

## The Daily Gleaner



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1925.

## THE POLICY FOR CANADA.

There is a vast difference between the tariff policies advocated by the Liberal and Conservative parties in Canada. The whole question rests on the relative merits of a tariff scientifically based on the principle of protection, as favored by the Conservative party, and a tariff for revenue or taxation without regard to the principle of protection, that forms the basis of the Liberal policy. The question has been often asked, why is it that the proportion of imports admitted free of duty is larger in the United States than in Canada? The answer is simple. The United States imposes high duties on things that may be manufactured or grown in the country, reducing the import of such commodities and giving employment to the people of the United States in their manufacture or growth. But on the other hand the United States admits free of duty raw materials required for manufacturing purposes, keeping her factories and mills in operation, and thus giving employment to her own people. In short, the United States believes in protecting home industry. Agriculture is especially benefitted by reason of the larger number of people employed in the manufacturing centres.

Take the matter of pulpwood and pulp, which the United States admits free of duty. This keeps her mills running and gives employment to thousands of people across the line. If the United States had a sufficient supply of pulpwood there would be no free admission of Canadian wood. But having exhausted their own supply, they will continue to draw on Canada as long as they are permitted to do so. The policy of the Conservative party is to stop this drain on Canada for the benefit of United States industry and build up a great paper manufacturing industry in Canada, taking our own wood to give employment to our own people, and incidentally making a better market for our own farmers.

The electors of Canada are asked to make their choice of the two policies on the 29th of this month. There should be no doubt as to their answer.

## SMOKING IN COLLEGE.

The opinion is common among young men at school and college that tobacco smoking is likely to hinder the full physical efficiency required for success in athletics, but that its effect on mental efficiency is negligible. This tradition of the campus appears, however, to rest on a most dubious foundation. A recent scientific study of the matter in Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, indicates that tobacco exercises a far more deleterious effect upon the mind than upon the body.

The college in 1924 had an enrollment of 465 students from all over the country. It imposes no rule against the use of tobacco, so that those who wish to do so may smoke without concealment. Scholastic and athletic records of 177 smokers and 176 non-smokers were subjected to analysis. In a report by Arthur E. Morgan, head of the institution, the results set forth without argument and without dogmatic conclusions. They nevertheless make out a good presumption that on the whole smoking is harmful to college students.

Very frankly Mr. Morgan says that the assertions of those who charge tobacco with serious physical disturbances must be modified. Although immediately after smoking the pulse pressure may be altered and the pulse beat accelerated, a thorough physical examination showed these effects to be temporary and not important. In actual experience it was found that non-smokers seem to do slightly better than smokers in athletics, but in this detail the findings are by no means definite.

In two years non-smokers gained a majority of points in track meets. On the other hand, all the important events in a swimming meet were won by two men who were habitual smokers. Of the 177 smokers and 176 non-smokers it was found that twenty-one in each class had won the college letter for distinction in athletic sports.

The smokers had scored a decided

advantage over the non-smokers in the winning of high school and preparatory school letters before entering college, the totals standing at 74 against 56. But it appears that they were unable to retain their preeminence, for it was found that of thirty-seven who began smoking in high school, where they won letters, only three afterward gained letters at Antioch.

In scholarship it was shown not only that non-smokers excelled smokers, but also that "light" smokers excelled "heavy" ones, and that non-smokers were able to maintain a fairly steady level of achievement throughout their work, while the abilities of smokers steadily declined. Of twenty-three dismissed in one year for low scholarship only three were non-smokers.

## AS WE ARE IN POLITICS NEARING THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Saint John-Albert Liberals, in convention last night, nominated R. T. Hayes as running-mate of Hon. Dr. Walter E. Foster, Minister of State in the Mackenzie King Government. Mr. Hayes is well known in the public life. He represented Saint John in the last Legislative Assembly, in which he took an active interest in local as well as in provincial affairs. His hobby was promotion of the cause of Temperance, and in the capacity of a zealous worker and a sincere worker he did good service in checking suggestions and in suppressing movements which were designed to assist practically open sale of liquor in defiance of the Act and in defiance of an expressed public opinion. There was never any doubt of Mr. Hayes' sincerity in this respect; and now that he has entered the larger field of the service which he rendered the cause in the smaller arena will be rewarded in this contest by any expression of appreciation or by any substantial evidence of recognition.

It is too frequently the case that the leaders of temperance reform are political partisans first and temperance enthusiasts secondly. We are not seeking the election of Mr. Hayes. He is not of our political persuasion. He does not come generally within range of the ideal. But it will be interesting to watch the strides of those whose announced principles he has well served.

In other parts of the Province there is also some evidence of activity in campaign arrangements. Liberals are arranging for the nomination of their standard bearer in Charlotte, and in York-Sunbury, where nomination is singularly affected on machine manipulation and machine notions discredited in all other parts of Canada, there is soon to be the party convention, at which D. W. Mersereau has been picked for nomination. This Convention may be one of the last of the series. It will not be last for the same reason that the machine convention of the nervous seeker of Tory party protection arranged to have the Conservative Convention in York-Sunbury called at the earliest moment in the game and manipulated—before a fixed date of enquiry and investigation, the result of which is yet withheld from a public, who are disappointed that in Canada there is agency through which honored British practice is ignored and the rights of British citizenship denied. Mr. Mersereau's political party principles are weak and unacceptable. Otherwise Dave is a pretty good fellow—as far as we know. He has never yet been charged with the calous mutilation of a decree of a Judge of the Supreme Court. He has never put himself in the position of a perjurer. He has never sought protection by the process of smothering guilt to spare the reputation and the recognition of his wife and his child. We have no sympathy for Mr. Mersereau's political principles.

We hope, wholly on account of the party principles which he upholds that he will not win out. But in character, we are free to confess, Dave has an advantage—whether he wins or whether he loses.

## IS PROSPERITY RETURNING?

Realizing that industrial depression is a formidable adversary in an electoral campaign, particularly when such depression is attributable directly to administrative errors, members of the King Government are now endeavoring to persuade the public that the worst is over, that prosperity is just around the corner, and that the Government itself is entitled to prepayment on the promised revival. The public are invited to contemplate the "proof" of the Liberal claim in this respect, and it is as well, perhaps, that they should do so, and that they should do it with some care. "In 1921," they are told, "our imports exceeded our exports by \$29,739,454. In the fiscal year 1925, ending March 31st, our exports exceeded our imports by \$27,124,816, and for the calendar year, ending July 31st last, the export surplus had reached the total of \$288,000,000."

This is the first and therefore the most important of the "proofs" submitted by Mr. King and his associates, remarks the Montreal Gazette. It is to be noted that only the bald figures are given, no attempt being made to analyze them or to indicate the true trade condition which they express; on the contrary, there is a very evident desire and intention to obtain for the Government such advantage as may accrue from the casual

reading of a misleading statement. In order to make good the claim put forward in behalf of the Government, it is necessary to show, first, that the large excess of exports over imports, as disclosed in the above statement, reflects an all-round expansion of domestic industry, and, secondly, that such expansion has been induced or facilitated by administrative action. Neither of these things can be shown. Imports have failed to keep pace with exports, and this has happened in the face of substantial reductions in customs duties. "What is the reason?" It is not because the industries of the Dominion have a better hold upon their home market than they had previously and are meeting its requirements to the exclusion of foreign commodities. The Government, as everybody knows, has materially weakened the position of Canadian industries in the Canadian market by reducing customs duties and encouraging foreign competition. This has had its effect upon business generally.

The purchasing power of the people has been restricted, as regards both domestic and foreign products, and Canadian industries, being unable to take full advantage of the home market, and being at the same time subjected to the operation of adverse tariffs in foreign markets, have been unable to expand and have bought less extensively of foreign raw materials than would have been the case in more normal and healthy conditions. This is the explanation of a relatively poor showing on the import side of the trade statement, and, in this regard, the responsibility of the King Government is clear.

If the electors do not put it beyond the power of Mr. Mackenzie King to enter into another unholy bargain with the Progressives, then they may expect a far worse condition than that in which they now find themselves, since Mr. King, his Ministers and his western allies have openly and plainly declared their intention of going farther along the road upon which they have already set their feet, a road which means industrial and possibly political disaster for the Dominion.

## THE LEAGUE SIDESTEPS AGAIN.

Mosul, after being the chief subject of discussion at the meeting of the League of Nations Council at Geneva last month, remains a disputed territory. Brought to the actual test of a decision, the Council referred the problem to the International Court of Justice at The Hague as one involving questions of a justifiable character which must be decided. Its course in this instance was similar to that it followed in the Corfu incident, in which, according to the official league report, the contention "resulted in lengthy discussions in several meetings of the Council and the eventual submission of a report to a special committee of jurists." And there apparently it has since remained.

The Mosul question came before the Council of the League in pursuance of a provision of the Treaty of Lausanne, signed July 24, 1923, by which in case of failure of Great Britain and Turkey to agree within nine months upon the frontier between Turkey and Iraq the dispute was to be referred to Geneva. Provision was made by the treaty for a meeting between British and Turkish representatives at Constantinople. The meeting was held, but it was deadlocked from the first session and so continued until the utility of any further effort at a settlement became evident.

The British Government asked, in August, that the question be entered on the agenda of the Council. Representatives of Great Britain and Turkey presented their arguments in the following month. The Council, "noting that the parties had agreed to accept its decision in advance," sent a special committee to make investigations on the spot. This committee returned to Europe last April and prepared its report to the Council. The salient points of this report were that Mosul belonged to Iraq as a part of the Mesopotamian plains and should be governed from Baghdad and not from Angora, that the Mosul district ethnologically was a "No Man's Land" with a medley of races having no marked nationalistic sentiments and that the people appeared willing to be ruled by either Iraq or Turkey if they received adequate protection.

In substance, the report recommended that the British protectorate, which was to last for only four years, be maintained for twenty-five years in the hope that by that time Iraq would be able to take care of itself and protect its frontiers from Turkish invasion. Turkey refused outright to accept a decision on this basis and Angora defiantly declared that it was opposed to the British claim to Mosul.

The British deeply resented the act of the League Council in turning the dispute over to The Hague. The London Times declared that it shifted its responsibility and by delaying settlement of the dispute brought about a situation full of possibilities of disaster; in short that it created a "grave risk of a war between Great Britain and Turkey." There has been reason for this sense of insecurity in Great Britain in the reports which reach London from Constantinople. Military measures the Angora Government is taking include calling

## CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM PENTONVILLE

Disguised as Painters They Strolled Off—Touch of Irony for Reformers.

London, Oct. 9.—Disguised as painters, two prisoners in Pentonville penitentiary, London, calmly scaled two high walls, exchanged badinage with a passerby, and then sauntered carelessly past the prison warden's cottage and to liberty. It was the boldest escape from an English prison in some time, and a flying squad of Scotland Yard men is scouring London tonight for the fugitives.

Charles Shepherd, 34, and John Murphy, 28, the escaped prisoners, both were serving eighteen months' sentences for felony. Between them they had twenty-five convictions. The men had been painting the roof of the prison infirmary and had all the equipment of painters, of which they made good use in deceiving numerous persons encountered. One woman who saw the escape thought them painters and asked them if they were going to get a drink. "Yes, but don't say a word for we'd get fixed if the boss knew it," they replied.

There is a certain irony in the case of their escape, for some time ago at the request of earnest prison reformers the broad arrows which were painted all over convicts' uniforms, making recognition instantaneous, were removed and the prisoners now present the appearance of ordinary workmen.

Chicago's idea of her share of Great Lakes water affords Canada an authentic picture of what part we on this side of the border are due to play in the free trade game.

The Toronto Globe complains that the Conservative candidate in Port Arthur danced till he couldn't talk. Won't someone please teach Prime Minister King to dance?

The only Canadian export increased under King's free trade policy, apart from skilled workmen, is the export of Great Lakes water to Chicago and Quebec, to New York.

While this part of the world is engrossed in the world series baseball games at Pittsburgh and Washington, there is the danger that Germany may steal a few bases at Locarno.

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As Liberal papers may say: How could you expect Canadians to return from the U. S. till the world series is over?

With the World Series baseball on, the election, in public interest, takes second place. We turn from ball to ball.

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Hon. Dr. Foster delivered a fighting speech in which he outlined the work the Government was doing at Courtenay Bay, the stand taken in favor of disposing of the Portland, Me., terminals, the way in which, he claimed, the high tariff had ruined the Maritime Provinces and the need of markets for the produce of this section which, he said, was even more important at present than the need of immigrants here.

Regarding the Valley Railway, Dr. Foster said that his stand in this regard was well known. He had urged both Liberal and Tory Governments to take over this road, thus relieving the people of the province of the burden. He declared if sent to Ottawa he would continue to urge it, and he added that he could do this better from the inside as a cabinet minister than as an ordinary citizen.

Taking up the railway question, he declared that Mr. Meighen had expressed himself in favor of keeping the Portland, Me., terminals. He remarked that the Conservative party had struck this blow at this port in the first place when they acquired this branch line, and now they calmly came here and expressed themselves in favor of keeping them.

"I say get rid of them, for so long as they remain they are a temptation to the railwaymen who will want to use them for Canadian trade. Get rid of them at the first opportunity is my idea," he announced.

Speeches were also made by Dr. L. M. Curran, Dr. W. P. Broderick, Hon. Dr. Robert, R. E. Armstrong, E. J. Kenneberry, secretary of the Liberal executive for the constituency; Col. Alexander MacMillan, W. M. Ryan and others. Resolutions expressing confidence in Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King and Hon. Dr. Foster were passed. Owing to the absence of R. T. Hayes from the city, he did not address the delegates.

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