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# The Daily Mail

WEATHER  
Fresh northeast winds, mostly  
cloudy with showers; Wednes-  
day, moderate to fresh north-  
east winds, cloudy.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1935

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## SMALL NATIONS READY TO FIGHT

### Want League To Assert Its Authority To Stop Italy From Declaring War

#### League Council Denounced as Being Plan Dictated by Britain France and Italy.

GENEVA, August 6—Small nations, angry over the compromise effected in the Italian-Ethiopian dispute, intend to force a supreme test of the League of Nations authority, if war still threatens next month.

So outraged were feelings of representatives of the nations which really make up the League membership that it was indicated that they were ready to envisage the death of the League rather than see it continue to live on its present basis.

They called the League Council's compromise two-part negotiatory plan for Italian-Ethiopian peace an evasion, a weak surrender.

They denounced it as being not a League plan but a plan dictated by three great powers—Great Britain, France and Italy. Their representatives, seeing in the plan nothing but an excess to avoid a decision, made it apparent that they were ready, when the council meets in September and when the Assembly—at which all 67 member nations will be represented—meets later in the month to force the issue whether the League is to be a League of Nations or a rubber-stamp body to approve decision of the big European powers.

#### MEETING MAY START THIS WEEK

The powers' plan which the Council approved Saturday provided:

- 1.—Direct negotiations of responsibility for frontier clashes by Italy and Ethiopia, with a neutral chairman who may be Nicholas Politis, Greek Minister to France.
- 2.—Direct negotiation on the whole Italian-Ethiopian dispute by Britain, France and Italy. This meeting may start at Nice or another French or Italian Riviera town this week.
- 3.—A meeting of the Council September 4 if no solution has been found which would prevent war.

Small nations' representatives, who gathered here for the council meeting even though they were not on the Council itself call the compromise a shameful thing.

They assert that the negotiation of frontier disputes is but a minor phase of a big problem.

They point out that the direct three-power negotiation is not even to be conducted under the League Covenant but under a treaty of 1906 in which Britain, France and Italy agreed to share spheres of influence in Ethiopia. Ethiopia was not invited to sign this treaty which vitally affected it, and it had been supposed that the League Covenant superseded it.

#### SMALL POWERS READY TO FIGHT

Latin American nations, of which Argentina, Chile and Mexico are on the Council of 14 members; the small powers of eastern Europe, whom France seeks as close allies, and the League group comprising the Scandinavian nations, the Netherlands and Spain—called "the conscience of the League"—are ready to fight in September.

They want the League to assert its authority if necessary to stop Italy from declaring war. They seem ready to face Italian resignation if it must come. They argue that if the League is to be simply a body to approve private decisions of a few big powers, if any big nation is going to be able to defy the League, it would be better to confess failure and start anew the effort to give the world a real instrument to enforce peace.

(Continued on page Five)

### Annoying Noises

Any person who lives in a town or city may expect to have to have to put up with a certain amount of noises both day and night. There are, however, certain unnecessary noises made at night when one is trying to rest or sleep that could well be avoided if the persons guilty of making such noises only have a little thought for others and the public generally.

A man who thoughtlessly or otherwise drives into a street at night after people are in bed and honks his car a dozen times in order to let his wife, who is visiting at a house, know that he is waiting for her, should be taken out and hanged. If he wants his wife to come home after twelve or one o'clock at night why does he not go into the house and ask her to come or drag her out by the neck. Even the last named cave man way of handling the situation is better than keeping the whole neighborhood awake with his honk, honk, honk.

Another noise that is especially annoying at night as well as in the daytime is that made by those darn "speed boats" on the river. This is especially annoying to sick people, so much so that the Victoria Hospital authorities had to take action to have the annoyance kept away from the zone in the vicinity of the hospital buildings. The noise was then transferred to the lower end of town where inmates of the Old People's Home and other citizens who are ill have to put up with it. One lady phoned to The Daily Mail yesterday regarding this particular noise in the vicinity of Waterloo Road. There should not be any such annoyances in a city like this. There is plenty of room on the river to take this noisy kind of craft away from the city, if one must perform in it.

The radio fiend who tunes in at 12.30 at night and keeps his radio going until two or three o'clock in the morning should not be hanged. He should be given a more lingering torture. There recently was a fresh young man in town who made it a point to turn on the radio at one o'clock and continue it until nearly three. He used a loud speaker and opened up all the windows. The neighbors who complained to the police were informed that nothing could be done about this lunatic as long as he did not take some violent streak and attempt actual bodily harm. The matter of keeping tired men and women awake all night was no offence in the eyes of the law. The young man is away in Ontario this summer and the neighbors are not annoyed. But there are hundreds of others just like him. All of which shows that Fredericton is growing. Perhaps these are the growing pains.

### Canadians Honor French War Dead

PARIS, August 6—A wreath was placed on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier here today in the name of the Canadian Legion, by representatives of the Dominion's war veterans. They were J. N. Bowler, and Capt. B. W. Allen, members of the Legion, accompanied by Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister to France.

Messrs. Bowler and Allen are here to arrange the details of the Canadian Veterans' pilgrimage, planned for next July, to dedicate a monument to those who died in the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

#### FITON LADIES TO ROTHESAY

A number of ladies from this city are leaving tomorrow for Rotheday, where tomorrow they will play the Riverside Golf club at that place. Tomorrow is a field day at Rotheday with several matches scheduled. The local lady golfers who will make the trip will be Mrs. C. W. Argue, Mrs. Bernard Sisam, Mrs. E. J. Lounsbury, Mrs. D. W. Wallace, Mrs. J. Harold McMurray, Mrs. R. M. MacCunn Miss Maggie Chestnut, Mrs. B. H. Hagerman and Miss Jean Hodge.

#### HERE ON VACATION

Donald McCormack B.Sc. who is employed in survey work in the province of Quebec, is visiting relatives in the city. Mr. McCormack is being welcomed here by many of his college chums.

### U. S. Doctor Tests "In-Law" Theories

KANSAS CITY Kansas August 6—Dr. Thomas Richmond, and his in-law caravan consisting of 25 of his wife's relatives, arrived back here yesterday after a 15-day tour of Colorado.

"It's the best vacation I've had in years," said the elderly physician who conceived the trip as a means of demonstrating that one's in-laws are the finest folks in the world."

The tour is reputed to have cost Dr. Richmond between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

### Famous Scientist Dies in Berlin, 64

BERLIN, August 6—Prof. Lydia Rabinovitch Kemper, 64, world-famed bacteriologist, died here today.

She was a specialist in the bacteriology of tuberculosis, on which she had centered her career. She was the first woman ever to hold the title of "professor" in Prussia.

Known all over the world in medical and scientific circles, Prof. Kemper had maintained close co-operation with the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

#### SIDE SWIPED

A Fredericton car was badly damaged at St. George yesterday when it was side-swiped by a truck. There were no casualties.

### NEW INDIA PLAN TO FUNCTION SOON

Vast Experiment to Be in Full Operation in 30 Months

LONDON, August 6—The new federated India, a great experiment in limited self-government for 355,000,000 Indians with their 25 languages, various religions and casts, will be functioning completely within 30 months, informed quarters said yesterday.

Although it was felt the federation offered possibilities to M. K. Gandhi for a political comeback, officials expressed doubt that the little ascetic would re-enter politics. Gandhi has gone into comparative seclusion after a long flight for India's independence, and is now chiefly concerned with sociological reforms.

One of the biggest jobs facing the government is the selection of the new Governor-General who, in the words of one official, "will have to have the qualities of an archangel" to get the federation working smoothly to the satisfaction of both the Indians and the British.

#### TO RETIRE SOON

Earl Willington, now the Viceroy at the head of the centralized administration directly controlled by the Crown and Parliament, will shortly retire. The person named to succeed him will, when the federation begins to function, be the Governor-General.

The government has already made arrangements for elections early next year in what are now the British Indian provinces. At these elections the state legislatures will be chosen and the state governments created. These will be joined with the native states in the new federation.

### New Stratosphere Plane Is Wrecked And Pilot Killed

PARIS, August 6—France's first stratosphere airplane was wrecked in a test flight yesterday, killing its pilot M. Cagno, 28.

The plane, which has been three years in construction, featuring a sealed cabin, was undergoing a final test when it crashed near Bonnières.

A few spectators saw the plane gyrating wildly as if without a pilot, then plunge to the earth. This gave rise to the theory the pilot fainted in the rarefied upper air.

Cagno, one of France's crack test pilots, was killed instantly.

#### FITON FLORISTS ATTEND

Mrs. J. W. Bebbington and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, are in Saint John this week attending the fourth Canadian Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association school for instruction to florists. The Fredericton couple will return here this evening. An outstanding feature of today's show was the flower style show which took the form of a fashion parade with living models. This was sponsored by Lady Moyra Ponsonby Chapter I.O.D.E., and open to the public. Student florists are gathered in Saint John today from all over the Maritimes. It is interesting to note that Bebbington's Gardens is one of the oldest firms doing business in the province.

#### ARRESTED FOR THEFT

Albert King, of Barker's Point, was arrested on a warrant for theft several days ago and appeared before Police Magistrate Walter Limerick this morning. He was remanded until tomorrow for hearing. It is understood that King is being charged with the theft of a load of wood.

#### SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Dr. F. C. McGrand and Dr. E. H. Dougan operated successfully upon Mrs. Percy Allen at her home in Fredericton Junction, Sunday evening, for appendicitis.

## Mackenzie King Would Have Comm. On Unemployment

### Liberal Chieftain In Radio Address Tells How His Party Would Handle Live Questions of Public Interest.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6—Nation-wide co-operation under a national commission in the twin tasks of administering unemployment relief and providing work for the unemployed is the policy of the Liberal party on the unemployment question, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King declared tonight. He delivered the third and last of his series of pre-campaign radio speeches over a national network of the Canadian Radio Commission and independent stations.

A program of useful relief works, including slum clearance, national park development afforestation, public buildings, highways, level crossings elimination, preserving of historic sites and other projects was envisioned by the Liberal leader as an outlet for the energies of unemployed Canadians, particularly young men. At the same time he warned that state expenditures for relief or for the purpose of giving employment could not continue indefinitely.

A national commission could draw up a program of works which might be carried on or discontinued from time to time as the needs of the situation dictated. It would conduct the work on a sound basis according to plan. Not in a haphazard manner.

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett had tried to solve the problem of unemployment and had failed because he had started too late and tried to do too much alone. The problems of labor could not be solved by one man, Mr. King declared. They required united effort. They could not be solved by endless experimentation but only by the application of principles which had stood the test of time.

The national commission would require the co-operation of provincial governments and municipalities, and this it could readily obtain as all provincial governments but one would be Liberal. Was not the election of a Liberal government at Ottawa the sanest sort of approach to a national Government, Mr. King asked. With provincial and federal governments all Liberal, friction would end, there would be thorough-going co-operation and constitutional difficulties would disappear with an ease which might astonish J. S. Woodsworth, the C.C.F. leader.

#### Is "More Guarded"

Since the Bennett government came into office, Mr. King continued, unemployment had increased. He quoted figures to prove his statements and so "these figures may help you to appreciate why I may be a little more guarded in my language, a little less profuse in my promises, and not quite so ready to guarantee what state action can accomplish, as Mr. Bennett or Mr. Woodsworth or Mr. Stevens."

Since 1930, no efforts had been made to determine the exact number of unemployed people in Canada, Mr. King continued, nothing in the way of a national register. "There are two explanations. One is that the government has never appreciated the importance and magnitude of the problem. The other is that it has not known how to go about its solution. In order to conceal the growing magnitude of the problem, and at the same time, its own growing incapacity to deal with it, the government either did not seek to obtain information which, at all times, should have been available to the people's representatives in parliament, or it deliberately withheld such information as it had from them."

In 1930 the Liberal leader continued, Prime Minister Bennett estimated there were 117,000 unemployed in Canada. The census of 1931 placed the number at 393,000. The most conservative estimate today placed it at 400,000. "It is at least well within the

mark to say that the number of unemployed in Canada today is four times what it was when the Bennett government assumed office."

#### On Relief

Those figures dealt only with the unemployed. In May 1935, there were 1,372,000 Canadians on relief, unemployed persons and their dependents. This reflected "something of the extent of Mr. Bennett's failure to redeem his promises to end unemployment and to abolish the dole."

Again, these figures did not show rural distress which was as acute as urban privation.

From the day Mr. Bennett assumed office until March 31, 1935, the federal government had spent \$160,000,000 as its share of relief expenditure. If loans to provinces and guarantees were added, the Dominion's financial responsibility reached \$308,000,000—more than had been spent in any year between Confederation and the third year of the World War.

"And what, as a result of all this, is the present situation? At the end of five years of mounting and colossal expenditure, the numbers of the unemployed are at least four times what they were in September, 1920, and relief is demanded on as great a scale as ever. We find young homeless, unemployed men congregated by thousands in camps administered by the department of national defence.

#### Inflammable Material

"We have seen these young men become inflammable material in the hands of unscrupulous agitators; and the camps themselves become, as was inevitable, breeding grounds for Communism and defeatism. The country has witnessed strikes in relief camps in all parts of Canada. It has seen relief strikers and unemployed trekking into cities already overcrowded with men out of work, and hunger marchers converging from the provinces upon the Capital, as a means of indicating the source of responsibility and redress.

"But, more than all this, the ruthless manner in which, in some particulars, the situation has been handled, has led to riot, serious injury, and loss of life. The irony of the situation must be apparent to all, when it is recalled that it was at Regina, in the general elections of 1930, that Mr. Bennett, seeking to arouse the government which was then in office used the words: 'Nine years of wasted effort before the great betrayal; it did not take Judas that long.'

"It was in the same city that from the public platform Mr. Bennett said: 'I met men wearing the white buttons, and all they ask for is a chance to work. Think what it is to have a wife and children, and all you men ask is a chance for employment.'

(Continued on page Four)