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Canada Regarded As Link Between Britain and States

(Continued from page one)

Mr. Bird proceeded to discuss the subject of Anglo-American relations. Trade and trade rivalry played their parts in connection with the development of these relations. It was the same with nations as it was with persons. One would put up with rivalry only from one it liked and trusted. On the whole, the speaker asserted, feeling in the United States towards Great Britain had never been better at any extended period of time within the past century than it was today. On the other hand, feeling in Great Britain towards the United States was probably never worse within the last century than it was today. Owing to trade rivalry, etc., it would be more than ever necessary for the two nations to keep their political tempers, something which Great Britain had been famed for doing.

Naval Relations

Speaking of Anglo-American naval relations, Mr. Bird delved cursorily into naval history since the first of the century. Germany's challenge before the war to Great Britain's naval supremacy had brought about the alliance between Great Britain and Japan and the resultant moving of the British squadrons from the Pacific to Atlantic to meet the challenge of Germany. In a famous speech in 1916, President Wilson of United States had insisted that his country go ahead with a program which would give it the most adequate navy in the world. There came the second naval challenge to Great Britain. As a culmination of the Great War, in which United States had eventually thrown in her lot on the side of Great Britain and as a result of which the German fleet had been scuttled at Scapa Flow, the Washington naval conference was held in 1920 and, to the eternal credit of both sides, the naval competition between Great Britain and United States was called off. At the same time, the alliance between Great Britain and Japan was abrogated and, incidentally, the bogy of a United States-Japanese war had disappeared, the States being persuaded that there was no need to fear Japan.

Great Britain and the United States having come to an agreement even before the gathering, the naval conference in London this year had been a partial success. The conference had not been a complete success since Italy and France had been unable to come to an agreement, leaving the Mediterranean situation still to be guarded. Nevertheless, the agreement which had been reached at the conference between Great Britain, United States and Japan might be expected to have its effect upon Italy and France.

Impossible War

Canada and Great Britain being the best customers of the United States despite the trade rivalry existing between them, Mr. Bird predicted that this trade interest must eventually throw its weight against the possibility of war between these nations.

Turning to relations between Canada and Great Britain, Mr. Bird referred to the magnificent experiment of commonwealths instead of colonies within the British Empire. It was one of Great Britain's greatest and noblest experiments by means of which the "fine flower of the Empire" had been developed. Canada had held out for its rights as a nation and the Mother Country had met Canada more than half way in granting these requests with wisdom and liberality. Great Britain had shown that it was ready to recognize not only Canada but other Dominions as peoples of their own right competent to govern their own destinies. Now Canada was seeking the right to revise its own constitution and the speaker had no doubt that the British Parliament would grant this.

Preferential Tariffs

Discussing Anglo-Canadian trade, Mr. Bird mentioned the matter of tariff preferences and referred to the present industrial conditions in Great Britain. Great Britain could only support her forty millions of population providing she retained predominance in the world export market and not only in Empire trade. Only about one half of Britain's exports now went to the Empire and little more than a third of her imports came from the Empire. It was essential that Great Britain get back to the world market and lower costs of production.

Renewal of trade preferences with all the Dominions would, of course, be beneficial to Great Britain. If Great Britain were to obtain a larger market in Canada for her exports, it was necessary that she, like the United States, arrange credits in the Dominion, establish distribution plants with Canadian-manned sales forces, and establish assembly plants. Under such conditions, tariff preferences might be practicable.

Regarding United States-Canadian relations, Mr. Bird asserted that Canada was very popular both in the press and on the platform of the United States. Although the United States virtually looked up to Canada in many things, the American Congress seemed usually blind to the interests of Canada as evidenced, for instance, in the Smoot-Hawley tariff and other things. If one listened only to the United States congress, one might think that there was no such thing in the States as Canadian-United States relations. Mr. Bird predicted, however, that in the course of the next century Canada would influence United States socially and politically rather than United States influence Canada simply because Canada was the sounder country socially and politically. United States already looked up to Canada in the matters of law enforcement, immigration and prohibition. Speaking of prohibition, Mr. Bird predicted that United States would eventually fall in with the sounder Canadian plan and turn over the matter of liquor laws to the state governments from the federal. Canada's legislative system was more flexible than that of the United States, more responsible to the people.

Canada a Link

Summarizing, Mr. Bird asserted that he considered Canada not only a link between United States and Great Britain but between Canada and much of Western Europe. While British wisdom, he thought, would prevent war between United States and Britain, the Dominions, through their friendliness with their neighbors, would have their effect in preventing war. While Canada shared certain predispositions and views with the United States, she also kept up her connection with Europe through membership in the League of Nations.

Concluding with reference to war, Mr. Bird alluded to the recent Great War which had been so graphically illustrated in the two great moving pictures "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Journey's End." The lives of the young men on either one side or the other had been wasted through one side or the other being all wrong. If wars were to be prevented, the speaker asserted in concluding, there must be more than patriotism and self-sacrifice but also an international mind.

Vote of Thanks

On the conclusion of Mr. Bird's address, a vote of thanks was tendered to him on motion of Miss Caroline Mitchell.

Mrs. William Cruikshank sang a pleasing vocal solo. Mrs. M. H. Blott accompanied Mrs. Cruikshank and also the singing of "O Canada" and "God Save the King."

The Women's Canadian Club will hold another dinner soon to hear Innes Taylor who was a member of the Byrd expedition to the South Pole.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the city council, scheduled for tonight, has been postponed until tomorrow evening as the mayor and members of the aldermanic board will be attending proceedings in connection with the observance of Armistice Day.

Kidney Acids Break Sleep

If Getting Up Nights, Backache, frequent day calls, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Acidity, Burning, Smarting, Bladder Irritation, or Kidney Weakness makes you feel tired, depressed and discouraged, try the Cystex Test. Works fast, starts circulating thru the system in 15 minutes. Praised by thousands. Don't give up. Try Cystex (pronounced Siss-tex) today, under the Iron-Clad Guarantee. Must quickly stop these conditions, improve restful sleep and energy, or money back. Only 75c at all drug stores.

ROUGHAGE IS ESSENTIAL IN REDUCING DIETS

Kellogg's ALL-BRAN Is Ideal Roughage

If you are following a reducing diet, it is doubly important that you take a regular amount of roughage into the system daily. Most reducing diets do not contain a sufficient amount of roughage. The result is constipation—thief of both health and beauty.

Kellogg's ALL-BRAN is recommended by many doctors and dietitians because it contains the bulk necessary to insure proper elimination.

Also, because it contains the iron needed to help prevent anemia—another danger in reducing diets.

ALL-BRAN is not fattening. Its bulk sweeps the system clean of poisonous wastes—helping to promote glorious health and beauty.

A popular way to eat Kellogg's ALL-BRAN is soaked in fruit juice. Try it! It is delicious with milk or cream. Sprinkle it over cereals, salads and soups. It adds flavor to cooked foods and is equally effective. Your grocer has Kellogg's ALL-BRAN. It is served in restaurants, hotels and dining-cars. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

Kellogg's ALL-BRAN

Improved in Texture and Taste

Beecham's Pills tone up the stomach and bring other internal organs back to normal functioning

B17

Beecham's Pills BRING HEALTH

District News

TERRACE

A number of local Orangemen left on Thursday last for Prince Rupert where they attended a banquet after becoming members of the Black Preceptory. They returned home on Saturday.

The widening of Railroad Avenue is an improvement and the government telegraph lines are moving their poles further back on C.N.R. property.

The new four inch pipe laid in town is intended to give an adequate supply of water to all householders and the Gordon Hotel.

Mrs. E. T. Kenny entertained about ten little girls in honor of her daughter, Lorraine, on her tenth birthday. Music and games were much enjoyed.

Mrs. Barnes of Usk passed away on Wednesday last. Burial took place in Terrace cemetery on Friday. Many beautiful flowers were on the coffin from friends.

Mrs. Giggey went to Prince Rupert for medical attention. She was accompanied by her sister Miss Lillian Christy.

Joe Filber, prospector, went to Prince Rupert last week on business in connection with his claims.

"Curly" Bailey had the misfortune to strike his foot with a pick, injuring his toe seriously.

George Keith left on Sunday train to catch the Prince Rupert boat for Vancouver in the evening. Mrs. Keith and her sister Miss Kerr, left on Monday's train to go by rail via Jasper to join Mr. Keith at Vancouver where they intend spending the winter.

Mr. Bowering, principal of the High School, received his car on Friday's way freight.

Elwood Brooks, assistant at C.N. station was seized with sudden illness Friday evening, necessitating calling of Dr. Mills.

BURNS LAKE

Prize winners in the combined standing crop and cleaned seed competition held in the Lakes District from May 1929 to May 1930 were E. J. Mohr of Wistaria, F. J. Smith of Francois Lake, W. P. Boden of Streatham and E. A. Beach of Francois Lake.

Paul Krestenuk has achieved the feat, alone and unaided, of building forty miles of wagon trail in a bush country. The trail is a continuation of the auto road which runs westerly from Quesnel and connects Algatcho with Anahim Lake. A trail also runs from Algatcho to Tetachuck where it connects with the trail to George Henson's ranch and with the auto road at Jim Harrison's Big Bar ranch and thence to Otsa Lake village enroute to Burns Lake.

James Clark was fined $10 here last week for shooting two moose. Mr. Clark, evidently did not understand that there was a limit of only one moose per season.

The village of Burns Lake has been expending several hundred dollars in reducing the grades on Second and Fifth Avenues and in surfacing several of the main streets.

Mrs. Ray Stanyer left last week for her home at Francois Lake, accompanied by her bay daughter Margaret Elizabeth.

ARMISTICE OBSERVED

The Fireside Club of First Baptist Church had an armistice meeting last night. Norman Ireland was in the chair and Mrs. Vic Houston gave an appropriate address on the subject of "The Permanent Way to Peace." The scripture reading was taken by Gordon Daniels.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the audience enjoyed a radio entertainment. Equipment hooked up by Melvin Dafoe and Gordon Daniels has been dedicated to the Fireside Club.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

November 8th, 1930.

To Canadian Manufacturers,
In Every Line of Business.

Remember the Golden Rule!

For some weeks now I have been urging consumers in every part of Canada to buy your products in preference to imported products. I have tried to make it quite clear to them that, in their own interest, it's the common sense thing to do.

Now if it is sound common sense that your fellow Canadians should support you, in your efforts to increase and to improve your production, isn't it also sound common sense that you, in the purchase of your materials, should support other Canadian producers who are trying to increase and to improve their production?

It's a poor rule that won't work both ways! When others wrench themselves out of life-long habits to do something that will help you, don't you agree that it's up to you to reciprocate in whatever way you can?

So let me ask you very frankly—are you co-operating in this campaign as fully as you might co-operate? When you buy materials and supplies, do you always make a conscientious effort to find some Canadian producer who can give you what will fill the bill? Conceding for the sake of argument that there are certain things you must import, because they cannot be produced in Canada, are your reasons for importing other things that do not fall within that category such that you would have no hesitation in making them public?

No fair-minded person is ever going to reproach you for buying imported materials and supplies when you can advance perfectly valid reasons for doing so. For example, if, after making diligent search, you were unable to find a single Canadian producer who could make delivery in the quality, and in the quantity, and within the time necessary to meet your requirements, and at a price you could afford to pay, that would be sufficient reason for your giving your order to a foreign producer.

And yet it hardly seems like playing the game, does it? It's equivalent to saying to the small Canadian producer—"To qualify for my business, you've got to show me that you can meet your big foreign competitor on every point—quality, quantity, time and price—otherwise you don't get it!"

If every Canadian consumer had always taken that stand, and stuck to it, many a man who is a successful Canadian manufacturer to-day would have lost his entire stake without ever having made a sale! But despite the competition he was up against, and the handicaps under which he had to labour, he made sales because there were enough Canadian consumers willing to see to it that he got his start.

So I ask you, aren't there times when you could well afford to show some Canadian producer just that little extra consideration that would be the means of starting him on his way to bigger and better business? If he cannot give you the quantity you want, within the time you want it, the reason probably is that you and other Canadian manufacturers have never given him enough business to warrant him enlarging the modest little plant he began with. If he cannot deliver you out of stock the exact quality you want, might he not soon be able to do so with the patronage that you and others might give him, by enabling him to keep pace with his big foreign competitor in bidding for skilled labour, in trying out new processes, and equipping himself with new devices as they are brought out? And if his price is a little high, just ask yourself if the preservation of your business makes it absolutely necessary for you to buy in the cheapest market!

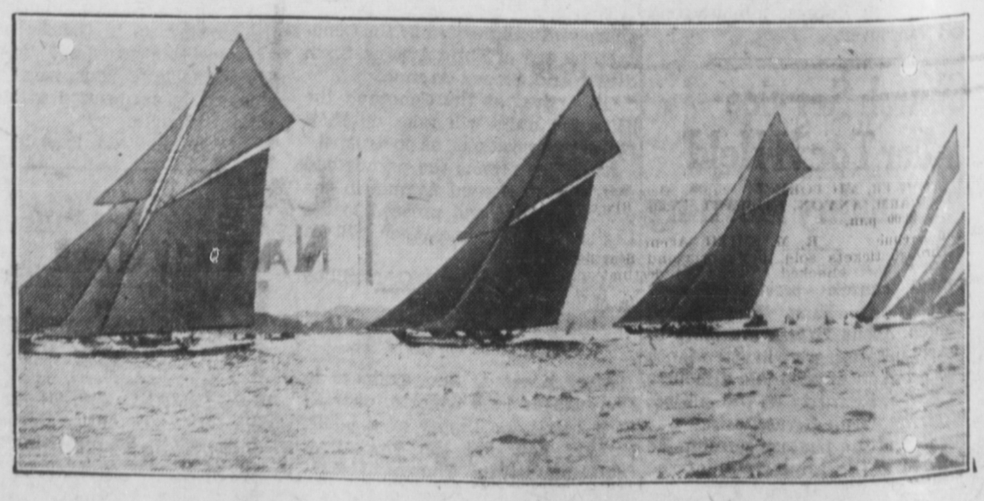
As I write this I have before me two competitive articles, both produced in Canada. They sell to the same class of people, at the same price, and are apparently on a parity so far as quality is concerned. Both are made from the same kind of material, but whereas the material in one is 100 per cent Canadian, the material in the other is 100 per cent imported. The producer of the article made from Canadian material admits that he could make a little more profit for himself by using imported material, but he won't do it—he says he doesn't need to! The producer of the article made from imported material, while contending that the exigencies of his business make it necessary for him to buy in the cheapest market, only uses that as an excuse to swell his profits!

If you want the "Produced in Canada" movement to be a real success—to bear abundant fruit—remember the Golden Rule, and do unto others as you would have others do unto you! Don't assume that a thing is not now procurable in Canada, just because it wasn't when you first started importing it! Why not take us into your confidence regarding all your importations, and see if we cannot help you to locate suitable Canadian sources of supply?

Very sincerely yours,

H. H. Stevens

Minister of Trade and Commerce.



Splendid view of start of recent yacht race at Kiel, Germany, in which some 42 crafts competed, showing boats getting away under full sail.