

POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 5

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1922

MANITOBA'S FIRST FARMER GOVERNMENT



The photo shows the New Manitoba Cabinet. They are, front row from left to right, Hon. John Bracken, premier and minister of education; Hon. James Aikens, lieutenant-governor; Hon. R. W. Craig, K.C., attorney-general; back row, from left to right: Hon. Wm. R. Clubb, minister of public works; Hon. Neil Cameron, minister of agriculture; Hon. P. M. Black, provincial treasurer, and Hon. D. L. McLeod, provincial secretary.

PHILIP KERR URGES BROAD PATRIOTISM

Says Cause of War Lies in Each State Thinking of Itself Alone—Lloyd George's Adviser Deplores Narrow Nationalism.

Holding to his position that the "mechanical cause" of war is the division of the world into numerous States recognizing no law or force as above themselves, Philip Kerr, long one of Lloyd George's confidential advisers, described to the Institute of Politics in its lecture in Williamstown last week what he believes is the "psychological cause" of war. This root, he maintained, is a too limited patriotism.

The speaker did not wish to be understood as belittling national patriotism or national feeling. "I hope I am a good patriot myself," he said. "I trust you are good patriots, too. My only quarrel," he explained, "is that this patriotic feeling stops short at the national frontier, so that the loyalty and benevolence citizens feel for such of their fellow human beings as live within a certain line on the map, turns to jealousy, suspicion or fear of other peoples who live on the other side of the geographical line."

"In my first lecture," said Mr. Kerr, "I ventured the opinion that so long as nations, acquired in its division into States each owing loyalty to itself alone, and recognizing no law as above themselves, war would continue in the future, as in the past, to be the greatest curse of man. I wish in this lecture to carry the discussion a stage further and consider what changes in public sentiment are necessary before we can think of abolishing war from the earth."

"First Written Constitution."

"Nowhere has the idea which lies at the bottom of the process whereby war is abolished and peace established within a single community been more clearly set forth than in the constitution voluntarily framed by the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620 for the conduct of their new settlement at Plymouth. This document, sometimes called 'the first written constitution' contains no machinery. It simply sets forth the fundamental underlying idea which the Pilgrim Fathers, starting society in a new land, recognized as the necessary basis of their life, namely, that they would enact and obey laws framed 'for the general good of the colony.'"

"From this basis, however, has been gradually built up the machinery of a modern democratic State, whereby without fighting or war, not only can every conceivable conflict be settled according to ideas of justice and reason embodied in law, but every question of policy affecting the progress or wellbeing of the community as a whole can be settled after debate and discussion, by constitutional means, by the votes of the citizens, from the standpoint of what they consider to be the 'general good' of the commonwealth."

"On every atom of the earth's surface inhabited by man disputes between individuals are settled and war between individuals is prevented on this same basis. The only differences are that the machinery for making and enforcing the laws and determining what the general good is not as yet always controlled by the people at large, but by hereditary autocrats, oligarchies, or other minorities. Why is it that in contrast to this condition of affairs within the States, between States war still stalks brazenly?"

"Primarily, of course, according to the thesis of my last lecture, it is because humanity is divided into about fifty different communities organized as states, with no common machinery for adjusting their disputes. If that, however,

were all that were missing, the remedy would be obvious and easy. But there is something else missing, is it not that the basis as set forth in the Puritan constitution is not there? There is no sense at all of 'the general good' of humanity, and of the laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, etc., for the purpose of protecting and promoting the welfare of the community of men."

"As a matter of fact, if you talk to any ordinary man or woman of good will about humanity, he will express interest in it and a desire that it should be happy. I doubt if there is anybody who does not cherish the hope and belief that humanity as a whole will progress, as an abstract proposition, or who would not view with distaste or horror the idea that any section of it should be condemned to stagnation or, still more, to extermination."

State Thinks of Itself Alone.

"But that sentiment only extends to the sociological or humanitarian field. When you turn to politics, it disappears. Politically, every state thinks primarily of itself and of nobody else. Its citizens acknowledge their liability to be taxed for the sake of one another, and their duty to die, if called upon, in defence of one another. They not only admit no such duty as regards the rest of humanity, but they regard it as right and natural that they should go to war with it, if the state of which they are members constitutionally decides that they should do so, whether they think the cause is just or unjust."

"It is this exclusive nationalist patriotism which causes the inhabitants of every state to be content with limiting their patriotism to their own fellow-citizens, and which prevents the growth of an effective sentiment that the general good of humanity must have precedence over the self-interest of any fraction of humanity."

"I do not want to be misunderstood into belittling national patriotism or national feeling. The love for one another expressed in the loyalty which citizens of the same country feel for one another, and the manner in which they are willing to subordinate their individual interests to the general good, whether in framing legislation or in sacrifice for self-defence, is entirely good. Patriotism is a higher manifestation than racialism. I hope I am a good patriot myself. I trust you are good patriots, too. My own quarrel is that this patriotic feeling stops short at the national frontier, so that the loyalty and benevolence citizens feel for such of their fellow human beings as live within a certain line on the map, turns to jealousy, suspicion, or fear of other peoples who live on the other side of that geographical line."

Unity of All Essential.

"Just consider how absurd that really is. Most people are really concerned to make things better. The natural friends and allies of the best citizens and the most progressive and sensible people in every community are people of the same type in other lands. The friends of civilization and progress ought to stand together in every land. Yet the effect of our present self-centred statehood cuts right across this line. We in England feel an obligation towards a primitive, backward, possibly criminal, new comer who has only recently emerged, perhaps, from barbarism, which we do not feel to citizens of the highest type from France or the United States. And you do exactly the same. According to the accepted standards, you would admit the obligation to shoot Shakespeare or William Lloyd Garrison in similar circumstances, if our countries unfortunately quarrelled, even though everybody knew that the quarrel was caused by the control of the political life of our respective countries by a far inferior and less enlightened type of citizen."

The more you examine it the more, I believe, you will find that it is this narrow and limited patriotism which is the psychological root of war, just as the division of mankind into separate sovereign states is the mechanical cause of war."

"The hell through which the world has passed is the inevitable outcome of our having thought only of ourselves. Is it to take another world war to awaken us to the necessity of loving our neighbors as ourselves?"

CANADIAN GOODS BOUGHT IN CHINA IN BIG QUANTITY

That Country Becoming a Great Outlet for Dominion's Manufactures—Republic is Forging Ahead.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—"The outlook in China is now better than at any time since the republic was first formed in 1911," said Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian trade commissioner in Shanghai, to the Canadian Press. He believes China has great development immediately before her and that railroads will play a vital part in it. He says there are immense possibilities for Canadian trade with China, chiefly in manufactured products. Dr. Ross spent fifteen years in China and has seen great changes in the time he has spent there. His last visit to Canada was three years ago. On his present visit he made the trip from Shanghai to Ottawa in three weeks and he says the Dominion has wonderful steamship service across the Pacific. "The history of the republic," said Dr. Ross, speaking of political conditions in China, "has been a long series of struggles between the 'Tuchuns,' or military governors, and now out of these has come a strong man, Wu Pei Fu, who, after overcoming the military governor of Manchuria, has turned his attention to Sun Yat Sen. The latest despatches indicate that Sun Yat Sen has thrown in his fate with the north, which will unify the country and cannot fail to be a benefit to the world."



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fit. Wu Pei Fu has made Li Yuen Hung president, and, with the power of China centralized in the strongest men, Wu Pei Fu, Li Yuen Hung and Chang Chung-Ming, the outlook is better than at any time since the republic was formed in 1911.

"For the past three or four years," Dr. Ross went on, "China has had practically no government that was powerful enough to function. But so industrious and peaceful are the Chinese that fundamentally there is very little difference in the trade and commerce of the country."

In fact, in spite of the world-wide depression the trade of China has been constantly increasing. China is rapidly becoming important industrially, her cotton spinning and weaving having increased greatly in the last ten years. In 1913 China imported nineteen million pieces of cotton goods and in 1921 only eleven million. The country also produces much wheat, and Shanghai has exported flour largely to South China, the

Philippines, and even as far as Egypt. Indeed, China may not improbably become one of the most industrial countries in the world.

Financiers from other countries are considering the advisability of establishing manufacturing plants in China, and, considering the great advantages of cheap and efficient labor, if properly safeguarded, these projects may become paying propositions.

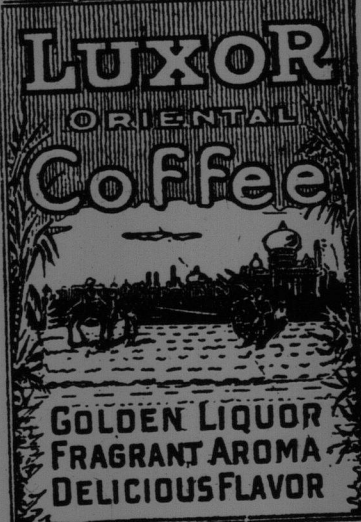
"Canada stands well in China and centres there is greater abundance than ever before. Canadian exports of lumber to China in 1921 were forty-one million board feet, a very great increase over any previous year. Many other lines of goods are in demand, notably paper, food products of various kinds, butter and manufactured goods of every description. Canada has the quickest and most efficient steamship service across the Pacific and there is no reason why eventually China should not be the greatest outlet for Canadian manufactured goods of any country in the world."

A large number of the friends gathered at the residence of the Misses Thelma and Jessie McLennan, 86 Main street, last night and tendered Miss Frederica Thomson a novelty shower.



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MUTT AND JEFF—IT RUNS ON ITS REPUTATION

