

THE DAILY MAIL

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FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1936

National Parks and Tourists

The growth of the National Park idea, the conservation of outstanding scenic regions and the preservation of the wild life within their boundaries, has been one of the very interesting developments of the past century. More than ever before, the value of conservation is being stressed, and out of this need has been developed Canada's magnificent system of National Parks, which includes eighteen units with a combined area of more than 2,000 square miles or slightly more than half the area of Nova Scotia.

The scenic and recreational parks include Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes in Alberta, Yoho, Kootenay, Glacier and Mount Revelstoke in British Columbia, Prince Albert in Saskatchewan, Riding Mountain in Manitoba, and Point Pelee, Georgian Bay Islands and St. Lawrence Islands Parks in Ontario. Fort Anne in Nova Scotia and Fort Beauséjour in New Brunswick are national historic parks, and Buffalo, Elk, Island, Nemiskam and Wawaskesey parks in Alberta form sanctuaries for such interesting wild life species as the buffalo, elk, and pronghorned antelope.

Taking into account the scope, the variety and the steadily widening renown of Canada's scenic and other attractions, there is ample ground for the view that these natural assets will prove to be one of the major forces of Canadian recreational development.

Tourism has become one of Canada's major industries. It is estimated that the expenditures of tourists in the Dominion last year amounted to \$202,000,000. Over two and a half million cars with tourist passengers came into the country, while other people came by rail and steamer. Canadian tourists abroad are estimated to have spent \$79,000,000.

Grocery Stores

The word grocer originally meant a wholesaler and is derived from the French term "en gros", meaning, in bulk. Today the term is commonly used to describe a retail merchant dealing in tea, sugar, canned good and other food products.

Grocery stores form the most important kind of retail business in Canada, whether examined from the viewpoint of number of stores, number of persons engaged, or value of sales. There were over 23,000 grocery stores in Canada at the last census in 1931, with annual sales of \$405,000,000 or over fourteen per cent. of the total retail trade. In other words, one out of every five stores in Canada was a grocery store and almost fifteen cents out of every dollar passed over retail counters was spent in these stores.

The Immigration Question

In his address at the Canadian National Exhibition on Press Day Right Hon. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London, stressed the importance to Canada of immigration from Britain so that British standards in this country may be maintained. The applause that greeted his Lordship's statement indicated emphatic endorsement of his views. Undoubtedly the question of immigration soon must be taken up again. It is not reasonable that so vast and so richly endowed a country as Canada should continue indefinitely with a population of approximately 11,000,000 people.

While present conditions in the Dominion, with so large a percentage of its people unemployed, make the discussion of immigration appear ridiculous, it remains an issue that must be faced. And when the gates are opened again there should be adopted a rigid selective policy. In the heyday of Canada's prosperity the country was flooded with immigrants from Europe who did not fit in with this country's conception of citizenship. These crowded to the larger cities and their presence aggravates the unemployment situation as it exists today.

The prosperity of Canadian industries depends on larger population, but this population must be more evenly distributed. There should be more people on the land, not in the urban centres. So that any future plan of immigration should be emphatic in its insistence that newcomers who profess willingness to go on the land be well qualified for farm work. The experience has been that, after a brief experience in agriculture, too many of these newcomers drift to the cities. They were not, and never would be, practical farmers.

British and democratic traditions dominate the life of this country, and no immigrants should be considered who are not anxious to abide by them. They should also be of the type prepared to make homes in the unoccupied and fertile sections of the country. That is where they are needed, and the opportunities there are inviting. As the Bishop of London pointed out, an organization in England concerned in promoting emigration, and which was active for some years, still is in existence. Ultimate co-operation between the Canadian authorities and such a body should be to the advantage of both countries.

The West, of course, is chiefly concerned with the problem of immigration. There is plenty of room there for additional millions of population. The day must come in the West when there will be more farmers, with smaller farms, and greater diversity in agriculture. Everyone cannot continue growing wheat. It is contended with reason that the bad years will not continue, and that with a sensible variety in production the West will prosper again. Single-crop cultivation will not guarantee this. Overspecialization for an export market and too small a population for industrial development are the two chief problems the Prairie Provinces generally must overcome.

Manifestly, any immigration policy adopted as conditions improve should have in view the Western situation. The West need more population, but it is needed on the land. The cities will look after themselves. It is desirable—in fact, urgent—that this vast Western territory be populated with a preponderance of people of the British stock; but it also is desirable and urgent that the newcomers be qualified for work on the land and determined to make their vocation in the New World to which they come. Then they will have a stake in the country, and be good citizens of Canada. There will be details of Government control and, perhaps, financing to be worked out, but the first necessity is a rigid policy of selection. Past experience amply shows the necessity for this attitude toward immigration.

SNAPSHOTS

No, George! That was not your horse.

We received the gangster letter which arrived in the night. The writer had better leave out the pistol and just come around with the banjo—to play his own funeral march. We are adding the letter to our collection.

We believe in New Brunswick. We love it as our home. So let us all work together to promote its interests. Avoid sectional strife.

We are having August weather now. It will continue until after the Exhibition, according to latest advice received from our weather man.

All roads will lead to Fredericton on Saturday and the following days.

If the nurse does not look out she will lose her beau.

One gathers from the headlines that either the rebels or the loyalists are getting the upper hand in Spain.

General Smuts tells an audience there will be no new war in his day. Another reason for wishing him long life.

The tragedy of education is that it teaches most youngsters to expect more than they will be able to deserve.

The Legal Machinery

(Continued from Page One) on the rights of citizens, and a violation of the spirit of the British justice. It may be surmised that prompt action will be taken in the matter by Mr. Duplessis and his Government.

There is also no doubt that Mr. Duplessis will hasten to recall another law which permitted a judge to conduct an ex-parte investigation in liquor cases without the person under suspicion being allowed to appear and defend himself, or even being told that the investigation was going on. The new Premier has always protested against this law, which he judged to be arbitrary and contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

Premier Duplessis announces that the new Legislature will open on October 7.

30 Per Cent

(Continued from Page One) the benefit of the people as a whole we will have to follow the trend.

The minister noted that conditions today are quite different from formerly. It is felt by some that state medicine will care for those poor people who have to be looked after.

"Thirty per cent of our work is among the people who are unable to pay," commented Hon. Dr. Roberts today. At the present time the Workmen's Compensation Board is a form of state medicine.

Says Canadian

(Continued from Page One) Ontario, was made by J. Watson of Toronto.

The executive, said P. M. Draper, president of the congress, proposed to get to the bottom of what governmental authority had control and seek legislation which would ensure the right to all workers to organize in unions of their own choice.

Criticism of the slowness of the federal government in getting the Employment and Social Insurance Act into operation was voiced in a resolution.

A committee report which met unanimous approval said with reference to appeals to the courts on social legislation: "If legislation can escape their responsibility by enabling legislation which they are reasonably sure will be invalidated by the courts we have reached a stage when the necessity of having our parliament supreme will be one of the most urgent questions before us."

L. R. Lafecche, deputy minister of national defence, tonight branded as "absolutely unfounded" statements that the Canadian destroyer Saguenay was in Spanish waters. The Saguenay accompanied the Canadian pilgrim ships to France in August for the unveiling of Canada's national war memorial at Vimy Ridge.

"She stayed around British ports and visited the French port at Brest," the deputy minister said. "She is now on her way to her home port, Halifax, and will arrive in a few days."

DIED

ROWAN—At Fredericton, September 9, 1936, Mrs. S. Elizabeth Rowan, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place Saturday morning from the late home at 720 Union St., with High Mass at St. Dunstan's Church at 9 o'clock conducted by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Carney. Interment will be made at the Hermitage.

Single Transients

(Continued from Page One) the prime minister, Mr. Purvis and Labor Minister Norman McL. Rogers gave details of the broad policies on employment tentatively adopted. Some of them will require federal legislation at the next session, and some provincial legislation may also be involved. No special session would be required, the prime minister thought but all preparations would be complete to introduce legislation when parliament meets in January.

Employment problems and League of Nations policies occupied the ministers today and announcements on appointments to the Canadian National Railway directorate and other bodies will be made later. Tomorrow council will sit morning and afternoon. Mr. King and his associates on the League of Nations delegation will leave Ottawa Friday evening for Geneva.

Extension Planned

Encouraged by the outcome of similar provisions made by the United States government, the intention is to extend the Housing Act to the extent that personal loans up to \$2,000 may be advanced to home owners without endorsement at a maximum of five per cent interest for terms up to five years.

Guarantees against losses up to 15 per cent of the total over a given period will be made by the Dominion government, the total maximum liability to be thus assumed to be fixed initially at \$7,500,000—covering \$50,000,000 worth of loans.

Following are detailed recommendations of the commission on home rehabilitation, which the government has tentatively accepted, as contained in an official statement given out last night.

(a) The Dominion to guarantee chartered banks and other responsible approved lending institutions against losses up to 15 per cent of the aggregate value of loans made by each such institution for the financing of repairs and improvements of all kinds of dwellings;

(b) The limit of the aggregate loans to be \$50,000,000 and the limit of the government risk therefore \$7,500,000;

(c) The government to retain the right to announce at any time that no further loans will be guaranteed for all lending institutions or for a particular one;

(d) The government administrative action to be limited to accepting and recording loans for guarantee, receiving claims and paying them;

(e) The conditions which the lending institutions will have to meet to obtain the government guarantee to be:

(1) Maximum loans on one property, \$2,000.

(2) Loans to bear not more than five per cent discount rate repayable in equal monthly installments over one year or a pro rate discount rate for other periods. No service or insurance charges nor any additional charges of any kind except as provided for arrears.

(3) Duration of loans: one to five years.

(4) Loans to be used solely for rehabilitating and improving existing real property by the borrower. Not for building on vacant land. Fixtures but not removable attachments or appliances to be considered as improvements.

(5) No endorsements to be required.

(6) Loans only to be made to owners.

(7) Stipulated penalties for arrears. (8) Taxes, mortgage payments, etc., to be in standing acceptable to lending institution.

Advantages

1. Employment in homes for single homeless adults at or near normal wages for similar winter work in the area in question.

2. The probable permanent placement on an appreciable proportion of those who take positions under it.

3. The elimination from the rolls of a number of those who really do not wish to work, with a monetary saving as a corollary.

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DAILY FOREIGN NEWS COMMENT

How "Red" Was the Spanish Loyalist Government at the Start of the Present Revolt?

It has been asserted that the present Loyalist Government of Spain is in reality nothing more than a Red Communistic regime. Perhaps the figures or representatives elected by the people's vote of 13,000,000 voters in the February elections are the fairest means of judging. There were 470 seats to be filled. Sixteen Communists were elected. The Anarchistic party elected three Deputies. The Socialistic or Leftist party carried 90 seats. These three Left Wing parties combined elected only 118 seats or about one quarter of the total number. Moderate Republicans carried 168 seats. The Monarchists, Catholics and Conservatives won 184 seats.

Until Sept. 4th There Were No Communists or Even a Socialist in the Madrid Cabinet Though Many Moderate Republicans.

On Friday, Sept. 4th, Largo Caballero, the forceful leader of the ninety Left Wing Socialist members, formed a Cabinet. Six Socialists and two Communists went into the Madrid Cabinet for the first time. This undoubtedly means that under pressure of the revolt the Spanish Government is moving slowly to the Left and growing more radical.

What was the strength of the "Red Menace" among Spain's 23,000,000 people at the time the insurrection began? Competent authorities give the following figures:

Anarchists and Communists Said to Be 1,000,000 in Number.

The "Unified Youth" movement of Communists and Socialists had, it is said, 60,000 members. The Anarcho-Syndicalists — whose main strength was in Catalonia—and their National Confederation of Labor had 600,000 members. It is said that an extreme estimate of both parties is 1,000,000 members. On the other hand a conservative estimate places the Spanish Republican strength at 15,000,000.

Merciless Tactics of Rebels Against All Republicans Slowly Driving the Democrats of All Opinions to the Left.

If the civil war continues much longer it will result in the formation of a powerful and desperate leftist movement in Spain. A settlement of the civil war on any reasonable basis is an ideal rather to be ardently dreamed of than hoped for as a likely supposition.

—H. M. P.

4. The improvement of dilapidated farm properties through the work of helpers who will be taken on to the farms.

5. A measure of relief to those drought areas which have been especially affected.

6. The creation of a situation gradually leading up to the abolishment of relief for physically fit single adults in the provinces in which it is applicable.

Firing Ceased

(Continued from Page One)

Yesterday in Madrid there are no potatoes, fresh eggs or butter to be had. There is little sugar and a diminishing supply of vegetables. One can buy no fish. Meat is scarce and of poor quality.

Rebel forces hold the principal sources of beet sugar from Zaragoza and Granada. They also hold all the refineries except one in Malaga, another sugar centre.

Milk is almost impossible to obtain, and when it is available it is rationed out at one pint per family a day. The bulk of the supply is sent to hospitals.

Olive oil—so necessary to a Spanish cook—is nearly exhausted. The Rebels hold Seville and Cordoba which are the principal olive-growing centres.

A shortage of coal caused when the Asturias coal basin was cut off from government-held territory, started a rush of residents for alcohol, kerosene and gasoline for their stoves.

Editor

(Continued from Page One)

N. B.; Miss C. M. McLean, of Saint John; Mrs. J. H. Freestone and Miss Skeen, and Miss G. M. Whale, all of Halifax.

The Lady Drake will also carry a good cargo consisting of automobiles, lumber, shingles, fish products, flour, feeds, hay, cheese, dry goods, drugs, footwear, packing house products and other Canadian manufactured articles for the southern ports.

Candid Andy

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 10—Look out Hollywood! Andy has gone camera wild. Charles Correll (Amos of Amos 'n' Andy) has just purchased a new model camera and is snapping all his friends in the candidest of candid poses.

CAPITOL

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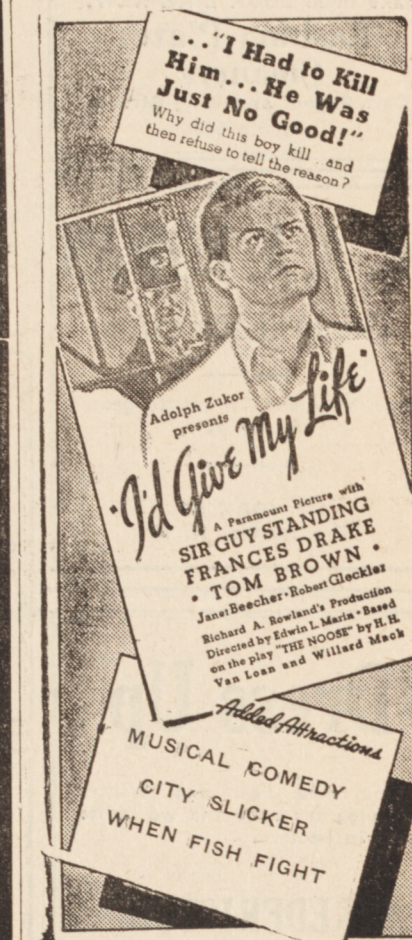
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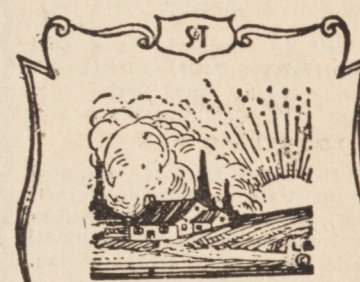
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