

# THE DAILY MAIL

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FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1936

## Status Unchanged

Whatever may be the views outside the United States on that nation's foreign policy; whatever may be the opinions as to its shortcomings and contributions to the present-day entanglements of nations, no one can deny the sincerity and good purposes of the principles Franklin D. Roosevelt laid down as the foundation of that policy and any possible adaptations in his address at Chautauqua, N.Y., last week. His speech may have been political, but he cannot be condemned for that. It is difficult for a Chief Executive about to enter an election campaign to say anything in public that cannot in some way be construed as politics.

Nor should politics be permitted to overshadow and dilute the significance of the principles President Roosevelt reiterated, and, it may be said, rededicated to world peace. The speech was important in most countries, if for no other reason than its severe criticism of the treaty-breakers, but it had in it a pledge that made it of special concern to Canada. The principles the President emphasized may be paraphrased as: peace by example, peace by economic fair dealing, peace by neutrality, and peace through self-defense. It is the last of these which interests Canada the most.

Peace by example has been a mutual policy of the nations of this continent, and, in the President's own words, the undefined Canadian-United States frontier is "the noblest monument to peace . . . in all the world." When President Roosevelt received the power from Congress to apply his reciprocal trade policy, born of the belief that "without a more liberal international trade war is a natural sequence," Canada was among the first nations to be embraced by it. Peace by neutrality is an old, a traditional policy of the United States which Canada has respected, and which at no time has interfered with her own relations with the British Empire, whose policy is traditionally her policy.

In stating his principle of self-defense, the President said: "Our closest neighbors (Canada and the American Republics) are good neighbors. If there are remoter nations which wish us not good but ill, they know that we are strong; they know we can and will defend ourselves and defend our neighborhood."

"Neighborhood" in its narrowest sphere must mean this continent. The pledge of protection, a voluntary one, did not name Canada, but it is not too much to assume that Canada was meant. Nor is it to dig up old corpses that some in this country will ponder the President's words with reflections upon an earlier day when annexation was a vexatious question between the peoples of the two countries. It would be unreasonable for them, or anyone else, to accept the pledge as pure altruism.

But why the United States should be moved to defend Canada, quite apart from the common desire to keep the nationals of North America intact and thereby assure the continent's peace, is answered by the simple desire to protect her own interests and her own nationals. It is the same motive that caused her and Great Britain to protest Japan's entry into China, but on this continent there is coupled with it the primary instinct of self-preservation from foreign aggression. Is it not possible too, that the United States is as conscious as Canada of the fact that this country is regarded in some quarters of Europe as the most desirable colonial possession left in the world? The fortunes of war are never known beforehand, and in the foreign policy of the United States, as in that of Canada, possibilities, however remote, must be carefully considered.

In its broadest interpretation the President's address was a restatement of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, always acceptable to this country and the Empire. If it means anything else, it is the admission that, in common with those of other nations, the United States' contributions to a "secured peace" have failed to produce anything of the kind, and she is back to a more modern, perhaps more enlightened, application of the same policy of peace by example and neutrality which was hers from 1897 until she entered the World War.

Quite as unreasonable as to accept the President's defense promise as altruism is to read into it the motive of deep-rooted desires for possession of this country. He was particularly careful, as though himself aware of possible misinterpretation, to stress the facts that: "We seek to dominate no other nation. We ask no territorial expansion. We oppose imperialism . . . We believe in democracy; we believe in freedom; we believe in peace. We offer every nation of the world the handclasp of a good neighbor."

Accepted then, as it was most surely intended, there is no reason why President Roosevelt's statement should be taken as anything but a guarantee to Canada to aid her in preserving her territory and her national status should the need arise. At the same time it is not a guarantee which can be put to the use some radicals, now prating of complete reliance upon the United States, would put it to. It leaves Canada just where she was and always has been; a partner in the British Empire committed to an Empire policy and to its and her own defenses. It gives Canada no cause to lay down the arms of her own defense; but, on the contrary, itself a recognition of the potential dangers to this continent, by most logical inference urges Canada to follow the example of her neighbor and build her defenses until other nations will know that she is strong—strong in her own right, in addition to being strong in her alliances within the Empire and within a friendly neighborhood.

## "Firebugs" in the Bush

Although there has been suspicion for some time that many fires in the North have been caused deliberately, it was only on the finding of direct evidence that this is unmistakably proved. In exceptionally dry weather such as has been experienced this summer it is almost impossible to prevent fires breaking out, and unless the offender is caught red-handed the cause may be laid to carelessness.

The finding of the actual apparatus used to set fires, shows the pains which have been taken to commit arson and that the culprits have laid careful plans to carry out their crime. The diabolical cleverness of these offenders is seen in the construction of the machine itself. The candle on top of a pile of bark and dry wood could be set out and lit, but would not set the bush burning until those who had set it there were many miles away.

Whoever is responsible for the construction and placing of these "fire-lighters" would seem to be unbalanced or else has absolutely no regard for life and property. In any event, this is an exceedingly dangerous type of person to be at large in that part of the country.

## SNAPSHOTS

What has become of the old-time reporter who used to refer to sneak-thieves as "the light fingered gentry?"

A number of lads have gone into a new business which they say is profitable—it is bottle catching.

Dr. Warwick says the water from the railway bridge to the sewerage outlet on Waterloo Row is strongly polluted. It's too bad to have the sewerage outlet for the city situated so close in the centre of nice residential properties. It never should have been there. The trouble is that the cost of removing the outlet to some other spot would be too great.

Affairs in Europe seem to be rather a Spain in the neck.

The onion crop is reported to be good, which is just another cause for tears.

Premier Metaxas, Greece's "strong man," says he doesn't want to be a dictator. He is a bit old-fashioned.

Action, not talk, is what is wanted in regard to the new C.N.R. bridge.

What about the C.N.R. roadbed between Devon and McGivney. Are they going to build that in the winter over the snow banks?

## Two Conspirators

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conspiracy. They named Franz Weitz, a fugitive, as a go-between for Fritz David, one of the prisoners, who they charged, was to have shot Stalin at the Comintern Congress last July. All the defendants were charged with:

- 1—Organizing a centre to seize power by terror.
- 2—Organizing terroristic groups to shoot Stalin and other leaders.
- 3—Actually killing Kiroff, who was assassinated at Leningrad, December 1, 1934.

Four others were marked for death with Stalin. They were: Klement Voroshiloff, commissar of war; Lazarus Kaganovich, chairman of the All-Union Peasants Congress and commissar for railways; Gregory Orjonzkide, commissar of heavy industries, and the Ukrainian Communist party leader, Postisheff.

**Plot Within Plot**  
The disclosures included a hint of other, broader ramifications of the plot which reached deep into Soviet public life. One was the plan to disorganize the Red Army by killing Voroshiloff during a military review.

While Trotsky believed he was to return triumphantly to head the Soviet Government, the testimony disclosed his henchmen had other plans. Reingold said the terrorist band intended to make Kamenoff head of the government, and Zinovieff head of the Comintern. Bakaleff was to become director of the "Ogpu," secret police.

This plot within the plot had not decided quite what to do about Trotsky, Reingold declared, and the courtroom rocked with laughter.

## THE C. N. R. BRIDGE

(Continued from Page One)

prepared for a heavy bridge to replace the old structure since washed away. That Hon. Mr. Howe, Minister of Transport, says that the matter is in the hands of the C.N.R. authorities and that he knows nothing about it. That the C.N.R. authorities, through its president Mr. Hungerford, says no decision has been reached. That if the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. reach an agreement it would (not build the bridge) facilitate "the recommendation" for reconstruction, for which he said the "money would require to be voted." It is stated, however, that the bridge can be built out of money for "repairs to damaged property" and this may be done.

Mr. Smart, deputy minister, and his chief, Mr. Hungerford, say the same thing, and Mr. Howe has passed the whole thing over to them according to his own statement to The Daily Mail.

It is up to those interested to see positively that we have the money voted for the bridge and that we get it. The Daily Mail feels that it is doing its part in placing the above facts before the public, and it is up to the public to judge the matter and to act in the best interests of Fredericton and also in the interests of the VALLEY ROAD TO THE SEAPORT AT SAINT JOHN.

## DAILY FOREIGN NEWS COMMENT

Hints From British Secretary of State, Duff Cooper, That Conscription May Become Necessary in Great Britain.

British employers are being encouraged to aid in recruiting by giving men who wish to join, time off for the annual training period of the Territorials. Local recruiting committees are being formed throughout the country. Direct appeals for recruits are being broadcast to large football crowds. New recruiting posters are to be seen everywhere. A film is now being made in which the pleasures and advantages of British army life will be emphasized. So far, however, there has been no great rush to the colors.

**Living in Dangerous Times**  
Field Marshal Sir Phillip Chetwode, addressing 400 men of the United Services Corps, said: "We are living in very dangerous times . . . It is up to men like you to show how desperately dangerous the situation is at the present time."

Lord Rochdale, President of the Territorial Army and Air Force Association, at a recruiting luncheon at Hornsey Town Hall, said:

**Peril Greater Than 1914**  
"I think we are in the greatest peril that this country has ever been in. It is greater than in 1914."

Over 2,000 officers and 40,000 men are needed immediately, said Lord Rochdale. The British efforts to fill the ranks, especially in the Territorials, are daily becoming more strenuous.

—H. M. P.

## Tweedsmuir

(Continued from Page One)  
comprehensibility, he said, was the late King George. "He had that simplicity and goodness which every man of every nation could understand—he appealed to the common denominator in human nature everywhere."

As an opposite type, Lord Milner War Minister during the latter years of the war, he said, "had superb powers of insight and comprehension and the most inflexible courage; but none of the gifts of a popular leader."

Lord Haig "was quite incapable of expressing himself in speech, except at a military conference."

Sir Henry Wilson: "He always expressed exactly what he meant. It was a dangerous gift."

Cecil Rhodes: "I do not think any man had a saner or wider vision of Empire, but he could never express it. A great poet without any of the poet's gift of expression."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier "had both clear thought and the most exact and explicit statement. It was he, more than anybody else, who laid down the doctrine of colonial nationalism, who realized the destiny of the Dominions must be to become sovereign nations, and the Empire must accommodate itself to this conception."

Lord Balfour: "He was wholly intelligible and secured the complete trust of his countrymen."

## Evangeline

(Continued from Page One)

parishes. From the city of New Orleans they wended their way to Washington, where they arrived on Thursday last, and there were received by President and Mrs. Roosevelt. They left for New York following a day of sight-seeing in the American Capitol. A grand reception was accorded the pilgrims in Boston by their New England admirers.

Last evening they were guests at a banquet in Hotel Brunswick, at which Mr. Justice A. T. LeBlanc presided, following which the delegation were guests at a public reception in Sacred Heart Academy.

This morning the visitors were officially welcomed to the city by Mayor T. H. King and this afternoon they were taken by car to Notre Dame, St. Anthony and Buctouche, where a luncheon was held in the Parochial Hall. Later they were conveyed to Fort Beauséjour via Shediac and Barachois. At Shediac the party was tendered another reception, when an official welcome was extended by Mayor Alphonse Sormany, M.D.

At Port Beauséjour, Mr. Justice LeBlanc sketched the history of the fort. The party returned to Moncton via Memramcook, where another reception was tendered the party, in front of the mother house of the Sacred Heart Order.

At the banquet last evening a brief toast list was carried out. First were toasts to The King and the Pope, followed by a toast to the visitors, proposed by Senator A. J. Leger and Rev. Fr. Robichaud. Responding to the toast were Hon. Dudley J. LeBlanc and Senator H. I. Lacada. A toast to "Evangeline" was proposed by J. André Doucet and Dr. Sormany, and the response was made by Rev. I. D. la Chapelle and two of the young women pilgrims.

## At Shediac

SHEDIAC, Aug. 19—The Acadian pilgrims from Louisiana, on a tour of the Maritime Provinces, arrived here from Buctouche this afternoon and were welcomed by a large number of citizens on the grounds of the Province of St. Joseph Home. Mayor Sormany, on behalf of the citizens, extended a cordial welcome, and a brief address was given by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Hebert. Replies were made by Hon. Dudley J. LeBlanc, organizer of the party, and Rev. I. D. la Chapelle, who is accompanying the pilgrims.

## Water Polluted Says Dr. Warwick

Residents at the lower end of the city are up in arms over the restrictions placed on the children, and some of the grownups, who have been using the east end bathing beach. They point out that without any aid whatever from the city that several of the young men in that locality at their own expense and work have placed a float in the river for the convenience of bathing. Some of these people claim that the action taken by the local department of health was for the purpose of removing the bathers from that locality because their presence was objected to by the neighbors, who reside nearby. Speaking to The Daily Mail this morning in regard to the matter, Dr. William Warwick, deputy minister of Health for the province, states that there is no doubt whatever that the river between the old C. N. R. bridge and the sewerage outlet on Waterloo Row is polluted and is more or less dangerous at the present time owing to the low water.

## Italy Not Prepared

(Continued from Page One)

partisan in Spain, avowed she would abandon her neutrality pact efforts if Premier Mussolini were found to be aiding the insurgents.

With both France and Italy agreeing to keep their arms and men at home if the other country would do the same, statesmen in other capitals saw the European scene brightening.

In London Great Britain stepped forward with a stringent embargo on shipments of arms and planes to either of the Spanish belligerents. In some quarters it was suggested that the United States act as mediator in the civil war.

A rebel government in Spain could be sure of German recognition and support providing it were able to protect foreign lives and property, well informed sources in Berlin said today.

Observers, however, were led to believe that whichever side in Spain best proves it can maintain law and order would eventually receive the endorsement of the government at Berlin.

## Sets Example

LONDON, Aug. 20—The Government of Great Britain last night clamped an airtight embargo on the export of both civil and military planes to either of the Spanish belligerent factions.

In ordering the embargo the Gov-

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ernment stressed the critical importance of absolute non-intervention in the Spanish civil war.

The action was described in authoritative quarters as demonstrating Britain's earnestness by going a step beyond the limitations laid down in the original agreement to French neutrality proposals.

It was pointed out Britain previously had agreed to prohibit export of planes to Spain only if the other powers pledged themselves to do likewise.

Now, however, it was said in Whitehall, the Government is spurred by realization that the peace of Europe is being endangered by "technically legal" supply of civil planes to Spain — also by the delay in reaching a united policy of non-intervention because of quibbling over types of aid.

The British announced a blanket embargo listing 20 varieties of war material, including private aircraft.

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