

Would Make Canada Independent of U. S. A.

WINDSOR, June 19.—Here are the people of the British empire, one-quarter of all the world's peoples, possessing all that we would need, all the rubber, all the minerals, all the foodstuffs, that can make us independent. If we could only bring about that unity that would make the empire independent in itself we would have solved our problem.

"Therefore, I say, if I were placed in a position of responsibility where I could do so, I promise I would have called within six weeks an economic conference and said: 'You may deny us here, or deny us there but we, with all the world's endowments will trade within ourselves.' That is my answer."

His voice ringing with the depth of his fervor as he climaxed an impassioned address before a gathering of the electors of South Essex at Windsor Saturday night, Hon. R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservative opposition in the federal parliament answered the question that he had hurled to his listeners a moment earlier:

"What is to be done in Canada?" Mr. Bennett's pronouncement on a policy of inter-empire trade which would make Canada and all the various far-flung reaches of the British commonwealth independent of the rest of the world, came during the inaugural address of his tour through Ontario during the next two weeks. During the early part of his address he had reviewed Canada's position in the economic fabric of the world. Quoting figures time after time, he brought the audience to their feet cheering again and again, and when he culminated his review with his definite declaration of policy of independence he had to pause for a minute before he could continue.

ECONOMICALLY DEPENDENT

Canada, declared Mr. Bennett, is economically dependent on other nations. He attacked the present tariff schedule as having brought about a condition by which Canada is being drained of her natural resources, of her young people and in return receiving nothing. In lieu of that policy he offered British economic independence.

"When I came into your city to-day and looked across the great river, I realized I was within the shadow of a great people," he stated. "They are about 120,000,000 in number. The British people number one-fourth of all the world's peoples. We in Canada are only less than 10,000,000."

"Our two countries are placed side by side, sprung of the same stock, speaking the same language, the complexity of our problems increase for that reason. And these complexities resolve themselves into economic problems."

"We in this country have a great heritage. No other people in so short a time have accomplished so much with such a limited population. We have established a skeleton capable of supporting 20,000,000 people, but it does not."

The life of a nation is its trade, declared the Conservative leader. That may be external or internal. Canada has a vast external trade but it is of such a type that the dominion has been made economically dependent on other nations.

"Canada sells goods to all the people of the world," he stated. "Last year we sold \$1,300,000,000 of our goods to the world. They were pro-

duced by the people of the British empire, one-quarter of all the world's peoples, possessing all that we would need, all the rubber, all the minerals, all the foodstuffs, that can make us independent. If we could only bring about that unity that would make the empire independent in itself we would have solved our problem.

ducts of the soil, of the sea, of our forests and of our mines. There was also the products of our factories, but of the total trade you will see that the latter was comparatively small. From our farms we sold \$875,000,000; from our forests in pulp, paper, wood, \$300,000,000; from our mines \$287,000,000; from our fisheries \$34,000,000, and of certain beverages \$30,000,000. The balance was partly from our factories.

"Now it is perfectly clear that we cannot replace our forests within a generation; that our farms may not always be so productive and that our mines will never be replaced. We are depleting the resources of our state."

"But, here is the point. We can't send our products to all parts of the world. Try to send some of your products across this river that flows nearby. Try to send across that river some of your wheat, barley, milk, cream, potatoes, any kind of vegetables, cheese, anything you can name. That is the tariff of our neighbors."

"At first we made mild complaints but to no avail. Then these tariffs started increasing, came the Fordney-McCumber tariff, now comes the Holey-smoot tariff. Now we are told that we will send our goods farther afield. So treaties are formed. When Mr. King came into power there were 14. Now there are 43, and, somehow, the administration never seems to be able to form a treaty that is any good for the country."

"From our neighbors, we buy goods. Last year Canada purchased \$1,265,000,000 worth of goods. Two thirds of that was from our neighbors across the river. It was spent to give employment not to the people of this country, but to those who find employment in manufacturing our raw products into goods to be sold to us."

"Goods bought must be paid for. Yet our American neighbors bought from us nearly \$400,000,000 less than we bought from them. They decline to buy from us any goods which enter into competition with their industries yet they buy the raw products which they wish to manufacture and re-sell to us. That is their business, why shouldn't they? They do it because they want to increase their country's prosperity, to be fed by American farmers."

"The problem is whether we will or will not develop our own country," continued Mr. Bennett. "Take your motor cars, your big industry. If the tariff is lowered sufficiently to cut \$100 off the price of a car being brought into Canada, the Canadian manufacturer must lower his prices also or go out of business. Yet he is competing with a trade which is supplying 120,000,000 people."

"Displacing of Labor. 'Free trade, as my honorable friend suggests it, is to displace labor and move it into another community, into another land. There is a school of thought, internationalism, which believes in no tariff wall, no frontiers or boundaries. There are 120,000,000 people on the North American continent who do not believe in it, yet we have in the house a minister of the crown, the minister of justice, who believes in it and advises it. The other day he talked of it seriously."

"Then there is the other school of thought—free trade. They thought that in Great Britain, but no more. The automobile industry of Britain

became a losing business so they promptly put on a 33 per cent. tariff against American cars. Now Mr. Ford has a factory in England. That was a good answer to free trade."

"Fruit, all our products which compete, are barred. You city people say you are satisfied; let the American fruit and vegetable grower dump his seasonal crop into Canada just as Canada's fruit is ripening. But you reckon without the thought that our producers will go out of business and you will be at the mercy of a foreign monopoly."

"Which will it be? Will we accept a lower standard of living or will we close up our factories and say we will depend on foreign production to serve us? Mr. King and his minister of justice and his leader in the senate boast that Canada of all countries has lowered her tariff. Do you want it to continue? It is for you to say. If you love your country you must answer that question."

"Every time I hear of a man or woman out of a job in Canada I wonder how many men and women across that imaginary line are working while we buy the products of their hands. We have everything but work; 200,000 Canadians went to the United States in 1924. Our friends put on tariff or quota on Canadian brains. Why? Because we are buying roughly, half a billion dollars worth of goods every year from them which we should be making here."

"Selling Our Resources. 'Hess we are going along selling out our national resources. It's League of Nations; free trade; the pleasure of selling out. The minister of justice says the League of Nations advises free trade. The prime minister comes in and says we will meet the problem when it comes, but in the meantime we must not provoke our neighbor. The other day, in discussing British empire free trade, the prime minister said, 'Don't talk higher British preference, it might provoke the people of our south.'"

"We will see that Canadians get a fair chance. It is not what Mr. King or Mr. Bennett will do. It is what you and I and the other voters will do. We will place the Canadian workman on a level with the rest of the world. It is not a question of tariff or drawbacks, it is a question of fair chance with outside competition."

"I sometimes ask myself the question 'who will own this country if we keep on.' Young Canadians, stay in Canada. See that a government is in power which will so develop our resources that our trade will be independent of all others."

"You may take about status. I care not for it, important though it is, if you are welding a chain which binds you to others. Do not be put off with vague generalities. Study facts yourselves and ponder what I have said."

fact when I knew I was coming to address you that the sentiments contained in that address of 52 years ago are not wholly at variance with my present sentiments."

Paying tribute to the women voters who constitute half of the dominion's electors, Mr. Bennett said they could serve a tremendous interest. They can through their demands in the markets of Canada create a sale for made-in-Canada goods, as they form 85 per cent. of Canada's domestic purchasing power.

Heritage of Canada

The heritage of Canada is a faith reposed in the present generation by the fathers who have gone on before, who came and carved a home out of a wilderness and built Canada to the high position which she has come to command, he declared.

"But if I point out to you that you should organize and exert your force at the polls it is through no selfish motive," he continued. "We must serve our country, for after all it is a vast country and it is not an easy country to govern. Each province has its problems and there are many races to be fused together."

History, he declared, repeats itself. History shows that Canada has advanced under the guidance of Conservative governments. When Canada's boundaries had to be extended from sea to sea the genius of Macdonald had achieved it. When a transcontinental railroad was discussed Edward Blake, Laurier and other Liberal leaders had laughed and tried to prove it an unwise thing. Macdonald had won the railway and Canada had since proved its worth.

"And now we have the problem of developing Canada," he continued. "It has not yet been solved. The development wisely, of those vast resources, our mines, forests and fisheries. These are in our hands and the generation to come must benefit by what we do."

"Sir John A. Macdonald saw the position of Canada and created the great national policy; a policy that would make all happy and prosperous, that labor would have a decent opportunity for toil and reasonable hours for leisure. The policy of Macdonald was a policy to unify the people of Canada and not leave them dependent on anyone."

"Happiness and dependency cannot march side by side. South of us is a great republic, a united people under one flag. One hundred and twenty million people. This makes the problem more difficult. We are divided by an imaginary line; people enjoying the same freedom, speaking the same language. They are making a great country, happy and prosperous. North of them are nine and one half million trying to develop their country."

Raising Tariff Barriers. "When I was younger and lived down east the fishermen of Canada used to take their fish to Gloucester and Boston and sell them in the market. The same with other products, butter, eggs, poultry, hay everything. Then the American people said we will charge a toll. So the fishermen paid one cent on his fish and the farmers paid on their produce that they sent over the line."

"Then the toll started growing higher and higher. In 1921 came an emergency toll, and in 1922 the famous so-called Fordney-McCumber tariff. Milk had gone to two cents, cream to 30 cents and fruits, hay, cattle, everything found increasing tolls."

"Why was this? Because they found they could best promote the prosperity of the American farmer by so doing. They don't care about Canada, they are legislating for 120,000,000 people of the United States. Your duty is to legislate for the people of the dominion of Canada and no other people in the world."

Continuing, Mr. Bennett reviewed the American tariff system whereby the president is able to bring into effect any tariff rates which he considers necessary. The other day, he said, still higher duties were placed on Canadian products.

"But," he declared, "the products of this country which they wanted they did not increase. Take your products, bran and shorts. They must feed their livestock so they cut the rate on that in half. All our great natural resources, asbestos, nickel, iron, all the other ores, the products of our

forests, they want. They can sell them back to us when they are manufactured into articles of sale.

"What has been the answer to this? Nothing except a tendency 'on the part of the Canadian government to assist this end. Tolls on manufactured goods, made in the States from raw Canadian products, were lowered. As a result 67 cents of every dollar spent by Canada last year went to the United States for these goods."

"The United States took your natural resources and sold them back to you. How far can a country stand this? Your artisans follow these natural resources to the States in order to obtain work. In 1923 46,000 Canadians went away, in 1923, 115,000, and in 1925, over 200,000."

Making of Treaties. Mr. Bennett reviewed the King government's treaty-making propensities, pointing out that 14 trade treaties had existed when it went into power. These are now increased to 43. An example of them was that with France. Canada was to receive the "minimum" tariff rate with France. That minimum has been increased three times by France, yet that country receives the same rates from Canada as at the signing of the agreement.

"Mr. King's government somehow can't seem to make a treaty that will benefit Canada in any way," Mr. Bennett declared. "Not through any wish to do that, but they can't seem to do anything that does Canada any good. These are things I cannot change, but some day I hope to be able to."

faith in the spirit of fair play and common-sense of the Canadian people. I leave the problem to you. What brooks it is we stake our financial being but win our political independence?"

In concluding the Conservative leader commented on the Liberal chief's suggestion that "it would be provocative" to retaliate by placing embargoes on American goods. This is the answer of a man who owes a duty to his country, he declared.

During his address Mr. Bennett was interrupted often by cheer and applause by the huge gathering. Before his address the 21st Regiment band played popular and martial strains, but many of the audience invaded the platform to be near the speaker and drove the band off.

TONIGHTS GAME

The second game of the City League series between the Rovers and All-Stars takes place this evening at 6 o'clock.

Manager Jimmy Power of the All-Stars says he has a surprise in store for the fast north-end team, and so much so that he expects to romp home with the popular verdict.

Tonight's Star battery is announced as McFarlane and Francis, and this added to the fact that Melv Diamond will be back again in harness favors good for a strengthening up in the outfield and inner garden.

Should the evening be fine a good crowd of fans is expected.

THE SCOTTISH GAMES

The annual gathering of the Scottish clans in announced for July 1st this year at Vernon River.

These Games, always looked forward to from year to year with much anticipation have all the earmarks of being bigger and better than ever.

Besides other attractions, twelve athletic events are on the bill of fare, and as usual, liberal prizes will be awarded the various winners.

After the morning parade of clansmen, a special train will leave the city at 10:30 a. m. games starting at 1.30.

Postmasters Seek Government Aid

OTTAWA, June 22—A form of superannuation in which the postmasters and assistant postmasters in the commission offices throughout Canada will be given Government assistance in the purchase of Canadian Government annuities to provide for their old age, will be asked shortly, according to a resolution passed unanimously at today's meeting of the Canadian Postmasters' Association.

At present, postmasters in commission branch offices are not allowed to contribute to the civil service superannuation fund by the deduction of 5 per cent of their salary as other civil servants do. As the revenue of a postmaster is not fixed and depends on the total sale of stamps at his office which varies from time to time, such a contribution of a fixed percentage is impossible. Therefore, the postmasters have asked for themselves and their assistants that the Government pay half of the cost of an annuity to provide not more than \$500 annually for postmasters and \$300 for assistant postmasters.

CLAIM NEW STORAGE BATTERY IS A WONDER

DUBLIN, June 22—A new type of railway electric battery which the Irish Free State Government claims will cheapen and shorten railway transportation will be given tests on the Free State's railway shortly, it was learned today.

One of the chief merits of the new battery is the claim that it can be charged every few minutes. Twelve hours are required to charge the type now in use.

Government engineers also claimed that the power the battery would generate would enable a railway journey now requiring 4½ hours to be completed in 2½ hours after all railways are electrified.

A company was formed by the Government to promote the invention after thorough laboratory tests.

WEST KENT 23 SUMMERSIDE 6

Scoring nine runs in the first inning and play consistent ball throughout, the West Kent School baseball team defeated the Summerside High School team at the Abegweit Grounds on Saturday afternoon by the score of 23 to 6.

The game wasn't nearly as one-sided as the score would seem to indicate, for with the exception of the first and eighth innings, when the West Kent team scored nine runs in each canto, the game was close and interesting with several nice catches and plays being pulled off. A feature of the game was Keith Acorn's home run in the second inning.

For the Summerside team Prichard and F. McInnis played consistently, while for the West Kent team, Walter Goss pitching, had the game well in hand at all times, ably supported by Acorn, Johnson and Cox, with the rest of the team showing fine form.

Following are the line-ups:—
West Kent Catcher Summerside
McLean Pitcher Morrison
Goss 1st base Daley
Johnson 2nd base F. McInnis
Kennedy 3rd base Prichard
Acorn Short stop Bishop
Cox Right Field Cameron
Filliter Left Field Macdonald
Pickard Centre Field C. MacInnis
McInnis Silliphant

PILOT'S SKILL SAVES 16

LONDON, June 22—(British United Press)—How the skill of a pilot averted what might have been a serious accident involving 16 passengers of a British air liner on its way to Paris is described by a London newspaper.

James Youell, an Imperial Airways pilot, was leaving Croydon Aerodrome with an Argosy air liner bound for Paris. One of the passengers was a woman of nearly seventy.

As the plane took off, ground officials were horrified to see the undercarriage strike a piece of uneven ground and become partly detached. As the aeroplane rose in the air, one side of the undercarriage hung limply from the body of the machine.

The officials realized that landing would be a hazardous affair and might even end in disaster, especially if the pilot was unaware of what had happened. A wireless message was sent to the aviator in charge of the plane, informing him of his predicament and ordering him to turn back and land without any delay. A large crowd had gathered to see what would happen.

Youell asked his passengers to move well into the back of the cabin, and, assuring them there was no danger, brought the giant craft to earth without any serious mishap. He accomplished this feat by stalling his engine and dropping to the ground from only a small distance.

Abtibi, Top. & Santa Fe Ry. . . 22
Am. Can. Co. 14
Am. Smit. & Refin. Co. . . . 10
Am. Bosch Magneto Co. . . . 59
Anaconda Copper Min. Co. . . 11
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Ry. R. R. . . 20
Con. Gas Co. (N. Y.) 12
Hud. Motor Car Co. 85
Standard Oil of N. J. 56
Reading Co. 117
Southern Pac. 15
Union Pac. Ry. 22
Westinghouse Elec. 17
U. S. Steel 15

NEW YORK EXCHANGE

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

BANKS

Bank Commerce 25
Bank Royal 30
Bank Montreal 22
Bank Nova Scotia 35

Title Conferred

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, June 22—A Barony of the United Kingdom was conferred by His Majesty yesterday on John Sankey, former Lord Justice Appeal and now Lord Chancellor of the Labor administration. He has the title of Baron Sankey of Moreton in the County of Gloucestershire. He will thus be enabled to sit in the House of Lords, being without a seat in parliament.

MEXICO CITY, June 22—All women held at the prison colony on the Islands of Las Tres Marias, off the west coast, for violations of the religious laws, were ordered released tonight by the Department of Interior.

Minard's Liasment for Chapped Hair.

—By George McManus

OVERSEAS ASTHMA REMEDY

Many great medical discoveries were made during the war. One of the most important was an entirely new treatment for asthma.

It isn't a powder, spray, smoke or sedative of any kind. Instead it is taken internally and acts as an alternative and tonic.

asthmatics, physicians, clergymen and scores of others have already endorsed it. Money refunded at once and in full if it fails to help you decidedly. \$2.50 at your druggist's or postpaid.

CAREW & FRASER
MFG. CHEMISTS
New Glasgow

STOCK QUOTATIONS

HALIFAX, June 22—Quotations furnished by Johnston and W. Members, Montreal Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE

Abtibi, Top. & Santa Fe Ry. . . 22
Am. Can. Co. 14
Am. Smit. & Refin. Co. . . . 10
Am. Bosch Magneto Co. . . . 59
Anaconda Copper Min. Co. . . 11
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Ry. R. R. . . 20
Con. Gas Co. (N. Y.) 12
Hud. Motor Car Co. 85
Standard Oil of N. J. 56
Reading Co. 117
Southern Pac. 15
Union Pac. Ry. 22
Westinghouse Elec. 17
U. S. Steel 15

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For the Man Who Cannot Smoke At Work The Favorite CHEW IS



HICKEY & NICHOLSON
BLACK TWIST CHEWING

BRINGING UP FATHER



YES, I'VE WAITED ON SOME OF THE CROWN HEADS OF EUROPE, THE OLDMAN'S SOCIETY FOLKS AND MILLIONAIRES—I ALWAYS PLEASE

OH, YES!



WELL, I GUESS I'LL BE GOIN'



AND I REMEMBER EVERYONE BY THE SIZE TIP THEY GIVE ME—

YOU DO?



WELL, I'M NOT GOIN TO GIVE YOU A TIP THAT PUTS ME IN A CLASS BY MYSELF—REMEMBER THAT



6-24