

THE DAILY MAIL

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FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1936

From a Citadel Window

There is something especially interesting in the news that the Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir will spend about two months of the coming summer in residence at Viceregal quarters in the old Quebec Citadel. Previous Governors-General have done likewise, but it is different where John Buchan is concerned. It is a nice fancy that it will be John Buchan rather than Lord Tweedsmuir who sojourns at the Citadel—the historian and novelist rather than the Governor-General.

Previously Lord Tweedsmuir has spoken of the charm this older part of Canada holds for him. Its background appeals to him as a student of history; and he is interested in its people. And, while meditating on such subjects, what better place to dwell in than the Citadel in the Ancient Capital? Even in the Old World, with its constant warfare, few cities have been besieged on six different occasions. Quebec has.

As John Buchan, the Governor-General will be in the very central scene of old battles, naval and military. He may look out over the Plains of Abraham, and may envisage Wolfe's men creeping up the steep pathway that led them to the history-making conflict with Montcalm. And where else may he see a stately monument erected in honor of rival commanders, with the simple inscription, "Wolfe-Montcalm"? Buchan the historian will be interested in the consequences of that struggle; but Buchan the imaginative novelist will see Wolfe's men swarming on to the Plains at the break of dawn, and the hurried preparations by Montcalm's forces to repel the surprise attack. All these subjects have been written of many a time, but John Buchan has a way of his own in handling such material.

What the Governor-General's intention may be in regard to writing is, of course, not known. But somehow admirers of John Buchan's literary gifts and his readiness as a writer will look forward a few years to something new in the way of a story of old Quebec, as seen from the Citadel. It is a prospect pleasant to contemplate.

Hitler Seeks to Compromise

Chancellor Adolf Hitler's appointment of General Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Prime Minister of Prussia, as Commissioner of Raw Materials and Foreign Exchange is an attempt finally to settle and co-ordinate the conflicting policies of "State and party authorities" on economic and financial problems. In view of the wide powers to go with the office, it amounts, in appearances at least, to more than this. In effect it has submerged Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, leaving him something of a sinecure. At the same time it gives Goering powers of dictatorship that make him second only to Hitler.

It long has been obvious that Chancellor Hitler would have to have a showdown between his Minister of Economics and the radicals in the party. Dr. Schacht has insisted upon curtailment of expenditures and a stable currency. The radicals have been demanding the opposite, expansion of expenditures and devaluation. On realizing that he was unable to force his authority upon this group, the Minister of Economics made a bid for additional powers. The Chancellor's answer came with the appointment of Goering.

Unquestionably it is intended as a compromise, but there are some very good reasons to doubt that in practice it will work out successfully. General Goering has given the appearances, at least, of travelling a middle course in the dispute. He is believed to support Dr. Schacht's views, which are the views of German industry, on practically everything until it comes to the question of expenditures. There he veers to the other side and endorses the policy of liberal spending. The General's first problem, then, is to co-ordinate his own views, and, having done so, to reconcile the disputants on the result. Some time ago he was named by Hitler as mediator between them, but that his efforts were not successful is indicated by this formal appointment to a similar, if vastly greater and more authoritative, role.

What his appointment will mean abroad cannot easily be foretold. Dr. Schacht has been regarded internationally as the one stabilizing and reliable force in the whole Nazi set-up. Certainly Goering is not his match as a financial administrator, nor is there any other man among the prominent party leaders who could undertake the task of controlling Germany's financial affairs and retain the same confidence. If the General supports Dr. Schacht there should not be any appreciable change in policy. If he does not, that is something else again, and, for the present, quite unpredictable.

Knew a Lot About Prunes

Two advertising writers started across the continent at the same time. Both were aiming at landing a rich contract for advertising prunes. One filled his suitcases with all the literature and facts about prunes ever written as far as he could find such information. When they landed in California one of the men knew a lot about advertising—just as he had when he started. The other knew a lot about advertising and a LOT ABOUT PRUNES. By concentration he had made himself a prune expert in four days. He landed the contract. Young men and young women have the chance to learn a great deal about the business they are in by observation, study and over-time. Too many of them are content to do what they are hired to do, and let it go at that. The big success in life goes to the man who knows the most about his line.

SNAPSHOTS

They seem to be rubbing it in on the sales tax. The whole sales tax system is wrong when a man has to pay sales tax on an account that he may never be able to collect. It should be time enough to pay the tax on this money when you have received it.

Canada is facing a deficit of one hundred million dollars. The C.N.R. is behind in old debts one billion and a half. Some figures!

The farmers are gradually being won away from the mail order chain store idea.

The Brandon Daily Sun remarks: "The present isn't much, but it is all we have and we ought to enjoy it."

Leftist appear to be winning the French election. But in that land of versatile politicians Left may become Right any day.

According to a recent order Italian workers are to go back to the normal schedule of two hours for lunch instead of half an hour. The worst of the war must be over.

Noting what has happened North-east Africa, South Africa is preparing to defend itself against any ambitious and covetous dictator who may turn his attention that way.

At 76 years of age a Beaverton man wins an Indian-club swinging contest. Any fussy theorists talk of retiring men from work at 60. Evidently not in the Beaverton neighborhood.

"Our mission is to occupy Addis Ababa and Ethiopia for civilization," says Mussolini's men in leaflets fluttering down from airplanes. But if the Ethiopians have an equivalent for it, "Oh, yeah!" likely is what they are saying.

The idea of specially taxing the chain stores in this province is a good one. They are receiving an unfair advantage over our local merchants.

Breaking and Entering Case Resumed Today

(Continued from Page One)
 D. R. Bishop for prosecution. More witnesses are scheduled to appear this afternoon.

The case of the King vs. Thomas Atherton, charged with a similar offence, was completed yesterday. Both young men were additionally charged with being in possession of stolen goods but this charge was withdrawn when the court pointed out that the alleged new offence had been committed entirely outside the jurisdiction.

Evidence was given yesterday by R. B. Brooks, manager of the store, and Waldron Porter and Elmore Robinson, employees, who gave evidence as to the break and the goods stolen. Chief of Police Schriver told of seeing a "suspicious Fredericton car," the number of which he took, and of working with police at Fredericton on the case.

Sergeant William Hughes told of assisting in a search of a house at Fredericton and finding there "a portion of the alleged loot." Constable Evans, R. C.M.P., told of arresting Atherton with McLoughlin, when he found them on the Hanwell Road, Fredericton, in a car with a suitcase "containing some of the alleged stolen goods." Constable Wood and Corporal Ryder gave similar evidence.

Canadian National is Burdened With Heavy Old Debts

(Continued from Page One)

costs of the Dominion in the difficult years which lie ahead. Moreover, the present capital set-up of the railway is held to be ruthlessly discouraging to the railway organization, and it creates misconceptions in the public mind respecting the position of Canada when combined with the Dominion's railway enterprise.

Efforts to make economies and increase efficiency are largely obscured and nullified by the pyramided capital structure, according to railway and government financial experts.

Change Suggested

George A. Touche & Company of Toronto for many years the chartered accountants who audited the books of the National Railways, have expressed the view that the present liability structure of the National System conveys, particularly to the foreign investing public, a picture which needlessly magnifies the actual difficulties grave as they are, in which the Dominion of Canada finds itself in respect of its nationally owned railways. They are persuaded that foreign investors, combining the railway accounts with the public accounts, including the \$1,500,000,000 duplication, obtain an incorrect and misleading impression of the financial position of the Dominion of Canada.

Our Sales Tax is Increased Two Per Cent in New Budget

(Continued from Page One)

ing or maintenance of provincial, county and township roads; liver extract for use in treatment of anaemia; educational films; hand-made drawings and designs for use in a number of manufacturing industries.

These changes are estimated to produce \$23,000,000 additional revenue.

Excise Taxes

The present excise tax on automobiles is being replaced by a flat levy of five per cent applying to all automobiles regardless of Canadian or Empire content on value in excess of \$650. The tax per automobile shall in no case exceed \$250. Manufacturers producing annually less than 10,000 automobiles or chassis at least 50 per cent of the factory cost of which has been incurred in the British Empire may purchase for use as original equipment on cars manufactured tires and tubes free of poundage tax; however, if output exceeds 10,000 automobiles or chassis, there must be at least 60 per cent Empire content in order to qualify for exemption from the tax on tires and tubes.

A reduction is made in the tax on cigarette tubes from three cents to two cents per 100.

The only changes under the three per cent special excise tax on imports are the following additions to the schedule of exemptions: Materials used in the manufacture of binder twine and fishing rope paintings under tariff item 695A, educational films and hand-made drawings and designs for use in a number of manufacturing industries.

Excise duty on Canadian brandy is reduced from \$4 to \$3 per gallon to equalize with the customs duty on brandy from Australia and South Africa.

Spirits used in medicines, extracts and pharmaceutical preparations are in future to be given the same rate as that applying to perfumes. This means a reduction from \$2.50 per gallon to \$1.50 per gallon.

Finally, the excise duties on imports of leaf tobacco are to be transferred from the Excise Act to the customs tariff.

"Made in Canada"

Amendments to the act provide for a clearer definition of the phrase "of a class of kind made in Canada," as applied to imported goods, and indicate conditions under which such goods may be exempted from the payment of special or dumping duties. Changes in the various schedules are summarized as follows:

Exclusive to British preferential tariff: Certain changes are restricted to imports under the British preferential tariff.

These include: The free listing of all iron and steel machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada, of chemical stoneware and earthenware, forgings for surgical instruments, powdered kelp, tea waste, sea-same oil and fire engines. Removal of existing specific duties on all yarns or fabrics wholly of cotton and on all yarns and fabrics of artificial silk reductions in duty on iron or steel machinery of a class or kind made in Canada, on all unenumerated manufactured articles of iron or steel, deicated cocoanut, leaf tobacco porter and stout prune wine, malt extracts and powders and Irish poplin.

Under British preferential and intermediate tariffs: Reductions in rate will apply on the following goods when imported under either British preferential or intermediate tariffs: Heat-resisting glassware nickel-plated ware and gilt or electro-plated ware, glassware for mounting or decorating; moulded glass products for lighting fixtures; polished seamless steel tubing; veneer-making machinery; oil extractors; cotton, lace, embroideries, etc.; cotton clothing and articles manufactured from cotton fabrics; clothing wearing apparel and manufactured articles of artificial silk; hops; and certain porcelain forms.

Cuts Under All Tariffs

Reductions under all tariffs: Commodities which are free-listed or reduced in rate under all tariffs include certain materials for use in the production of periodical publications, biological products for the diagnosis or treatment of disease, safety equipment for use in mining or other hazardous employment, printing machinery and equipment, highway scrapers, various requirements of public hospitals certain soya bean products chilled steel and forged steel rolls, feeds for fur-bearing animals, photographic supplies, educational silent or sound films, and all articles imported for use of the blind.

Motor vehicles and parts: All automobiles are made dutiable, or importation from the United States or other intermediate tariff countries, at 17 1/2 per cent compared with existing rates of 17 1/2, 22 1/2, and 30 per cent according to value. Access to low rates on "parts" is predicted upon the attainment of a high degree of Canadian content in the completed vehicle. Machinery used in the automotive industry is entitled to a draw back of 99 per cent of the duty if of a class or kind not made in Canada.

Gasoline is reduced under the intermediate tariff to a rate of one

cent per gallon. The rate effective immediately before the budget on imports from the United States was 2 1/4 cents per gallon.

Sweeping changes in the tariff and other tax rates applicable to automobiles were made in yesterday's budget. Their aims, as expressed by Finance Minister Dunning, were to maintain the automobile industry in Canada, fair prices for the consumer, and increased manufacture of automobile parts in Canada.

The changes are those recommended by the Tariff Board on the basis of the recent inquiry into the automotive industry, ordered by the former Conservative government. For practical purposes they supplement the provisions of the United States trade treaty which made the intermediate tariff instead of the general applicable to imports from the country.

The intermediate rate on low-priced cars is maintained at 17 1/2 per cent but is now made applicable to all cars. Old intermediate rates were 17 1/2 per cent on cars under \$1,200 in value, 22 1/2 per cent on cars between \$1,200 and \$2,100 in value and 30 per cent on cars over \$2,100 in value.

A new uniform general tariff rate of 27 1/2 per cent was fixed, replacing former rates of 20, 30 and 40 per cent. As the United States and the United Kingdom, the chief motor-car-producing countries apart from Canada, come under lower rates, the general now has little significance.

New Excise Tax

New excise tax rates on motor cars are of more significance so far as the manufacturers and the buyer of cars are concerned.

Cars valued at \$650 or less will be free of this tax but cars valued at more than \$650 will be taxed five per cent on the value in excess of \$650, provided that the tax on any single car shall not exceed \$250. This impost applies to both Canadian-made and imported cars. It means a new impost on Canadian cars over \$650, which have high Canadian content.

Exemption of cars under \$650 lets most of the low-priced under \$650 lets most of the low-priced standard models off free.

York Co. Court Opens Tuesday, One Criminal Case

Juries have been called for the May sitting of the York County Circuit Court which opens Tuesday, May 5, with the Honorable Judge A. T. LeBlanc presiding.

The juries may be cancelled however, if Ralph Limerick, solicitor for J. K. Morrison of South Devon elects a speedy trial before the Honorable Judge A. R. Slipp.

J. R. Morrison is being held on three charges and will be tried on the charge of driving a car while under the influence of liquor. His is the only criminal case on the May docket, but there may be some civil cases before the court.

Electricity Furnished to Rural Users

(Continued from Page One)

each additional twenty kilowatts. The service charge is \$2 but the government has supplied \$1 of this in its government aid scheme which makes the service charge really only \$1.

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