

NEW TERMS OF TRADE TO THE WEST INDIES

Agreement Recently Made
Between That Country
and Canada Public.

LARGER FREE LIST

Mutual Preference in Some
Cases 50%—Cable and
Steamship Service.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—The new trade agreement concluded between Canada and the British West Indies was made public to-day. It increases, in certain instances, the present mutual preference of 20 per cent. to 50 per cent.; it extends the free list; it provides for an increased steamship service—a weekly service between Canadian ports and the eastern group of the British West Indies, and a fortnightly service between Canadian ports and the western group. The weekly service is to come into operation "as soon as possible, and in any case within three years"; the fortnightly service with the western group is to come into effect not later than January 1st, 1921. The agreement provides that the various Governments of the British West Indies will contribute towards the necessary subsidies. In the case of the fortnightly service to the western group—the Bahamas, British Honduras and Jamaica—the vessels are to be provided by the Government of Canada. Here, if the service proves unremunerative, the three West Indian colonies mentioned will contribute 25 per cent. of the loss within certain restrictions.

The agreement concludes with a declaration that the representatives of Canada and of the British West Indian colonies will recommend for the consideration of their respective Governments that British-controlled cables should be laid as soon as possible, without waiting for the termination of the agreement with the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company, to connect Bermuda with Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, and Turk's Island or Jamaica.

PARTICULARS OF AGREEMENT.
This agreement recites that a conference was held in June between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the British West Indies for the purpose of making trade relations closer and more intimate, and to improve means of communication.

In regard to trade, Canada affirms the principle of granting a preference on all goods being the produce or manufacture of any of the British West Indies imported into Canada, which are now subject to duty or which may be made subject to duty at any future time.

The Canadian customs duties on all goods (other than tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and spirituous liquors) being the produce or manufacture of any of the British West Indies are not to be more than 50 per cent. of the duties imposed on similar goods when imported from any foreign country.

Special provision is made, however, in the case of the following goods:

Sugar, according to the degree of polarization—preference ranges from 46.00 per 100 pounds to 96 cents.
Cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground (per 100 pounds), a preference of \$1.50.
Lime juice, raw and concentrated, not refined (per gallon), a preference of 10 cents.
Cocoa nuts, per 100 (imported direct to a Canadian port) free as against general tariff of seventy-five cents.
Cocoa nuts, n.o.p.: a preference of 50 cents per 100.
Grape fruit: a preference of 50 cents per 100 pounds.
Rum: a preference of 60 cents per gallon on the strength of proof.
Onions: free as against a general tariff of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

The British West Indies also affirm the principle of granting a preference on all goods being the produce or manufacture of Canada and imported into the British West Indian Colonies.

Subject to special provisions, cited below, customs duties on all goods (other than tobacco, cigars and cigarettes) being the produce or manufacture of Canada imported into the British West Indies which are now subject to duty or which may be made subject to duty at any future time, shall not at any time be:

(a) In the case of Barbados, British Guiana and Trinidad, more than fifty (50) per cent.
(b) In the case of British Honduras, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands, more than sixty-six and two-thirds per cent.
(c) In the case of Bermuda and Jamaica more than seventy-five (75) per cent., and
(d) In the case of the Bahamas more than ninety (90) per cent., of the duties imposed on similar goods when imported from any foreign country.

The special provisions are in respect to flour, spirits, wine, beer and ale. In these cases, the preference to be granted by the British West Indies to be produce of Canada will be as follows:

Flour—Preference of not less than one shilling per barrel or bag of 190 pounds.
Spirits brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, unenumerated, potable, if tested—Preference of not less than 2-1/2 per gallon of the strength of proof.
Spirits, perfumed, unenumerated, potable, if not tested—Preference of not less than 2-6 per 1/2 gallon.
Wine, beer and ale—Duty not to exceed four-fifths of full rate.

In the case of the Bahamas the ten per cent. preference granted will not apply to wines, malt liquors,

spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol.
CONTAINS RECIPROCAL PROVISION.

The agreement contains a reciprocal provision that the Governments of Canada and of the West Indies may provide, on giving six months' notice, that to be entitled to the concessions granted the products of either shall be conveyed by ship direct. It is provided also that should the discretion recognized in this article be at any time exercised by the Government of Canada, provision shall be made in all contracts entered into with steamship subsidized by the Dominion and the British West Indies and plying between ports in Canada and ports in the British West Indies for an effective control of freight rates.

The agreement is not to interfere with any existing preference or with the granting of any future preference by the Dominion to any of the British West Indies or to any other part of the British Empire or with any existing preference or the granting of any future preference by the British West Indies among themselves.

EASTERN GROUP SS. SERVICES.
The provisions of the agreement, in regard to steamship services between Canada and the eastern group are as follows:

Canada will use its best endeavors to arrange for a mail, passenger and freight steamship service, to come into effect as soon as possible, and, in any case, within three years, between Canada, Bermuda, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana, on the following lines:

1. Steamers shall sail weekly from St. John or Halifax, calling one week on the outward passage at Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana, and on the homeward passage at Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Monserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts and Bermuda; on alternate weeks calling on the outward passage at Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Monserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and British Guiana, and on the homeward passage, at Trinidad, Barbados and Bermuda.

2. The steamers shall be of 2,500 to 6,000 tons gross, capable of making an ocean speed of 12 knots, and providing accommodation for 100 first-class, 30 second-class and 100 steerage or deck passengers, and shall be provided with 'tween decks. Canada will stipulate in any contract entered into for such steamship service that:

1. There shall be reasonable proportionate alternation of passenger and cargo accommodation between the colonies mentioned.

2. There shall be no unfair differential rates of freight against the smaller colonies, as compared with the rates to larger colonies situated at a similar distance from St. John or Halifax.

3. Steamers shall be so constructed that, so far as the traffic warrants, cold storage shall be provided, if this can be secured without unreasonable additional cost.

If a subsidized steamer service is arranged for, the Government of Canada will endeavor to secure the co-operation of the owners of such steamer service towards the provision of hotels and bungalows in the colonies, the governments of the colonies being prepared on their part to offer such facilities as may be practicable, both as regards sites and financial assistance.

SUBSIDIES TO STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The representatives of the colonies mentioned undertake to recommend to their governments that these governments shall contribute towards such subsidized steamship service, when established, in the following amounts annually:

Barbados, not less than \$5,000.
Bermuda, not less than \$2,000.
British Guiana, not less than \$7,500.
Leeward Islands, not less than \$2,500.
Trinidad, not less than \$7,500.
Windward Islands, not less than \$2,500.
Total, \$27,000.

Pending the establishment of such service the Government of Canada will use its best endeavors to maintain a fortnightly service on the existing lines and to supplement it with such additional freight or passenger and freight vessels as the trade may require.

WESTERN GROUP STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

So far as the western group is concerned, the provisions for steamship services are:

Canada, subject to the adoption by the Government concerned of the recommendations embodied in the article below, undertakes to provide as soon as possible, and in any case not later than the 1st of January, 1921, a fortnightly freight, mail and passenger steamship service between Canada, the Bahamas, Jamaica, and British Honduras, on the following lines:

(1) The steamers shall not be less than 2,500 long tons, dead weight, shall have an ocean-going speed of not less than 10 knots, and shall have accommodation for from 15 to 20 first-class passengers, and shall be provided with 'tween decks and, so far as the traffic warrants, with cold storage, if this can be secured at reasonable cost.

(2) The steamers shall sail from such Canadian ports as freight conditions require, and shall proceed to Belize in British Honduras, calling at Nassau in the Bahamas, and at such port or ports in Jamaica as may be necessary, and shall call on the return voyage at such port or ports in Jamaica as may be necessary, and at Nassau.

MUST BEAR 25% OF ANY LOSS.

The representatives of the colonies before mentioned undertake to recommend to their Governments that



NOT THE KIND OF HAND HE WANTS.

these Governments shall, if the service proves unremunerative, contribute twenty-five (25) per cent. of any loss; provided that the amount contributed shall not exceed, in the case of the Bahamas, the sum of \$3,000 per annum, in the case of British Honduras, the sum of \$5,000 per annum, and in the case of Jamaica the sum of \$5,000 per annum.

The agreement is subject to the approval of the Parliament of Canada and British West Indies colonies and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Upon such approval being given, the agreement will be brought into force at such time as may be agreed upon between the Governments of Canada and the colonies aforesaid to be published in the Canada Gazette and the official gazette of each of the said colonies.

The agreement will remain in force for ten years after the proclamation and thereafter until terminated by 12 months' written notice given either by the Government of Canada, or by the Government of any of the colonies aforesaid, but in the latter case the agreement will remain in full force and effect as to any of the other colonies which have not given such notice.



ESCAPED FROM SINN FEIN.
Brig.-Gen. Lucas, British army officer captured by the Sinn Fein, who has made his escape.

HAILED OUT.

Ethelbert and Garland Districts in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Aug. 1.—Two storms which struck the city yesterday extended generally over the province. One storm swept over the north, carrying hail, and doing some damage through wind. That which went over the southwest, was lighter in its violence, but hail also fell. Roblin came in between the paths of both, and got no rainfall. Ethelbert and Garland districts had their crops nearly wiped out by hail.



THE CONFERENCE OF THE ALLIES AND GERMANS AT SPA.

This is the first photograph to arrive here showing the important conference between the Allies and Germans at Spa, Belgium. Allied leaders in the conference hall. Marshall Foch is shown in uniform. To his right is Premier Millerand, of France, and to his left is M. Marsal.

BRING THE OCEAN TO YOUR DOORS

Slogan of Both Countries
At Industrial Congress.

Senator Robertson On Highway Development.

Welland, Aug. 1.—Transportation was the paramount issue discussed at the second day's session of the Niagara District Industrial Congress in Crystal Beach and Welland to-day. The problem was discussed by railroad, marine and highway men from various standpoints. The needs and advantages of the Niagara district in particular and the Province in general were dealt with by the speakers.

The slogan "Bring the ocean to your doors" was emphasized by Mr. Lewis as the inevitable policy for both Canadian and American interests, regardless of local considerations.

Senator Robertson announced in his address at the banquet here to-night that highway development is to be proceeded with immediately in the Niagara Peninsula if the federal share of \$200,000 is to be devoted to the building of the Queenston-Hamilton road. This will be pushed by the Ontario Department of Highways in the immediate future. He also declared that the building of the Welland-Port Colborne road would be completed with a minimum of delay on the portions still unfinished. He declared himself in favor of the building of a higher bridge over the Niagara River to relieve the present traffic congestion at the frontier, and would try to hasten that project.

After dealing with the development of rail transportation under private ownership, Senator Robertson stated that service would be the basis of competition in the operation of the nationally-owned lines, with C.P.R. standards in front of them. He declared the proposed freight rate increase were justified in view of the much higher operating and maintenance costs, citing the tripling in cost of box cars, locomotives and passenger cars and the doubling of wages.

With regard to canalization of the St. Lawrence, he said Federal aid was assured, and that for more than three years the Dominion Government had been making surveys preparatory to making a start in that work of power development and deepening of the waterways to the sea.

TREND TOWARD CONCILIATION

"There has been a gradual change in industrial conditions during the year," said Senator Robertson. "Twelve months ago unrest was prevalent everywhere. More lately there has been a growing tendency to settle industrial disputes by conciliation, with good results in many cases. I have ample evidence to prove that the Soviet Government in Moscow has been financing attempts to spread its gospel of Bolshevism in Canada. It has been amply demonstrated that Mr. Martin, the agent of the Bolsheviks, has been financed to the extent of two million roubles for the purpose of influencing public opinion on this continent, and we are positive that Canada has not been neglected in the efforts to spread the propaganda broadcast on this side of the Atlantic."

He deprecated the results that could be obtained, but asked employers to show a spirit of toleration and to seek to gain co-operation founded on confidence in their relations with employees.

JOINT NEED PASSAGE TO SEA

Major Alex. C. Lewis in his address on deep waterways said that the development of a passage to the sea was a "clutely imperative" to both Canada and the United States. "The long haul and high freight rates are a wall against successful Canadian competition in European markets," said he. "This can be pierced by a waterway to the seaboard so that shipments can be made economically and without transshipment." He urged that the interests of rail and marine transportation interests were one, and that constructive co-operation was necessary to bring about realization of the plans. No exception was made in the case of the New York barge canal, which, he said, would have more traffic than ever under the new conditions, by reason of the industrial growth that would follow the development of the waterpowers on both sides of the international boundary.

H. P. Zimmerman, of Montreal, addressed the Congress at a luncheon meeting at Crystal Beach on the railway's interest in developing traffic on its lines by encouraging manufacturing.

VETERANS DUPED

"Patriotic" Sharps in the West.

Winnipeg, Aug. 1.—Charging that the returned men had been duped in land transactions by people who are supposed to be patriotically sympathetic, and announcing that W. J. Back, chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board, and he, had come to organize the Winnipeg office to make the organization so perfect that it would be impossible for land sharks to exploit the veterans of the great war, B. Eaton Paterson, Director of Lands and Loans, declared that the board was determined to take action under the Criminal Code, and enforce the statute to the limit against those it could find engaged in the practices he condemned. Mr. Back and Mr. Paterson spent to-day in investigating the business of the board in Winnipeg. Mr. Back said he would return to Ottawa to-morrow, but Mr. Paterson will remain in the city some time longer.

Forest fires which burned over two hundred acres of timber land at River Hebert and Macan, N. S., were practically extinguished by a heavy fall of rain Sunday night.