

OUR MERCHANTS  
Patronize our local merchants  
and leave your money in your  
city with the men who are try-  
ing to make it go.

# The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER  
Wednesday, fresh winds, un-  
settled with occasional rain.

VOL. XLI, NO. 216  
FREDERICTON, N. B., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1935  
Two Cents Per Copy

## Britain and France Negotiate In Case Of War Crisis

### Britain, Who Is Building More Ships, Already Has a Bigger Fleet Than Italy.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 1.—The British request and its answer to France's request for a definition of British position in event of a crisis in Europe, were regarded as significant of a tightening of front against Italy in preparation for the possible application of penalties for an attack on Ethiopia.

It was learned that Britain's request for France's promise of support was made before the British reply to France's questions regarding Continental Europe. The situation now is that Britain is awaiting a French note outlining the extent of French support if Britain is involved in war. The British request did not specify British-Italian relations, but it is presumed the French Government is expected to indicate which way it would swing if Italy committed an act of war against Britain in reply to penalties imposed by the League.

Britain, in promising loyal support of the covenant in any crisis, did not specifically commit itself to particular action in particular circumstances and France, in turn, is not expected specifically to define its attitude in event of an Italian-British clash.

But the British reply to France's questions has given ample satisfaction and France is believed certain to give similar satisfaction to Britain.

Negotiations intended to end in definition of the exact attitude that Britain and France will take toward each other as against any potential peace breakers are expected to continue for two weeks.

Should war break out before the League peace plan is submitted, League officials thought an immediate session of the League Council would be called to determine what to do.

They anticipated the following possible sequence of activities:

1. The Council would endeavor to decide sanctions are justified and
2. It would decide in principle on the application of sanctions against the aggressor.
3. It would specify the sanctions to be applied, and just how and by whom they were to be applied.

**Practical Difficulties**  
Meanwhile "practical difficulties" began to emerge prominently in informal conversations as to the application of sanctions against Italy if hostilities begin and if the Council decides sanctions are justified and necessary.

Austria and Switzerland—both bordering on Italy and connecting Italy with Germany—were in a tight place when sanctions were mentioned.

Austria's federal railways, it was (Continued on Page Four)

### FINDS BEAVER DAM

Game Warden Louis Farrell reported today that he had discovered a beaver colony on Baker Brook while he was on patrol in that area on Sunday. Mr. Farrell said that he saw a male and female beaver and reported that they had progressed to quite an extent in the building of their home. The Game Warden, as is the usual custom in cases of this kind, posted signs about the colony urging the public to protect the beavers and their works. About two years ago

### ETHIOPIA IS NOT WORTH THE PRICE MOISTURE SCARCE

### Italy Spending Big Money to Secure Water for Army

The rainy season is just ending in Ethiopia. But a month or so hence there will be no water. This situation offers merely one of the reasons why it is questionable whether Abyssinia will be worth while to Mussolini even if he wins it. It is a condition of affairs Canadians know little about. Crops may fail in a drought in the west, and even our own wells go dry occasionally as some did this summer, but there is little danger of dying from thirst. True there is the story of the sailors who suffered grievously from thirst when adrift in Lake Superior.

One of the undertakings in East Africa in which Premier Mussolini has deep interest and pride is the approaching completion of a huge evaporation, distillation and electricity generating plant which will transform the waters of the Red Sea into pure fresh drinking water at the rate of one thousand tons a day, cool, too, if desired. The salinity of the Red Sea is said to be 4.2 per cent, increasing with depth. Mussolini believes that Italian prestige will rise in that part of the world when Italian warships and merchandise ships will no longer be compelled to draw water supplies from French Djibouti or British Aden.

Water, of course, plays such a large part in nature and it is always about even in the desert although not so pathetically easy to obtain as it was for the sailors upon the fresh waters of Lake Superior or to thirsting travellers in the American Southwest where certain forms of cacti hold sufficient moisture to have saved their lives. The old Franciscan missionaries of early California would have died of thirst only for the benevolent cactus of the desert. Some of the natives in East Africa have an uncanny knowledge where to dig a shallow hole and obtain water. In the Sahara, in Arabia and in the so called dead heart of Australia, deeper wells have furnished an ample supply. There is moisture, too, in the air all about us and in Trans, in Provence, where the water problem is acute, M. Knapen, a Belgian engineer, has constructed a machine to extract it. The man apparatus is about twelve feet high. The inner casing, which forms a passage for the air is two and a half feet thick. In the interior, three thousand slates gather the condensed moisture provided by the variation in the temperature during the night and day. The amount of water resulting depends upon the number of slates, the moisture content of the air and the variation in temperature between night and day. The air wells at Trans have attracted the attention of the British authorities in Palestine, where the problem is acute.

beaver had a colony in the same area, and about ten years ago they were quite plentiful in that area.

## Personalities In Politics

Both Premier Bennett and Leader King of the Liberal party deserve credit for keeping as clear as possible of personalities in this campaign. They have each endeavored to keep the discussions of public questions on as high a plane as possible.

Personal attacks on candidates should have no place in the scheme of things. People will disagree on the public questions of the day, and rightly so. If all men saw alike, all would be courting the same girl. Though we cannot agree we should have respect for other persons' convictions even though we may not always share his views.

Candidates and others who run around and talk about their rivals being alleged "rum runners," "having one foot in the grave," and being liars, do not get the candidate anywhere nor does it advance the cause. It does more harm than it does good.

We remember in a campaign not so many years ago that when Premier Hazen went down to Albert County to speak against the then candidate Hon. C. J. Osman, the latter invited Mr. Hazen to luncheon after his rival held the meeting. Mr. Osman, who was a good sport, accepted the invitation. This was as it should be.

It is up to the candidates and others, whether Liberal, Conservative or Reconstructionist, to fight as hard as they can for their respective sides, but while doing so they should avoid personalities.

It was the habit in the old days for the party press on both sides of the political fence to knock the other side personally. If a man was a Liberal it was considered the right thing for the Tories to slam him and to refer to his size, the color of his hair, or whether he ate his pie with a spoon, or left the spoon in his tea cup. If he was a Tory the Grit papers knocked him just as hard. If he had a large meeting the rival paper said that it was attended by boys and girls, etc. All this was rotten stuff. If a man turned from one side to the other he and "all his tribe" were roasted. It was not considered that he could do so from honest convictions. Although if no person ever "turned over" the same party would remain in power in the country for ever.

Papers should not be afraid to fight hard for whatever party or question which they believe will be of the most benefit to their city, their Province, their Dominion and to the Empire as a whole. Attack the offending bodies whether they be School Boards, Councils or Governments on the merits of the question. Give the individual the devil politically or in connection with his want of duty as a public servant, if he deserves it, but let him alone personally. This isn't our affair. There is so much good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us that it ill behoves any of us to speak ill of the rest of us.

## BRITAIN HAS A BIGGER FLEET THAN ITALY

### Will Continue to Add to Its Great Naval Force

With the dispatching of the big, fast battle cruisers, Hood and Renown, three light cruisers and a flotilla of destroyers, part of the home fleet to bolster the Mediterranean fleet, Great Britain continues to move in an "over-bearing manner" according to Dictator Mussolini.

Addition of the H.M.S. Hood and Renown to the Mediterranean fleet, two of the fastest and most heavily armed capital ships of the British navy, is declared to be only a "precautionary measure."

According to this year's edition of the Statesman's Year Book, Great Britain is reported to have a total of 318 ships in the royal navy, while Italy has 204.

The British navy has 15 battleships, while Italy has four, and places second to Great Britain in the matter of cruisers, having 24 as compared with 50 British ships. Great Britain outnumbers Italy in the matter of destroyers, and torpedo boats by 54 ships, having 161 of the speedy, "pint sized" ships, while Italy possesses 107. Italy, however, leads in the number of submarines, boasting 69 undersea craft, while Great Britain has 51.

Italy, however, has no aircraft carriers, having so far been forced to transport aeroplanes to Britain in a dismantled state aboard troop and transport ships. Great Britain boasts seven of the up-to-date aeroplane carriers.

Britain also has three monitors, three sea-going depot and repair ships, 34 sloops, 24 mine-sweepers, 11 surveying ships and a large number of smaller craft such as gunboats, patrol boats, drifters and trawlers.

However, what Italy may lack in ships of war on the sea, she makes up in ships of war in the air, being far superior, numerically, to Great Britain in fighting aircraft.

Statistics at the end of last year gave Italy 840 fire line fighting aircraft and 800 reserve machines. In May of this year the British House of (Continued on Page Four)

## Trade Pact Marks Time Pending Election Results

### NORWAY TOWN LACKS JOBLESS RESOURCES USED

### Native Clay Makes Bricks and Works of Art

SANDES, Norway, Oct. 1.—This flourishing town with 99 different industries and no jobless has just celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary.

Lying at the foot of Gannsfjord on the mountainous west coast of Norway, Sandes is a market town with 3000 inhabitants and 8000 more to serve in the immediate neighborhood. So interested has the whole of Norway been in the record of Sandes in being able to find work for every person, that Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha have visited the town and a special exhibition has been arranged in Oslo.

### Continued Labor

Sandes has grown through continual labor and work. Many years ago the few families who lived around the fjord, hardy, adventurous Norsemen, sent out sailing vessels into the open sea to bring back goods from across the oceans. These seamen kept in close contact with the peasants inland, both populations mutually helping one another. From this mutual co-operation grew Sandes, the market-village which first received the status of town 75 years ago.

### Fine Clay

But the market-village soon developed into a manufacturing town. The neighborhood is rich in fine clay. This has been turned to account both by artisans and the artists, with the result that Sandes produces 13,000,000 bricks and tiles annually and many fine pieces of ceramic art.

Some time ago a poor farmer helped eke out his living by making furniture for neighboring houses out of the gnarled birch trees on his farm—now there are several factories making furniture which has a nationwide reputation.

A small repair shop for bicycles has lately turned into a large factory, making wheels for cyclists of Norway, and employing 200 men.

The sheep-grazing nearby give material for spinning and woolen factories. There is such growing industry that new quays allow steamers from South America to unload more wool.

Everywhere there are signs of growth and prosperity. For this is the town which "has work for all."

### Prime Minister Bennett Arrives Here Thursday

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, prime minister of Canada will arrive here at 11:20 A. M. Thursday morning to address a meeting in the Opera House Thursday afternoon in the interests of the Conservative party. The Prime Minister will be met at the station by a welcoming committee composed of leading citizens and several aldermen of the city. A band will parade from the Court House at 11:00 A. M. to the station. Among those on the welcoming committee will be Hon. R. B. Hanson, minister of trade and commerce, J. D. Palmer, Ald. Hedley

### Liberals Would Widen Terms of Pact With United States.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—Revival of rumors of an imminent conclusion of the reciprocal trade pact between Canada and the United States has followed the departure from here for Washington of Hon. Norman Armour, United States Minister to this country.

### Awaits Election

The most reliable information available, however, indicates that there is no possibility of the deal being closed before the end of the present election campaign. News from Washington is to the effect that the two Governments are desirous of merely keeping the negotiations alive until the elections here decide who are to constitute the next Dominion Government.

### Terms Understood Amicable

There is understood to be little difference between the two Governments as to the terms of the treaty, that each side to the proposed bargain has gone further than was at first thought possible, that particularly in the case of Canada a remarkably lengthy list of concessions has been submitted and without any threat to the integrity of the conference agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom. It is because the British Government has from the beginning assumed that the proposed deal would in no way affect the closer commercial relations between Canada and Britain that it has manifested no particular concern over the negotiations.

It is believed that if the Liberals should form the next Ministry there would not only be a disposition to widen the terms of the proposed pact with the United States and to conclude it as soon as possible, but that also the Liberals would, if entrusted with power, take steps to make a more generous offer to Britain and seek to lessen the disparity between what Canada sells to Britain and what this country buys from the Mother Country.

### Conservative Policy

If, on the other hand, the Conservatives should be re-elected to power there is no question that the pact with the United States would be concluded, if possible, without delay and that efforts would be made, but on an entirely different basis, to extend trade with certain European countries, provided international hostilities do not intervene.

Even without a war there is great difficulty now in doing business with such countries as Germany and Italy. In both cases and business that is now done with those nations, is virtually on a barter basis. Where there are such transactions, the cash is reported to be exceedingly tardy in reaching this side.

Forbes, Ald. Fred S. Mundle, W. J. Scott, John A. Reid and Dr. A. L. Gerow.

The band and a procession of citizens in cars will then accompany the Prime Minister to the home of Hon. Mr. Hanson where he will be entertained at luncheon. The band will again meet Rt. Hon. Mr. Bennett at 1:45 P. M. and accompany him to the Opera House where he is scheduled to speak at 2:30 P. M.

## THE QUESTION OF SCRAPPING THE C. N. R. IS DISCUSSED

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 1.—Maps have been produced showing large sections of the Dominion in which Canadian National Railways service could be dispensed with.

They show long black lines which wriggle about the country like snakes. These are the portions in which abandoned rails would become two streaks of rust.

### Give C. P. R. Trade

Several thousand miles of trackage are involved. All through Northern Ontario, in the Maritimes, in Quebec, and in British Columbia are Canadian National lines which the amalgamation champions would tear up, leaving great gaps in the publicly owned system and diverting most of the traffic to the C. P. R. Trains which are not earning a profit would be discontinued and villages left to decay.

### Bond Charge Remains

With ruthless treatment of this kind, deficits would disappear like snow in the April sun, and the annual drain on the national Treasury would cease. So the national government-railway amalgamation crowd aver.

But Government experts—railway and financial experts—are not convinced of this. They maintain that the National Railways, earning an operating profit now, will do much better with revival of trade. And even if the entire C. N. R. System were abandoned or given to the C. P. R. the Government would still have to find \$50,000,000 a year to pay the interest on bonds guaranteed by the Government, both as to principal and interest. The obligation cannot be disposed of by waving a magic wand.

## BENNETT '60-YEAR' PLAN VIRTUALLY SCRAPPED

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 1.—Prime Minister Bennett's plan to retire Canadian workers at 60 years of age and replace them with younger unemployed men has virtually been scrapped.

The scheme caused a tremendous sensation when it was announced a few weeks ago. The Government Leader produced it as one of his triumph cards. It was going to solve the unemployment problem by removing 120,000 persons from the labor market in the first year of its operation.

It is not already in the ash can with a lot of other impracticable or extravagant schemes, it soon will be. It was knocked in the head the day after it was born, when experts estimated it would cost the country \$125,000,000 a year, even to give persons

over 60 a modest retiring allowance of \$10 a week.

The second stumbling-block was the army of men over 60 who refused to regard themselves as creaks fit only for the Old Men's Home. It was discovered the Government has no authority to retire them at 60, and they decline to be put on the shelf.

### CABINET MEETING

Hon. F. W. Pirie, Minister of Lands and Mines, arrived here today and is attending to departmental duties. He is the first of the cabinet ministers to arrive for the cabinet meeting which will be held here tomorrow. Hon. A. A. Dysart, premier and Minister of Public Works, and other cabinet ministers are expected to arrive here later today.