

## MEN WITHOUT COUNTRY MAKE LEAGUE PROBLEM

GENEVA—The problem of refugees is, on the proposal of the Norwegian Government, to be before the Assembly of the League of Nations, with a view to the establishment of a central organization. There is no matter of such poignant human interest, for the existence of many thousands of men and women without a country, liable to be refused admission by all countries, and (to employ a familiar expression—driven from pillar to post, is intolerable in a civilization which pretends to be advanced. In the middle ages there was no prejudice against the foreigner who, even in wartime, passed freely from one country to another: whereas in this so-called "international" age the lot of those who are homeless is rendered desperately hard.

The upheavals of the war are, of course, largely responsible for these men with nationality, but in the revolutions which followed the war tens of thousands of others have lost their status of citizenship and are most unwelcome wherever they go. They cannot return to their country of origin, and in many cases they are refused admission to other countries, or even when established, expelled for the most trivial reasons.

### Aggravated Conditions

The tragedy of their plight is apparent to anyone with imagination. Especially since the economic "crisis" began there has been a tightening up of laws, and the Nansen passport which was instituted for them has lost much of its virtue. Countries hitherto have been guilty of inhuman conduct toward these poor helpless persons. It is perhaps natural that they should assist their own nationals first, but the refugees too surely have some claim, as human beings, in our sympathy.

One may estimate the number of Russian, German, and other homeless wanderers at a million at least. They have no regular consular service to protect them. They are at the mercy of alien authorities which are often pitiless. They are generally in poverty and misery. Always they are uncertain of the future, even the immediate future.

The Nansen Office, which was founded to aid Russian, Armenian, Assyrian-Chaldean and Turkish refugees, and which has done remarkably good work, is according to the statutes, to complete its work by the end of 1938. Its function is confined to the humanitarian aspect of the question, and the political and legal protection of refugees revolves upon the League proper.

### Nationalism Doesn't Help

Clearly the situation is not improving, nor is any immediate improvement reasonably to be expected in a world which is becoming more nationalistic in its outlook.

The German refugees are dealt with by an autonomous organization headed by James G. McDonald, who has pointed out that it is increasingly difficult to obtain permits to work, and who urges that only an international body can deal with these hard cases. Many philanthropic societies are co-operating, but it is rightly held that the League should have a definite responsibility for these refugees.

The Society of Friends, in a recent appeal for funds, states that "some 60,000 refugees have fled from Germany. Of these less than half have been settled, and of the 22,000 settled overseas the largest number have been Jews, who have gone to Palestine. A large number of Germans have been forced to return to their country in spite of the hopelessness of the prospects facing them there. From 8,000 to 10,000 refugees cannot possibly return to Germany and these must be helped to begin life anew elsewhere.

"By far the largest number of these are in France, some in absolute destitution, others making a brave struggle against appalling odds. Others are in Czechoslovakia, Holland, Scandinavia, and England. They are facing a second winter with exhausted or rapidly falling resources, financial, physical, and moral," it is reported.

### Other Nationalities

It should be noted, however, that the Germans by no means constitute the largest body of refugees. The figures for France show nearly 150,000 Russians, and half as many Armenians. The Germans, after the recent regulations, are reduced in France from 30,000 to about 10,000, of whom four-fifths are Jewish. Probably there are 5,000 Saarlanders who fled to France. They are expected to move on as quickly as possible, and emigration is regarded as the only solution.

At the last Assembly the question of assistance to indigent foreigners came up. A draft convention is submitted for the observation of the Governments, in which it is provided that each of the contracting parties shall grant to indigent nationals standing in need of material or moral assistance the same treatment as it grants its own nationals. As regards indigent foreign minors the assistance to be granted to them will include all the measures of protection, maintenance, training and education applicable to indigent national minors. The Convention provides for the extension of assistance to stateless refugees and

persons of indeterminate nationality, when such persons are indigent.

### Indigence Not Enough

Each of the contracting parties undertakes not to deport foreigners on the sole ground that they are indigent, except by means of repatriation and under the conditions laid down in the convention. These provisions, however, will not prevent the application of police measures such as expulsion if such measures are the normal consequence of infringement of the laws and regulations.

Various recommendations are urged for immediate application, such as (1) foreigners should be treated as far as possible on the same footing as nationals; (2) the family unit shall be the basis of assistance; (3) help should not be refused on purely formal grounds, and there should be the utmost simplification of machinery; (4) repatriation should have regard to the circumstances of the indigent person, and he should not be obliged to return to his country of origin if there are reasons against.

Astonishingly few countries last year took the trouble to reply to the request for their remarks—only 19 out of 70, and most of the Great Powers ignored the communication. It was sent out again this year, it is hoped with better results.

It is felt that something much more definite should be done, especially for the stateless person who, usually through no fault of his own, is deprived even of the opportunity of working in countries where permits are handed out grudgingly, and withdrawn on the flimsiest pretext.

## 183 P. C. TARIFF

A Japanese paper of July 30, printed in Tokio, lies before us. "Of the countries in the world with which Japan maintains commercial relations," it says, "none commands as great attention in Japan at present as does the Dominion of Canada." It called a conference in Tokio of those interested in Canadian trade on July 16, holding a round-table on the subject and discussing it from every angle. The gathering throughout was marked by the kindest feeling to Canada and the conference was held in an endeavor to find some way out to prevent the deadlock which has taken place in Canadian-Japanese trade.

Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, President of the Japan-Canada Society for promoting economic relationships between the two countries, said, "the trade policy of the Canadian Government had undergone a radical change since the Ottawa Conference of 1932, endangering the traditional ties between the two nations." The measures taken by the Canadian Government against imports of Japanese goods had resulted in the enforcement of the Trade Protection Law by the Japanese Government as a retaliatory measure. The Society had "sent telegrams to the leading government officials and citizens of Canada requesting repeal of the unjust measures—but in vain."

Mr. Tamura explained that Canada had levied seven kinds of taxation against Japanese (1) exchange dumping duty; (2) minimum valuation tax; (3) sales tax; (4) consumption tax; (5) packing charge tax; (6) tax on sales and consumption; (7) regular import duty and six other duties besides on Japanese goods.

He showed how on a 100 yen bill, the par exchange value of which was \$49.85, but whose exchange value now is \$29, Canada first imposes a tax of \$20.85, the difference between the two. Next a minimum valuation tax of \$10 is levied on the \$29. Then comes packing charges, sales tax, and consumption tax, and after these the regular import tax of from 30 to 40 per cent is levied in addition to the other items, and that duty is levied not on \$29, the exchange value, but on \$49.85 the par exchange value. That is to say on 100 yen, whose present exchange value is \$29, "altogether \$53.35 import duty and numerous surtaxes are levied" making the total price of Japanese goods worth \$29 amount to \$82.35 at the Customs House in Canada—a duty of 183 per cent.

Mr. James, who was born in Kogo, said, "we are hoping for the speedy collapse of the Bennett Cabinet, with the Liberals assuming power. The people of Canada, bitterly opposed to the policy of the Bennett Cabinet, have been launching a drive to oust it, and if the Liberals replace it, the situation will decidedly improve."

The Liberal Party opposed these measures from the start. If any business in Canada cannot thrive without protection of 183 per cent, then it has no business to exist at all. The Liberal policy is to restore control of the tariff to parliament, and Mr. King has assured the country this will be done, and one of his first acts will be to wipe out these dozen and one taxes, surtaxes and vexatious duties and allow Canada to trade with other countries and with us—Summerside Pioneer.

It pays to advertise in The Daily Mail,

## SOVIETS EXACT QUOTAS DESPITE POOR HARVESTS

Export Plan Held to Exceed 5,000,000 Tons of Grain to Offset Purchases — No Excuse Valid.

MOSCOW, Sept. 12—The Soviet state again is encountering difficulties in collecting grain levies in a number of districts where insect pests, excessive rains and poor organization have reduced the harvest below last year's level. But the Kremlin is driving ahead to exact fully the levies fixed last spring. The official newspaper Pravda declared on Aug. 17: "Grain collections must be fully carried out, not only as a whole, but from every state and collective farm in particular."

Foreign agricultural experts, after visiting the principal grain-growing regions, are convinced that the general Russian harvest this year is somewhat better than last year's medium harvest, because of better organization and generally favorable weather. But the harvest is "spotty" and in some districts hardly meets peasant needs.

Why, then, does the State express its determination to exact full levies even in such districts? Foreign experts say that the Kremlin intends to export cereal grains on a considerable scale for the first time since 1931.

The export "plan" not yet announced is believed to exceed 5,000,000 tons, as compared with less than 1,000,000 tons last year. Such exports are necessary to pay for "planned" purchase abroad. But if such an amount is exported, the per capita internal consumption cannot be increased; no foreign expert believes this year's harvest increase will exceed 4,000,000 tons. The population meanwhile has increased by more than 4,000,000 persons.

The Kremlin promised to increase food consumption threefold in Russia between 1932 and 1937. This promise can hardly be fulfilled if grain is exported on any considerable scale. But the Kremlin has shown before that the "plan" for industrial and military expansion cannot be interrupted by the needs of the people—particularly of peasants. The state exported more than 5,000,000 tons of cereal grains in 1931, where there was a general food shortage in Russia, thus paying the round for the severe famine of the following year. The same rulers are not likely to alter their "plan" now, with no general famine in prospect.

This policy bears heavily on districts with poor harvests.

## AT THE FAIR

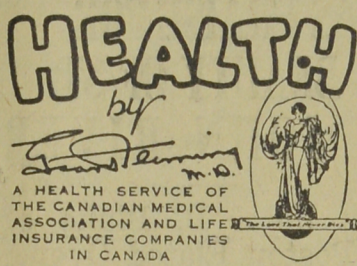
One of the most interesting booths at the Fredericton Exhibition is that of the York and Sunbury Historical Society where can be seen some of the strangest exhibits of the Society's museum. A panorama topographical picture of the town flat of Fredericton showing all the buildings as they were in 1882, hangs on the wall and a picture of the old Government House barracks in 1885. There can also be seen the Royal Standard flown from the present day government house before Confederation. There is also an Indian tree cradle lately secured from the wild Shunwah Indians of far away British Columbia. There are many other exhibits that show us that the Historical Society is in earnest about its museum work and is trying to the best of its ability to gather together and keep for generations to come valuable records of the past.

### FINE DISPLAY

E. M. Young, one of Fredericton's extensive sellers of hardware, has two very fine booths on the main floor of the exhibition building. In one of the booths on display are a number of ranges and stoves put out by A. Belanger for whom this company is sole agent in this district. These ranges and stoves are the latest in style and are of the best quality, and any one who is seeking a range or stove is cordially invited to ask for particulars of the attendant at the booth, and to visit their large store on York street. In the other booth on display are a famous make of crocks for pickling purposes, of sizes to suit the smallest and largest of families; also synthetic shingle roofing, a branch of the hardware industry which E. M. Young has furnished builders with for a considerable number of years.

### LATEST IN RADIOS

At the 1935 Fredericton Exhibition Allan Ryan, of Ryan's Electrical Department, has on exhibit the latest in the DeForest-Crossley shortwave and longwave sets in console and mantle cabinets. These radios are getting great comment both on the style and quality of the workmanship and of the quality of reception, and information at the booth in the main hall is available at all times throughout the day and anyone whether they are potential buyers or not, are invited to examine their wide range of radios and to get first hand information from expert handlers of radios since its infancy.



THICK OR THIN

To many people thin blood means the same as poor health. They speak of 'good rich blood' as if this were the trade mark of robust health.

The blood is an important part of the body. There are various diseases and certain disorders of the blood, but the most remarkable thing about the blood is how little it changes in certain respects despite a variety of changing conditions.

There are salts and minerals in the blood of which sodium chloride or table salt is the largest constituent. Under ordinary conditions the concentration of these salts in the blood is kept at the same level. They are lost from the body in the urine and sweat, but a reserve is stored in the skin when it is called forth as required. The concentration in the blood is controlled by the kidneys.

The blood is slightly alkaline. Those who speak of their blood's being too acid are evidently ignorant of the fact that if their blood were to become even barely acid, they would die, and if it were to swing a fraction more to the alkaline side, convulsions would occur.

These things are mentioned to remind our readers that the human body as evidenced by the blood, has a remarkable ability to keep on running smoothly because of its capacity to adjust to changing conditions.

But just because of this, there is no excuse to abuse the body by calling upon it to meet unusual strains, through carelessness or ignorance. There is a point beyond which lies danger. Repeated strains may cause a premature wearing-out; it is better to keep the demands within reason.

Thin blood, poor health and other complaints are most common in the spring because during the winter, so many people fail to live in such a way as to give their bodies a fair chance. For one thing, they deprive themselves of fresh air. Fresh air is just as desirable in winter as in summer, and it can be had the year round without cost. It is outside your doors and windows waiting for you, and it will come in if you will only give it a chance. Leave your bedroom windows open a little each night, and so allow yourself to sleep in fresh air.

## Metal Production in First Half of 1935

The total value of the metal production of Canada in the first six months of 1935 was \$100,822,879 compared with \$94,428,359 in the corresponding period of 1934.

Increases in both quantity and value were recorded for arsenic, copper, gold, nickel, palladium and other platinum metals (except platinum), selenium, tellurium, and titanium ore. Improvement in precious metal prices was an important factor in contributing to the increase in value of total metal output. This was especially pronounced in the evaluation of gold and silver, the former metal increasing from an average of \$34.67 per fine ounce during the first six months of 1934 to an average of \$35.10 per fine ounce for the same period in 1935. Silver advanced from an average of \$45.0053 cents per fine ounce in the first half of 1934 to 63.8773 cents per fine ounce in 1935. In an examination of mineral statistics for the current year, it is interesting to note the growth in production of two of Canada's newer mine products—selenium and tellurium. These are by-products in the refining of blister copper and are finding an increasing industrial demand. Radium-uranium products continued to be produced in 1935 at Port Hope, Ontario; the source of these are the silver-pitchblende ores of the Great Bear Lake area.

Statistics relating to a few of the more important half-yearly 1935 metal outputs are summarized as follows:— Arsenic production totalled 1,729,143 pounds valued at \$49,978, an increase of 178.4 per cent in quantity and 123.8 per cent in value over the first six months of 1934; copper at 214,757,093 pounds and \$15,253,360 represents an increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year of 21.2 per cent in quantity and 48.3 per cent in value. Nickel production of 63,963,301 pounds at \$16,071,185 represents increases over the first six months of 1934 of 1.0 per cent and 7.0 per cent, respectively. Lead output totalled 160,288,192 pounds worth \$4,160,773, a decrease of 0.2 per cent in quantity, decrease of 0.2 per cent in quantity and an increase of 0.5 per cent in value. Zinc production amounted to 151,584,683 pounds valued at \$4,245,286 or 10.5 per cent greater in quantity and 7.2 per cent less in value than in 1934. Gold production totalled 1,509,521 fine ounces as against 1,438,206 in 1934 and the 1935 value of \$31,204,568 (standard) is 4.9 per cent higher than 1934; equalization exchange on gold amounted to \$21,779,619 for the first six months of 1935 or 8.1 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1934.

## CANADA AND GERMANY

Canadians do not look with favor upon regimentation. But it is the simple truth that Hitler's Germany is employing the nation's youth on projects mostly of value to the country and that German youth feels that it is a national asset that is valued and cherished by the government. No doubt a proportion of young Germans are secretly resentful because of their feeling that they are being dragooned, but an impartial observer probably would say that an overwhelming majority of them seem to welcome the necessity of contributing a year's labor service to the state and are healthier and more purposeful because of that service.

Germany is going in for out-of-door labor and sports. Long distance hikes and the carrying of heavy packs are encouraged. Boys and girls receive awards for walking stated distances. Doubleblade paddling with canoes on the Rhine proceeds on an extensive scale. The government spares no pains to keep the young people physically fit and self-respecting. Young Germany is on the march and the

whole nation is "going places". Everybody knows that masterly men are leading the nation towards definite goals, reducing unemployment on a vast scale restoring national hope and confidence. Hitler may be intent on military objectives, but the people do not think so, and have little thought of aggressive war. They support Hitler because they are convinced he is rebuilding the country on surer foundations.

The people of Canada, having other principles and ambitions, will not take pattern from Germany. But they do not want their government to have an intelligent and comprehensive program for utilizing the man-power of the nation in enterprises of value to the community. They are tired of an administration that offers them promises in place of performances after five years in office.

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