

WAR AND UNEMPLOYMENT; THEIR CAUSE AND CURE

Synopsis of Address to the Women's Institute, Fredericton Junction, N. B., August 27th, 1935.

By HENRY HARVEY STUART

Madame President, Officers and Members of The Women's Institute,— I think that we are all agreed that the two problems that are taking up most of the attention of the world to-day are How to Prevent or Minimize War and How to End Unemployment and Poverty.

Unstable Conditions

The population of the earth as a whole was never as well off as it is now, yet never has the mass of humanity been more discontented and afraid than at present. While the soil, with our advanced methods of farming is more productive than ever, yet millions of people are today on meagre rations. While quarries and clay beds are still numerous and accessible and the forests still vast, millions are still improperly housed. While the coalfields have been merely scratched, millions still suffer in winter for lack of heat. While the population of many countries has long been past the saturation point and wars are being waged over regions already too thickly peopled, there are millions of square miles of habitable lands still lying idle in America, Africa and Australasia, but from which the teeming myriads of the older world are debarred because of color, religion, language or nationality or inability to bear the expenses of migration and re-establishment.

Impelling Causes

Pressure of population, while a leading cause of poverty and civil disturbance, has always been at the root of international war. As soon as people are too numerous to live in comfort in their homeland they begin to look for additional territory, either that they may reduce the inhabitants to tribute or, in extreme cases, destroy or expel them. Our own ancestors, driven by scarcity of food or before raiding enemies, have journeyed far from the lands they occupied at the dawn of history, and it would now be a hopeless task to attempt to restore any people to its original habitat.

About the year 1425 A. D., it looked as if the nations of Christendom were cornered in Western Europe. Those of Russia and the southeast were still Christian in name but, with the exception of one city, were ruled by Mohammedan Tatars and Turks, who, with the Arabs of North Africa, and of even a portion of Spain, blocked all Christian advance southward and eastward. Northward and westward was only ocean. But about that date, the Portuguese started exploring the forgotten coast of Africa and soon they had passed around the Cape of Good Hope to the Indies, finding a trade route to the East free from Turkish control. In the meantime, Spain and England had discovered America and opened up to European settlement a vast thinly-settled continent half as large as the entire Eastern Hemisphere. With the appropriation of this and, a little later, of South Africa and Australasia, coupled with Russia's opening for eastern expansion on the attainment of her independence in 1480, half of the whole world, much of which is still undeveloped, lay ready for European use. Spain, Portugal, England, France, and Netherlands sent swarms to the West, all of which thrived, although those of Netherlands, and France have been absorbed and more or less assimilated by their neighbors. Nearly all are now independent of their mother countries, and all, up to the fateful days of 1914, freely admitted immigrants from the rest of Europe. Russia, however, having enough land for her own surplus population.

Not content with mere opportunity for settlement, the early colonial empires seized upon the rich East Indies and parts of tropical Africa for commercial exploitation, to which, in the loss of their temperate possessions, Netherlands and Portugal have confined themselves. France, on the loss of her first overseas Empire, has built up, in Africa and India, a still greater, and is now larger and almost as populous as the U. S. A. Then came a scramble for the rest of Africa, to the

partition of which Belgium, Germany and Italy were also admitted. Italy among her portions drawing Ethiopia, which obtained its independence in 1896, and Germany losing all of hers in 1918. In the meantime, an international commercial overlordship had been established over China, Japan, Siam, and the Ottoman Empire. From this Japan escaped in 1905, Turkey in 1914, and Siam in 1926, China still remaining more or less in vassalage. Persia, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen have managed to retain or regain their complete independence, thanks to the rivalries of their more powerful neighbors. Liberia, in West Africa, nominally independent since 1848, is practically still subject to the leading strings of the U. S. A.

Nations Again Land Hungry

The crowding of Germany, Italy and Japan has recently led to demands for outlets, in territory to be annexed and dominated politically as well.

Cause of Great War

The Great War was largely the result of the resistance on the part of the old-established and comparatively satisfied empires to German expansion. Germany wished to build up an empire that could compare favorably with that of either Russia, France, Britain or the U. S. A. To acquire such without directly attacking one of the great four, her only chances lay in Turkey and the Balkans (blocked by Britain and Russia), or of Morocco (blocked by Britain and France), or of Chile, Argentina and Brazil (blocked by the "Monroe doctrine" of the U. S. A.). Therefore, she watched her chance and at the head of a powerful alliance fell upon three of her rivals, hoping to gain an unlimited outlet towards the east. Though badly smashed for her pains, she is now up and ready for a new drive in the same direction, although such a drive would be a life-and-death struggle for the U. S. S. R., and ultimately involve the world. Had Germany been allowed the predominant place in southern South America, the Great War could scarcely have occurred.

Japan, also overflowing, and also debarred by the "Monroe Doctrine" from expansion among the American and mixed races of tropical America, jumped on China in 1894, and gained Korea, for which Russia needlessly and disastrously fought her ten years later. United States intervention in 1905, as had that of Russia, Germany, France and Spain in 1895, deprived Japan of the full fruits of victory, so in 1915 Japan schemed to get control of all China. This was also blocked by the U. S. A., but in 1931-1933, in spite of the other members of The League and of the Pact of Paris, whose opposition appeared very undecided, Japan, on a most flimsy pretext, acquired the whole of Manchuria and more, and she has since, under equally flimsy pretexts, taken a vast slice of China Proper. But Japan, with all her grabbing, is still without vacant land for settlement, and her eyes are naturally directed towards Farther India, Malaysia and New Guinea, where France, Netherlands and Britain hold vast areas at Japan's backdoor and not yet too thickly peopled to have room for millions of immigrants.

Now Italy, to whom in 1919 was assigned a third part of Turkey, but which she was then and, in the face of Soviet and Balkan opposition, still is too weak to occupy, is in search of new lands. Not ready to seize North Africa, and Syria from France or Palestine and Iraq from Britain, Mussolini has picked upon Ethiopia. Argentina, Uruguay and Southern Brazil, in all of which the language and race is akin to that of Italy, have already many Italians and have a suitable climate, but the Monroe doctrine prevents conquest, and Mussolini desires all overseas Italians to remain citizens of Italy.

Must Have Room

These three great peoples and soon others must have room for legitimate expansion. And there is still plenty of vacant land to accommodate them. But they cannot reasonably expect to

take full charge of the people they already find in their new homes. The most they would be entitled to would be equality for the immigrant language and peaceful enjoyment of civil and religious rights. Under such conditions, Germans might be allowed to fill up the vacant spaces of Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, and Italians the wild area of southern Brazil. The Japanese, who thrive in a warm climate, could be accommodated in New Guinea or Guiana, and, by-and-by, the Chinese in the American countries of North and South America, and the Hindus in Brazilian Amazonia, which is almost uninhabited. Much of the upland of Africa is suitable for White settlement, especially from the Mediterranean countries, which would still leave plenty of room for the comparatively few Bantus and Negroes, who are already acclimated in the hottest and dampest areas.

The Need of the League

There is one force and one only that can keep peace in the world and at the same time administer a fair amount of justice to all concerned. That force is The League of Nations, to which nearly all nations, including the British Empire and all its Dominions, now belong. The League Covenant obligates all members to see that each of them receives fair play. Unjust war against one member of The League means—if words of treaties have any meaning at all—war against all. Though most, if not all, of the leading members have hitherto shirked their duties, The League Covenant remains and still binds all signers, who have any regard for their plight and word. And History shows a bad ending for those who slight their agreements. The League Covenant authorizes all lawful precautions against war, and therefore it has power to provide an International Police Force and limit all national forces to the minimum necessary for the local preservation of order; to regulate and locate the migration of overflowing peoples and of persecuted minorities to territories now unused by, and not needed for the reasonable increase of, their present owners; to regulate international trade so as to enable each nation to obtain a just share of what she needs and cannot produce for herself; to see that the press and the expression of private opinion is reasonably free; and to see that wages and hours and conditions of labor are so arranged that the masses of all countries will have approximately equal opportunities for helpful recreation, education, and culture.

Solution for Conscientious Objectors
An international army and minimum national forces would solve the problem of the conscientious objector to the bearing of arms, as the necessary forces would be so small that they could almost certainly be always filled up by voluntary enlistment.

No Idle Dream

All this is no idle dream. The machinery of The League already makes possible all these needed improvements. All that is further necessary is honest adherence to and enforcement of The League Covenant, no matter who, whether member or non-member, violates its code. And unless The League Covenant is honestly observed, there is no present or future security for any nation, small or great, except in resort to arms—and who dare risk such a resort? War may never entirely be eliminated, but faithfulness to The League will so minimize it as to render it extremely seldom and increasingly remote. Our duty to give The League our whole-hearted support is imperative and should be obvious.

The Cause of Unemployment

In the old days of crude machinery production was so slow and difficult that practically everyone had to work to provide mere food and shelter for themselves, and a few luxuries for the masters. But with the advent of modern labor-saving machinery in Great Britain about the middle of the 18th century and its rapid improvement and spread ever since the great change began. The machines costing much money could be built only by the owner of surplus capital and many hitherto independent workmen had to come to the new factories as mere wage-earners, the numbers still employed in the fire-side industries gradually dwindling. The invention of still newer and more effective machinery did away with the need for many operatives, and as the use of

machinery spread, an increasing number found themselves without work and continued without work even in times we are accustomed to consider as normal. And so effective is the present-day machine that never again under present conditions will it be possible to employ all who are able and willing to work.

Different Propositions

All political parties, especially since the Great War, promise to remedy this evil situation. Even before that time, Britain and Germany had worked out elaborate schemes of unemployment insurance, which have since been widely endorsed, and it has, because of the unprecedented slump in employment which began almost everywhere some five or six years ago, been necessary to extend the benefits of insurance to many who have never paid the first premium because of never having had any work to do.

The doctrine of Socialism, which demands the public ownership and operation of all the means of production, distribution and exchange as the final goal of Society—in other words, a Co-operative Commonwealth—had, with many variations and modifications to suit special conditions, made great headway in Europe, especially in Germany and adjoining countries, before the Great War, and has been the basis of many reforms and so-called reforms ever since. Several countries, including the United Kingdom, Australia, and nearly half the States of Europe, have had Socialist Governments at one time or other since the Great War, but always with minority support and, therefore, temporary and unable to inaugurate the all party programme.

Kinds of Socialism

Socialists are of two main varieties—Social Democrats, such as the British Labor Parties and Canadian Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and others, and Communists. The first are wedded closely to Parliamentary procedure and rely entirely upon moral suasion for attainment of the mandate to change the Capitalist system into one of co-operation. The Communists demand a somewhat more highly centralized system of co-operation than do the Social Democrats and would not hesitate to seize power by extra-parliamentary means should occasion occur, as it did in Russia in 1917, where the Party is still in control, and as it did, with only temporary success, in Hungary and Bavaria in 1918. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, as the remains of the old Russian Empire is now called, is organized on a Soviet (committee) basis and is slowly evolving, under working-class domination, into a Socialist state. The Russians, however, having for good reasons overthrown their corrupt national form of Christianity, appear, unfortunately to be obsessed with an indiscriminating fear and hatred of all religions, while the Social Democrats, who for a time immediately after the Great War, held control of Germany and allowed complete freedom to all churches, have always contended that religion pure and simple is a matter of purely private concern.

Fascism and Nazism

The success of the Soviet revolution inspired the opponents of Socialism to adopt similar methods for a far different purpose. In Italy Mussolini has succeeded in establishing a Corporative State under control of his Fascist Party. Italy is governed by a small hand-picked directorate with a permanent autocratic head, the duty of which is to see that all are employed and to settle summarily all questions between employers and employees. The Fascists scoff at parliamentary democracy. While still a small minority they took control of Italy by force, and would probably do so in all other countries. Under Fascism the economic system is still more or less capitalistic.

Working on the misery, fear and pride of a defeated nation, and taking advantage by force and fraud of the divisions between her many political parties, none of which had a popular majority, the National Socialists of Germany—the Nazis—obtained power in 1933 and immediately set out to destroy all other parties, subjugate the churches and handoff the nation. "National" Socialism, while partly agreeing with Social Democracy as to centralizing of industrial control, is otherwise flatly opposed to it, as the Social Democrats recognize no distinction of race, color, language or religion and seek to obtain power to abolish Capitalism only by the British parliamentary means of persuading the majority of electors at the polls.

Many of the smaller powers of Europe are copying the Fascist methods, and the Fascist and Nazi ideas have followers in every country.

Although Western countries with representative Parliamentary institutions have failed to provide work at air wages to all, that is not the fault of the Parliamentary system but rather of the old economic system that the European peoples inherited from the Roman Empire. Under our electoral system, if honorably allowed to function, the majority can, in

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Of Interest to Women

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S LUNCHES REQUIRE SPECIAL PLANNING

Nutrition Must Be First Requisite for Health Whether Youngster is Six or Sixteen

School-time is here autumn is just around the corner and the school child's diet is now the first problem for every mother regardless of whether the young hopeful is six or sixteen. If the noon recess means hungry fledglings flying to the home nest for lunch then mother must be on schedule with a well-planned, light but nourishing menu. If distance or a short noon period prevent returning home, then there is a lunch box to plan and prepare in the morning.

Either way, young health must be guided and safe-guarded in these first days of school.

If the noon meal is eaten at home, as much time as possible should be allowed—and required!—for the actual eating of it. "Bolted" food is the short cut to indigestion, dental troubles and bad manners. Where the entire family eat the main meal at mid-day, then there is no concern about a proper amount of nourishment for carrying the energy-requirements of the rest of the day's work or studies. When mid-day is just lunch between school periods, then something nutritious is essential, and as the days grow older and sunlight becomes scarce at least one warm noon dish is imperative.

When luncheon is prepared at home for eating at school, at least three things must be kept in mind—it must have variety from day to day, it should be nutritious and should be prepared and wrapped so that it will remain as fresh and appetizing as possible. Waxed for inner wrappings helps toward this. If luncheon is bought at school there should be tacit guidance as to what to select, always with subtle emphasis on things that will "stand by them" until they return home.

New Dinner Dresses

Are of Street Length

The street length costume with evening décolleté was one of the newest fashions of the Paris openings, reflected also in other types which had afternoon décolleté, but were made of metal or other rich fabrics. A model from Mainbocher revives black silk fringe to cover the skirt of a black

Right Eye Dominant

Most if not all persons have one dominant eye—either right or left eyed, that is. The right eye is dominant in about 30 per cent of the cases.

Good Things to Eat—Quick Bouillon

Five bouillon cubes, 3 cups boiling water, 1 cup tomato juice, salt, cayenne, and a few drops Worcestershire sauce. Dissolve cubes, add other ingredients, bring to a boil and serve immediately with one teaspoon grated cheese on top of each cup. You have a pleasant surprise in store for you.

Desserts Are Important

Modern meal planners no longer regard the dessert as just an extra flourish. They know that dessert makes as important a contribution to the food value of the meal as do meat and vegetables. This dessert, thanks to united efforts of milk, eggs, coconut and tapioca, contains genuine food value in so tempting a form that even hot weather won't dull the family's appetite for it.

Java Cream

2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
1-8 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk, scalded
1 egg yolk, slightly beaten
1-4 cup sugar.
¾ cup shredded coconut
1 egg white, stiffly beaten
½ teaspoon vanilla
Add quick-cooking tapioca, and salt to milk and cook in double boiler 15 minutes, or until tapioca is clear, stirring frequently. Combine egg yolk and sugar. Pour small amount of tapioca mixture over egg, stirring vigorously, return to double boiler, and cook until thickened. Remove from fire and add coconut. Cool. Fold in egg white and vanilla. Serve cold. Serves 6.

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