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NEW ZEALAND TREATY

It is announced an agreement has been reached between the governments of Canada and New Zealand for the conclusion of a treaty to replace the one set aside in 1930. It will be recalled that the MacKenzie King Government concluded a treaty with Australia in 1924, through which Australia agreed to give a preferential market for certain Canadian products. In return certain Australian agricultural products were to enter Canada at preferential rates. The latter were to be reached by raising existing Canadian general tariffs. Butter, under the general tariff was to be raised from 4 to 5c per lb. and the preferential reduction from 3 to 1c per lb. The same method was generally to be followed through the twenty items in which Canada was to extend preferences. At a later date New Zealand claimed that by a treaty agreement she had with Australia she was entitled to the same preferentials and as a consequence on October 1st 1925 the MacKenzie King Government, by Order in Council, extended the Australian Treaty to New Zealand. This enabled New Zealand to dump butter into Canada at a one cent duty, which it did to the extent of $5,000,000 lbs. a year. Notwithstanding protest from the agricultural communities from one end of Canada to the other the MacKenzie King Government refused to exclude New Zealand butter and continued to defend its importation until on the eave of the 1930 election it gave notice to New Zealand that at the end of six months the treaty arrangement would be abrogated. This led, of course, to inter-Dominion trouble, New Zealand resenting this determination of a commercial treaty agreement, and passed legislation which adversely affected our trade with that Dominion, especially in newsprint and automobiles. Mr. H. H. Stevens this year concluded a new agreement for the basis of a treaty and after several months consideration by the respective governments at Wellington and Ottawa final adjustments have been made, and now it is to be submitted to the House of Commons this week prior to ratification. In this new treaty the interest of the farmers are protected, the duty on butter being fixed at 5c per lb. instead of 1c under the MacKenzie King Government treaty. The Dominion Government had already concluded a very favorable Commercial Treaty with Australia, and thus early in its administration has remedied commercial evils brought about by the laxity and want of foresight of its predecessors in office.

PREMIER AND YOUTH

In an inspiring address before the members of the Ottawa Women's Conservative Club the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, made an appeal to the youth of Canada to show courage and shoulder their responsibilities in making the "second effort" necessary to overcome economic depression. In the struggle towards the return to stability, which had received its set back through Britain going off the gold standard, the older people have played their part. Now the world is making its "second effort" towards stability to overcome depression and get back to normal conditions and it is taking more out of the older generation than perhaps they have to give. This is a world in which the war has left wrecks of men, staggering debts and other obligations. In the "second effort" now to be made the young men and women must make their contribution with their dauntless courage and enthusiasm of youth. The young men and women will respond to that responsibility when once they are made to understand its significance. "There never was a call to arms that shou'd bring more loyal answers," the Prime Minister claimed, and recalled a recent appeal in this regard by the Prince of Wales for the young of the world to join in this great effort.

The call is absolutely necessary for the universal crisis is felt in rich centres, in poor districts, touching the continents of the world, touching the Empire. Canadians have played a leading part in attempting a restoration of stability, and we will continue to do so if the young shoulder its responsibilities. "We ourselves have suffered and will suffer," Mr. Bennett remarked. We have achieved much but we must achieve more, and if the old story that misery loves company is true we can always rely that Canada has the company of all nations, and of all the nations of the world none is as well off as Canada is.

There are those who think that everything can be done by tearing down all we have built up in the last 1900 years. With such a suggestion Mr. Bennett has no sympathy. The habits of mankind cannot be changed by a scratch of the pen or an act of parliament and the 1900 years of efforts must count for something. Anyone who thinks that by the destruction of everything success can be achieved is doomed to irretrievable defeat. Socialism and communism are broken crutches on which to rely. Parlor socialism is only the plaything of the indolent and unthinking, but these things tend to sow the seed of distrust and are to be deprecated. In the "second effort" to world stability the old rally cries of courage, confidence, begotten of courage, and faith will succeed. The inherited courage of the Canadian is equal to the tasks, and it is for the youth, the rising generation, to shoulder them, guided by the advice and experience of those who have passed through previous crisis.

C. N. R. FINANCES

Complaint is made in a Liberal exchange that "it is a long time since the people of Canada have heard any news except bad news" about the Canadian National Railway system, "which five years ago showed surplus earnings of $45,000,000 over operating costs." It is allegations of this kind that have brought the Liberal press and politicians into disrepute with the thinking people of the country. Nothing could be farther from the truth than the statement above quoted, which is obviously intended to cast discredit upon the management of the Railway under the present Conservative administration. The fact is that in 1926, under the Mackenzie King Government and three years before it left power, the published report of the Deputy Minister of Railways (Mr. Dunning being Minister) set forth that in six years the debt of the Canadian National system had increased by $636,655,000, or at the rate of more than one hundred million dollars annually. The report, it is well to note, also set forth that of this increased debt the sum of $153,103,000 "consisted of interest due the Government and added to the debt of the Railways." This compounding process did not begin until Mr. Fielding, because of failing health, was obliged to give up the position of Finance Minister in the King Government. It was a piece of political trickery resorted to for the purpose of enabling the King Government to make a better financial showing for itself and to deceive the electorate—increasing the capitalization of the Canadian National, already over-capitalized, to the extent of something like fifty million dollars a year.

If there is one part of the Liberal party record about which its partisans might well feel that silence is golden, it is their policy in regard to the railways. Now that the facts are coming to light, the country is realizing what a calamity it was that the Bennett Government did not come into power sooner.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is always easy to show —on paper— how some scheme might bring Utopia, particularly if the scheme is going to be paid for by somebody else. We are all of us, more or less, for the "somebody else" business. Particularly when it involves paying. Yet most of us may as well make up our minds that modern civilization is more complex than that, and that we can't be a part and parcel of a nation, sharing its advantages and whatever of help and protection it affords, with somebody else assessed for our dues.

What is fame? Upon the walls of the corridor leading to the Parliamentary restaurant there are etchings of all the Prime Ministers of Great Britain. The other day, when two American visitors were walking down this corridor, one of them stopped, pointed his cane at the etching of Disraeli, knowingly remarked: "Ah. George Arliss!"

Politics seldom are in the best hands, they have been in very bad hands since the War ended, and they are not in good hands today. The Americans have been grabbing for gold and denying their debtors a market for their goods. The French have been grabbing for gold in the belief that in it they had an instrument which they could use to obtain the security their arms and diplomacy had failed to get. Both these selfish national policies have sown a whirlwind which the luckless world—not excluding the ill-advised sowing states—are now reaping. The maldistribution of gold and goods at last broke down the gold standard, depreciated and disorganized currencies, and created a conditon where every state wants to sell in order to get a favorable balance of trade whereby to discharge its external debts, and nobody wants to buy and so get further in the debt of the foreign creditor demanding payment either in gold or his own currency.— London Exchange.

It is clear from advices ..which reach us from the other side of the Atlantic that the British Government is steadily refusing to be drawn into the discussion of future commercial policy with foreign countries, some of which have recently become more and more importunate. According to the London Times, in some quarters abroad there has been a hint of impatience at this British persistance in waiting for Ottawa. As the Times says, trading agreements with foreign countries are very important, and, when the time comes to discuss them, Great Britain will enter into negotiations with every desire to promote mutual trade; but the nature of the arrangements that will be possible will depend first and foremost on the terms of the agreements that can be made with the Dominions in July and August next.

The results achieved by the community progress competitions inaugurated two years ago by the Canadian National Railways in the three prairie provinces have been far beyond the expectations of the promotors. The boards of judges for the three provinces report that advancement quite substantial in character has been registered in respect of education, agriculture and public health. The wide range of nationalities affected may be illustrated by the results of the 1932 competitions. In Saskatchewan the prize winners were: 1st. Mennonite; 2nd, Ukranian; 3rd, German; commended: Mennonite, Scandinavian and Hungarian; and in the other provinces the nationalities were equally diverse. These competitions have three years yet to run, and the advancement already noted may be regarded as cumulative.

The authorities at Tokyo estimate that the Soviet forces on the Manchurian frontier now number 70,000 men, and a clash between Russia and Japan seems probable, if not imminent. Should such a conflict materialize, it would be a major event, which might outlast the Stalin regime. While war in every form is to be deprecated, the civilized world would shed few tears if the Bear should catch a Tartar.

A high church dignitary in the United States, sums up the economic situation when he says: "I am deeply convinced that there is altogether too much talk. It is too serious a time to talk unless something serious and constructive is said, something of real use to the community. Confusion will not right this problem. Froth, sometimes froth with real poison in it, will not help."

The Conference may well prove to be a milestone in the progress of the British race, and the responsibility does not rest solely on the statesmen— that is the point it seems to us so necessary to emphasize. On this occasion the discussion will turn on practical aspects of business arrangements and agreements and there has been a clear indication that the governments will welcome such agreements, and, so far as they can do so without prejudice to other interests, will do whatever is possible to confirm them. It is common knowledge that efforts are being made in many quarters to arrive at preliminary understanding.—London Times.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

REMOVAL OF WASTE PRODUCTS

When you think of the waste that must be removed from the body everyday, you naturally think of the waste from the large intestine, yet as you know, wastes are removed by the skin as perspiration, by the lungs as breath, and by the kidneys as urine. If fact of the 122 ounces of waste removed from the body daily, 52 ounces are removed by the kidneys, 38 to 40 by the breath, 24 by perspiration, and only 6 to 8 by the large intestine.

Nevertheless it is rather fortunate that the removal of wastes by the large intestine, even this 6 to 8 ounces, should seem important to everybody.

In the first place the skin doesn't remove much solid waste from the body; the removal of water, and the regulation of temperature being the main work done by the skin.

With the lungs also, water, and the gas, carbonic acid, are the only waste products.

The kidneys do throw out considerable solid matter together with the large amount of water but in a sense you cannot control this waste although drinking plenty of water daily is often helpful.

With the large intestine however, the removal of wastes would seem to a considerable extent to be left in such a manner that human intelligence can be a big factor in the matter.

For instance in the normal healthy individual, the removal of waste once or twice a day is the usual habit, and no thought is usually given it.

However the wastes in the intestine contain besides fibrous material, shreds, a little starchy material, fat, and mucous, a large number of little organisms. These organisms do no damage unless their number is very large or the number of harmful ones too large. In this case persistent ill health and dangerous ailments may arise. Poisonous wastes are absorbed into the blood and carried to all parts of the body.

Where the intestine is not emptied naturally and regularly, it is known as constipation.

Just why the intestine does not empty regularly is due to a number of causes—poor position of body, standing or sitting; not enough rough material in the diet (fruit and vegetables); lack of exercise; inheritance of a sluggish liver or slow intestine; not trying to establish a natural regular habit, that is carelessness or laziness.

Your doctor will tell you that the best cure for constipation is trying to establish a natural habit. Immediately after each meal there is an impulse goes down the intestine which pushes waste matter downward. It is this time then, immediately after any meal, that the habit should be established if possible.

The Poets' Corner

HEIGHT BEYOND HEIGHT

Throned in the glory of untrodden snow
Great Kang-chen-Junga hangs athwart the sky,
Kabur and Janu scorn the clouds that lie,
Inapt to climb, sheer miles on miles below,
And Everest, calm, alone, meets dawn's first glow—
Out utmost summits! Yet earth whirls them by
While from far heavens that know not low nor high
The morning star looks down and sees them go.

Man's thought is higher than the mountains are.
His knowledge weighs the stars and reads their light,
His dreams range where uncharted heavens lie,
Yet no whit nearer, still there soars afar
Beyond man's highest thought, the infinite,
Beyond his farthest dream eternity.

—Curtis Hidden Page.

Latter Day Saints

(Exchange)

So closely associated with Utah and Salt Lake City have become Mormonism and Mormons that it may be somewhat difficult for some to understand the present gathering of thousands of members of this religious body from almost every country in the world at Independence, Missouri. Interest in Mormonism was centered in the exodus in the middle of the last century of the followers of Brigham Young from Illinois and and the hardships of their journey across the great plains and the Rocky Mountains. It was a dramatic episode in history and came as a climax to a series of religious and political uprisings that extended from eastern Ohio to western Missouri and resulted in the sacrifice of many human lives. In face, it completely overshadowed the fate of the followers of Joseph Smith, who did not undertake the journey to Great Salt Lake but remained in Missouri, many settling near Independence, which according to revelations, they declared, is the location of the Zion where eventually are to be gathered all who stood steadfastly faithful to the religious teachings of their leader.

The Mormons came to Missouri following the collapse of their financial institutions at Kirkland, Ohio, in 1837. Joseph Smith and one of his chief disciples, Sidney Rigdon, were charged, whether deservedly or not was not definitely determined, with responsibility for the financial losses which the Kirkland colony suffered. Already many Mormons had settled in Southwestern Missouri and were making progress in Mormon colonization schemes. Smith was welcomed by these people, some of whom were his own converts; others he had assisted materially in their western migration. Missouri, however, was growing less cordial to the Mormon settlers as their number increased; they were largely from the North and anti-slavery in sympathy. The two factors frequently clashed; they met in a violent struggle at an election at Gallatin, where State troops, which had been called out to quell the disturbance, arrested some of the Mormon leaders and frightened many of their followers into flight into Illinois. In that State the Mormon settlement of Mauvoo, on the banks of the Mississippi, was in the throes of a struggle between its own people and neighboring communities, which were objecting seriously to Smith's presence. The Illinois Governor permitted Smith's removal to Carthage for trial on charges brought against him by Missouri authorities. While waiting in the jail a mob raided the building. Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum, were shot to death. The colony at Nauvoo continued for two more years and Brigham Young, succeeding Smith, led his followers to Great Salk Lake.

Canada's Standing

(Mail and Empire)

Canada's growing position among the countries of the world is now widiy acknowledged. The means by which this recognition has been won is recounted by a well-known United States economist, W. W. McLaren, Professor of Economics at William's College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, and secretary of the Williamstown Institute of Politics. In collaboration with J. J. Gibson, he has written in World's Work on "Canada, the New World Power." At present," Prof. McLaren says, "Canada's strength is but one of the forces which fortify England's importance in world affairs. But there appears to exist a striking similarity in the situation of the British Empire of 1850, the United States of 1910 and the Canada of 1930."

He commends Canada for maintaining the economic structure built up primarily for the production of the necessities of war, and whose potential output was many times the requirements of her people, and for competing for the export markets of the world, and says its goal now seems clearly in sight. To four basic causes he traces this phenorenal economic development—her vast natural resources, the sturdy pioneer spirit of her people, the tremendous technological progress of recent years, and the protective-tariff policy practiced by the Government.

Canada, the writer notes, has taken her place among the select few money-lending nations of the world. Her production of natural wealth for exports, and her secondary production, consisting largely of manufactures—also largely for export—he considers tremendously significant. To the war, despite its cost in men and money, the professor attributes the creation of the Canadian nation. Although the cost of the struggle to the Dominion was very heavy in men and money. Canada emerged with her population welded by a common sacrifice into a compact and loyal people.

Why Is A Crooner ?

(Montreal Gazette)

Some little time ago an eminent ecclesiastic in the United States rose in his wrath and condemned the crooner with all the force of a strong conviction and a resourceful vocabulary. What he said was no more than the majority of clean-minded people had been thinking, and think still. Crooning is one of the reasons why so many radio sets are kept silent by their owners for such long and frequent intervals. There is reason, however, for the hope that better things are coming. The Buffalo Courier-Express quotes Mr. Walter Damrosch, the distinguished musical authority, as saying that the crooner is to be pitied because he can do better and doesn't, and, further, that "this silly meaningless crooning that appeals in an unhealthy way only to the nerves is killing itself just by its monotony." The opinion of Mr. Damrosch is that radio stations would not broadcast these dismal moanings except that some advertisers want them, and that the crooner himself does what he is paid to do. This is all very well as an explanation but it is no good as an excuse. The real fault is with that section of the public which thinks it likes this morbid pandering to a degenerate appetite. The crooner will stop crooning when those who now listen to him join the vastly greater number of those who decline to do so. Their conversion, we are told, is coming.

Commenting upon the observations of Mr. Damrosch. the Courier-Express finds itself unable to pity the "radio tear-jerker unless one pities his or her sonorous self-sufficiency." The offenders according to this view, croon because it is a congenial and profitable way of making a living and "you just can't pity a sad success evidencing the triumph of morosis over mind." The advertiser would not employ the crooner "if millions weren't keeping their ears wide open for precisely that type of tonal tantalization." But the Buffalo Courier-Express agrees with Mr. Damrosch that crooning is killing itself by its own monotony. Many an old votary of crooning, it says, is turning over a new leaf, or a new ear, having become aesthetically conscience-stricken. "The crooner really makes a fool out of his listener, from an artistic standpoint, causing him to share in the neurotic sentimental troubles of the originator of the song. It is the same in effect as cheap whiskey, partaking of which a gentleman may be moved to tears over the romantic misadventures of a convivial tippler. For the young, crooning has somewhat of a narcotic effect on the emotional constitution; and, in comparison with it, good music is as wholesome as sunshine and fresh air."

Mussolini's Mistake

(Toronto Globe)

All men make mistakes. After several years marked by success after success and steadily increasing prestige, Mussolini has perpetrated a colossal blunder. He has written a play. The dictator of all Italy has forgotten that the shoemaker should stick to his last. The possible consequences are incalculable.

In the first place, the play itself is bad. That fact is attested by restrained British comments which describe the drama as "dull in spots." In Buenos Aires the theatregoers were less polite. They expressed their opinion of Mussolini's product by hurling overripe fruit and aged eggs at the actors.

The professors say that every man likes to justify or rationalize his own actions. In writing a play about Napoleon's downfall Il Duce was no doubt explaining his own contemptuous attitude toward Parliaments. The moral of the play is is that a dictator is "sunk" when he tries to play politics with professional politicians. Had Mussolini promulgated his philosophy to legions of cheering Fascists everything would have been all right. As it was, he attempted to justify dictatorship on the stage—where his powers must stand comparison with the work of Shaw, Sherwood, Shakespeare, and so on, ad infinitum.

Dictatorship is one of the most ancient phenomena. But there is an equally old weapon against dictatorship. It is summed up thus: O that mine enemy would write a book!

MOSQUITO SAVES MAN'S LIFE

Two bites from a mosquito saved the life of a man attacked by a terrible tropical disease in Boscombe Hospital, Bournemouth, England, recently. The mosquito, a rare African speciment, was taken in a cage fromthe tropical diseases research laboratories in London. At the hospital the cage was opened and the buzzer allowed to take two big bites at the patient's leg.

"So you want to marry my daughter," said Mr. Brown to the anxious youth. "Have you seen her mother?"

"Yes! But daughters don't always grow to look like their mothers," came the faltering reply.

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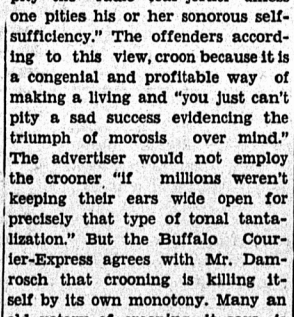
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