

country became engaged in war.

NOTES EXCHANGED
SECRETARY HULL and **Sir Ronald Lindsay**, the British ambassador, signed an exchange of notes between the two governments, guaranteeing sympathetic consideration to representations either one might make to the other regarding access to raw materials.

Officials said this assured that United States' access to essential raw materials in the British colonies, such as rubber in Malaya, or tin, would not be cut off without ample notice and opportunity for sympathetic hearing; and that Britain would receive similar treatment regarding raw materials she obtains here.

The exchange of notes on this subject was one of eight, accompanying the new British-American trade pact, which Secretary Hull and Sir Ronald signed at the White House.

Another exchange has the effect of safeguarding both countries to some extent against additional duties imposed by one country in consequence of export subsidies given by the other.

GIVE ADVANCE NOTICE

The notes pledge each country to give the other country advance notice of the imposition of additional duties and a chance to make representations with respect to the proposed duty.

That Great Britain is considering bringing Palestine exports within her preferential tariff orbit was indicated in another exchange.

The United States agreed that, if any member of the British Empire should grant preferential tariff treatment to articles of Palestine or Trans-Jordan origin, the United States would give "sympathetic consideration to any request addressed to it for consent" thereto.

In another exchange Great Britain announced her intention not to extend preferential tariff treatment to various colonies, most of them of mandate origin. The United States will continue to have equality of tariff treatment there. These colonies are Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, the Cameroons under British mandate, Togoland under British mandate, Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

RUBBER REGULATION

By another exchange Great Britain promised to consult the parties to the international rubber regulation agreement with regard to amending their agreements so as to permit the export of rubber planting material to countries not parties to it.

Officials explained this indicated the United States was sanctioning the right to bring in rubber planting material, such as rubber seedlings, etc., possibly with a view to starting plantations in American possessions climatically suitable.

CALLED SIGNIFICANT

This was regarded especially significant in the light of national defense requirements, as rubber is one of the most important strategic military materials.

Meanwhile, military and naval experts noted that both trade treaties were carefully worded with the intent to bring in rubber planting material, such as rubber seedlings, etc., possibly with a view to starting plantations in American possessions climatically suitable.

Commodities falling in that category and imported by the United States in large quantities include aluminum, nickel, cadmium, zinc-bearing ores, zinc in blocks or pigs, rubber, tin, certain vegetable oils and sisal.

HINT TO DICTATORSHIPS

In the signing of the reciprocal trade agreements there are implications of a widening economic alliance among the democracies of the world that may warn Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

Against the background of force-policies in Central Europe, in Spain, in Rangoon, and in China, the pact between the United States and the United Kingdom officials, is far more than the expression of the world peace that Secretary Hull has labored to build.

It stands as an economic counterpoint to the preparations both the United States and Britain are making to arm themselves for defense. The agreement, backed by similar treaties with other nations, is a symbol of the democratic unity purpose induced by events in Europe and Asia.

The pact holds out to all "most-favored nations" a share in the increased trade it is designed to stimulate by means of lowered commercial barriers. Just as certainly it means that other nations will be excluded from those benefits—perhaps isolated economically from the bulk of the world's business commerce.



THE QUEEN visited the Imperial Institute, old London, a few days ago to tour the exhibition of arts and crafts by the disabled men, and exhibited a keen and critical interest in the artistic and useful articles manufactured by Britain's war-disabled men in the various craft centres. She is shown examining some particularly fine work in pottery and glass in one of the stalls.

(Associated Press Photo)

Reaction to Trade Treaty Favorable in Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, Nov. 18—Nova Scotians greeted optimistically announcement of lower United States duties on fish in the new Canada-United States trade agreement. As far as the province is concerned, fish is considered the most important product affected by the treaty.

There was some comment by apple growers on Great Britain's reduction of the preference on raw apples from 4½ shillings a hundredweight to three shillings.

"There is no fishery as a remarkably fine thing for the industry in this province," said Ralph MacLennan, president of the Nova Scotia Fish Producers' Association. "It is a great asset to the province. They have got everything that could reasonably have been expected."

"It will be the means of increasing the larger volume of business between the two countries but what the effect will be on the price paid to primary producers I cannot say," declared W. H. Smith, president of the Lunenburg Sea Products Limited.

Angus Alderson of Wolfville, president of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association said: "I am pleased that the reduction of a third in the preference on apples was no greater and regret that it was not possible to reduce the full preference of 45 per cent. hundredweight. If, however, the reduction is in the best interest of Canada and the Empire, we'll try to make the best of it."

O. P. MacLennan, president of Halifax Fisheries Limited, and member of the Nova Scotia Economic Council, commented: "The reduction in duties on dry fish by reducing costs to the consumer improves the position of dry fish with the other foodstuffs. It will not, however, have the immediate effect of increasing returns to Canadian producers, as Newfoundland fish will receive the same treatment and Newfoundland is our only competitor in the United States market at present; she is selling dry fish at present below producing costs in Canada. It is, however, a step in the right direction."

Fletcher Smith of A. M. Smith and Company, fish exporters, and chairman of the fisheries committee of Halifax Board of Trade, said he was "quite elated" at the news of the treaty terms regarding fish. He regarded it as a victory at last for the fishing interest.

"It is gratifying to see that the terms of the treaty are so favorable to the fishing interest. It has made on behalf of the fisheries have been a great success."

Work Goes On Despite Bombs

Ottawa Man Compiles Statistics on Life in Palestine

OTTAWA, Nov. 18—Through much of the turmoil agitating Palestine, the conflict between Arab and Jew, with its accompaniment of murder and terrorism, the routine job of collecting and compiling the country's statistics goes on. There may be bomb attacks, staffs, or preventive arrests in Gaza, but all the while a small staff in Jerusalem does their best to collect and tabulate facts that reflect the economic and social life of Palestine.

The statistics branch of the Palestine administration, a new venture, was established three years ago by E. S. Cudmore, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Mr. Cudmore was loaned to the Palestine administration for the purpose. He has just returned home, his job in Jerusalem finished.

Mr. Cudmore had to start from the ground up. When he went to Palestine three years ago about the only attempt to keep statistics was the company of the branch of the Jewish immigration. These were complete and exhaustive. In other spheres, however, there was no record.

country became engaged in war.

REMOVES EXCISE TAX

THE Canadian agreement, superseding that of 1936, again placed American newspapers and magazines on Canada's duty-free list. In addition, it removed the Dominion's three per cent. excise tax on American periodicals.

The department said Canada made concessions on pulp, paper and printed matter which it imported last year to a value of \$14,500,000. The Dominion's imports of American newspapers and other periodicals increased from \$2,600,000 in 1935 to \$5,900,000 last year.

Advertising and similar printed matter, dutiable under the 1935 agreement at 12½ cents a pound, but not less than 27½ per cent. ad valorem, goes on Canada's free list when shipped in individual packages valued at not more than \$1.

The agreement also reduced Canadian duties on labels, tags, tickets and commercial forms, photographs, engravings and maps, photographic paper and film, paper board and allied products, ruled, boxed and pad papers, and wood pulp.

U. S. CONCESSIONS

In return, the United States continued newspaper and wood pulp on the free list, and reduced duties on a few specific items. These included uncoated book and printing paper, on which the rate was lowered from 1½ cent a pound plus 10 per cent. ad valorem to 1½ cent a pound plus 10 per cent. ad valorem. Nevertheless the fisheries of the Maritimes will undoubtedly benefit materially.

H. G. Connor, president of the Maritime National Fish Company of Halifax, said: "It will make it that much easier to sell in the United States market. But even more important, this concession is also granted to our chief competitor, Newfoundland. Nevertheless the fisheries of the Maritimes will undoubtedly benefit materially."

"On the whole, it's very good," said Senator W. H. Drift of Lunenburg. "There was some comment by apple growers on Great Britain's reduction of the preference on raw apples from 4½ shillings a hundredweight to three shillings."

Ship Reaches Port After Losing Mate

MONTREAL, Nov. 18—Her body badly smashed and her cargo mate lost overboard in a 29-day voyage from Swansea, Wales, the little Swedish freighter Vera was in port here today after surviving a battering Atlantic storm, said a baiting Atlantic storm.

Captain G. E. Tylin, master of the 1,200-ton steamer, said the mate, 26-year-old S. Johnsson, perished October 31 in a wild sea. A giant wave washed Johnsson from the bridge.

Ex-Paymaster Dies

BYFLEET, England, Nov. 18—Sir John Maclean, former chief paymaster of the army, is dead. He was 69. He entered the paymaster's department after serving in Ireland and India where he suffered wounds which incapacitated him for further active service.

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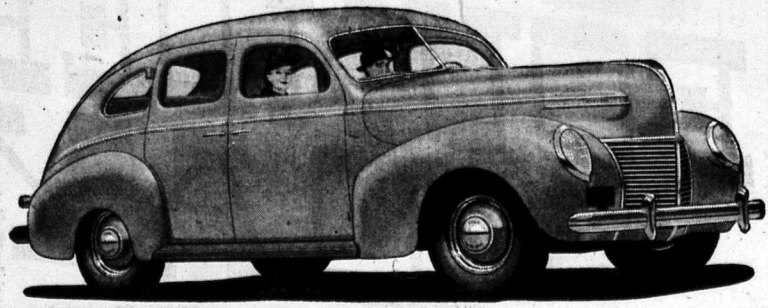
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