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The Daily Mail

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Canada Ruled by Dictatorship Says Mackenzie King In Radio Campaign Address

Says Union Government Will Be Sprung by Ben- nett Within Next Few Days.

Before the week is over Canadians are likely to hear from the lips of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett an appeal for national government, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party, declared here last night as he opened his campaign in the Maritime Provinces.

Addressing an audience of 2,000 in the Capital Theatre, the Liberal chief-stain warned the electorate against new parties and new promises. He characterized the Reconstruction party as the outcome of a personal feud between Mr. Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens and of Mr. Stevens' "disappointment" that Mr. Bennett did not resign and hand him the Conservative leadership.

"I ask," said Mr. King, "if Mr. Stevens had become leader of the Conservative party would we have had any Reconstruction party?"

These remarks were made by Mr. King over a radio broadcast from St. John. Mr. King dealt at length with the issues of the present Federal campaign. He pointed out that Canada was at present ruled by dictatorship in almost the same manner as Italy. There is no parliament and there will not be any for some months. In the meantime the Bennett Cabinet, which is practically Mr. Bennett has "blank check" powers to dip into the public chest and take out unlimited amounts, and charge the same to relief projects. The scheme is an extremely dangerous one and is contrary to the principles of responsible government.

He likened the public treasury to a cash box, saying that the "blank check" gave the prime minister and his cabinet authority to go to this cash box and take out as much as they wanted with only one limitation, that it be taken out in the name of unemployment relief.

"We objected strongly to that as Liberals, and we said that it means waste and extravagance."

Mr. King also criticized as a step toward virtual dictatorship, the "peace and order" legislation, giving to the cabinet rights which the constitution said should belong to representatives of the people in parliament.

Through this the cabinet had given guarantees to banks and made loans running into huge amounts.

The Marketing Act gave the cabinet the right to say what goods coming under the Act could be imported and exported, and gave monopolistic rights to certain groups.

"The fundamental issue of the election," asserted Mr. King, "is whether we are going to have a democratic form of government or government by dictatorship."

Ruled by Dictatorship

"We may have in the course of this very month a war in Europe," said Mr. King. If war broke out, he asked, what would Canada's position be without a Parliament. No parliament could be brought into being until after the election on October 14. Today the country was practically in the position of having a dictator.

Referring to Canada's delegation to the League of Nations Assembly, he asked whether this was the type of delegation which Canada should have at Geneva, when a question concerning a war which might involve Canada, might come up. The members of the delegation had had no experience in government. Mr. King asserted that when the delegation was chosen, Mr. Bennett was holding all his "party men."

"We should have men there at this time who could share responsibility, even if he had to sacrifice a seat. The affairs of the country at this international event have been left in the hands of three who have never been returned to responsible positions in the institutions of the country."

Turning from this to other questions Mr. King said that the Liberal party in the last five years had constantly opposed measures which weaken the safeguard of the public treasury. When Mr. Bennett was given the "blank check" for relief, it was a step never taken by any other prime minister.

He touched on the history of the Bennett administration. At the special session of Parliament called after the Conservative were given a mandate to deal with unemployment. The bulk of the time was taken in "putting up tariff walls higher than at any time in history, not only against other countries, but against England as well."

Mr. Bennett had gone to the Imperial conference in England and there told the British government that the thing to do was to put up tariff walls, to change the fiscal policy of that country, which had been largely a free trade nation. What he proposed

Richibucto Road

If the Provincial Government could see its way clear, perhaps in another year, to extend the old Richibucto Road which runs from Bakers Point below Devon to the relief camps, on to Albright's Corner, it would be doing a public service not only to the merchants of Fredericton and the people of Minto and vicinity, but to many others.

In the early days of the province the military engineers who constructed many of the first roads of our Province laid out this old road. It connected the central part of the Province with Richibucto and other important points on the North Shore. Moncton was then only a village on the bend of the Petitodiac. People wishing to go to Buctouche, Richibucto, and all points in that section of the province used the "Richibucto Road." So important was the road considered that the governments of the early days gave grants to road houses or inns for the accommodation of the stage coach travellers.

This road would be popular because it cuts off twenty miles between this city and the Grand Lake, and because the land although not hilly, it is high enough to get away from the spring freshets which for several weeks each year make travel via the Sheffield Meadows and other low lands impossible. These two advantages alone should make the road popular.

During a great many years this road has been allowed to grow up in bushes and it was entirely abandoned.

Less than two years ago when the relief project was started from Noonan Brook to the Burpee Mill Stream, the road was re-opened. Trees were cut down and the path cleared. The road was made partly by machinery and partly by hand. This was all done by the men on relief. Today you can drive out in a car for twenty miles or so from Bakers Point. The road is better than are some of the by-roads in the country and it is a credit to the men who constructed it. Why cannot it be extended? These same men on relief could do the work and all the government would have to do would be to put up the road machinery and necessary equipment. This would give the public a good road at a minimum cost. Now is the time to take advantage of the opportunity to have cheap road construction. It is a matter for the Board of Trade of this city and the residents of Minto, Chipman and other points to get busy and bring about. It would help our merchants. It would be a convenience to everybody. Will those interested take the matter up with the Department of Public Works and have something done or will they let it drag? There should be no politics in this. Too much politics is a curse to any country. This is something for the good of these parts, and there is a chance to have it done with little expense.

was to give a preference not by lowering existing tariffs between the countries of the Empire but by putting the tariffs against other countries up higher. While Mr. Bennett was in London, Liberals in Canada refrained from saying any word against him.

At the next session of Parliament, tariffs had again been raised, bringing comment from a leading Conservative newspaper that while it was in favor of protection, it was not in favor of prohibiting trade.

Then had come the Imperial Conference at Ottawa.

"We took the view," said Mr. King, "that we could not interfere or criticize. I myself cancelled meetings. Mr. Bennett went into the conference with a free hand."

Mr. King had heard the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin say that England hoped the conference agreements would mean the lowering of tariffs between the different parts of the Empire, rather than by increasing them against other countries.

"He made that statement thinking of the relations of all parts of the world. If the British Empire had set the example for other countries to follow, the whole history might have been different from what it is," said the Liberal leader.

Mr. Bennett had been telling people he believed in government control.

Railway Question

"What did he do with the railway question?" Mr. King asked. The directors of the Canadian National representing different regions, had been replaced with three trustees removable only after a certain period of time. Removal of the chairman had been made subject to the approval of both the house of Commons and the Senate, "putting manacles on the government."

Parliamentary control had also been taken away in connection with the central bank. The Liberal view had been that the central bank should be so organized and constituted as to enable the whole matter of credit to be shaped by the government for the social need of the people. With the Bank of Canada, however, the directors were all chosen through private shareholders and it had been turned into a "private corporation." When this bank had been established all the gold and securities in the possession of the government had been turned

over to the holding of this private corporation.

"The price Spreads Commission," said Mr. King, "is often referred to as the Stevens Commission, but it is no more the Stevens Commission than it is the Bennett Commission or the King Commission."

It had grown out of a committee of Parliament provided for by resolution. This same resolution, two years previously, had been rejected when it was submitted by the Liberal party. When the government brought it in, it was supported by everyone, Liberals as well as Conservatives. So that it could carry on after Parliament rose, the committee was made a Royal Commission. The report of this body was not the report of Mr. Stevens alone, but the report of all the committee, and when it was brought out the Liberals supported all its recommendations which were deserving of support.

Mr. King criticized the circumstances and reasons of Mr. Stevens' resignation from the Bennett cabinet. After Mr. Stevens had resigned, he continued to support the Conservative party.

"Mr. Stevens continued," said Mr. King, "to remain as a Conservative member right up to the last day of the session. Is Mr. Stevens today other than what he has been for the last 20 years?"

The Reconstruction leader had left the cabinet not on a question of principle but because Mr. Bennett shut him out of caucus.

"It is the policies with respect to trade above all others which are responsible for conditions today," said Mr. King. "Mr. Stevens was stronger than anyone else for high tariffs. He has been the one more than the others responsible for restricting the trade of Canada." Mr. Stevens had supported Mr. Bennett on the railway question and also on the Bank of Canada—matters in connection with which he was "in some measure condemning" the government today.

When Mr. Bennett went overseas, his health was not good, and it was thought that a successor to him might be chosen. Mr. Stevens in that time was campaigning in Canada with the view of strengthening his position with the Conservative party. He expected that Mr. Bennett would resign and that he would become leader not

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INSPECTORS HOLD SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING IN CITY

Over 2,700 Schools Opened — Great Decrease in Number of Schools Closed — Only Seventeen Closed as Compared with Seventy-one Three Years Ago.

Dr. A. S. McFarlane, chief superintendent of education who is holding the semi-annual meeting of the school inspectors of New Brunswick here today, stated to a reporter of The Daily Mail that over 2700 schools are functioning this year and that there has been a marked improvement in the decrease of the number of schools that were closed in past years. The inspectorial report listed 17 schools closed as compared with 71 schools closed three years ago.

Old Schools Re-opening
Dr. McFarlane stated that a number of schools are often closed due to there being no children in the district to attend school, and a number of schools are operating that have not been open inside of ten years. The educational department, through the chief superintendent and inspectors, is making a serious effort to get all schools open where it is deemed necessary.

In the past year 17 new schools have been built. These include the beautiful new schools at Moncton and Florenceville.

Inspectors H. C. Titus, Marysville; J. T. LeJeune, Bathurst; A. E. Daigle, Moncton; R. H. Chapman, Moncton; C. T. Wetmore, Hampton; E. J. Marr, Saint John; A. B. Brooks, Woodstock, and J. E. DeGrave, Campbellton, were here. Inspector N. T. Fox of Gagetown was not able to attend due to illness.

Reconstructionists Prepare For Big Convention Saturday

The organizing committee of the Reconstruction Party are making elaborate preparations for the big meeting to be held in the Opera House on Saturday night at which Hon. H. H. Stevens, the national leader of the party, will address the gathering on the political questions of the day. This meeting, which will be held at the Opera House, will be followed by a convention at which the candidates to contest the York-Sunbury constituency will be selected. While the organization committee cannot at the present time say who the candidate will be, it is understood that the choice lies between E. O. McDonald of this city, George W. Chapman also of this city, and Frank L. Noble of Springhill. E. O. McDonald has for years been in business in this vicinity and is well known all over the joint counties.

George W. Chapman moved here from Westmorland county about a year ago and purchased the Archie Fraser property on Woodstock Road. He has made considerable money in the fox business, he is a former school teacher, a man of fine appearance and has made a large number of friends since coming to this city.

F. L. Noble is well known as a dairy and fruit farmer and is the owner of a large farm a few miles above this city.

FINED FOR ASSAULT

An assault case in which Donald McCoy was the informant against John Kelly, both parties of Richibucto Road, was heard before Magistrate Kimball at Oromocto yesterday. Kelly was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of \$10 and costs. McCoy who is a juvenile charged Kelly with assaulting him while he was riding on a bicycle, claiming that it was without provocation of any sort. E. C. Atkinson, ex-M. P. P., appeared for the prosecution and Albert Murray for the defendant.

Many More Prov. Appointments Made

This week's Royal Gazette contains a large number of appointments, dismissals and resignations in the province. In York County Grant Hawkins of Keswick has been appointed Justice of the Peace. This is the only York county appointment gazetted.

The following resignations have been announced:

H. Murray Lambert as Clerk of the Westmorland County Court.

W. E. McMonagle as Sitting Police Magistrate for the City of Moncton.

Leo J. LeBlanc as Registrar of Deeds for the county of Westmorland.

Earl T. Sypher as Police and Stipendiary Magistrate for the Parish of Canning, in the County of Queens.

The dismissals include a number of provincial constables and issuers of marriage licenses in the various counties.

FINAL BAND CONCERT

The last band concert to be given this summer by the York Regiment Band will be at Parliament Square commencing at 8:15 o'clock this evening.

Relief Project and Forest Work Carried On in Sunbury Co.

Not Many Fredericton People Know the Extent of the Forestry Work or Have Any Idea of How the Men on Relief Work and Live.

We suppose that there is not one man or woman out of five hundred in Fredericton or York County, who knows of the extensive work being done by the Dominion Forestry Experimental Station at the Acadian Forestry Branch Camp Burpee No. 3. Only those who have visited this camp can have any idea of what has been accomplished at this camp in less than two years.

During the week end a representative of The Daily Mail drove out to the relief project and visited both the Relief Camps and the Dominion Forestry Experimental Station.

The relief camps are situated at Noonan, Carlow, Burpee, No. 3 Colters and the Bull Pasture. The Burpee Camp is the most important one of the forestry group of Bull Pasture and Colters. During the winter months the men employed at these camps number close one thousand. During the summer months this number is greatly reduced but they are now returning to the camps at the rate of a dozen per day and by the time that the cold winter sets in the numbers will probably be up to strength, as they say in military affairs. The Noonan Camp is the headquarters camp. The Carlow Camp which is smaller, is not quite so active at present. But this, however, is only temporary. The Burpee (No. 3), Bull Pasture and the Colter Camps are doing wonderful work in connection with the Dominion Forestry Department.

The Burpee Camp, which the reporter visited particularly was a busy hive of industry. The two others farther on are the same. The men at these camps have completed an excellent road between the Devon limits at Barker's Point and the Burpee Camp. This road which was constructed partly by machines and partly by hand labour, is a much better one than is to be found in many parts of the province today. If it were only extended out to Albright's Corner it would make a much shorter route between Fredericton and the Minto section, cutting off about twenty miles of travel and might also greatly shorten the distance from Fredericton and other points to Moncton. It would also get travellers away from the spring hold-up by freshets, and would be an improvement in many ways over the present route. This was probably the idea of our early military road engineers when they constructed the old road through this section and called it the "Richibucto Road."

This road could be constructed by the men in the relief camp if the Provincial Government would furnish the machinery. It could thus be constructed at the present time or say in another year at a minimum cost. This might be a good idea for the Minister of Public Works who belongs to Kent County to think over. He could take a short cut going home. So could the general public.

In addition to the forestry work, which is a large project the men have erected a telephone line connected with the different camps. They have made concrete blocks and have erected the buildings water plant and other necessary equipment. The place looks like a little town and those who remember this section of the country chiefly as the place of Barney Breen and his road house would not know the place today.

During the year and a half Chief Forestry Engineer John C. Veness and his staff have taken the virgin forest and developed it into a worth-while place. Mr. Veness while he delights in his work at which he appears to be an expert, will not speak about himself or his staff, but the results are apparent to all. It must have taken wonderful organization ability and knowledge of forestry to produce even what is to be seen today and the work is just.

Memorandum of Forestry Work
The Acadian Forest Research Station is a link in a chain of such stations which is being organized throughout Canada, for the purpose of carrying on investigations of forest problems which are of general interest and will be of benefit to the lumbering industry. The following resume of the work which has been accomplished at this station since its inauguration may be of interest. This resume deals purely with work of an investigative nature and does not include such items as surveys, buildings of roads, trails and telephone lines.

Forest Nursery
An area of 3 1/2 acres has been cleared and prepared on which to grow white spruce, red spruce, pine and yellow birch. It is intended to carry on investigative work in connection with the nursery work that cover the different nursery practices. The trees at present in the seed beds will remain there for two years before being ready to transfer to transplant beds where they are left for a further two years before being planted in the woods.

Planting
During the two planting seasons since the inauguration of the station 240,000 trees have been planted on areas which were not reproducing to commercial species. The three species planted were white spruce, white pine and red pine. The planting stock was obtained from the Ontario and Quebec forest nurseries.

Insect Control Studies
In connection with the planting of white pine, investigations are being carried out regarding control of the white pine weevil the insect which is responsible for the poor form of white pine wherever this species grows. It is hoped that information will be obtained from these experiments that will be a guide in future white pine planting and which will result in a minimum damage from the weevil in white pine plantations.

An experiment is under way regarding the possibilities of growing Douglas fir in the province. Seed of this species is being obtained from the higher elevations on the Fraser River in British Columbia where the climate is comparable with the New Brunswick climate. This work was first started by Peter Nugard, Danish Forester, who first planted selected seed which he obtained from British Columbia. The study is being extended by the Dominion Forest Service.

Cleanings
It has been necessary to cut considerable quantities of wood to supply the camps with fuel. It has been the practice to use for fuel wood, only the poorer quality hardwoods such as wire birch, poplar and red maple. The cutting has been in stands where there is established under these poorer quality hardwoods a growth of more valuable coniferous species, the removing of the hardwoods giving release to the coniferous trees and encouraging growth of the species. About 250 acres have been treated in this way.

Thinnings
A series of permanent demonstration plots are being established to encourage proper handling of woodlots. This work applies largely to farmers' woodlots but is also being carried out to obtain information regarding the improvement in growth of stands which are properly handled.

Approximately twenty per cent of the products of the forests come off the farmer's woodlots, this includes fuel wood, lumber, ties and pulpwood. The information obtained from demonstration plots if applied to farmers holding such wood lots, should result in increased revenue from the farms. Successful demonstration along this line has been carried out in Nova Scotia by the Dominion Forestry Department. While so much money is now being spent on the agricultural experimental farms a larger percentage should be given to forest work in these provinces where forest products exist.

Sprout Control
There are large areas in the province which are of fire origin, that is, the stands have come in after the area has been burned over. The species to take control of such areas directly following the fire are of the varieties that reproduce extensively by sprouts and suckers and are of practically no commercial value. Experiments are in progress from which it is hoped to obtain information in

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NINE RUSSIAN SAILORS ARE IMPRISONED

Nine Russian sailors have been sentenced to imprisonment for "observing capitalistic traditions" of the sea and failing to mutiny against their ship's captain when he ordered them to steam away from another vessel which was in distress. The offending captain, a man named Rkivonov, has been sentenced to be shot.

The captain was in command of the steamship Soviet last May in the Caspian Sea and was towing a tanker when the latter ship caught fire following an explosion. Twenty seven lives were lost. The entire crew of the Soviet went on trial at Baku before the Maritime Division of the Soviet Supreme Court.