

and he also hoped that those Colonies which had not already done so would make a similar reduction in postal rates on their publications.

Colonel Ponton (Belleville Board of Trade) thought that it should be the aim of Imperial statesmanship to reach an arrangement which would make it possible for British publications to compete on even terms with foreign newspapers. It was clearly unfair that United States literature should be admitted into Canada at £4 13s. 4d. a ton, whilst it cost British publishers £37 a ton to send in their literature.

Mr. Parkes, M.P. (Birmingham) said that the Postmaster-General had told him that he had been in communication with the Canadian postal authorities on this subject, and that he was most anxious to give some relief to the Dominion. He was, however, met by the fact that even the 4d. rate on books and periodicals sent to Canada did not pay at the present time. The only department of the Post Office which could be said to pay was the 1d. postage. The half-penny postage and the book postage were carried on at a loss. They had the sympathy of the Postmaster-General, who was alive to the wishes of Canada, and if they kept up discussions of the character at meetings of these congresses in the long run they might be able to bring about, by influence with the Postmaster-General and the Canadian authorities, a much-needed reform.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CABLE NEWS TO AND FROM CANADA.

A motion was passed unanimously in favour of a uniform parcel post charge throughout the Empire and one in favour of universal penny post.

Mr. R. Wilson-Smith (Montreal Board of Trade) in view of the fact that cable news reports from Canada were gathered and distributed mainly through foreign sources, thereby receiving a colouring which was detrimental to the existence of the spirit of Imperial and Colonial unity, moved that the Imperial Government should be urged to devise means whereby cable and telegraph news to and from all parts of the Empire should be furnished entirely through Imperial channels.

Sir Sandford Fleming (Ottawa) seconded.

The motion was carried without discussion.

Mr. Edward Dawson (Georgetown, Demerara) moved, that the Imperial Government be asked to assist the Colonies in providing an all-British and reliable means of cable communication through Canada, with and between our West Indian Colonies. This was an important proposal, having regard to the constant interruptions of cable communication with and between the West Indian Colonies, and to the extreme importance of an all-British cable.

Mr. W. Gordon Gordon (Trinidad) seconded.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, moved a resolution which was passed to effect, that it was of the utmost importance to the interests of the Empire that the United Kingdom and her Colonies should adopt a policy under which lines of steamships would be secured and retained for (1) the provision of fast mail services on the several routes; and (2) the development and control of trade between the Mother-country and her possessions, and between the Colonies themselves.

Colonel Ponton (Belleville) moved a resolution in favour of the establishment of inter-Colonial commercial agents. He referred to the enterprise of the United States in publishing and circulating a daily consular report, and recommended the adoption of American methods in these matters.

Mr. Langdon (Manchester Chamber of Commerce) seconded, holding that the commercial plans of this country required reforming. Our Consuls abroad ought to be increased, and a change was needed in their personnel and in the character of their reports.

The motion was agreed to, as also was a motion by Mr. S. Machin (London) urging the Government to appoint Consuls throughout the British Colonies and Possessions.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. Bell (Winnipeg) moved "that it is of the highest Imperial importance that British emigrants should settle in British countries, and that this conference records its conviction that the Governments concerned should exercise the greatest care in seeing that accurate information, and only such, is disseminated for the promotion of this emigration." He pointed out that Canada was receiving emigrants from the United States, whilst Englishmen and Scotchmen were emigrating to the United States. He thought the Britons who wished to emigrate should follow the flag (hear, hear).

Mr. Dafoe (Winnipeg) seconded.

Mr. Wilson-Smith (Montreal) urged the claims of Canada as a country for emigrants. It was the most self-sustaining country in the world, and the most progressive, and British emigrants should be directed to its shores.

ARBITRATION.

Sir A. Rollit moved a resolution favouring the promotion of arbitration for the effective settlement of (a) international disputes, where practicable; (b) commercial disputes and differences, involving questions of fact or law; (c) labour disputes between employers and employed in regard to wages and conditions of employment and the like, and urged upon all chambers of commerce and commercial associations represented at the Congress to provide as far as possible machinery for