Beaverbrook Empire Plan Is Rejected

Leaders of Three Parties in Upper House Oppose Protective Tariff

London.—Lord Beaverbrook's far-reaching scheme for free trade within the British Commonwealth of Nations with a protective tariff against the rest of the world received its temporary political quietus in the House of Lords debate. The discussion brought out the fact that none of the great political parties were prepared to support the scheme.

Lord Beaverbrook pointed to the predominance the United States had achieved in the world markets as an evidence of what might be effected by the British Commonwealth of Nations under similar tariff conditions. "In 1913 the year before the war," he said, "American exports of manufactured goods were only half of those of Great Britain. Now in the year 1929, American exports of manufactured goods are actually more than the exports of Great Britain."

He argued it was no more difficult for the British Empire to adopt tariff unification now than it had been in the past, for Canada and Australia had introduced a similar arrangement thoughout their territories.

He was answered by Lord Arnold for the Government, Lord Cushenden for the Conservatives and Lord Beauchamp for the Liberals. The first-named described Lord Beaverbrook's proposals as "a scheme for the reversal of the fiscal policy of the mother country." He went on: "You could not have what he called free trade within the empire unless you first made Great Britain a protectionist country. I need scarcely say His Majesty's Government is strongly opposed to any such policy. This is a free trade country. Time after time attempts have been made to induce people to desert their allegiance to free trade. I say that the mandate of His Majesty's present Government is to maintain free trade and they will do it."

Lord Cushenden also ruled out Lord Beaverbrook's proposals as a practical policy though personally he sympathized with them. He said that he was not convinced they appealed to the Dominions. He also recalled his own unsuccessful endeavor 20 years ago in fighting four elections in Great Britain on somewhat similar proposals put forward by Joseph Chamberlain as evidence of the British electorate being quite unlikely to agree.

Lord Beauchamp said that Lord Beaverbrook's proposals should be addressed not so much to Great Britain as to the self-governing Dominions, where the tendency was to increase, not to diminish, protective duties.

Record-Breaking Flight is Success

Coste and Bellonte Reach Paris After Trip to Manchuria

Paris.—Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Bellonte returned to France form their record-breaking flight to Manchuria landing at La Bourget Field after a morning flight from Rome.

Hundreds of admirers swarmed over La Bourget Field as the airmen brought their 'plane to a landing.

Minister of Air Laurent Eynac was on hand to greet the fliers in the name of the Government and to praise them for their record flight of more than 5,000 miles from La Bourget to the desolate desert near Tsitsihar, Manchuria.

New World's Record

Although the instruments recording the flight to Manchuria have not yet been checked, Coste and Bellonte have been accredited unofficially with establishing a new world's record for non-stop long distance flight.

Their return trip was made by way of Hanoi, French Indo-China, Calcutta, Garachi, and Athens.

There was an impressive moment in the ceremony when Minister Eynac stepped up to the youthful Bellonte and pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honor on his breast.

The crowd cheered enthusiastically as Eynac eulogized the aviator who has been Coste's companion on two dangerous ventures. Bellonte won distinction a few weeks before the Manchurian flight when he accompanied Coste on a projected flight to New York. The aviators turned back near the Azores Islands because of storms and gasoline shortage and landed safely near Paris.

After the first greeting the fliers were honored at a reception in the hangar, where the usual toasts were drunk.

When starting in to paint old furniture, get an extra can of paint to finish off the few spots on the floor you miss.—Life.

Hotel Garage Man (to fussy little baby car owner who has been giving him very minute instructions): "Awl-right, awlright—I'll see it's refilled, and washed, and polished, and if yer like, I'll 'ave it left outside yer bedroom door with yer boots in the mornin'."

Restrictions For Settlers Detailed

Department Says People of Only One Country Barred

Ottawa. — Any restrictive regulations regarding immigrants to Canada as affecting peoples of Southeastern Europe, do not apply to Polish farmers or those of any other nationality so long as they have the capital to set themselves up on the land, it was stated at the Immigration Department recently in regard to some questions which have been raised.

As a matter of fact, Canada bars the people of only one country—China—and even from its population certain can be admitted. All other nations who want to come in as farmers and have the money to establish themselves, are admitted providing they measure up to the physical standards.

Where a restriction is applied is to single men from those Eastern countries coming in as farm laborers. As a rule they have no capital. They are not excluded but the number who may be brought in is a quota of the previous year. It was much less this year than last—about a third of the former total—and the same rule will be applied next year.

The experience, it is claimed, was that many, so admitted, either failed to go to the land or else drifted back to the cities after a sojourn in rural parts. Families, materially equipped, may, as stated, come in unhindered if physically sound.

The number of Mennonites seeking admission to Canada was first placed at a thousand families but it is now thought to be double that number. A new development in the situation is the intervention of Dr. Nansen, who is in charge of refugee work for the League of Nations. He has interested himself on behalf of the distressed people as the German Government did previously.

The inclination here is to go slowly. The situation might be different had there been a bigger crop in the West, but though grading high, it is lacking in volume and conditions are not favorable to an influx of people at a season when their relations have no work to put them at. No decision has been reached pending negotiations with the Prairie Governments but the outlook for a Mennonite movement before spring, if there is any movement at all, is not now very promising.

Relief Extract Found in Seed Of Watermelon

High Blood Pressure Lessened by Cucurbocitrin, Recent Test Indicate

San Francisco.—The lowly watermelon seed has come into its own. Recent experiments tend to show that an extract from these annoying appendages of an otherwise delightful dessert offers dependable relief for many cases of hypertension or high blood pressure.

Drug Called Cucurbocitrin.

The technical name of the watermelon used is Curcurbita citrullus. The extract found by Dr. Barksdale has been named cucurbocitrin. In medical terms this extract is characterized as a physiologically active glucoside-saponin. In plain English it is a drug which when given to patients suffering from high blood pressure, a frequent trouble of people approaching old age reduces the pressure of blood coming from the heart by more than ten millimeters in 73 per cent. of the cases. In thirty-nine patients showing symptoms definitely traceable to high blood pressure relief by use of curcurbocitrin was obtained by 82 per cent. of the cases.

Drs. Althausen and Kerr carried out their tests chiefly in the clinic of the university treating a group of forty patients ranging from twenty-eight to seventy-seven year old of whom thirty seven were more than forty years old.

Takes Effect Immediatly

They found that curcurbocitrin has an immediate lowering effect on the pressure of the blood proportional to the size of the dose taken. They found that continued treatment brought continued relief but that better results were obtained, on an average, with younger patients, and with those who had been suffering the shortest length of time.

Vote "Wet" to Secure Trade

Greenwood, B.C.—Within a few months it is probable that British Columbia will all be wet following the plebiscite here that decided by more than four to one in favor of beer parlors.

Greenwood voted dry during the plebiscite which placed this province in the wet column, but residents after seeing how trade and tourist traffic favored towns that voted wet decided to try to share in the increasing prosperity of wet centres.

We read in a big daily that the Japanese want the submarine retained "as an instrument of navel warfare." We wonder why, when they can still commit hari kari.

Machines Open New Farm Era, Engineers Told

Labor Reduced, Production is Increased, Social Changes Brought by Science in Agriculture

Tokio. — Agriculture is becoming mechanized rapidly and the use of mechanical power on the farm marks distinctly the beginning of an engineering epoch, said Professor H. B. Walker, of Davis, Calif., addressing the first world's engineering congress here on the subject of "Engineering as Applied to Agriculture:" Professor Walker, head of the agricultural engineering division of the University of California, is representing the university an dthe American Society of Agricultural Engineers at the congress.

"Engineering in agriculture relates to the engineering problems of an industry," said Professor Walker. "In this respect it is similar to mining engineering, but in practice it must differ, since the basic sciences in agriculture are largely biological. For this reason an appreciation by the engineer of the importance of the biological sciences is essential.

Move Gains Impetus.

"Engineering in agriculture has attained great impetus through the extensive use of mechanical power. This has influenced the urban and rural population ratios. In colonial days more than 90 per cent. of the people were directly dependent upon agriculture in contrast to 24 per cent. to-day.

"There have been three distinct power epochs in the agriculture of this nation, viz: human, animal and mechanical. The first was characterized by hard work and little social progress for the worker. The second marked the beginning of the machinery age in agriculture, resulting in the breaking down of traditions and the beginning of scientific agriculture. The third period, just beginning, is exerting a great influence on production methods, as well as on the social environments of the worker. It is distinctly an engineering epoch.

Animal Power Wanes

"Animal power reached its peak of application in the United States about 1918. The rate of decrease in such power is rapid, amounting to practically 500,000 animals a year.

"Agriculture is becoming mechanized rapidly. Statistics in the United States show that in 1924 16,000,000,000 horse-power hours were used by farmers, 16 per cent. of which was supplied by steam and gas tractors. In 1928 18,000,000,000 horsepower hours were utilized, 28 per cent. of which was supplied by steam and gas tractors. The total number of farm tractors in 1924 was 450,000, increasing to 768,825 in 1928. Similar trends in agricultural power are taking place in Canada, Argentina, Australia and British South Africa.

Hubby: "Well, what was there to Mrs. Jones' evening gown?"

Wife: "Very little besides style, my dear."

In the course of a debate held by the Nationalist party at Pretoria, on women's franchine, a delegate said that woman's place was among the pots and pans. A most scullery-ous statement.

Reminder of Days "Gone Forever"

WOULD PRESERVE ANCIENT NIAGARA LANDMARK

Top—Fo.. Mississauga, Niagara-on-the-Lake, for the preserving of which local historical society will petition government. Bottom—Massive tunnel inside old fort.

Australian Budget Springs Surprise

Graded Super-tax on Incomes to Make Up Big Deficit Will Make Living High

Canberra, Australia. — A domestic bombshell was exploded when Hon. E. G. Theodore, commonwealth treasurer presented the new Labor government's budget. Henceforth the government will levy a supertax on incomes, varying from 10 per cent. on incomes above $1,000 to 20 per cent. on incomes over $15,000.

Increased duties are imposed on cigars, textiles, metal manufactures, motorcar bodies, motorcar gears and motor chassis.

There was no time to prepare an entirely new budget statement and therefore he had to accept some of the proposals laid down by his predecessor in the Bruce government, Mr. Theodore stated.

As the former government left a deficit of $10,000,000 he would have to get $6,000,000 more from customs and excise, and the remainder from the supertax, Mr. Theodore explained. The new government, he continued in making the statement to the house of representatives, was convinced there were defects in the present system of credit control. These militated against the best use being made of credit resources. The organization of credit, which was one of the nation's great services, would therefore be controlled by national institutions.

The government would also consider shortly remodelling the commonwealth bank to increase its scope, the treasurer said. He was unable to make any provision or liquidation of the accumulated deficits of former governments. "We inherited an empty treasury but we do not view the future pessimistically," he said.

The report that Mrs. Hoover and Miss Ishbel MacDonald have been out riding at Rapidan on horses from the neighboring marine camp is regarded as justifying confidence that the discussions on naval reduction do not include the question of disbanding the horse marines.

Big German Plane Overturns in Sea

Rohrbach-Romar Seaplane Turns Turtle When Starting Flight

Berlin. — One of the three great Rohrbach-Romar type seaplanes, exceeded in size only by the Dornier DO-X, came to grief near Travemuende on the Baltic recently, in its first attempt to fly to Spain.

After being towed from Travemuende to Groetmitz, the machine's propellers were set in motion by 6.30 a.m.. Everything went smoothly until half an hour later, when the hydroplane started ploughing its way through the rather choppy waters of Luebeck Bay. After travelling a few yards, it turned turtle before it gathered sufficient momentum to rise into the air. The crew were able to save themselves only with th greatest difficulty. The plane was later towed back, keel uppermost, to Travemuende by tugboats.

The accident occurred at approximately the same spot where another Rohrbach-Romar flying boat sank on Sept. 11 in 60 feet of water after crashing from a height of 100 feet. The 13 passengers and crew in that accident also escaped.

The machine which met with this last disaster passed its trial flights a year ago last August. Seventy-two feet long, it was designed to accommodate 12 passengers and a crew of five. On July 2, with its two sister ships, it was taken over by the Lufthansa Company for a projected trans-Atlantic service by stages between Europe and South America.

SHARING HAPPINESS

There is no greater mistake than that made by the man who is selfishly seeking any kind of happiness at the expense of others. If he search for it through his whole life he will never find it. To diminish the welfare of his neighbors will add no mite to his own store. On the contrary, happiness increases as it is shared, and diminishes as it is selfishly grasped.

Girls should remember that a love knot is best tied with a single beau.

If Boxed and Sent to England or Toronto. What?

GRIMSBY APPLE CANNERY CRACKS TWENTY-YEAR RECORD IN INDUSTRY

Twenty thousand bushels of apples in yards of Grimsby canning plant. This season this firm will can over million and a quarter pounds of apples, record for over 20 years in Grimsby and apples 5c each at Toronto.

Canada to Show Goods to World

Will Exhibit at British Fair and at Buenos Ayres

Ottwa.—A meeting of representatives of Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian National Railway, Canadian National Steamships, Canadian Manufacturers Association and other bodies has been called by F. C. T. O'Hara, deputy minister of Trade and Commerce, to confer with J. O. Turcotte, exhibition commissioner at Buenos Ayres, with a view to furthering plans for the participation of the Dominion in the Buenos Ayres trade fair to be held early in 1931.

Questions regarding freight rates and the assembling and shipment of exhibits will be dealt with, and Mr. O'Hara states that already the Department has received assurances of hearty co-operation from manufacturers and exporters throughout the country to make Canada's part in the exhibition productive.

Britain's recent negotiation of a trade treaty with Argentina, and Canada's subsidized steamship service to the River Plate, are other indications of the British endeavor to take every possible advantage of the growing commercial opportunities in South America, where already there is a most favorable public sentiment. A strong movement originated by the powerful Argentine Rural Society, composed largely of the wealthy ranchers and farmers of Argentina, to encourage the buying of goods from those who buy from the Argentine Republic, is also a big factor in favor of Canadian and British business.

Plans are now being prepared by Mr. Turcotte for a Canadian building at the Buenos Ayres exhibition, and a considerable sum will be provided by the Dominion Government for this purpose. Following the meeting to be held here, a circular will be sent to Canadian manufacturers and exporters informing them of the shipping facilities to be available, aslo the exhibit space to be placed at their disposal.

The Stock Market and the Tariff

Springfield Republican: One vital fact is that, whatever may have been the cause of the stock market collapse, the business and financial situation has been so far changed that tariff revision should begin from a point of view considerably modified from the earlier point of view which determined just how the pending legislation should be initiated and matured. The situation has radically changed, even since the coalition overthrew the Republican regulars in September. To go ahead with this tariff bill would be a leap in the dark. Time is now needed for the stabilization of the securities market and for a careful and dependable assessment of the new economic factors that have shaped conditions not yet fully discerned before any new fiscal legislation affecting seriously the trade and the finance of the country can be judiciously undertaken. In conformity with this judgment the President may be expected to ignore the tariff in his coming annual message, or so to treat it that legislation on the lines recommended by him six months ago will not seem urgent.

"They say Auction Bridge is responsible for a lot of nervous breakdowns."

"I know it. It won't be long before we'll have to go to an asylum for a really good game."

Politicians and Their Responsibilities

Louisville Courier-Journal: Let the law impute to a candidate responsibility for what his representatives at an election do in his behalf and punish any who presume to act for him without his consent. The candidate is entitled to protection against the conduct of volunteers; but he stands in the relation of principal to agent with reference to his own chosen representatives. A man in business is bound by the actions of those he empowers to represent him in a transaction, though they may be unfaithful to him and disobey instructions. Their actions are his actions. The law wouldn't permit a business man to receive the benefit of their misconduct and disclaim the obligations and responsibilities attached to their methods. There is no justice in applying a more liberal rule to politicians than to business men. Election laws should be revised to conform to the theory that it is not a private competition between individuals for the power and emoluments of office, but a public affair in which the interests of the people are superior to those of the individuals concerned.

Book Review

By Kenneth Stevenson

Red Silence, by Kathleen Norris, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Ltd., Toronto, $2.00. In this book Kathleen Norris has written another of her very human and moving romances, as the subtitle implies. "The story of a girl who kept her secret" is the theme of the story. Young Dorey Penfield, lovely, talented and supremely happy in her marriage is confronted with an episode from a merry heedless youth. Should she risk all that her happy marriage has given her and face openly the spectre of her early mistake, or should she keep her secret, trusting that her husband may never know. The author has written one of her very finest novel in the story of Dory's struggle to avert disaster.

Martha Osterso

The Young May Morn by Martha Osterso, Dodd Mead & Co., 301 pages, $2.00. The Young May Morn is a story of village life, very grim and like most of the author's books quite purposeless, but the very stark tragedy of the setting and details is soul gripping from page to page. Marcia Gunther, after her husband's suicide for years indifferently suffered the hatred and bullying of her mother-in-law and the gossiping and sly insinuations of the village folk, and devoted her life to her baby and remorse for the past. Then one day a longing for her girlhood came back. She quarrels with her mother-in-law and after a fierce altercation welcomes her dismissal from the house. How she made a home for her son, defied the advances of the village bully and became eager to have a part and place in the growth of the life about her, all makes intensely good and impressionable reading. There are few more worthy and valuable contributions to Canadian fiction published this year than this book.

Whiteoaks of Salna, by Mazo de la Roche, MacMillan, Toronto, 384 pages, $2.00. Again the family of Salna, with its tribal consciousness and its ruthless vitality. This time the book belongs to Finch, the sensitive, misunderstood musical one. Twice he tries to escape, but each time Salna drags him back. There is no evading the spell of the old red brick house. It holds them all, and even Alayne, the outsider, is drawn back in the circle. The continuation of Salna is undoubtedly a best seller on its own merits and not on the success of its forerunner. The author has written, as in Salna, with her perfect sense of the significance of little things, the same arresting force and humor and the same vivid power of characterization.

Death of a Hero, by Richard Aldington, Gordon & Gotch, Ltd., Toronto, 388 pages, $2.50. A few days before Armistice in the Great War, Captain George Winterbourne, of the British Army, stands up suddenly and unnecessarily to a hail of machine gun bullets and is instantly killed. Did he or did he not commit suicide? If it was suicide, what was the reason? Mr. Aldington has written a novel on the problem of this officer's death. He divides the book into three parts, and also a prologue, which latter describes the indifference the news of the warrior's death was received at home. Part one deals with Winterbourne's parents and grandparents, old English families of the Victorian nineties. Part two, Winterbourne struggling as an artist amongst the affectations of the Intelligensia and against British apathy, also two women who play a major part in his life. Part 3, a picture of the war—gruesome and realistic as ever a war book was, perhaps a little too frank, but a story that one will remember. The book is the first noel by this young Englishman, Richard Aldington, who is a poet, scholarly translator, critic and biographer. He writes with a musical sweep and fluency that carries you through the book entranced.

WISHES

Happy the man who learns the very wide chasm that lies between his wishes and his powers.—Goethe.

Little Algernon, known to have poetic tendencies, was asked by teacher to deliver something along the line of nature study, which he did:

"The man who made that wingless hen
Must be a real fine wizard.
The matter don't concern me much,
I always get the gizzard."

W. H. Stayton the anti-prohibition leader was criticizing in Boston the methods of certain prohibition officers. "These methods are suspect," said Mr. Stayton. "They make me mistrustful. They remind me of the city missionary. This missionary, you know, made, one day, a tour of inspection in a model box factory. 'What's the big idea, anyhow?' one factory hand said to another when the missionary started on his rounds. "The second gave a cynical laugh and answered: " 'It seems somebody told him the girls work in shifts.' "

ARCHIVES
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