

CONDEMNS RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

Senator C. L. McNary, of Oregon, Talks On the Lumber Trade Between United States And This Country

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Before taking advantage of leave to return to his home State in advance of adjournment of Congress, Senator Charles L. McNary, senior Senator from Oregon and Republican leader in the Senate, made a speech in the Senate in which he surprised his auditors by saying that the State Department had failed to use its bargaining power to gain for domestic lumber some offset for the opportunities it freely gave away in the trade agreement with Canada; that the balance sheet of reciprocity agreements to date showed all loss and no gain for American lumber; and that for lumber, the trade agreements program spelled reciprocity in reverse. He inquired how long both the American government and Canada will tolerate this one-sided trade. He explained that he was prompted to make this inquiry not only because of his interest in the lumber mills of his constituents and their scores of thousands of employees, but also in the interest of markets for the products of that one-quarter of the land area (largely owned by the farmers) of the United States that is useful only for timber growing. As Senator McNary represents the most heavily timbered State in the Union, the forest industry of which contributes 65 per cent of all the State's employment and wealth, and he has been for 20 years identified with all important national forest legislation, the significance attached to his remarks by observers here grows daily. Senator McNary is not only representative of the forest industries, but also of forestry. He is the co-author of the Clark-McNary law, which was enacted in 1923, and which has been ever since the legislative expression of the national forestry policy.

If our lumber concessions to Canada are not met with reciprocal recognition by the British Empire, Senator McNary said that the only course open to our government will be to withdraw its reductions in tariff on Canadian lumber, or to make the continuance of the present agreement with Canada (which may

be terminated January 1st, 1939), conditional upon equivalent concessions to American lumber within the Empire.

The Senator explained that the United States Tariff Act of 1930, together with certain provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932 and the British Empire preferences, which began with Australia in 1930, set up for both the great lumber exporting countries of North America—the United States and Canada—a protective wall around each of their trading areas for their lumber industries. By the expedient of mutual exclusion of each other's lumber a sort of balance in their lumber trade was established.

This balance was shattered by the trade agreement with Canada. Rates to Canadian and world lumber were reduced one-half, with a quota at a reduced rate for only Canadian Douglas fir and West Coast hemlock. The agreement contained no concessions whatever to American lumber entering the British Empire and provided for continuance of Empire preferences to Canadian lumber. The United States, it appears, failed to use its bargaining power to restate its own lumber industry in the British Empire market it formerly enjoyed.

In 1929 the British Empire market received 586,000,000 feet of lumber from North Pacific areas in America of which 74½ per cent was supplied by Oregon and Washington, and 25½ per cent from British Columbia. At the end of the depression the total market for North Pacific lumber rose to 986,000,000 feet, but only 6 per cent of it was supplied by the United States, while British Columbia enjoyed 94 per cent. That deplorable state results from a fixed channelization of lumber trade against the United States. It affords the most glaring example of international barriers and discriminations against U. S. industries.

The lumber balance sheet in the first year of the Canadian reciprocity agreement revealed this:

Total U. S. exports declined 33 million feet—2½%.

Total U. S. imports increased 218 million feet—50%.

But in North Pacific woods only, the increase of imports was over 100 per cent. The American government has actually turned its domestic lumber market over to our principal foreign competitors, and gained nothing for lumber in return.

"I couple forestry with forest industry deliberately," said Senator McNary. "Forest industry is the only profitable employment for that 25 per cent of our land area that is in forest, which is more than the total of all the agricultural land, excluding pasturage. To the forest land area of 495,000,000 acres, abandoned farms have contributed 50,000,000 acres, and 25,000,000 acres more of submarginal farm lands are expected to revert to forest. Land use authorities are urgently advocating less farming and more forestry. The United States is actually becoming more and more of a forested country. Markets for the various products—crops of the forest—are of growing general economic importance. Like the farm fields, the forests need better markets. The NRA Division of Review found that if the largely preventable damage to forests by fires, insects, diseases and storms were reduced only one-half, the present forest crop capacity of the United States could supply all this country's timber requirements at the rate of production in 1929-34. The Forest Service says that our present timber crop can be more than doubled. It must be our concern to make forestry pay; just as we cannot expect farmers to produce without markets, so the forestry use of land must be backed up by adequate markets for forest products."

By the authority of the Secretary of State, Senator McNary said, the lumber industry of the United States has been declared to be "fundamentally an export industry." The Secretary has formally pointed out that lumber trade improvement "depends in general upon economic recovery, and, in particular, upon reduction of barriers to international trade and the removal of discrimination against American commerce."

This "fundamental export industry" Senator McNary finds, has lost one-half of its former export trade, for which the conversion of forest material not readily marketable in the United States was especially developed by many mills erected in coastal areas because of export opportunity. Formerly the United States was the world's largest lumber exporter. It is now in fifth place, although it has a plentiful supply of

BOY SCOUT NEWS



A World Peace Parade of Youth 25,000 cheering Scouts and 50,000 people welcomed H. M. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and the Chief Scout of the World, Lord Baden-Powell, at the opening of the Fifth World Jamboree at Vogelersang, Bloemendaal, Holland, on Saturday, 31st July. With the Queen were many foreign diplomats and members of the Government.

At half-past one the 25,000 Scouts from 32 countries of the world began to assemble behind the stands round the huge arena. Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina arrived at 2 o'clock, and the Dutch Royal Standard was hoisted, while the bands played the "Wilhelmus."

On the dais, accompanying the Queen, were the Chief Scout and Chief Guide.

3,000 Dutch Scouts, assembled in a V formation in the arena, sang the Dutch Boy Scouts' song, "Hoort zeg het voort" ("Listen and tell it to other people") and "Boys will be Boys."

Seventy-five Girl Guides led the nations in the March Past. Following these, in alphabetical order, were Scouts from America, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, the British Empire, France, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russian Scouts (National Association), Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, with Holland (the host country) following in the rear.

Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden led the Swedish Contingent in the March Past, and Prince Emanuel of Liechtenstein led the Liechtenstein Contingent.

After the March Past 28,000 Scouts took part in a great "Rush" to greet Her Majesty. Her Majesty then rose and addressed the Scouts in English: "Scouts young and old—Scouts from all countries. By welcoming you all to my Kingdom I would like you to know how much I appreciate and am interested in your Movement. "It is a satisfaction for me to see that, after years of fruitful endeavour, this fine organization has grown into a World Movement which includes boys of all classes, of all nations, and prepares them to be good citizens and good men. "May you always, now, as in after life, remain true to the Scout spirit, which, in the words of your Chief whom we gladly welcome here today, is characterized by its broad selfless outlook, its loyal friendship, its active love and sense of cheerful service."

The Canadian Scout contingent marched past as part of the British Empire contingent, which numbered 8,000 boys and leaders, and made up the largest division of the great world youth parade. The Canadian boys, under Scoutmaster Kenneth Jordan of Winnipeg, were in charge of Mr. J. F. M. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Canadian General Council.

Now Over 2,800,000 Boy Scouts Boy Scouts world census figures for 1937, just compiled by the International Bureau, reveal a new record increase of 340,000. The figures bring the world total membership to 2,812,074. The last world census, taken in 1935, gave a total of 2,472,074. Scouting is active today in 49 countries, counting the British Empire as one. Trying to Fill 25,000 Empty "Boy Spaces"

The herculean job of feeding some 25,000 Boy Scouts is reflected in some of the catering figures of the American National Scout Jamboree recently held in Washington. For the 75,000 "boy meals" served each day the cooks ordered 250 tons of

foodstuffs. This included 900 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 pounds of bread, 25,000 quarts of milk, 4,000 pounds of butter, 50,000 eggs and 1,200 gallons of canned vegetables, such as tomatoes, corn, succotash and string beans. After consuming which the boys went out into the arena and played Indians-and-cow-boys.

A Boy Scout Cliff Rescue

The rescue after two hours of effort of a young woman clinging to the face of a cliff was an achievement this summer of the 6th Bridgewater Boy Scout Troop, Somerset, England. A young man and his fiancée had been caught by the tide in a cave, and attempted to scale the cliff. The young woman was unable to complete the ascent, and her companion, finally gaining the top, discovered the Scouts, and called upon them for help. With rope and tackle the Scouts descended to the young lady, secured her with their lines, and climbing ahead, hauled her by stages to safety.

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

One vehement critic of women, Dr. Theobald, the well-known English obstetrician and author, says of a woman: "She copies the cooing woman of the Chinese bazaar in plucking her eyebrows, the Siamese peasant in bobbing her hair, the Arab in letting her nails grow like claws and painting them a hideous red, the courtesan in painting all the visible parts of her anatomy, and in powdering herself in public she betrays incredible vulgarity. She is so restless that she cannot sit peacefully at home; she cannot eat her meals without smoking, and is unhappy unless she is at a dance or the cinema."

"This daring indictment does not apply to the generality of women" is the opinion Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, of the Health League of Canada. "Dr. Theobald must have been keeping bad company! But there have been great changes in the social and economic position of women since you and I were boys. The former position as housekeeper and bearer of children is materially altered. They are no longer complete dependents on their men folks." The English writer is of the opinion that female economic independence has increased the material mortality. To meet this menace there is a strong movement in England to restrict wo-

men's hours of labour for it is well known that long hours of work have a baneful influence on pregnancy. Dr. Theobald also attacks competitive sports for women.

These, however, as pointed out by the Canadian doctor, are comparatively limited in the lives of the vast majority. The out-door exercise permitted the modern woman, the clothes she wears and the mental relaxation from the household cares appear to have improved the health of the fair sex. In the main they are stronger and healthier in this than in any former generation. For example, a single affection, chlorosis, seems almost to have disappeared in young women. At no time in the history of the North American Continent have women had better complexions, better proportions or greater beauty than at present.

To maintain these desirable conditions, women should remember in their newly-found freedom that moderation in exercise, in sports, in dancing, in eating, smoking and drinking, is essential.

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