he trusted me, an absolute stranger, he did not at that time even



STILL HOPES TO REACH 10-MILE MARK
Professor Auguste Piccard with his family and Lady Drummond-Hay, famous English aviatrix, standing beside the curious balloon craft in which Piccard and his engineer, Paul Kipler, hope to climb ten miles up from the earth. The two men will be carried in the aluminum container, shown at the left, which is suspended from the gas bag.

know my name or my hotel—I cornered him and he said he noticed that when I came in I was received very cordially by Joy Morton, of Chicago, who was standing at the counter. That you two were apparently very intimate friends and men of Mr. Morton's character have only friends who can be trusted. I would have taken chances on you for several thousand instead of the two or three hundred I expect your account will amount to.

"Joy Morton and his distinguished brother, the late Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet, were old Hellmuth boys—sons of Sterling Morton, President Cleveland's great Minister of Agriculture.

Practical Value of Character

"Just after the war, the Borden Government sent the late Lloyd Harris to Europe to find markets that were urgently needed for our over-developed commerce and industry. He found plenty of buyers for goods Canada could supply and make generous profits thereon, but there was a persistent disinclination to buy because too many Canadian concerns could not be depended upon for either quality or service.

"Not long after that, I met in New York a friend of mine who had, a year or two before that, assumed the presidency of a great international corporation owning banks and steamship lines, with agencies and trading arrangements all over the world. He knew and was very friendly to Canada. He had spent some weeks here making investigations during the reciprocity campaign of 1911. He wanted to do business with Canada, was doing some, but not anything like what he wanted to do, what he could do. He had real openings for Canadian products in different parts of the world. But again, he could not depend upon the quality and continuous service, which called for on the part of Canadian people character, conscience and high ideals.

Keeping Our Native Born

"Returning now to Lord Peel and Canada's need for 'Men, Money and Markets': "Is not our chief problem keeping our native born? We don't want the foreign masses but selections made from their classes; in fact, I notice a growing tendency throughout the country for the adoption of a quota law similar to the States, England and a number of European countries. We want farmers but can't get them as European

Make Empire Hum

"Canadians who take post graduate courses in Oxford and Cambridge tell me that winners in debates—diplomats and bankers in embryo—are their heroes. Leadership in agriculture, commerce and industry, if made the objectives in our colleges, would make Canada prosperous; and, combined with safe and sound but not slick British diplomacy and finance, would hold the Empire together, build it up, made it hum with peace, prosperity and happiness.

"There will be thousands of great big leadership jobs available for Canadian college graduates.

"It is not going to be an easy task. Our European competitors don't want Empire development. They will do everything to prevent it. They are trying to break up the Empire today. They are trying to create trouble between ourselves and the United States. The Canadian situation and its future I would finally emphasize, calls for training in good business leadership. I am sure that this University under President Fox will play a very important part in preparing young men and women for Canadian and Empire development."

Would Retard Canadian Growth

This somewhat staccato talk dealt with the lack of Canadian economic leadership and attributed it to the traditional British policy, still in effect, of keeping her Colonies back, of which I found and still find so many evidences. Sometime after this address was delivered I came across evidence of this in a private letter written over 100 years ago by Lord Lyndhurst, three times Lord Chancellor of England, to his brother-in-law at Boston dealing with a visit to Lyndhurst's Uncle Clarke at Montreal. At one time Lyndhurst was called on to form a Tory ministry. He said:

"In passing from the States to Canada there is a new source of observation opened to the mind. It affords an opportunity of observing the effects of different institutions and different forms of government upon the improvement of a country, and upon the character and manner of its inhabitants. Among the people of the States, it is said, there is more activity and enterprise; among those of Canada a greater share of courteousness and civility—arising, perhaps, from the mixture of French—and a greater appearance of neatness and comfort. Compared, too, with the States, the latter country advances but slowly in the settlement of its land and the increase of its population. I have thought that it is the policy of our Government, to retard the growth of a Colony which, it is probable, will shake off the jurisdiction of the parent state when it begins to feel its own strength and resources."

Our Ottawa Letter

Whatever political viewpoint one may hold the fact remains that political history was made in Canada within less than two months.

On July 28th the Conservative party was returned to power. On August 7th Mr. Bennett took office as Prime Minister and by September 22nd Parliament had been convened and prorogued after putting through the most radical tariff revision since Sir John A. Macdonald brought down his "National Policy" 51 years ago.

Not only were upwards of 130 items affecting Canadian key industries dealt with; the whole basis of valuation for customs purposes was revised along lines which, if deemed expedient, permit the Government to control imports to an unprecedented degree. The other business of the session was the voting of \$20,000,000 to be used for public works and other purposes to provide immediate and emergent relief for unemployment throughout Canada. Under ordinary circumstances the tariff legislation put through would have kept Parliament in session several months. In view, however, of the character of the session and of Premier Bennett's determination not to leave for the economic and constitutional conferences of the Empire in London until Parliament was prorogued the opposition accepted Mr. Bennett's promise that adequate opportunity would be

This Talk of Markets

"But more subtle and dangerous is this talk of markets. Our people at home, in the United States, in Germany, when they speak of markets have something quite different in their minds from what we believe. Everywhere they want our raw material, not our partially manufactured or manufactured products. It is a financier's problem, and when you are dealing with the British financier or merchant you are dealing with the cleverest trader in the world, and the British diplomat and Cabinet Minister are doing his bidding. I am not criticizing them. They are looking after their own interests, and it is very important that we should realize this and protect ourselves. The British financier is in control. He is not an industrialist; he is in commerce, he is a merchant. His idea is that Canada and other parts of the Empire should send their raw materials in his ships, insure them in his companies, pay exchange and percentages for banking facilities and the numerous other rake-offs, even including possible damage by rats, that his factories may turn our raw materials into finished products, to be shipped back to us or other parts of the world, again with the charges for banking, insurance and transportation. They get us coming and going.

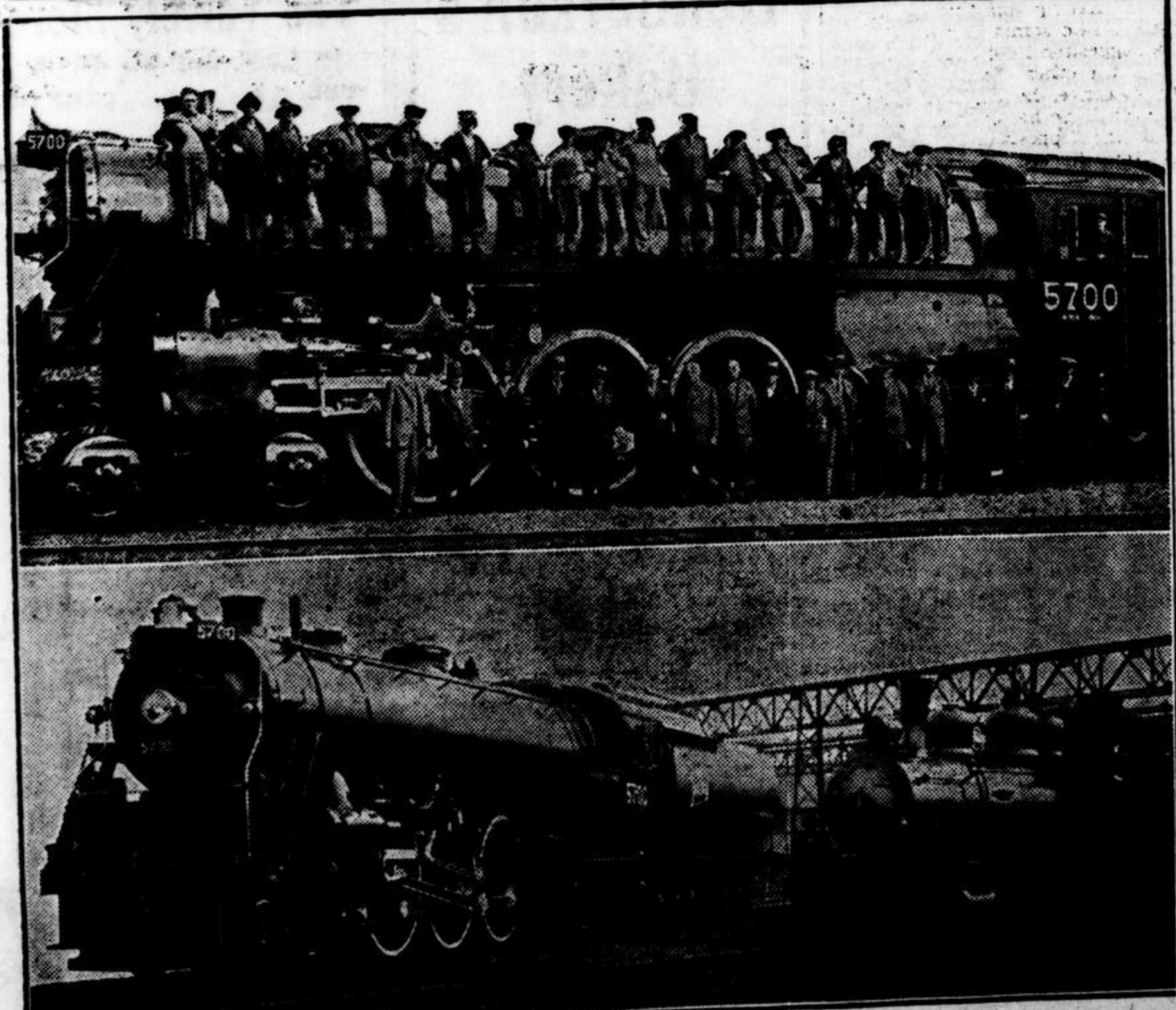
Our Own Share of Profits

"As fellow citizens of this great Empire, we can take a pride in the leadership of our financiers at the heart of the Empire, but it should not be regarded as an indication of disloyalty to demand that we too share in the profits on our own raw material, that Canadian labor, management and money be used in turning them into the finished article. We are giving the foreigner our home markets; even down to good apples, which you can grow to perfection in this district, the Pacific States are beating us in our home towns. The same applies to many other products. "British commerce has been developed and maintained because it has had expert financial leadership, aided by British statesmanship and diplomacy. The United States, in the last thirty or forty years, has made enormous strides industrially, until today it stands at the top of the world for practically the same reason—American industrial leadership working through and in close unity with its national government. The same principles prevail in both, character, conscience, quality and service. What puts these countries on the top can also put Canada; what Canada needs is 'Business Leadership.'

Education and Prosperity

"It seems to me that Canada has the greatest combination of able men and untouchable resources of any country in the world, yet basically we are not prosperous and never have been basically prosperous. What are we going to do about it? It is a matter of the right education and inspiration. "The more I go about the world and the more I learn, the more strongly grows my belief that our future prosperity, a dazzling prosperity, lies within the British Empire, if we hold together, with its four hundred and fifty million persons becoming big buyers of our products as they learn how to use them. The Americans too have come to see that therein lies their own greatest hope. For the first time in history they are having a general election in which anti-British sentiment in some form is not a factor. We can hold together if we in Canada, and especially our schools and colleges, do our part.

NEW GIANT PULLS FASTEST TRAIN



For its distance, the International Limited, the crack Canadian National train which runs between Montreal and Chicago, is the fastest in the world. Further to facilitate its speed, the Hudson locomotive, 5700 has come into being. With its eighty-inch driving wheels, the largest ever cast in Canada, 5700 has no difficulty in making more than eighty miles an hour. The upper photograph, taken at the Montreal Locomotive Works, where the giant was built and four others like it are now being completed, shows and other officers of the Canadian National Railway, and officers of the Locomotive Works, including H. C. Butler, Manager. Their height is contrasted effectively with the enormous tracted effectively with the enormous drivers in front of which they are standing. In the lower photograph 5700 is compared with the tiny work locomotive which pulled it out of the shops to have its photograph taken. The little fellow looks almost comical beside the powerful bulk of the Hudson, but for all that it could pull the 331 tons about as part of its day's work. 5700 is within a fraction of 92 and a half feet long. The water and coal capacity of its tender is greater than that of any other locomotive on the system, 20 tons of coal and 14,000 Imperial gallons of water. With the booster, the locomotive has a maximum tractive power of 53,300 pounds, and it has a boiler pressure of 275 pounds. Trimness of appearance as well as power and speed has been considered in its design, and it possesses many features new in the steam locomotive history of Canada.

NERVES ALL SHOT
NOW FEEL FINE
FRUIT-A-TIVES DID!

given next session for discussion of individual items. Hence less than days of debate sufficed to get the measure through.

Such revisions as were made effect are expected to provide immediate employment in Canada for between 30,000 and 50,000 people and the latter figure is held to be moderate by Conservative Ministers. Mr. Bennett told the House that he proposes at the next session bring down a complete revision of a tariff, a task which will be almost as large as that which he presented this year.

In the revision which went through practically every change was upward. That trend will probably hold through the general revision, though on a great many items—where he does not believe goods can be economically manufactured in Canada—present duties will be lowered or removed.

Machinery has been set in motion to keep a very careful check both on employment in Canada and upon prices charged consumers for products affected by tariff changes just made.

Mr. Bennett's most important announcement to Parliament was a pledge of industries affected that a consumer would not be taken advantage of by higher duties. In fact, manufacturers promised that increased production would mean not only no work, but would reduce the over-head on goods and permit of reduced selling prices. To this announcement Mr. Bennett added his promise that a attempted exploitation of the consumer would be met by removal of the conditions now extended.

In the meantime interest has shifted to London and to the Economic Conference. Until there is definite knowledge of the Macdonald Government's plan to promote inter-Empire trade, everything is surmise. Insofar as Canada concerned the absolute necessity is so basis of marketing-favor for Canada wheat and other agricultural products. Upon that Mr. Bennett is likely suspend preferential treatment for British manufactures in Canada.

While the British government of today has ventured no concession to taxes or preferences there is a steady growing feeling that—unless prompt and promising action is taken—the confidence now under way is likely to result in the defeat of the Macdonald Government within the next few months.

The Conservative party in Britain has been embracing gradually the principle of inter-Empire trade through preferential tariffs and while this conference may be void of ocular, or immediate tangible results, it may well be of an and lasting benefit to agriculture in Canada.

ANCIENT WINDSOR PARK OAK FELLED LAST YEAR

Eight old oak trees in Windsor Great Park have been cut down during last year. Some of them are stated to have been 1,000 years old. They were now merely skeletons of trees a were all in thin hollow. They were situated near Goat Pen Hill, and were close to the Windsor and Ascot road.

By permission of the King, motorists are allowed to draw their cars on the greensward adjoining the road a picnic there. During the past few summers hundreds of motorists have enjoyed this privilege at the week-end. Unfortunately, the authorities have found that the old hollow trees have been used as places in which to deposit empty bottles and rubbish. In some instances fires have been lighted in the trees, and it was therefore decided to remove a number of them. Most of the old oak trees on the same spot however, still remain. It is one of the most picturesque parts of the Windsor Great Park, and from the top of Goat Pen Hill there is a fine view of Windsor Castle.

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