

CANADA IS CONSULTED ON ROOSEVELT SCHEME TO AID WORLD PEACE

Three-Way Trade Agreement With Britain is Proposed as First Move

OTTAWA—Behind the rumors that have been engaging Parliament Hill's attention in recent days of a pending tri-party trade arrangement between the United States, Canada and Great Britain lies nothing less than President Franklin D. Roosevelt's hope of saving the world for peace and democracy by countering the war-breeding nationalism of continental Europe with a crusade for freer international trade.

It is now learned in high governmental circles that this is the project which the President of the United States discussed mainly with the Canadian Prime Minister when he had the latter as his house guest for a week-end last month.

Mr. Roosevelt has already outlined his ideas to the British Government, with the result that a United States-United Kingdom trade treaty is already in process of negotiation. He is understood to have desired to sound Mr. King on the larger issues of world peace before the Canadian Prime Minister took part in another Imperial Conference which, conceivably, might result in commitments which would place obstacles in the way of any subsequent desire for closer Canadian-United States trade relations.

Mr. Roosevelt's view, as he communicated it to Mr. King, is this:

The intensive nationalism which must be applied, however, to convince the nationalistic powers that it is in their own interest to forsake their nationalism and join in the pursuit of world-wide prosperity. And the Anglo-Saxon nations of the North Atlantic are sufficiently powerful economically, with their domination of huge raw material resources, to exert this pressure.

If Great Britain, Canada, and the

United States lead the way in a crusade toward freer trade, the rest of the world, Mr. Roosevelt believes, will be bound to follow.

So far as the future of the Democratic party as the result of such a policy is concerned, the President is understood to hold the view that in the present temper of public opinion, with sentiment running so strongly on the American continent against war, there can be no better politics than peace.

Presumably the Roosevelt plan will require bi-lateral trade treaties between the United States and Great Britain and between the United States and Canada, with an underlying agreement on the part of all three nations upon the provisions of each pact. The United States-Great Britain pact is under negotiation, while a United States-Canada trade treaty already exists and would only have to be widened.

The logical status for the Republic and Canada to seek in any move for the restoration of the natural channels of trade would be a return to the status quo existing before the passage of the Smoot-Hawley and more drastic features of the Fordney McCumber tariffs. If such a return could be effected, conceivably the result would be to shift the axis of Canadian trade once again from East and West across the Atlantic to North and South across the United States border.

In return for concessions to Canada to permit the Dominion's trade to flow in its natural north to south channel, the United States would conceivably secure concessions in the United Kingdom market, from which she has been largely barred since 1932 by preference given to Canada.

Unquestionably the British Government has been sounded out in respect to the scheme, and, from the reported smoothness of trade negotiations between the United Kingdom and the Republic, its approval has been forthcoming. The project will undoubtedly form the policy background against which the coming discussions at the Imperial Conference will be held.

THE REAL ISSUE IN THE C. I. O. FIGHT

No struggle as bitter as Premier Hepburn's challenge to the lawlessness of the Committee for Industrial Organization ever continues for long without being enveloped in the obscurity that is engendered by public discussion of what are at best trifling side issues.

For that reason it would be well to set down again just what are the issues in the present fight; the issues that will be important ones whenever and wherever in Canada the C. I. O.—under its present heads and under its present policies—makes an attack upon industrial production and labor peace.

Opposition to the C. I. O. and to the organizers that the C. I. O. unions have sent into Canada does not represent opposition to the principle of unionization of labor or to the principle of collective bargaining. Canada's major labor unions have pursued these objectives unceasingly in the past without being regarded as public enemies.

The fundamental issues at stake are these:

Is the 'organization of the unorganized' to be carried on in Canada by men who have a well-written record of lawbreaking and violence in the country from which they come?

Are industrial recovery and the re-employment of Canadians going to be destroyed through unnecessary strikes and labor disturbances, organized by an ambitious body that seeks to set up an industrial dictatorship in a few hurried months, a body that has not hesitated, across the border, to break the law, incite to violence, and shed blood in pursuit of its objectives?

Is the spread of collective bargaining in Canada to occur under the conditions which provide a heaven-sent opportunity to the destructive forces of Communist agitators and sabotage to gain a foothold in every industrial centre in this country?

An organization with a record as shameful as that of the C. I. O. in recent months in the United States can have no place in the traditionally peaceful and law-abiding Canadian labor scene. If the C. I. O. will demonstrate that it is really concerned with accomplishing what is in the long-term interests of labor; if it will abandon crime and violence and contempt for the law; if it will break loose from the Communist tentacles that have wrapped them-

selves around the whole Lewis organization with no visible effort at resistance by that organization; if it will logically demonstrate the justice of its case and the bona fides of its intentions, then Canadian labor will be justified in considering whether or not it should affiliate with it. Canadian industry too, will feel that it is dealing with a friend of labor and not a destroyer of labor.

To date, the C. I. O. has not demonstrated that it is deserving of the confidence of the law-abiding citizens. All it has done is to arouse disgust as to its methods, and distrust as to its objectives. It has not indicated that it is willing to move slowly and peacefully to achieve any useful ends. It has not indicated that it is willing to bring labor and industry together for the creation of that greater production out of which a higher standard of living may come for all.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Hepburn has taken the only stand that it was possible or proper for him to take.

As Premier of Ontario, Mr. Hepburn has the right to insist that those who profess to speak and act for labor shall observe the traditions of peace and order of which this country is justly proud.

As Premier of Ontario, it is his right and privilege to refuse to sit down in any negotiations with men who have not hesitated to flaunt the laws of the country from which they hail.

As Premier of Ontario, he can not do otherwise than fight the Communist agitator who is working along side of and hand-in-glove with the C. I. O. destructive elements.

The Communism that Mr. Hepburn is fighting and that all Canada wants to fight is not the theoretical Communist philosophy of the intellectual; it is that Communism which has long been preached and practised by bomb-throwing anarchists, by riotous syndicalists, by professional labor agitators. Such Communism is simply sabotage—whenever and wherever opportunity offers—of any existing institution, in the belief that when the present social system is utterly destroyed, chaos will ensue, chaos that may enable a single class in society to set up its own tyrannical dictatorship.

The Dominion Government should establish now, once and for all time, the principle that the immigration department's open door for union organizers is for the benefit only of sincere, honest and law-abiding citizens, and that entry will be refused to men whose record has been that of seeking to achieve the extension of

WOMEN FLYING THE BLACK FLAG

Chinese Female Pirates, Scorning Male Ascendancy, Lead Raids in Person --- One, Com- manded Fleet.

Twentieth-century women are flying the Black Flag. They are plying the old trade, says Tit Bits, which brought gold to some, to others wide notoriety and to nearly all the galleys, back in the 18th Century.

It is not in the New World where the women buccaneers of today flourish. They are the offspring of the oldest civilization in history. It is a civilization which always has and still does deny to women even the smallest measure of emancipation. It is the civilization of China.

The exploits of Ann Bonny and Mary Read, women pirates of old, have furnished the theme for many a story. They were tried, convicted, and sentenced to hang back in the 1720's. Cruel and bloodthirsty and courageous as they were, they were followers of "Calico Jack" Rockam. They were his subordinates. They were not leaders. But these Chinese Anns and Marys are the captains. It is the men who are the subordinates.

Probably the most famous of Chinese women pirates was the Widow Ching. Ching, we are told by Yuen-tze Yung Lun, a contemporary historian, was admiral of all the pirate fleets in Chinese waters at the beginning of the 19th Century. He became such a thorn in the side of the Son of Heaven that an expedition was sent against him and he was killed.

The widow raised her husband's standard and to it flocked the surviving pirates. She had six large squadrons under lieutenants. The Emperor sent fleets against her. Twice

their personal power and the enlargement of their private incomes by intimidation and force.

The Dominion Government should establish further the principle that a labor dispute between any industry and its employees must never be permitted to become a glorious opportunity for destructive Communist groups to sabotage our social and industrial system.

she defeated them. Again, when the forces of law and order had apparently won a victory, she snatched it from them by rallying her junks and viciously attacking when everything seemed lost. During this engagement the wife of one of the pirate captains stuck to the helm of the ship even after the rudder had been shot away and the crew had deserted it. With a cutless in either hand she fought furiously until struck down by a musket ball and taken captive.

The Government then attempted to follow the old military axiom of "divide and conquer." One squadron was sighted by warships and, in the absence of the remainder of the pirate fleet, attacked. The fight lasted until sundown.

When the battle was resumed in the morning the exhausted pirates were seen to mix gunpowder with their liquor "which made their faces and their eyes go a bright red color and apparently screwed up their courage and determination to the utmost." The battle lasted three days, until both sides were glad to separate and call it a draw.

After she had defeated another fleet she attacked the town of Shaom Ting and carried away 400 men and women prisoners. During the remainder of 1809 she harried the countryside, "robbing and murdering, and plundering towns and villages on the river banks."

"Sometimes," the historian says, "the villagers defended themselves as at Kan Shin, where the inhabitants entrenched themselves and put up desperate resistance. Kei Tang Chow, the village boxing master, after killing ten pirates himself, fought valiantly shoulder to shoulder with his wife until surrounded. His wife's father flung himself on the pirates, killing several before the brave trio fell dead.

"In the end the village was taken. The pirates plundered the place, carrying off immense quantities of clothes and other goods together with 1,140 captives of both sexes. The village was then burned to the ground."

The Emperor tried pardon when suppression failed. So it happened that one of the Widow Ching's lieutenants accepted the offer. He surrendered his force of 8,000 men, 160 vessels, 500 large guns, and more than 5,000 smaller weapons. He was given a Government job and two towns were allotted to his men.

This desertion annoyed the Widow Ching and she angled for an Imperial offer. After long negotiations the details of her submission were worked out. She and the members of her

How mother helps to

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Quick! A Few Drops
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It S-p-r-e-a-d-s
Its scientific medication swiftly spreads
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where 3 out of 4 colds start

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force were pardoned, each man receiving pork and wine as well as a sum of money. Presumably she died comfortably in bed and not at the yardarm or on the gallows.

A MONEY SAVING EVENT



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To The Ladies

Besides cleaning your Dresses, Coats, Suits, etc., Spring makes you think of Carpets, Rugs, Drapes, Cushions, Curtains, Tapestries and Down Puffs, which should be cleaned to match your home after your house cleaning is done.

Winter clothing should be cleaned before storing away for the summer as moths are very keen to eat dirty clothing.

Don't forget we can store your winter garments for you at a very moderate charge.

Bring all your garments while this offer lasts. Every garment will be cleaned by Buzzell's scientific method, expertly pressed, and returned to take its place in the smartest spring wardrobe! Fast pick-up and delivery service is included in this special price... and you can save by using our Monday's and Thursday's Specials!



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MEN'S SUITS, MEN'S TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS, WOMEN'S PLAIN DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS, SWEATERS, BLOUSES, SKIRTS, SILK CURTAINS, ETC.

To The Men

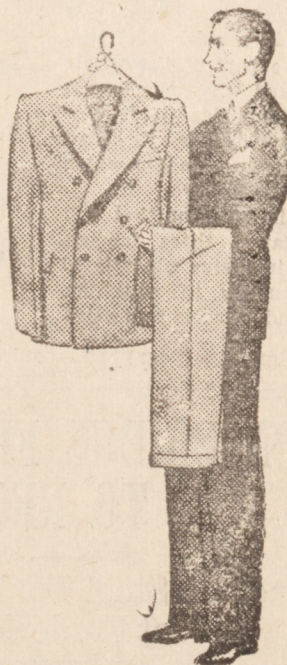
Your Spring Suits, Coats and Summer Clothing now should be cleaned and pressed to be ready for the warm weather.

And remember moths also eat men's clothing as well as other materials, and Dry Cleaning is your best insurance against moths while your clothing is stored in your own home.

Your car is no doubt being tuned up to do you this summer. The interior of your car should also be cleaned and we are in a position to dust and dry clean it. It is a waste of money to wear clean clothes in a dirty car.

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