

The Daily Mail

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FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1936

Mr. Rowan's Opinion

A letter which is alleged to have been written by Harry Rowan of Lincoln appeared in a portion of the press last evening. The letter, which is full of inaccuracies and cheap, uncalled-for abuse and inspired untruths against The Daily Mail, shows that Mr. Rowan—if he wrote the letter himself—did not know what he was talking about when he attempted to discuss Sunbury County's responsibilities under the Hospital Act. While Mr. Rowan during the municipal election was relieved of his duties as councillor, he was still holding office on December 28. On that day he, as the Sunbury County representative, was very properly consulted by Dr. Nugent regarding the Duncan case about which The Daily Mail published an exclusive account on Friday last.

So far as the principle of the hospital case goes it does not make any difference whether the councillor's name is Harry Rowan or Herbie something else. Persons who did not know that Mr. Rowan existed are interested in seeing justice done in this and similar cases.

The County of Sunbury is clearly responsible under the Act in this case no matter what Mr. Rowan's personal opinion in the matter may be.

What the public is anxious to see is more improved conditions by which a person, especially in an emergency case, may enter the hospital without having the trouble which the Duncan girl had in order to be admitted. We know of one case where an old woman with two broken legs was made to wait while red tape was being unwound. The late Donald Fraser, did not have this idea in mind when he donated one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of an hospital from which one of his fellow countrymen was held up on Friday last.

And Still the Wheat Moves

For about three weeks now, sales of Canadian wheat for export have proceeded at a rate which can best be compared with the heavy movement that took place during the Great War. Ever since the Argentine set a high minimum price on December 13 it has been apparent that Canada is in possession of the export field. This is of immense national significance.

A fortnight ago we pointed to what the movement would mean to our ports. Available line freight at Saint John, for example, is reported to be pretty well booked. And let it be said at once that Montreal should not grudge the Maritime ports any "break" that they may get. Incidentally, there are reports of the odd couple of "tramps" already chartered to carry grain out of Montreal when the river opens in the spring. Nothing to get too excited about yet, but generally suggesting that things may well get back to a pre-slump basis. This is the time of year when chartering ships and booking space will begin to get under way. After a long winter of depression, however, many will cheer a single swallow as if it were the full summer.

And Canada is in fine position to move wheat this winter. There are some 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in St. Lawrence and Maritime ports which could well move out during the winter through Saint John. There are about 48,000,000 bushels in Eastern elevators and lake ports, from which the freight rates to Saint John are equivalent to those from Buffalo to New York. This wheat, then, is "in export position," though some of it, no doubt, will be required for domestic milling in Eastern Canada. There are, too, from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels available for shipment through British Columbia ports, in addition to a fair supply at American lake ports, some of which we might hope will be absorbed by American requirements. Let us hope that export will proceed merrily. "When the wheat moves" at fair prices is almost another term of Canadian prosperity.—Montreal Star.

Lawyers and Lawmakers

Perhaps there have been somewhere in the world Parliaments in which members of the legal profession did not predominate, but not in Canada; at least not within the memory of this generation. Of course, the comment of any lawyer, proud of his profession, will be: "And why not?" If Parliament be set up to make laws, how can it proceed without an abundance of legal advice? The point appears to be well taken.

Another reason for the number of legal M.P.'s is that, by virtue of their work, lawyers turn naturally to the study of statutes and their effect on public affairs. To take an ordinary—and rather far-fetched—example: In litigation affected by the Ditches and Watercourses Act, wideawake counsel may pick up a bit of information about the farm or other drained land. Every little helps. So it is all the way up to questions governed by the Constitution. The lawyer who specializes in constitutional questions will know more about the country's beginning than, say, a merchant who never saw the British North America Act.

Hence, there is no startling news in a despatch from Ottawa that lawyers will predominate in Canada's Eighteenth Parliament, and will occupy 74 of the 245 seats. That would ensure invulnerability of the session's additions to the statutes; though, judging from past experience, it may not. The trouble will be that a Conservative lawyer generally is ready to puncture mercilessly the legal arguments of a Liberal lawyer. Both get used to doing that sort of thing in court. Anyway, the House will have an abundance of advice from its legal members.

Farmers come next in numbers, 41 representatives of the basic industry being victorious at the general election. But 41 is a small percentage of the total membership, and it would be better were the voice of agriculture more emphatic in the country's legislative assemblies. Twenty merchants will go to Ottawa when the session begins; also 14 medical doctors, 9 representatives of the teaching profession, 5 manufacturers and 3 clergymen. There are but nine professed "gentlemen," but these should not have exclusive claim on this distinction.

Social Creditors of Calgary East sent to Ottawa a chef, and this should make the Parliamentary restaurant staff look to its reputation. There will be two women in the House, Miss Agnes Macphail of Grey-Bruce and Mrs. George Black, representing the Yukon. In official papers the former describes herself as "lady" and the latter as "married woman." So even in this small representation of the sex there is a division of titles.

It is interesting to note descriptions of themselves given by other members. Here are a few: textile dyer, 1; economist, 1; butcher, 1; consulting engineer, 1; mining engineer, 1; civil engineers, 2; architect, 1; journalists, 3; publishers, 2; locomotive engineers, 2; machinist, 1; upholsterer, 1; lecturer, 1; gardener, 1; optician, 1; rancher and trader, 1; managers, 4; motor-man, 1; agents and brokers, 12; lumbermen, 4; shipbuilder, 1; contractors, 3; druggists, 2; student, 1; surveyor, 1; dentists, 2; secretaries, 5; retired business men, 3; station agents, 3; advertising executive, 1; commercial traveller, 1; metal worker, 1; and accountants, 2.

From this it will be seen that almost every activity followed by Canadians will have its spokesman in the Eighteenth Parliament. And, in the main, is not that what a Parliament is intended to be?

SNAPSHOTS

Is it not a fact that the Victoria Hospital owes its new building to a donation of \$100,000 given by a "foreigner" named Frazer from Aberdeen. He was once poor just like the Duncans who came from the same place and are called "foreigners."

The bus cannot get to Argyle street because the street is not passable. Why do not the citizens up there get up a petition?

We learn that a popular appointment may be made very shortly.

So the children are going to have a chance to skate under proper conditions. Good work, Messrs. Aldermen!

Some of our boy friends were at the corner of York and Queen streets today looking for the Normalites.

Cable despatch says only United States news reporters continue to pursue the Lindberghs. British newspapermen have retired, but the bright boys of Uncle Sam's press will not take the hint.

The idea of changing the red color in the Union Jack to something nearer a brown is not likely to meet ready approval. It is like changing the national anthem and a habit centuries old.

New York dentists hailed the discovery of a chemical which is said to make the painless use of a drill possible as a "miraculous discovery," but added that they would withhold "definite endorsement." Students of superlatives will be interested to learn what they finally say.

Gardner Elected by Huge Majority

(Continued from page One)

the last minute are made in strong language, and last night after Mr. Gardner's election was conceded interest centered in the probability of Irvine losing his \$200 deposit which he will lose if he fails to get 50 per cent of Mr. Gardner's vote. Irvine was originally elected to Parliament as a Labor man in 1921, then became a United Farmer candidate in succeeding elections and finally C. C. F. in the general election and the Mackenzie by-election.

ARCOLA, Saskatchewan, Jan. 7.—Election of Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, was conceded in the Assiniboia federal by-election last night over his lone opponent, William Irvine, candidate of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation.

With 92 polls of 125 reporting, the vote was:

Hon. J. G. Gardiner, 6,371; William Irvine, 2,903.

Trekking to the polls in sub-zero weather with a sharp wind driving snow into their faces, electors voted strongly in support of Mr. Gardiner, former Liberal premier of the province, who resigned to become minister of agriculture in the federal Liberal administration of Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Liberals claimed the victory of Mr. Gardiner was justification of the "selling policy" adopted by the Canadian Grain Board which has been debated as the major issue of the campaign.

The constituency was made vacant through the resignation of Robert McKenzie, successful Liberal candidate in the general election last October, to make way for Mr. Gardiner, who resigned the Saskatchewan premiership to enter the Dominion government.

Mr. Mackenzie won the Assiniboia seat in a four-cornered contest last October while yesterday's voting was a straight fight between Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Irvine. The final result of the October 14 vote was: McKenzie (L.) 6,213; Lynd (C) 3,847; Broughton (CCF) 3,295; Hilton (SC) 1,567.

Voting followed a whirlwind campaign by the two candidates.

RESUME STUDIES

Lectures resumed today at the University of New Brunswick following the Christmas recess. Most of the students are back in their classes and the faculty members were all present. There are several new students, including Rev. D. L. Kennedy, of the Devon Baptist Church, who is taking special studies. Supplementary examinations will be written on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Classes resumed at the Provincial Normal School today, also. A total of fifty-two new students besides those already enrolled arrived for the new term. Six of these are in the French class, five in second class and the remainder are studying for advance of class, from second to first. All members of the faculty are back. For the next two weeks the Normal School will feature a display of British travel posters in connection with the Maritime Art Association exhibit, and supplied through the courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada.

CITY COUNCIL DECIDES ON 2 OPEN AIR RINKS

One to Be Built at Queen's Square, Other at Wilmot Park — City Engineer in Charge — Probably Shelters in Connection.

As the result of a motion passed at the January committee meeting of the city council last night Fredericton is to have two open air rinks—one at Queen's Square and the other at Wilmot Park. The council discussed the matter last evening, finally deciding that open air rinks to take care of the surplus of skaters, young and old, would be worthwhile. This had been urged several times through the columns of this paper.

Ald. Forbes suggested an open air rink uptown and one downtown. The cost would be small, assured the city engineer, Ald. Mitchell thought it a good idea and the general opinion was that it would allow those who could not get in at the rink, to skate out doors if they wished to.

The work could be done by those on relief, it was suggested. Ald. Dr. Wright believed that it would be wise also to have a small shelter for the convenience of the skaters, young and old. A rule disallowing hockey was suggested. It was pointed out that a rink at Queen's Square and one at Wilmot Park would be wise. Ald. Wright moved that they be built and Ald. McKnight seconded it. Engineer McKay was given free rein to go ahead with the work.

Ald. Wright wondered if it was feasible to put one of the rinks on the exhibition grounds, but the city engineer said such a site was too far away from a hydrant and there would be difficulty in carrying hose. The motion was passed and the work will be carried on at once.

Railway Freight Rates On Scientific Basis

(Continued from page One)

ward pointed out that many of the applications made to the Board of railway commissioners were really protests against reductions of rates.

"The fixing of freight rates," said Sir Edward, "is a long-established and highly scientific method by which trained men try to find out what the traffic will bear, and I assert without fear of contradiction that freight rate fixing in Canada comes as close to scientific accuracy as any method of fixing the price at which any goods or services are to be sold. We might have been able to do better had we been treated always quite fairly. We sometimes have suffered from political interference and we have suffered acutely from highway and waterway competition."

Nothing in connection with this competition is more irritating to railwaymen than to see highway transportation agencies and inland shipping operators engaged in throat-cut competition with each other and doing infinite damage to the railway companies, public revenues and business interests.

"With a few marked exceptions," said Sir Edward, "the freight rate situation is a sound one and the railways are dealing fairly with the country. Canadian railway revenue is very low when judged by the standards of other countries. In 1932 U. S. railways received 1.052 per ton-mile for the freight carried. In that year the figure for Canada was .94 cents. In Great Britain it was 1.87 cents, in Germany 1.49 cents, in Australia it ranged from 1.92 to 4 cents. The Canadian Wheat Pool made a careful study of transportation costs on wheat in this country as compared with those of Australia and the Argentine Republic, our chief competing countries. Their figures show that Canadian railways receive an average of 13.5 cents for moving a bushel of wheat from country points to water. The average haul of wheat in Canada is about 750 miles. The wheat pool reports that the average railway haul on wheat in South Australia is 77 miles, for which the rate per bushel is 8 cents. In the Argentine republic the average haul is 144 miles at a rate of 11.74 cents per bushel. The freight rates per ton-mile on wheat in this country are lower than in the United States.

Mr. Irvine and his supporting speakers attacked the removal of John I. McFarland as head of the Dominion Wheat Board and upheld his policy which they declared was beneficial to western farmers.

Mr. Gardiner and other Liberal speaker pointed to mounting wheat sales as justification for appointment of James R. Murray in succession to Mr. McFarland as head of the Canadian Wheat Board. The "selling policy", Mr. Gardiner declared, did not mean a "fire sale" of wheat.

Police Believe that Lake Family Were Victims of Murder

(Continued from Page One)

Moncton City. The family of four resided in a little shack at that place. Those who are dead include Philip Lake, 30; his wife, Bertha, 30; their 20-months-old son Jack, and, possibly, their six-months-old baby, a girl, of whom no trace has been found. The bodies and fire-razed ruins of their little home were discovered by a neighbor.

R.C.M.P. Inspector John Bird, in charge of the Moncton detachment, which is investigating the tragedy, stated that strong credence could be placed in both theories. A post-mortem in Moncton today is expected to answer the question.

Meanwhile, several sections of New Brunswick and other areas were being combed for relatives. It was stated by police here that the Lakes had come to Pacific Junction a few years ago from Saint John and established a home in a little shack which they put together. They were married in Saint John by a Methodist minister, it was believed, and there were said to be two children living in Saint John. Their son, John, and the baby girl were born since they came to Pacific Junction.

A sister of Philip Lake, who originally came from Newfoundland, it was believed, is thought to be residing somewhere along the St. John River. Mr. Lake, born in Saint John, has a sister and a mother living in that city police thought.

None Located

Extensive enquiries about Saint John Monday evening by Detective Inspector Biddiscombe, of the Saint John city police, and other members of the force, failed to bring to light any Saint John relatives of the victims. Police expressed the hope that any relatives would get in touch with Saint John police headquarters immediately.

At the scene of the tragedy, about a mile in the woods from the junction of the Canadian National Railways main line and the N.T.R., R.C.M.P. Sergeant B. G. Peters, Newcastle, and Constables Fenwick and Kent, of the Moncton detachment, conducted as thorough an investigation as possible. They had the charred remains of the husband and the bodies of the wife and son prepared and brought to Moncton in the caboose of a freight train. They were at Tuttle Brothers undertaking parlors here tonight, awaiting the post-mortem tomorrow and the inquest Wednesday.

Discovery of the tragedy was made at noon by Otto L. Blakney, a young friend of the victims, who lives alone in a shack about a mile distant. Walking toward the Lake home for dinner, Blakney frequently having meals with them, he was startled to find the naked body of Mrs. Lake lying face downward in the snow about 200 yards from their shack. About 20 feet distant was the son, John, also dead. Hurrying on to the little home, he found it a mass of smoking ruins. Among the debris he saw what he took to be the burned body of a man. He could not decide whether it was that of Lake or Earl O'Brien, Moncton, who, he said, was an occasional visitor at the Lake home.

Police state that the theory of murder had strong basis in the fact that there was a deep gash, two inches long, on the woman's head, the cut penetrating the skull. There were injuries on her legs which Dr. Caldwell thought might have been slight burns. He was not prepared to make a definite statement on this, however, pending a post-mortem examination. The spot where the woman and boy were found was considerably trampled, as if there had been a scuffle, police said. Dr. Caldwell, however, could find no indications of violence on the child's body.

Police are faced with another puzzling problem—to determine what happened to the baby. There are three possibilities: abduction, by a murderer, which was considered unlikely; cremation when the shack burned, although in this case it was believed that traces would be found, the entire skeleton of the family cut being discovered; or death if the mother carried it in her arms in fleeing the burning home. Police appeared to favor this possibility, thinking that the mother, in falling, might have

DIED AT SAINT JOHN

The death occurred yesterday at Woodman's Point, Kings County, of Charles H. Cosman, who had been ill for the past four years. Besides his wife he is survived by his son, Jack; his mother, one sister and two brothers. The sister is Mrs. Parker H. Currier of this city. His mother is Mrs. Jack, wife of Dr. DuVernet Jack of Kings County. Ethelbert Cosman of Woodman's Point and Edward Cosman of Saint John are brothers. Deceased was well known in this city and throughout the province and his death will be learned with regret wherever he was known. The funeral is taking place from the residence tomorrow afternoon and interment will be made in the Mount Hope cemetery at Nerepis.

CAPITOL

HERE MON. - TUES. - WED.

Strange Love of the Man Who Wrote "My Kentucky Home"

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The Shaw Choir

and cast of thousands

NEWS AND COMEDY

HERE THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

Spencer Tracy

— in —

"THE MURDER MAN"

dropped the small bundle of humanity out of sight in the heavy snow which was falling at the time and continued for some hours.

Lutes was said to have seen a strange man walking along the track Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, and police are investigating this angle also. Careful investigation was made of the footprints in the snow at the spot where the two bodies were found. A few feet from the spot the tracks branched off and the police followed them through dense woods and back to the railway track where the footprints were lost. Footprints seemed to follow the woman's from the shack, and the woman evidently fell to her knees several times.

Roosevelt Asks Congress to Spend \$1,000,000,000

(Continued from page One)

gress in the construction of ships, aircraft and shore facilities, and an increase in the number of officers and men toward the strength contemplated for the treaty navy under the approved naval policy.

"The increase provided for 1937 is principally for the construction of ships and aircraft that will be commission during 1937."

Counting unexpected balances, it was estimated at \$248,000,000 would be available for 1937 to provide for continuing work on the 94 naval vessels now under construction and for beginning work on 12 destroyers and six submarines to be laid down at the beginning of the 1937 fiscal year compared with \$233,000,000 for 1936.

Including advance contract authorization, \$27,660,000 was placed in the budget estimate for naval aircraft purchases, which it was estimated, would provide 377 new airplanes.

An increase of \$17,000,000 was provided so that 6,500 additional men might be recruited to bring the enlisted strength up to 100,000 by June 30, 1937.

The Marine Corps was allowed in \$1,664,000 increase to boost its enlisted strength from 16,000 to 17,000 and 20 new second lieutenants and more aviation cadets and officers and men to the Marine Reserve.

Naval Reserve
Approximately \$1,500,000 was added to the naval reserve budget to provide for additions to bring that branch up to 4,450 officers and 17,200 men, including aviation cadets.

For the army's military functions \$369,919,566 was asked, a sum comparing with \$346,084,872 actually approximated in 1936.

Although a provision act of Congress authorized an enlisted army strength of 165,000, the budget provided sufficient funds only for an average strength of 147,000 during the fiscal year 1937. Mr. Roosevelt felt "this is as fast as the government should proceed in the matter in the light of the present forecast of fiscal affairs." The army's enlisted strength now is 140,000.

GAIETY

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SEE the Siege of Acre, the cavalry battle of Jerusalem, thousands of knights in thrilling conflict

SEE the Slave Market where Christian maidens are sold as slaves—for perished horrors!

SEE Richard's struggle to free his captive bride from the hands of Saladin, ruler of Islam!

SHOWS START 2.30, 7 and 9.10

HERE WED. AND THURS.

George Raft
Joan Bennett

"SHE COULDN'T TAKE IT"

City Election

The Election for Mayor and Aldermen for the City of Fredericton will be held on

Monday, Jan. 13th, 1936

Polling Places:
Division No. 1. At or near the City Hall.
Division No. 2. At or near the Court House.

Polls will be open at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

How to Vote

Each voter shall be entitled to vote for one candidate for Mayor; for one candidate for Alderman for Carleton Ward.

The voter shall use the official ballot paper and shall strike out or mark through with a pencil of black lead, or a pen with black or blue-black ink, the names of all except the name or names of the candidates for whom he or she wishes to vote, and a ballot so marked, if otherwise good, shall be counted.

Not more than one elector shall at any one time enter the polling place, and such elector, upon entering, shall declare his or her name, surname and addition, and if the name of such elector is found on the list of voters, he or she shall receive from the Presiding Officer an unopened envelope, on the back of which the Presiding Officer shall write with a pencil of black lead or with a pen and ink, his initials, in the presence of the voter.

The elector on receiving the envelope, shall forthwith proceed within the screened compartment and shall there, having marked his or her ballot, or having previously done so, place his or her ballot within the envelope handed to him or her by the Presiding Officer, and shall, without any delay, hand the envelope containing his or her ballot unsealed to the Presiding Officer, who shall ascertain by examining his initials that it is the same with which he had furnished the voter, and if so satisfied shall immediately and in the presence of the voter, place the envelope containing the ballot in the ballot box, and the voter shall immediately leave the polling place. No ballot shall be received by the Presiding Officer until the voter has proceeded to the screened compartment within the polling place, and while there placed his or her ballot in the envelope furnished him or her by the Presiding Officer.

The Poll Clerk shall, under the direction of the Presiding Officer, then enter the name of the voter on the check list.

NOTICE TO ELECTORS

The names of the candidates are as follows:

For Mayor—
Kitchen, G. Willard,
Mitchell, Moses.

For Alderman, Carleton Ward—
Ross, E. B. Short,
Wright, H. Stanley.

FRED I. HAVILLAND, City Clerk.
City Hall, Jan. 7th, 1936.

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