

## H. H. STUART GIVES HIS VIEWS ON SOME WORLD PROBLEMS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE

The following is a report in part of an address delivered by Henry Harvey Stuart before the Men's Brotherhood of the Wilmet United Church:

There are two great opposing tendencies in the world today: the Individualistic and the Co-operative.

The typical individualistic set out for himself against every other individual. He sells as cheaply as possible, he buys as cheaply as possible, with no particular thought of his customer or employee. He reduces his profits solely to meet competition, he raises wages only when forced to do so by strikes, unions or public opinion.

He is out for his own church; he thinks nobody can be saved outside of it; for his own political party—there is nothing good, he thinks, beyond its pale.

He is out for his own community; outside traders and workmen must pay a license; the poor from outside are sent home; he believes that so far as what he has to sell is concerned all his fellow citizens should buy at home.

He is out for his own section, province or state, to obtain for it as much as possible.

He is out for his own nation, whether it be right or wrong; the ordinary moral law does not extend to diplomacy; the nation is answerable to none but itself.

Personal Individualism leads to cut-throat competition and produces great wealth and great poverty, the palace and the slum.

Religious Individualism leads to bigotry, intolerance, self-righteousness, persecution, religious wars and national disruption.

### Party Allegiance

Political Individualism necessitates the choosing of the public officials on account of their party allegiance rather than for fitness; it leads to wholesale corruption and waste of public monies, to unnecessary debts, crushing interest payments and final repudiation or bankruptcy.

Community individualism condemns the poorer districts to accept inferior roads, sanitation and schools. While the towns have thoroughly-equipped departmental schools, the country places have only one-teacher institutions, which can give only the most meagre educational facilities. Repeated requests for better schools for all are met by the stereotyped phrase: "no money!"

### Civil Wars

Provincial or State Individualism tends toward secessions and civil wars. Not yet has the U.S.A. recovered from the effects of the great secessions of the South. The Western States have a grudge against the North and East. The Maritime Provinces are not entirely satisfied with Central Canada.

National Individualism is the worst of all because there is no supreme arbiter between nations. It keeps the nations continually fighting or preparing for the next war. It opens opportunities for ambitious leaders to make themselves dictators.

While the individualistically-minded is always thinking of bettering his own condition by his own efforts the Co-operative arrives at the same result by uniting with his neighbors, working with them in groups and sharing the results.

### Co-operation

Co-operation is carried on in many ways.

Farmers buy their seeds and fertilizers, sometimes their machinery and provisions through an agricultural society. They market many articles co-operatively. They manage co-operative stores. Some even work their farms in common, dividing the crops.

There are millions of co-operators in Great Britain, and before the Soviet Revolution, Russia was far advanced in that direction. All barbarous tribes were decidedly co-operative and civilized peoples are slowly rediscovering the benefits of working together on a larger scale.

Two or more merchants can save expenses and therefore sell more cheaply, by forming a company.

### About Mergers

A number of families now support a school, a church, a public hall or park. Those of several villages can unite to transport their children to

one central High School that would be equal to any city school. Small churches of similar beliefs and practices can unite and send the displaced clergyman to minister to neglected districts. The captains of each industry can unite into one big company, where they have not already done so; the workmen can do likewise—why not both employees and employers of the whole industry unite? Why not union of the unions?

But if we turn back to the pages of history we learn that when the nobles had secured freedom from the kings they united with the kings to keep down the lower classes; that when the middle classes had emancipated themselves, they united with the higher orders to keep down the lowest class. When the serfs of England, who had bought their freedom from king and nobles and had thus enabled the latter to plunder the people of France, demanded higher wages after the Black Death of 1347 in order to meet higher prices, they were compelled by the Statute of Laborers of 1348 to accept the old wages, nothing being said about the new prices. This and similar acts brought on rebellions, which were mercilessly crushed, yet something was gained as the result of each explosion. So in other countries.

### Revolution

In modern times first the Dutch Revolution, next the English, and then the American—all, unfortunately, like revolutions in general, accompanied by much more violence than was necessary—upset old despotisms and aristocracies and this paved the way for still greater freedom. The French Revolution went still further, proclaiming anew the ancient principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity for all, even the Negro slave, and these ideas the new French government, in spite of their partisan cruelty at home, passed on to their conquests in southern and central Europe. Napoleon, while suppressing his country's liberty, continued the equality and fraternity of all his subjects, both French and foreign (that of the Negro slave excepted) and the inevitable failure of his plans to unite the world by conquest did not prevent the spreading far and wide of France's revolutionary doctrines.

### Saved by Revival

The fear of another revolution, from which Britain had been saved mainly by the great religious revival under the ministry of the Wesleys and Whitefield, caused the British ruling classes to yield gradually and peaceably to the demands for reform, but not until 1873 was it lawful for workmen of Britain to associate themselves in Labor Unions. From that time workmen of the world recovered more and more rights until 1919 they had gained the right to organize in almost every Western country.

### III-Matched Pair

Poverty and misfortune are great spurs to revolution, and parties who fail to improve their opportunities often have to wait long for further chances. When the Liberal revolution broke out in Russia in March, 1917, that party talked and dallied until they were overthrown in July by the modern parliamentary Social Democrats, who in their turn were overthrown in November by the Soviets, who, when the Revolution began, had had less than 50,000 party members in a total population of 175,000,000. In Italy, at the close of the Great War the Socialists of a somewhat Soviet type, unhindered by the Liberal government, took charge of many factories, but, not having the organizing ability of the Russian leaders, then failed to make good. Mussolini, seeing his opportunity, organized his Fascisti and seized the control of the country. He is reorganizing Italian industry into guilds governed by committees, composed equally of employees and employers, sent committees to subject to the decisions of the Fascist government, which is Mussolini. Hitler in Germany has lately snatched the power from the more mild and peaceable democrats and established a totalitarian.

### Restrictions

All nations are restricting the privilege of the individual citizen to trade where and how he pleases. While all

the foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. is three months would have to run up handled directly and entirely by the central government, other nations are allowing imports from other countries only of definite articles in specified quantities. All nations are aiming at self-sufficiency.

While the day of the unrestricted competition at home on even the smallest scale is evidently past, the last stand of Individualism is in the nation as a whole.

Each nation is still completely independent, for even a member of The League of Nations can withdraw, as several have already done, and return. Japan and Germany threaten to leave for good unless they get all they want.

### The Outcome

What shall be the outcome of the great question of Nationalism versus The League?

The Nationalist wishes to preserve absolute freedom of action; the Internationalist would make The League a superstate, all members in at least everything pertaining to international peace, war, trade and migration, to be subject to the parliament at Geneva.

The League covenant, logically interpreted, guarantees every member from external attack. But many members refuse to acknowledge their plain duties in this respect. The Geneva Protocol of 1924 would have removed all doubt in the matter but while France and most of the smaller states of Europe ratified this Protocol, the British States refused and the League lost its prestige. What price we have to pay for that great refusal does not yet appear. When the protocol had not been ratified by enough members, the Paris Peace Pact was signed by all The Leaguers and also by the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. but still Japan was allowed to rob a sister League and escape with only a reprimand, which she answered by leaving the League.

Security not forthcoming, all nations continued arming, publicly or in secret, and forming the old-fashioned military alliances, the procedure which brought on the Great War. The only alternative to an effective League is war and more war until only one nation is left. Can we take the risk in the hope that we shall be that survivor?

### The League

Well then, if we can't afford to take such chances, let us do our best to keep up interest in the League, our best to persuade our own country and her sister Dominions to live up to the duties and privileges of The League. Let us be willing to sacrifice what may be necessary to attain the greater good. Of what use can the League be? The answer is, very much indeed.

Only the League, with an international police force, can preserve peace among its own members and defend them from nations outside the League. Only the League is in a position to make legitimate apportionment of new territories for the overflowing peoples such as Japan and Italy—these new settlements need not belong to the mother states, they could become new self-governing states of the League, as Canada is a self-governing state of the Empire. Only the League can afford adequate relief to persecuted minorities. There is still plenty of vacant land to provide separate settlements for incompatible neighbors, but only the League can arbitrate in the matter.

### Empire Relationship

Another great problem Canada has to help solve is her future relationship to the Empire. She is now, in theory, independent. But she is and must continue to be an exporting nation, and therefore, by necessity an importing nation. Now, unless and until the League functions as it should function, each independent nation or group of nations is in grave danger of being attacked, for there are no two nations on earth, nor ever had their been, who granted that they are or were near enough to strike each other, have not fought. Canada has twice been attacked by the U. S. A. and Balbo of Italy successfully flew over our territory not many months ago. He came of course in peace, but he could have come as easily in war unless we could have met him to the eastward with superior force. Therefore as an independent people we must be prepared to meet all comers. Are we? Then too, a nation's foreign trade, may be shut off at a moment's notice when a quarrel arises with superior forces. Russia being then almost entirely an agricultural country was ruined as soon as blockaded by Turkey and Germany in 1914. Britain, if blockaded for

the flag of surrender as she is now situated. No part of the Empire being self-sufficient, isn't it perfectly clear that the Empire must unite on the basis of free trade and free migration? But, cities may say, such a union can not be worked without first having a common Imperial parliament well, why not have one? Haven't the Imperial conferences provided a hint of how that could be brought to pass? The Empire as a whole is as self-sufficient as any group of states smaller than the world itself can be. It has all climates, practically all products, and enough room for all its peoples.

Anything that is reasonable is possible. Wholesale co-operation, instead of petty individualism is possible to those who wish it to be possible. Anything that is sought earnestly enough is eventually found.

### Can Co-Operate

Farmers can co-operate in farming and marketing if they honestly set out to do so. Many are now setting an example.

Rural districts can have consolidated High Schools for all children if they wish. In some places such are already flourishing.

Agriculture, Industry and Finance can be co-ordinated for mutual advantage when the majority of each branch or of two of the branches are ready. This seems to be happening in more than one country already.

The British Empire can unite in obedience to one central parliament on a basis of mutual assistance, and free trade and migration, if it will, and thus show the world how a League should and can function. I advocated this editorially at least twenty-five years ago—I suppose somebody else favored the same idea a hundred years sooner—and am glad to notice that many more prominent men are of the same opinion.

The members of the League can make it a most efficient instrument to deal with all questions of common interest if the majority will agree to do so.

The early Christians, presumably commanded, or at least encouraged, to do so by their Master Himself, loved co-operatively for a period. But the times were scarcely ripe for such an adventure and the noble experiment fell for a time by the wayside. But the idea never entirely died out, and now a very respectable portion of the earth's inhabitants are voluntarily co-operating on an ever enlarging scale. And there is no valid reason why the whole world can not adopt this pre-eminently Christian teaching and carry it through to a successful issue.

## PARTY WARFARE LOOMS ONCE MORE IN ENGLAND

London, Jan. 9—Assured by some of the leaders in office that it would be disastrous for Great Britain to return to party warfare in the near future, yet witnessing the ostentatious sharpening of scalping knives and tomahawks by certain leaders not in office, many Britons are perplexed to know whether a real how or only a sham battle is brewing. The best informed observers say the threatened scrap will be more noisy than sanguinary.

## DIES AS WORD OF FORTUNE COMES

Georgetown, British Guiana, Jan. 9—The story of the tragic death of Harley, the Scotsman, reached here today from the Rupununi cattle country.

Up and down South America for years he had traveled, sometimes with riches just beyond his reach. A typical soldier of fortune, he was always in search of the pot of gold at the end of the trail.

In the Rupununi district he collapsed, his system shot with poison from an infected foot. A message was brought to him announcing a relative had left him a legacy equal to his mythical pot of gold. But he died.

Buenos Aires—Protests of a third race violation in the Chaco Boreal were laid before League of Nations peace makers today by Bolivia. At midnight the truce effected by the League Chaco commission and the Pan-American conference officially ends. Its extension appears remote.

## SALT BEING USED ON HIGHWAYS

(Moncton Times)

Common rock salt is coming into more general use for surfacing highways, especially in Nova Scotia, since the development of extensive deposits at Malagash. Recent experiments show that on clay and gravel roads salt forms a concrete-like mass which withstands both the heat and drought of summer and the frost and rains of winter and has been named "soil concrete." At first it was thought that there must be some chemical reaction between the salt and the clay to account for the eminently useful properties of the mixture, and a number of scientific authorities were engaged to look into the question. These have now agreed that there is no chemical reaction whatever between the salt and the clay. They have found that the "setting" quality of the mixture is due simply to the capacity of the salt to attract and retain moisture, joined with the fact that when mixed in certain proportions the material has a constant volume under all conditions of the weather.

Calcium Chloride has been recognized for years as a most valuable addition to gravel roads, and recently the "soil concrete" made with it has been proved eminently successful, according to a summary of the experiments given in Halifax papers. The discovery that common salt performs an even more useful function, when mixed with clay and gravel, combined with the low cost of salt, may prove to be of great importance to Canadian road builders as well as to the producers. A recent shipment of 600 tons was forwarded from Malagash to the Montreal Tramways to be spread on the rails during the winter to remove the coating of ice that often treks the electrical contact and prevents the wheels from gripping the rail. The finer grades of Malagash salt are used in the fisheries and dairies and for similar purposes where the purest salt is required. The coarser grades, which contain a certain proportion of other salts in addition to sodium chloride, have found numerous uses, including laying of dust and cementing clay and gravel on the highways. The Times has no information as to the extent salt is used on New Brunswick highways but as a Maritime product it should have the preference if it gives the results claimed for it and is no more expensive than other materials used.

### NOT APPRECIATED

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 9—The Radio Broadcasters Association at a meeting here yesterday passed a resolution condemning the operation of the Canadian Radio Commission. It stated that the programs being put on, were not appreciated by thousands of owners of receiving sets and the same could be said of many owners of radio stations.

## MANY JAPS DIE IN MOB PANIC

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 8—Seventy-six persons were killed and 48 were injured today in a sudden, uncontrollable stampede at the Kyoto railroad station when mob terror swept a crowd saying farewell to recruits for the Imperial Japanese Navy.

An investigation showed most of the victims died at the foot of a stairway leading from a viaduct over the tracks to the station platform.

Scores fell there, crushed and suffocated by hundreds who were shoved down the steps by an irresistible pressure from above.

A crowd estimated at more than 10,000, far exceeding the capacity of the station, had gathered to bid farewell to 750 naval recruits aboard a train bound for the Kure naval base.

As usual on such occasions semi-military reservists and youth organizations turned out en masse for the leave-taking. The event was a colorful one with national flags and banners much in evidence. The crowd was happily shouting names and good wishes to the youths when for an unexplained reason the panic started.

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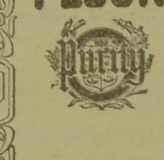
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