

Higher Duties Or Better Friends?

Frank H. Simonds in the Reviews of Reviews States the American Side of This Very Timely Topic

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

There have been many indications that tariff is going to furnish a new chapter in American foreign relations. From Canada and South America alike have come warnings of the certainty of evil consequences if our new Congress shall predicate its measures of farm relief upon a further and considerable raising of the tariff as it affects the agricultural and cattle interests of our American neighbors.

Today we are faced by the fact that if we raise our tariff we make more difficult the task of our European debtors to pay us in goods and services the only method by which they can pay. And we are likewise confronted by the fact that if we raise our tariff in such ways as will affect our Canadian and South American neighbors, we destroy the famous good-will recently brought about by Mr. Hoover's journey, and at the same time give unmistakable advantage to our European rivals in South American economic and political spheres.

The Canadian detail is most immediately important. Canada's exports to us are precisely those which would be most affected by any tariff made to please the western farmer. It is Canadian livestock, in particular, which is to be aimed at in all schemes so far proposed. But any blow aimed at Canada will lead to immediate and far-reaching reprisals.

Moreover, Canada is in the position to strike back. While American exports to Canada amount to nearly a billion annually, Canada sends us no more than half as much. And much of what Canada gets from Britain, Germany, and Belgium. In recent years we have overtaken Britain in the Canadian market; but it would require no considerable elevation of the tariff upon American goods, as contrasted with those of British manufacture, to permit John Bull to ride back to his old situation.

As for South America, I recall one expert in Latin American affairs who warned me that an increase of a few cents in the duty upon linseed oil would destroy the last lingering benefit incident to Mr. Hoover's excursion, at least in so far as Argentina is concerned. Nothing would be more easy or more natural for Argentina than a policy of reprisal, which would advantage the European nations eagerly seeking to regain lost ground and ready to make reciprocal tariff arrangements to please the Argentinians.

Moreover, what is to be looked for is not merely a spasmodic raising of tariffs among nations severely affected by our own action, but combined action of the American nations—to-day our most promising markets—and of the European countries which are our most active competitors.

They are a certain number of suffering farmers in our West and North-west. A simple remedy for their troubles may lie in the raising of duties on such things as live cattle and wheat. But over against this relief must be set two items: an immediate contraction of the Canadian market for American manufactures, incident to reprisal and the worsening of our relations with Canada. The same situation manifestly exists in South America.

Is Canadian friendship worth keeping? Are Canadian markets of sufficient importance to be worth retaining? Is it a wise policy to make an American tariff system the foundation of European economic supremacy and political predominance in South America, predominate in the sense of friendship? These are questions which the present Congress must face.

Europe is steadily organizing a supreme attempt to recover its preeminence lost to the United States as a consequence of the war. It is steadily setting out to reduce our hold upon its own markets and to recapture those markets in Asia and both Americas which we have successfully invaded since 1914. It is prepared to offer all sorts of tariff advantages in its own markets in return for better rates than we have in foreign markets.

Therefore it is of vital importance to know whether the new Congress will limit itself to keeping the foreigner out of the American market, or whether it will consider the interests of the United States in foreign markets as well as the immediate difficulties of a single American industry, namely agriculture. Canada and South America are waiting to know the answer to this grave question.

It should be apparent that the time is at hand when the country and its rulers will have to appreciate the fact that new conditions require new treatment, that tariffs will have to be framed not merely with an eye to the interests of specific domestic producers, but quite as much to the general interest of American exporters in foreign markets. Anything which makes relations more difficult and less friendly, anything which even tends to lead the American countries to turn toward Europe, is extremely dangerous for us.

Considerable and judicious tariff changes adopted in the present Congress would certainly strengthen the

hands of every political party and group in Canada and in South America hostile to the United States.

Canada is our greatest present and prospective market. The Canadian people are our closest neighbors and the nation most friendly to us of all on this planet. While every sensible citizen of the United States recognizes that Canada is rapidly developing a national sentiment and a national soul utterly distinct, that all its evolution is toward complete independence of even the shadow of an American control, it remains true that there is a steadily expanding community of conception. We and the Canadians instinctively think the same thoughts about many subjects and primarily about European problems.

Both our friendship with Canada, and Canadian markets are involved in the question of farm relief which is coming up for final adjustment at Washington. Certainly nothing could be more absurd than a good-will tour of the President-elect, with all its immediate and prospective benefits, sacrificed to satisfy the demands of a few linseed-oil producers in the Northwest.

The proposal solemnly advanced, that we should put a heavy duty on bananas in order to encourage our people to consume oranges and apples instead, furnishes a fair sample of present-day tariff conceptions in many quarters. One can easily conceive how readily European countries would encourage banana imports, and in return obtain low duties for their own exports, which would enable them to replace the United States in the market of the banana-raising countries and enlist the governments of those countries in their campaign to recover lost influence in Latin America.

For several generations tariff discussion has centered in the doctrine that the American workingman must be protected against the cheap labor of Europe in our home market. But now our own tariff legislation may easily become the insuperable obstacle to the sale of the products of the American workingman in those foreign markets which have become a vital circumstance in our domestic well-being.

Every European country which competes with us is watching the new Congress with divided emotions. While all will certainly protest our action as it affects them directly, they will with equal unanimity hold it as it restores to them their old customers and brings back their lost markets.

Canada to Take Part In Congress

P. B. Fowler to Attend International Chamber of Commerce Meeting

For the first time, Canada this year will take its place among the great countries of the world at the biennial congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam, Holland. As first of the men to represent Canada, P. B. Fowler, president of the Victoria, B.C., Chamber of Commerce, and manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in that city, has been chosen.

When the congress is held, from July 8 to 15, leading business men from 43 nations will be gathered together. Belonging to the international chamber are 950 business organizations in addition to many business houses which have joined individually. The world-wide organization arose nine years ago out of the need for discussions on commercial and business problems of international importance.

Alberto Pirelli, president of the international chamber, who is a rubber manufacturer and a senator of Italy, sent a special invitation to the chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Dr. John W. Ross, saying that it was felt imperative that Canada should be represented.

Adding Interest to the



Her Majesty Queen Mary, with Prince George and Princess Marie Louise, recently visited the silver exhibition at Scaford House, Belgrave Square.

Duty On Live Cattle Would Affect Canada

Ottawa.—The amendment, which the houses of representatives at Washington has placed in the new tariff bill to increase the duty on live cattle, if it becomes law, will have a very considerable effect on the Canadian cattle-raising industry. That seemed to be the consensus among members of Parliament from the districts most affected and from live stock officials of the Department of Agriculture, when questioned over the weekend.

The first result of the increase coming into effect would be to boost the prices in the United States just that much. At the present time there is a shortage of cattle in the United States, and as a result, the demand there, a shortage has also been created in Canada so that live stock men here think the present prices in Canada would hold regardless of the duty and the United States consumers would pay the higher prices. Three or four years from now Canadian cattle raisers would more likely feel the pinch of the increase. If the tariff accomplishes the object which its framers have in view, it would encourage United States farmers to raise more cattle and this takes from three to four years.

Western members of Parliament expressed the opinion that the prairie farmers have already this spring turned more to cattle raising because of the comparatively low price of wheat and the high price of beef. The increases which the amendment propose is larger than would appear at first glance. It would raise the tariff on the bulk of the cattle shipped by Canada to the United States from one and a half cents to two and a half cents a pound. The live cattle shipped across the line would average at Canadian yard prices a pound at Canadian yard prices, since a considerable portion of them are stockers. Accordingly, the two-and-one-half cent rate would be easily equal to a twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Maximum Effect
The amendment has been so

Proposes Quota for Canadians

Bill Introduced in U.S. House Makes Further Restrictions

Washington.—A bill to make the quota restrictions of the Immigration Act of 1924 applicable to peoples of the Western Hemisphere including Canada and Newfoundland, was introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Adolf J. Sabath, Democrat, Illinois. The bill which began by mentioning Canada and Newfoundland and thereafter mentioned Mexico, Cuba and other countries, would permit wives and unmarried children under 18 years of age to follow the immigrant.

The bill was referred to the immigration committee and will probably not be considered by the House until the next session of Congress. Representative Cabath said that immediate restriction on immigration from the countries mentioned in the bill was easier for the United States to assimilate some Europeans than it was some of the Western Hemisphere.

The suggestion that the quota provisions of the immigration law be made to apply to countries of the Western Hemisphere has been made from time to time by Members of Congress. The Immigration Act of 1924 placed immigration from European countries upon a basis proportionate to the number of natives of those countries living in the United States in 1890. The national origins clause since passed will go into effect July 1, unless postponed by legislation. It will change the date for calculation from 1890 to 1790, allowing greater immigration from Britain and less from Germany and Scandinavian countries.

"I suppose," said the casual acquaintance, the day after the wedding, "it was hard to lose your daughter?" "No," replied the bride's father. "It did seem as if it were going to be hard at one time, but she landed the fellow just as we were beginning to lose all hope."

A bishop found one of his flock leaning in helpless drunkenness against a wall. "Wilkins!" cried the bishop, "You in this state? I am sorry. I am sorry. I am sorry." As the bishop was passing on, Wilkins pulled himself together, and hiccupped after him—"Bishop, Bishop." The bishop hastened back in the hope of hearing a resolution of repentance. "Bishop, if you are really sorry, I'll forgive you."

Went to Far South Africa to Try to Win Segrave Record



First photo to reach America of Captain Malcolm's speed car, Blue Bird, in which he has been trying to break Segrave's record. He attained an average of 218.51 miles an hour.

Training Courses For Fliers to Open

Royal Canadian Air Force Has Class of 40 Men

Ottawa.—Training courses of the Royal Canadian Air Force will shortly be opened for 1922. A class of 40 will be given training in flying during the next three months. Later on courses will be undertaken in the mechanical and other branches of the force.

Commissioned pilots are of two general classes—permanent and non-permanent. Permanent commissioned pilots may expect a career in the Royal Canadian Air Force, whereas non-permanent pilots are appointed for limited periods of service, which may, from time to time, be renewed according to the demand for pilots. The pay of permanent and non-permanent pilots is, for all practical purposes, the same.

The main source of supply of prospective commissioned officers is the science faculties of Canadian universities and the Royal Military College. Undergraduates of these institutions who are British subjects, single, medically fit for full flying duties, under the age of 21 years and over 18 years at the commencement of the course, and who are recommended by university or Royal Military College authorities as likely to make efficient air force officers, are eligible for a course of flying training. This training is carried out during the summer vacation period for three successive years. Candidates selected for this course are appointed as provisional pilot officers in the non-permanent Royal Canadian Air Force. They are required to give an undertaking to complete both their college and air force courses before they can be appointed to the Royal Canadian Air Force, but are under no obligation to join the service after completion of training.

Throughout their training these officers are paid at the rate of \$3 per day for the first year, \$3.50 per day for the second year, \$4 per day for the third year, plus clothing, quarters, rations, medical attention and transportation to and from their homes. Application for the above training is made through the university or military college authorities, who have full information on the subject. Priority in selection is given to applicants who belong to the Canadian Officers Training Corps.

The Color Problem

Dublin Irish Times: General Hertzog has taken a bold stand. He announces that in no circumstances will his party consent to the placing of the black population on a par with the white. South Africa must remain a white man's country, and, for that reason, he declares, he is opposed unalterably to the suggestion that the Union should enter into federation with those Northern territories which, in his nature of things, always must remain "native" States. Well-meaning idealists have been trying to secure for the South African native complete political equality with the Europeans. General Hertzog refuses point blank to have anything to do with this suggestion.

Overcrowding of London

Truth (London): Two or three years ago London practically awoke to the fact that its innumerable and priceless "squares" were all in danger of being built over. If a certain number of them have now been rescued, it is only with the voluntary consent of his owners, not because the public had any power to act in its own defence. If the six acres in the heart of London occupied by the old Foundling Hospital and its gardens are not covered with tenement houses accommodating hundreds of families, it will be due to the generosity of one millionaire, not to the power of any public authority to avert the calamity, though a calamity every thinking person knows it would be. It is only by the creation and exercise of such power in regard to all new building and rebuilding that the overcrowding of London can be checked.

Killing No Murder

Manchester Guardian (Lim.): If President Hoover is really going to procure the general enforcement of Prohibition he will be the first to realize that he must employ means which are themselves lawful and which do not lead to a further contempt for the law. And the first necessity for this object is the reform of police methods. In this matter, as in others, one crime of violence breeds another, and the use of unnecessary violence by the police is not only a grave evil in itself but also a direct cause of the lawlessness which it is supposed to put down.

British Immigrants to the U.S.A.

Manitoba Free Press (Lib.): Taking into account the unrestricted immigration of native-born Canadians and the new European quotas, it would appear that at least 75 per cent. of the immigrants of the United States hereafter will come from countries flying the Union Jack. This should be a good thing for the United States, and it may be a good thing for both countries, as tending to maintain friendly relations between the British Empire and the United States.