

duced prices is not necessarily dumping. If a special price is fixed by the Americans for sales to Canada, a price distinctly below the price for a similar sale in the United States, that certainly is dumping, and the machinery of our law can be set in motion to check it. But if the selling price in the markets of production—even though it be a sacrifice price—is the same as that of the sale to the Canadian buyer, that is not dumping. If from any cause the American people are obtaining goods of American production at a low price, the Canadian law does not contemplate a denial to the Canadian consumer of the privilege of sharing in the advantage of the low price, subject, of course, to the payment of the regular duty. Cheaper goods from the United States are not necessarily dumped goods: it is only when the prices of the goods are below the selling prices in the United States that the anti-dumping feature of our law can be invoked.

## The Battle in Ohio

NEARLY fifty ballots were necessary before the Democratic convention at San Francisco was able to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The supporters of McAdoo, Cox and Palmer stood so firm for their respective candidates, with little prospect of securing for any of them the required two-thirds vote, that the bringing in of another candidate, "a dark horse" seemed to be the only way to break the deadlock. Then, when such a result seemed inevitable, Attorney-General Palmer, who was present, apparently reaching the conclusion that his own nomination was impossible, decided to release his supporters from the pledges they had given. In the consequent re-adjustment enough of the released votes went to Cox to give him the victory.

Perhaps it is a queer way of looking at the situation, but it really seems that Governor Cox owes his own nomination in a large degree to his opponent, Senator Harding. Ohio is an important State, and particularly important because it is one of the most doubtful States in a political contest. The candidate who is likely to carry a large doubtful State has a material advantage over another, who may be a much abler man and a man of larger national service. When at the Republican convention Wood and Lowden and Robinson had to be eliminated from the balloting and a dark horse had to be found, it was to the doubtful States that the managers turned their eyes. Senator Harding was a respectable old time Republican, acceptable to a large section of the party on that ground, and, besides, he was from Ohio. Victory in Ohio was deemed necessary to Republican success in the November election. Harding in all probability could carry Ohio. So Harding was the choice. This presented a serious problem

for the Democrats. They also felt that Ohio was a pivotal point. In olden times Pennsylvania was regarded as the "Keystone State." "As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union." In later years Pennsylvania has settled down into a fairly reliable Republican State. There is more inclination to find a "Keystone" further West. Ohio becomes the most important battle ground. The Republicans having, as they supposed, made Ohio certain for themselves by nominating Harding, the Democrats have countered by nominating another Ohioan.

Three times Mr. J. M. Cox has been chosen Governor of Ohio. Even when the Republicans carried most of the elections in the State, Mr. Cox was able to win the governorship. If any Democrat can carry Ohio Governor Cox is the man. In this respect the nomination is a clever move. Mr. Cox was from the beginning a man of sufficient importance to be considered in the Presidential race. But if the Republicans had not chosen an Ohio man as their candidate it is quite probable that the Democrats would not have valued Mr. Cox so highly. The nomination of Senator Harding of Ohio as the Republican candidate paved the way for the nomination of Governor Cox of Ohio as his Democratic opponent. Thus Ohio becomes the centre of the battle field. It is altogether probable that the candidate who carries Ohio will be the next President.

## Extending the Preference

THE example set by Canada some years ago in granting preferential tariff rates to Great Britain, and to such parts of the Empire as were disposed to reciprocate, has been widely followed. The mother country in her war-time policy adopted the principle of preference to some extent, and the policy thus accepted remains. In the outlying portions of the Empire the subject is receiving increased attention. Jamaica is a party to the new agreement between Canada and the West Indies, the terms of which have not yet been disclosed, but which are understood to include preferential rates within the Empire. Meanwhile, Jamaica has made a special concession to cotton piece goods manufactured in the United Kingdom, the regular ad valorem duty of 16 2-3 per cent being reduced to 10 per cent. There is a further preferential rate of 8 1-3 per cent for cotton piece goods manufactured from cotton grown in the British Empire. This, of course, is intended to encourage the growing of cotton in the West Indies, where a considerable measure of success has attended the cotton-growing movement. These concessions, it is to be noted, apply only to cottons manufactured in Great Britain. We may reasonably assume, however, that under the new West Indian agreement similar goods made in Canada will have the benefit of the reduction.

Another British possession which has come into the preferential movement is Cyprus. In that island, under a recent law, on a considerable range of manufactures, including all malt liquors, and on sparkling wines, the preferential rates are two-thirds of the regular duty, on other wines 60 per cent of the regular duty, on spirits 95 per cent of the full duty, and on all other goods five-sixths of the full duty.

## The Vice-President

ONE of the noteworthy features of the American political conventions is the comparatively little regard they have for the office of Vice-President of the United States. The contest for the Presidential nomination is always keen, and sometimes bitter. When at long last a Presidential candidate is named, the tension ends, the mass of the delegates give themselves up to rejoicing over victory or sorrowing over defeat. Somebody remembers that it is necessary to have a candidate for Vice-President and in the confusion that exists at the moment almost anybody can be named for the second place. It sometimes happens that a candidate thus chosen for the Vice-Presidency becomes a man of importance in the nation, but in most cases he is almost forgotten. While the Presidential nomination is under consideration it is deemed a poor compliment to any man to suggest that he might be chosen for the position of Vice-President. Probably the average American school boy, in the midst of a Presidential term, could not on examination tell the name of the Vice-President of the United States. Yet the office is in some respects one of importance. The Vice-President is the President, or Speaker, of the Senate. The proceedings of the Senate are usually of much importance in the public eye, but the public eye does not rest on the presiding officer unless some of his rulings happen to become the subject of controversy. One thing only can bring the Vice-President prominently into view. In event of the office of President becoming vacant, through death, resignation or disability of the President, the Vice-President steps into the vacant place and for the remainder of the term becomes the President of the United States.

Neither of the candidates for the Vice-Presidency has hitherto occupied a large place in the public mind. Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, the Republican candidate, owes his prominence very largely to his courageous action in resisting the police strike in Boston. Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate, holds the modest office of Under-Secretary of State at Washington. Both, however, are men of excellent standing in the communities where they are best known, and either of them in case of emergency might measure up to the required standard of statesmanship.