

Beaverbrook's Empire Trade Manifesto

The Following is the Beaverbrook Empire Manifesto Released for Publication in Toronto on Friday by Mr. C. J. Ketchum, the Special Foreign Correspondent of Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express

The crusade for imperial free trade, launched only three months ago, has already had such great repercussions on the political life and thought of the empire that the time is ripe for a restatement of the policy which it is preaching and a redeclaration of the aims and ideals which inspire its leaders.

The idea behind the empire crusade is this: In the dominions, colonies, protectorates, and last, but not least, the soil of our own country, we have a potential source of supply of all the food and nearly all the raw materials which the empire requires.

We have, too, a standard of living and of wages far higher than those current in the European countries which now compete with empire products in our markets and which, without buying the goods we have to sell, export large and increasing quantities of goods to us with damaging effect on our own industries and agriculture.

We who comprise the English-speaking peoples of the empire, have ties of race, of loyalty and of outlook which must inevitably prove stronger than the chance of geographical neighborhood, which indeed grows less important daily as transport is continuously accelerated and improved.

Yet, for all our political and racial unity, we have no economic unity which will enable us to take our fair share of the world's commercial prosperity.

All over the map we can see a growing tendency towards the grouping together of interests and nations into powerful federations which are self-supporting and able to defend themselves against any kind of commercial aggression from outside. The United States of America, an empire consisting of 52 different units, is the most powerful and prosperous of the products of the globe to-day, and its prosperity is due to the complete and unfettered freedom of trade which its citizens enjoy within their own frontiers and the ample protection which they receive against foreign interference.

Suppose the British Empire were welded into just such another economic group! Its resources are greater, its area larger, and its interests no less in unison.

Let us have throughout our world-wide empire free trade, free commerce and a higher standard of living than our less fortunate neighbors can possibly enjoy, and let us protect these great benefits by means of tariffs against unwelcome imports from abroad.

That is the ideal which inspires the Empire crusaders. In politics, however, an ideal is useless unless it can be translated into practice. The next question is, therefore, can a practical policy of empire free trade be framed to give effect to this ideal, and, if so, on what lines?

New Problems and a New Policy

First and foremost, it must be realized that these proposals are something entirely new in the history of British politics. They have nothing at all in common with either narrow protection or rigid free trade. They are in no sense the same as the project put forward by Joseph Chamberlain at the beginning of the century.

The country has never yet had a chance to consider them, and the reason is that a new set of circumstances has arisen since the last 30 years the development of transport, the growth of populations have changed all the old landmarks, and the roads our fathers used will no longer lead us to our destination.

Chamberlain asked that a tax should be put on all imported food with rebates to the Dominions, in return for preferences to British manufacturers.

The Empire crusaders demand that food from the empire should enter this country absolutely free, unhampered by any tax or involved in any clumsy system of rebates. They claim that the empire is already virtually self-supporting and ask that there should be true free trade through every part of it.

But to achieve this end there must be an inducement to the farmers of the empire to expand their output and the best inducement is to guarantee them a steady demand for their products.

It is proposed to give such a guarantee by imposing a tax on foreign wheat and meat entering this country, if in return the dominions will allow our claim for free entry of British goods into their territories.

By this granting of reciprocal advantages, not only can Great Britain regain her former prosperity, but the infant industries of the dominions are given a unique opportunity for development.

An Outworn Fallacy

At this point an objection that has already been made to the new policy must be mentioned and answered. It is the old cry, "your food will cost you more."

However true this may have been a quarter of a century ago, it cannot fairly be used against these new proposals.

The basis of the empire crusade is that the empire can supply itself with food.

All empire food will enter this country tax free, and the tax on foreign imports will serve only as an inducement to increased empire production.

Our supply of food, therefore, will not shrink and its price will not rise. Only its source will be changed and we shall buy what we need from our own people instead of from foreigners who can give us no compensation in return.

Food Resources of the Empire But, says the critic, how do you justify the statement that the empire can supply itself with food?

The answer to this question lies in the map of the world. Remember that the British empire is an extraordinarily varied collection of countries, spread over the whole globe and enjoying every type of climate. It contains a quarter of the world's land surface and a quarter of its entire population.

Within this vast area almost every kind of natural product is to be found, and there is soil suitable for raising any crop and feeding any animal.

Already the empire is nearly self-supporting in some of the staple commodities of food and in many other opportunities for expansion is waiting and will be taken the moment that a secure market is available.

Wheat, the most vital of all our food imports, is already mainly derived from empire sources. Although the British official figures have hitherto obscured the fact, by not entering as empire products the Canadian wheat sent to this country through United States ports, the truth is that already 70% of our wheat imports are empire grown, and Canada and Australia could more than satisfy our remaining needs from the surplus they now export to foreign countries.

Eighty-four per cent. of the mutton we eat is raised within the empire and 55% of our beef. Moreover, these percentages could be easily and rapidly increased by stimulating agriculture in these islands, and by perfecting the methods of chilling beef so that it would remain fresh on the long voyage from Australia. There are enough cattle now in Australia to supply us with all our beef, but at present Australian beef has to be frozen instead of chilled, and is therefore of inferior quality to the South American product.

Scientific research has already brought us within sight of meeting this difficulty.

For bacon and dairy produce of all kinds we are still largely dependent on Denmark, but it has long been recognized that no country in the world is more suited to this branch of farming than our own, and with the additional stimulus in the shape of a steady market which empire free trade would give, there can be no doubt that we could go far towards supplying ourselves with these commodities without difficulty or increase in price.

We have moreover in New Zealand a splendid and increasing source of all dairy produce. The growth of her butter industry in the last ten years is one of the romances of recent history, and shows how rapidly the latent resources of the empire can be developed once a sure demand is created. In 1920, only nine years ago, New Zealand sent us 275,000 cwt. of butter. In 1927 the figure was 1,252,000 cwt., or nearly five times as great. Similar increases to this are possible in nearly all the staple foodstuffs which we import from our overseas possessions, and it is the purpose of empire free trade to bring them about.

Future Developments

Despite these great figures of existing production the empire is at present grossly underdeveloped. In the aggregate less than 10 per cent. of the land surface of the dominions and India is under cultivation, whereas no less than 50 per cent. of the land of the United States is now being farmed.

In Australia only one are in every hundred is cultivated. In Canada the similar figure is 2½ acres, and in New Zealand and South Africa 3 acres. Throughout the empire there are millions of acres of land now lying idle which could and should be used for the production of food.

In western Australia a scheme of agricultural development is now afoot to increase the wheat lands of the state by another 3 million acres and to show the vast increase in food supplies which may be expected from a fuller development of empire resources this scheme alone should result in an output of 12 million more bushels of wheat.

Many more instances could be given of the vast potentialities of the empire as a source of food but enough has been said to show that given the sure market which the new policy would create the food production of the empire would be ample to satisfy its needs.

The cry therefore of "dear food" can have no application to the policy of Empire free trade and the principal objection of the critics is destroyed.

Our food supplies, then, are safe, food prices will not rise, but the farmers, both of the Dominions and this country will be guaranteed a market for their goods which will enable them to increase production and reach a new level of prosperity.

All the World Loves the Kilt On Young Or Old



SCOTCHMEN, BIG AND LITTLE, IN WINNIPEG AT HIGHLAND SPORTS MEET

Sir Harry Lauder's visit to Winnipeg coincided with the annual Scottish Sports Day. Sir Harry is seen here with gay lads and lassies of the eventful occasion. Beside him is Jock Coghill, son of Winnipeg's police kilts pipe-major.

Effect on Industry

What will be the effect of the policy on industry?

First and foremost it must be laid down that it is not and never can be a part of the policy of the empire crusaders to destroy any industry that now exists in any part of the empire.

So far from tending to eliminate or handicap the infant industries of the dominions, empire free trade is designed to strengthen them and give them fresh opportunities for expansion and development.

From the very beginning this maxim has been an integral part of the policy. "No part of the empire shall be allowed to be the expense of any other part," and that share equally in the prosperity which belongs to the empire as a whole.

Industry and agriculture must go side by side. Canadian industry and British industry must each receive the fullest recognition and support, and any talk of making Great Britain the sole workshop of the empire is dangerous folly.

One can go even further. It is the belief of the Empire crusaders that the fostering of key industries in the dominions is of vital importance not only to the prosperity but to the safety of the Empire as a whole, and that every effort should be made to maintain those that already exist and encourage their growth where as yet there are none. For this reason a measure of protection for certain industries may well prove desirable, even against imports from other portions of the Empire, at the outset of the scheme.

There are, moreover, in many parts of the Empire important duties which are levied for purely revenue purposes, and it is no part of the proposals that these should be repealed. The security of the revenue must be maintained and a still higher duty imposed against foreign imports. These exceptions to the general principle of complete free trade throughout the Empire are conceded but the most orthodox free traders would not cavil at them.

Duties for Revenue Purposes

The Export Market There remains the overwhelming advantage that the industries of the Empire would be enabled to make full use of the vast natural resources which are available to them and that, protected against foreign dumping, they would find new and steady markets for their products within the boundaries of British rule.

As in food, so in raw material, the resources of the empire are immense. At the present time nearly 44% of the world's wool, 70% of its gold, 90% of its nickel, 60% of its rubber and over 43% of its tin is produced within the empire. In quantity and quality its labor supply exceeds that of any other nation of group of nations that there has ever been.

What is now proposed is that in the first instance this great commonwealth should combine to satisfy its own needs. To a highly industrialized country like our own the advantages are evident and striking. Every one of the dominions is still compelled to import the bulk of its manufactured goods; under empire free trade these imports would come, so far as is possible, from Great Britain or other dominions instead of from foreign countries like the United States.

At the same time there need be no cut-throat competition between the manufacturers of the different units of the commonwealth.

The cartel system, which has already been successfully used on an international scale, is ideally suited to such a federation as the British Empire. The dominant tendency of post-war industry has been towards large-scale amalgamations and in the hands of able and experienced business men the same principles could be applied to empire industry in such a manner as completely to solve these problems.

Instead of competition there would be co-operation. Instead of fluctuating markets and underselling of British products by foreign goods manufactured with sweated labor, there would be a wide and steady demand and full protection for hours, wages and prices throughout the whole empire. The greatest political unit in the world would become also the greatest economic unit, and a new era of prosperity would open for the whole British race.

This is the ideal and these are the arguments of the Empire Crusaders. Their policy can be summarized in three paragraphs:—

1. The empire is to be regarded as a single economic group, and trade between the various parts, subject to the qualifications made above, is to suffer no restrictions.

2. The interests of this group are to be conserved by a tariff wall against the rest of the world.

3. Within this group, the economic interests of the parts are to be strengthened by a policy of agreements, quotas and compensations.

Remember, it is a new policy, a practical policy, and the only policy that offers a real return to national and imperial prosperity.

Endurance flyers give most people a pain in the neck.

Old Book Brings Big Price

A volume that brought only \$3,000 in London several years ago was sold at auction in New York for \$12,000. It was a first edition of Holland's "Baziliologia, a Booke of Kings," published in 1618 and known as the Sir Thomas Brooke copy. The buyer was Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. It was an item in the library of the late John J. Williams, of Morristown, N.J.

Life may be a cell, but most people spell it with an "a."

Canadian Ships Force Passage Hudson Sought

Progress Through Arctic Re-calls Aim Set in Bay Company's 1670 Charter

Montreal, P.Q. — More than 300 years after Henry Hudson's four attempts to discover a route to China the northwest passage has been forced by the Hudson's Bay Company which thus fulfils the main object for which its charter was granted by Charles II in 1670.

The Bay Chimo, which left Vancouver last summer on her annual voyage to the Arctic, reached Cambridge Bay in August. Her destination on the southern coast of Victoria Island has recently become famous as the haven reached several days ago by Colonel C. D. H. McAlpine and his fellow explorers and from which word of the party's discovery was relayed to civilization.

Ship Driven Ashore The Fort James started from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland a year earlier on her quest, sailing up Davis Strait to Ponds Inlet, around the north of Baffin Land, through Lancaster Sound to Somerset Island, and then down through Peel Sound and Franklin Strait to the Magnetic North Pole at Cape Adelaide on Boothia Peninsula. She wintered in the vicinity of King William Island, at Gjoahaven, and was preparing to continue her voyage last spring to Cambridge Bay when she was driven ashore and damaged her rudder.

Before the damage could be repaired heavy ice formed and prevented her from making further progress, and she was forced to remain another winter in northern latitudes. Water contact was made between the Fort James and the Bay Chimo, however, by the motor schooner Fort Macpherson, which cruises continuously within the Arctic Circle, carrying supplies between the Hudson's Bay Company posts, being used also for exploration work.

East and West Linked She met the Bay Chimo first at Cambridge Bay and then traveled 250 miles to join the Fort James. Thus the three vessels formed an unbroken chain of communication between the West and East coasts of Canada and achieved one of the principal purposes for which the Hudson's Bay Company was formed 259 years ago.

The gale that drove the Fort James ashore was partly responsible for the civilized world receiving word of the McAlpine party arriving at Cambridge Bay. Being equipped with a radio sending set she was able to communicate with the radio operator of the Department of Marine at Port Charles.

Otherwise civilization would have remained ignorant of the situation and further attempts to discover the explorers, lost for eight weeks, would have been made after ice had covered the lakes to a sufficient thickness to permit of ski landings by aeroplane.

Radio Contact Reported

Information has just been brought to Montreal by a representative of the Hudson's Bay Company, who proceeded north to Ponds Inlet, this summer aboard the Nascopie, that he established radio telephonic communication for the first time between the eastern and western shores of Canada in conversing with the captain of the Fort James, which was about 500 miles away in the vicinity of King William Island.

Although at that time the north-west passage had not been entirely forced, details of the most difficult section traversed were obtainable. Subsequent wireless reports conveyed the news that the attempt had proved successful.—N.Y. Herald-Tribune.

Unknown Verses of Home, Sweet Home

The "Yorkshire Evening News" contains the following exclusive contribution sent by a Special Correspondent:—

"It will come as a surprise to most to learn that here are two verses of 'Home, Sweet Home' which are never included in a manuscript copy of the song which has just been given to the Library of Congress at Washington by Mr. Leander McCormick Goodhart, Commercial Secretary of the British Embassy.

"The verses read:—

"To us, in despite of the absence of years How sweet the remembrance of home still appears!

From allurement abroad which but flatter the eye The unsatisfied heart turns and says with a sigh:

"Home, home! Sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home! There's no place like home!

"Your exile is blessed with all that fate can bestow— But mine has been chequered with many a woe!

Yet though different our fortunes, our thoughts are the same. And both, as we dream of Columbia, exclaim:

"Home, home! Sweet, sweet home! There's no place like home! There's no place like home!

"John Howard Payne, the author of this now world-famous song, wrote the extra verses in 1828, as a personal tribute to the 'exile' of the verses—Lucretia Augusta Sturgis Bates, wife of Joshua Bates, a London banker.

"Both Mr. and Mrs. Bates were natives of Massachusetts, but for many years they lived in London in luxury and blessed with popularity. Payne who also spent most of his life out of America, was homeless, and, as often as not, dimly unhappy. It was his nostalgia which caused him to write the song.

"When he met Mrs. Bates she asked him to inscribe the words in her autograph book. He agreed to do so, and, as an especial favor, added the two verses. At the time he said, 'I have added a few words more addressed to you. . . . What this trifle wants in poetry you will do me the justice to believe is made up in truth.'

"Payne ended his days in Tunis.

Ground Glass Not Harmful Berlin.—Science seems to have discovered another myth—that ground glass taken into the human digestive system causes death.

A series of scientific investigations were made here after stories were published that a well known physician had been murdered by introducing pulverized glass into his food. The investigations proved that the physician died from spoiled sausage.

Dr. H. Kuhn, writing of recent investigations in "The Review," contends that in many cases where ground glass was given as the cause of death, science has proved that death was caused by jagged pieces of unground glass cutting through the stomach or intestinal linings and not by the supposedly poisonous effect of powdered glass.

"Experiments on rabbits, guinea pigs, dogs and rats with pulverized glass have shown that this substance works no harm on the stomach and intestines," Dr. Kuhn wrote. "Sladsky has reported the case of a shoemaker who three times daily took a teaspoonful of a mixture of sugar and powdered glass without injurious results.

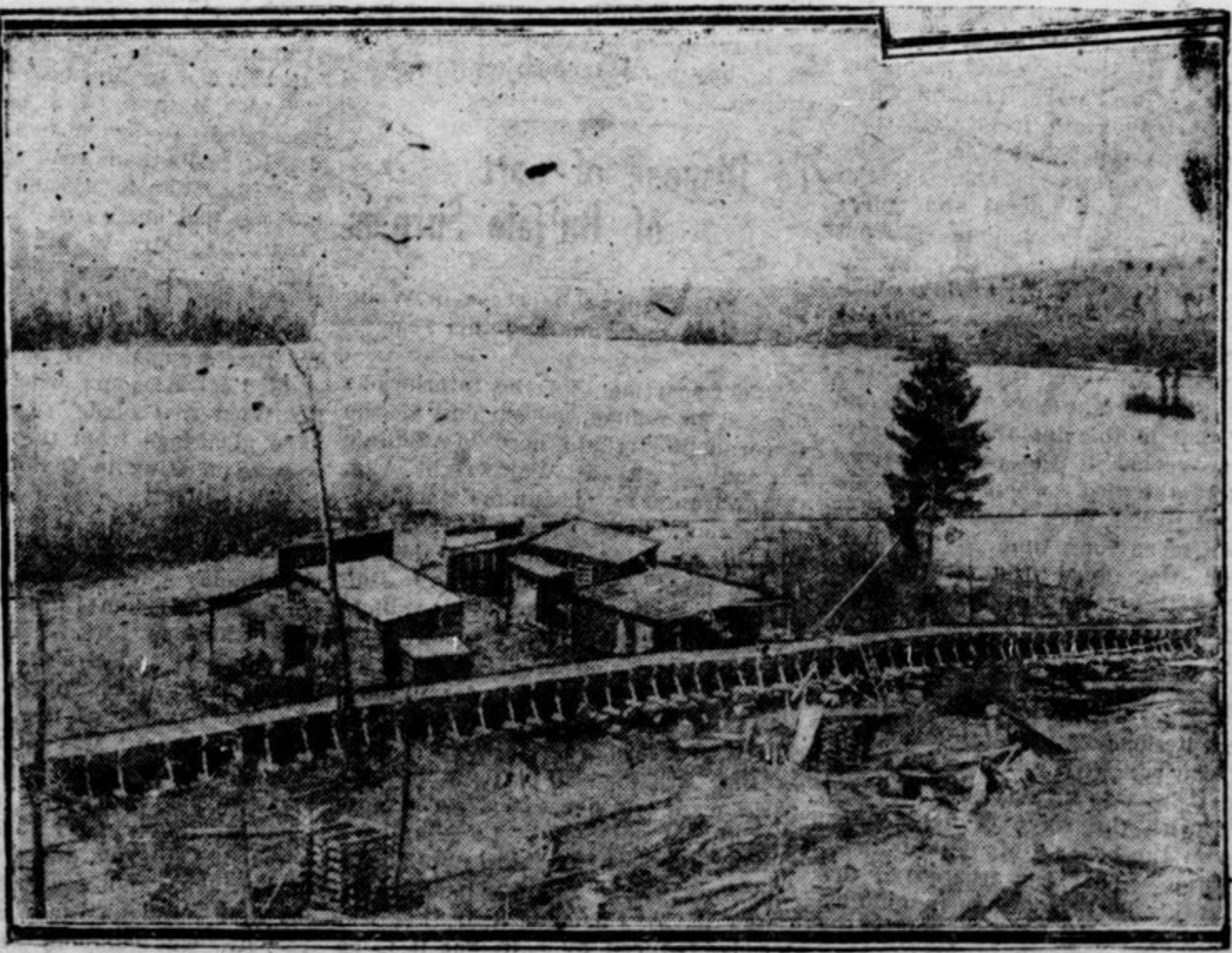
"These investigations have revealed," Dr. Kuhn concludes, "that only in fiction do deaths through pulverized glass continue to play a role."

Traffic Accidents La Prairie: "Automobile accidents in the course of the last season were more numerous than ever before. This may be explained by the fact that there were more automobiles on the roads, but it is not the whole explanation. What is the cause of these accidents? One cause is lack of competence on the part of the drivers, but the most common cause is carelessness.

A French expert, M. Mortimer Maigret, declares that observations he has made over a period of 30 years leads him to the conclusion that the great majority of automobile accidents, not to say all of them, are due to the individual—his unskillfulness, carelessness, excitability, inability to think fast enough, and that terrible and impetuous vanity on the part of many drivers, which consists in a desire to show that they can drive faster than others." In effect, it is a lack of moral aptitude, the forgetfulness of duty, the absence of all sense of responsibility which results in such havoc being wrought by automobiles on our public highways. It is as Colonel Hanson said recently, "the day when automobile drivers understand the sense of the word courtesy, there will be fewer accidents to be imputed to 'automobiles'."

A mannequin is a girl with a definite walk in life.

Lumbering and Vacations Go Hand in Hand



A PICTURESQUE LUMBER CAMP IN ONTARIO'S FAMED ALGONQUIN QUARK

Algonquin Park, Ontario's great northern playground, is also a noted timber area. The picture shows the lower section of a mile-long wooden chute for floating logs down to a lumber camp, part of which is also shown.