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Meeting in July On Palestine Matter


(Special to The Daily Mail)
GENEVA, June 16—The Mandate Committee are to hold a special meeting on July 30 in regard to the Palestine question.



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MAZZUCA'S

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE ADDRESSED BY PREMIER MACKENZIE KING

Co-operation Makes For the Essential Unity of the Empire

Mr. Mackenzie King made an admirable speech at the close of the Imperial Conference with which Canadians as a whole will heartily agree. His text was, as usual, that out of free co-operation has come essential unity. Again, the British peoples have shown the world that coercion, regimentation, centralization, are not necessary to ensure the competent movement of widely separated nations toward a common end. The fullest freedom can produce the same results, provided the common ends are such as appeal to reason and decency.

The purpose of Conference was not legislation but consultation. As Mr. King put it, "we have enjoyed and exercised the family privilege of free, frank speech. Every Dominion has its own domestic difficulties. What is easy and seems only right to one may be politically impossible for another. In a family conference, the various delegates can frankly reveal to each other exactly why they cannot do certain things and why they must do others. No harm is done, provided we have unity of spirit and identity of purpose."

Mr. King spoke of the fact that the Conference had the luck—good or bad—to have presented to it in most vivid fashion a stark example of "the tension of the European situation

and the difficulties that beset those who are striving to bring stability out of unrest and confidence out of fear." It is not likely that the bombing of the "Deutschland" and the Almeria massacre were staged for the special edification of the Conference, but they might as well have been.

The Overseas delegates were able to see the British Foreign Office in action when hours counted and the diplomatic presentation of shrewdly concocted formulas that would "save faces" and postpone passionate reprisals constituting the only hope of preventing war. They saw how difficult was the task, how essential was long training for the men who did it, how easy it would be for a perfectly well-intentioned but imperfectly informed blunderer to precipitate the very disaster he was striving to avert—how silly, in a word, it is to suggest that overseas amateurs could sit on a London Committee and "advise" the Foreign Office.

Perhaps the most tangible result of the Conference was the agreement to take practical action to meet the vigorous American competition in Pacific Ocean shipping. It has been abundantly clear for some time that the enormous American subsidies to their lines on the widest of the oceans must result in driving our ships from the seas unless we met it. Canada cannot meet it alone. It must have the help of all the British nations interested, including Great Britain. Apparently, we are going to get it. Of course, it was always utterly nonsensical to suggest that Canada was opposed to this action, lest it offend the Americans. The Americans are never offended by giving them a good fight on their own chosen ground.

It might be better for the unhappy taxpayer if all artificial stimulus for shipping were abandoned, but our American neighbors contend that this would sweep the seas of American ships because of the higher pay of their seamen. But the present policy of competitive subsidies is like trying to stop Mississippi floods by raising the river banks. The river proceeds to raise its bed with silt which implies a further lifting of the dykes, and so on ad infinitum. We may not know how to beat nature at this game, but surely human beings might beat it among themselves by agreement.

A new note appears in the summary of the results of the Conference. Instead of the common constant emphasis on Empire trade, we read that "emphatic desire was expressed by all delegations that all practical steps should be taken to secure stimulation of international trade." The Conference recognized that trade nationalism was doing an immense amount of harm in the world today, and that the trade nationalism of an Empire might be quite as "suspect" as the trade nationalism of a smaller political unit.

We may be driven to it—just as Great Britain has been driven to spending billions on armaments when she had far rather spend them on social betterment. If every other nation goes in for economic isolation and self-sufficiency, we must defend ourselves. But it is reassuring to note that even an Imperial Conference, called for the single purpose of considering Imperial affairs, should recognize that "in the last resort the prosperity of the countries of the British Commonwealth relies on that of the world as a whole, and that a healthy growth of international trade is greatly to be desired. Mr. Chamberlain stressed the same point in his closing address—very significant from a Chamberlain.

The Ottawa Conference was a splendid gesture. It reminded the world that the British Empire is by far the best equipped of all political combinations to live on its own products, and keep its trade at home. But it was also something of a challenge. Other capitals, even friendly ones, reacted by trying to see how they could get along without British trade. This was a bad by-product; and it is a comfort to find that this latest Imperial Conference realizes this phase of the subject and proposes to find a way of escape from its consequences.

CANADA IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING DESIRED GOAL OF PROSPERITY, SAYS CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE HEAD

Chief Executive of Banking Institution Discusses
Great Improvement in Business --- Making
Tour of Maritime Provinces

GUEST AT DINNER GIVEN BY MANAGER

"General business activity has increased about 15 per cent. over the early part of 1936. With such a marked gain this year business activity as a whole is about 75 per cent. above the depression low in February, 1933, and within 15 per cent. of the pre-depression high of 1929. Canada, therefore, has travelled a great distance along the road of economic improvement and may safely be said to be approaching the desired goal of prosperity."

The foregoing statement was made last evening by S. H. Logan, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, to a group of newspapermen. The chief executive who, accompanied by the bank's chief inspector, E. Holmes, Toronto, and W. V. Gordon, Superintendent of the Maritimes and Newfoundland branches at Halifax, is in the course of a tour of the three eastern provinces. While in the city last evening, the visiting officials were guests at a dinner given by D. M. Kydd, manager of the local branch.

High Level

Dealing with economic conditions Mr. Logan said: "A noteworthy feature of this year's economic record is the fact that the seasonal downturn, which invariably occurs in the closing months of one year and the opening months of the succeeding new year, was less pronounced than usual and has now practically been overcome. Thus, the level of general activity at present is close, if not quite equal, to the post-depression peak of last autumn."

"Mining and forestry continue in the vanguard of the economic advance which set in after February, 1933. While it is highly satisfactory to note an increase of about ten per cent. in Maritime coal production over the early part of 1936, it is quite as pleasing to find improvement in other branches of mining, notably in gypsum production."

"Taking logging as an example of forestry operations, the past winter was the most active throughout Canada since 1930, notwithstanding exceptional weather hazards. There was less interruption in logging and lumbering in Eastern Canada than in British Columbia, and as indicating the high rate of activity in forestry operations in the Maritime provinces it may be noted that the official employment index for logging in that part of the country was recently double that in the spring of 1936."

"Industrial operations have shown important gains this year, mainly because of a marked improvement in the so-called heavy industries. It is interesting to find that the rate of increase in industrial operations over 1936 has been slightly greater in the Maritime Provinces than in other major industrial areas, notwithstanding the high rate of activity which prevailed last year in the leading steel districts. The improvement in Canadian heavy industries, in which the Maritimes have shared, in one way through the receipt of railway equipment orders, is one of the most encouraging factors in the national business situation, for until 1935 these industries, which normally are large employers of labour, continued in a state of depression."

"The present employment situation is the best since 1930. Dealing specifically with the employment situation in the Maritime Provinces, it may be noted first, that that area had a steadier employment record in the depression years than most other major economic sections of the country. In the past four years re-employment has gained about as much in the Maritime provinces as elsewhere. Moreover, public relief burdens since the onset of depression in 1929 appear to have been lighter than in other economic areas."

"For the complete economic recovery which is required to relieve distress in various parts of the country we need uniformly good crops and continued favourable markets for agricultural products, together with a further increase in construction and better conditions for fishermen along the Atlantic coast. In regard to the last mentioned need, it is gratifying to note that the value of fish landings in Nova Scotia during the first three months of this year were officially reported as about 15 per cent greater than in the first quarter of last year, and it is to be hoped that this improvement will continue so that the Atlantic fisheries will be able to share fully in prosperity which is already enjoyed by many other sections of Canada."

This morning the party left for Restigouche County where they will enjoy a few days fishing in the

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVES FOR GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, June 17 — A Canadian locomotive whistle was heard for the first time in England today when Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, sounded it from the driving cab of the new streamlined 167-ton locomotive "Dominion of Canada."

The locomotive is the first of five Coronation engines which will be put into service next week on the London-Edinburgh line. The Coronation engines will be the fastest trains in the Empire and will cover the distance between London and Edinburgh at an average speed of 65½ miles per hour.

Commissioner Massey christened the new locomotive during a ceremony outside King's Cross Station. Later he drove the train into the station. Sir Edward Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railways, which donated the whistle, also attended the ceremony.

Manchuko Gov't Is Adopting a Five-Year Plan

(Special to The Daily Mail)
MANCHUKUO, June 16—The Manchukuo government are to adopt a plan very similar to that of the Japanese five year plan.



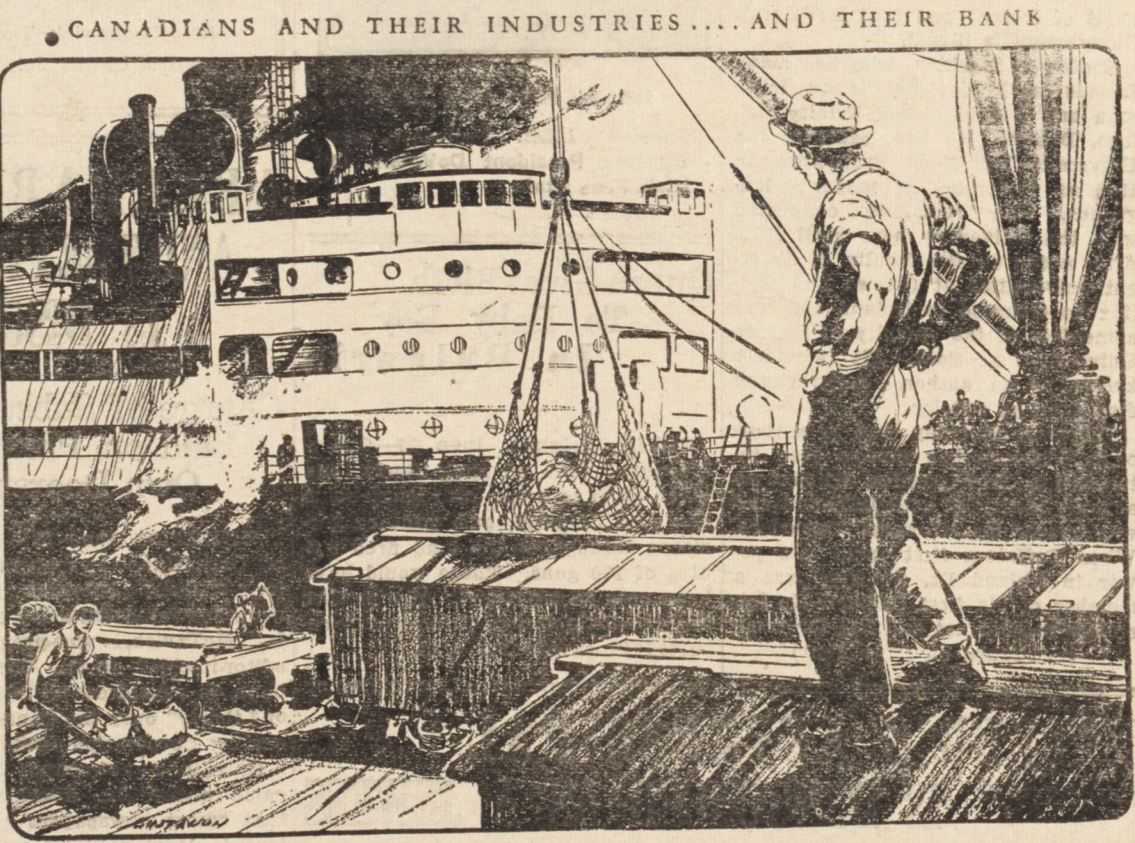
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CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE WORLD

In the last calendar year Canada had a foreign trade amounting to \$1,663,093,000, an increase of 19.7%, as compared with an average of 8.1% for 24 leading countries. In this exchange the Dominion had a favourable balance (including exportation of gold as a commodity) of \$393,000,000.

Another feature of international trade was the tourist business, incoming and outgoing, totalling \$355,568,000, the balance in Canada's favour being \$155,958,000.

With the figures for tourist trade added to those for ordinary commerce, our international trade rose to \$2,018,661,000, with a total balance in Canada's favour of more than half a billion dollars.

Banking plays a vital part in the upbuilding of the foreign trade of Canada, and foreign trade is the backbone of the native industries which are the foundation of Canada's economic structure.

In providing financial service for this enormous trade a leading part is played by the Bank of Montreal, which, with its 500 branches throughout Canada, its own offices in financial centres abroad, and its own banking correspondents throughout the world, carries through promptly and smoothly the task of financing the movements of an infinite variety of commodities.

The Bank's services include: Loans to importers and exporters; purchases of bills of exchange representing exports; providing commercial credits for purchases abroad; purchase and sale of exchange "futures" for protection against price fluctuation in foreign currencies; special wire facilities with the important exchange markets to speed transactions; reports of character and standing of foreign firms; commercial accounts; foreign currency accounts; safekeeping of securities.

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