

New channels, new methods, must be found and resorted to. The customs and means which adequately met the activities and necessities of modern civilization up to the end of the last century must be replaced by newer, more effective and more general instruments of action. Old ideals must give way to new ones. The nations of the civilized world are now compelled, almost overnight, to change their attitude and their relations to and with one another, and adapt themselves to the new knowledge and technique which have been developed.

The practice, almost general, of isolation and egotistical sufficiency, which has manifested itself especially in the erection of high tariff and numerous other trade barriers, is no longer possible, and if it were possible, would be wholly undesirable. This method must gradually be abandoned as wholly unsuitable to the enlargement of our contemporary world and the new necessities of national and economic interdependence. During the last fifty years especially, protective tariffs have not only dominated industrial and commercial relations between nations, but they have gravely affected their political action. Particularly during the last three years, tariffs have multiplied. The Hawley-Smoot tariff, 1930, raised then existing duties on 890 products. In the same year there were six general tariff revisions upward in Europe, and over twenty in South America. And new tariff barriers have been erected in France, in Spain, and generally. In 1927 and 1928 Australia and New Zealand made tariff revisions, generally upward. Asiatic countries such as Siam, China and Persia did likewise. Tariff increase has been followed by higher tariff increase, and the world has become divided into many tariff sections or compartments. Trade antagonism, trade war, has become universal. I have here a list of the tremendous increases that have taken place during the last fifteen or sixteen years.

Increase of Minimum Tariff, 1913-1926

Countries	Per cent
United States of America..	from 10.5 to 40.0
Italy..	from 4.9 to 28.7
Japan..	from 10.8 to 50.6
Jugoslavia..	from 19.5 to 50.3
Chili..	from 23.5 to 87.1
The British Indies..	from 3.9 to 20.6
Australia..	from 0.7 to 21.6
Czechoslovakia..	from 13.1 to 28.2
Spain..	from 30.8 to 64.3

A member of the present Canadian Cabinet recently affirmed that "War is trade"—or was it, "Trade is war"? What he probably meant is that high tariffs and trade aggressions have been prolific creators of war. Is there not a

great deal of truth in the statement made by several of the most eminent statesmen of our day, that the Great War was the inevitable result of the ever-increasing trade rivalries and trade restrictions of the last few decades?

Governments have been in many instances singularly oblivious of or impervious to the lessons taught by the epochal changes to which I have referred. They have persisted in the fatuous policy, or practice, of continuing to isolate their nations and peoples, thereby impeding and arresting their inevitable march towards international dependence, social and economic advance, world co-operation and general progress. Is that any longer possible, and if possible is it desirable?

There is no country which to-day can be independent of the rest of the universe and insure prosperity to itself, as well as cultural, scientific and economic advancement in its midst, by contenting itself with its own investigations, its own scientific and cultural researches, its own activities, its own experience, its own discoveries, its own markets.

The present world problems are mainly economic ones.

The Soviets, with their five-year plan, or any other plan which they may invent and endeavour to carry out, cannot successfully isolate themselves commercially. They must, for instance, export lumber, wheat, furs and oils, and import automobiles, machinery, and many other commodities.

Of all the countries in the world there was not one which could have made an attempt at economic isolation with as much chance of success as the United States of America; and no nation affords to-day a more convincing demonstration of the fallacy of such a policy in our contemporary world. There is no need to make a demonstration of this, because every one knows that, for many obvious reasons, the United States was in a better condition than any other industrial nation to practise isolation and high protection. No nation has more thoroughly attempted to isolate itself economically and politically. With what result? Its commerce is diminishing daily, its home market is glutted with its own mass-production, and yet the price of wheat, for instance, of which she raises a large quantity, is higher in the United States than in any of the foreign markets. The Farm Board owns, and does not know how to dispose of, nearly two hundred million bushels of its surplus wheat.

The official statistics show that unemployment in the United States is greater than in any other industrial country. Six millions, at