

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY — J. L. NEVILLE, Managing Editor.

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) at 327-329 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

It is as easy to stop The Daily Mail as it is to start it. Send us a card or letter marked "refused" and your name will be removed from the list of subscribers. All arrears for subscriptions must accompany the stop request. Subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will confer a favour on us by notifying us.

FREDERICTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1936

Pacts Stimulate Trade

A trade agreement which involves a total of \$500,000,000 is a matter of prime importance to Canadian producers and exporters, and details of the revised treaty effected with Great Britain by Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, will be awaited with interest.

It may be taken for granted that the preferences granted to Canada by Britain in the 1932 agreement will be preserved, but doubtless these will have to be paid for with more generous Canadian concessions to Britain.

That the Dominion is able to make such concessions without detriment to her export trade is shown by the fact that during the year ending last October she sold to the United Kingdom more than \$360,000,000 worth of goods, while buying only \$120,000,000 worth from Britain. If, as reported, she has agreed to augment such purchases by not more than an additional \$60,000,000, she will still retain an extremely favorable trade balance.

This is likely to be increased considerably by evidence of Canada's willingness to give as well as take, while the British market—which, according to competent authorities, is yet scarcely touched—is worth preserving even at a much greater touch.

Britain still is the largest consumer for Canadian wheat, and her imports of this commodity alone are expected to amount to some \$150,000,000 during the current year. In addition she is buying increasingly of Dominion farm and dairy products, canned and fresh fish, and mineral products.

By way of *qui pro quo*, Canada is expected to make some concessions to the British textile and woollen industries, which in recent years have suffered considerably as the result of foreign competition; and it is to be hoped that the revised agreement may afford some relief to the depressed British coal-mining areas.

Trade pacts with some of the sister Dominions are pending, and this fact, in combination with the successful conclusion of an understanding with Britain, the effecting of a similar agreement with the United States, the completion of pacts with Germany and Russia and the probability of another with Italy, foreshadows a brisk revival of Canadian trade during the coming year.

An Epic of Canada's Mines

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Canada's indefatigable Minister of Mines and Resources, has made known abroad the salient facts and the details of this country's vast mineral wealth. In New York recently, before a gathering of life insurance company presidents, Mr. Crerar presented in broad outline a picture of the mining industry in this Dominion that must have amazed his hearers.

By radio addresses and through the press the Minister of Mines and Resources has acquainted the Canadian people with the value of their heritage; a heritage that until a few decades ago lay buried and unknown in the earth. For example, at the beginning of the century mineral deposits in Northern Ontario were only being revealed to an incredulous public; yet in the Porcupine district \$425,000,000 worth of gold has been produced during the last 25 years, and the younger Kirkland Lake area has yielded almost an equal amount of the precious metal. Further west, in the still newer Central Patricia district, gold production is approaching in value \$3,000,000 a year, and, westward again, Little Long Lac and the Red Lake camps, developed only recently, give promise of abundant yield.

And the sketch presented by Mr. Crerar was enhanced in attractiveness and information by his statement that reasonably adjacent to all these mining camps is a virtually inevitable supply of water power, which, as demands arise, is being harnessed and transmitted electrically to make easier and cheaper the development of discovered minerals.

And gold is not all. The Minister included in his picture details of the production in Canada of baser metals; thus: "The total value of mineral production in Canada in 1935 was \$312,344,457, the value of precious and commercial metals produced amounting to \$222,000,000 of this; gold accounted for \$116,000,000; commercial metals—in copper, zinc, lead and nickel—\$88,000,000, the remainder being made up of silver, platinum and other precious metals. It will thus be seen that not only in gold, but in the useful and necessary commercial metals, Canada is a large producer. Within the last few years discoveries made indicate that in nickel, copper and zinc production can be further increased."

This is a story that needed authoritative telling outside Canada. When a Canadian Minister of Mines and Resources presents abroad facts and figures regarding the mineral wealth of this country it is inevitable that the thoughts of investors will be turned toward Canada, and that there will be greater realization of the opportunities presented by this favored land.

The Average Man

"The Significance of the Average Man," subject of an address to the Canadian Club this week by Rev. David A. MacLennan of Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto, gave the speaker an opportunity of saying things that need saying on behalf of the individual.

Self-preservation is said to be the first law of human nature; consequently reasonable security is the aim of the individual. When people are in employment, with a sense of safety and independence, there is little discontent. In times of enforced idleness and uncertainty men turn to new and fantastic theories of government. When general conditions are bad the "isms" do their most effective recruiting.

In Canada the rise and fall of new economic doctrines have synchronized with discontent and the removal of it; and that will remain the experience of all genuine democracies. There is a tendency to "try anything once," but the people will return to the Lincoln formula of government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

As Mr. MacLennan emphasized, even now it is not democracy, but dictatorship, that is on trial. Free people are watching what is going on in countries dominated by dictators, and they are not enamored of the plan. There is something in the heart of man that resents regimentation, the reduction of all to a dead level. Absolute rule by one despot cannot last. As the speaker put it, "Democracy, with all its limitations, but with its enhancement of the average man, is still considered the best policy." The individual must have the right to assert his individuality.

SNAPSHOTS

Who was the would-be society woman who made the slanderous statements recently in a local store? Did she know that she had an audience?

It is surprising how much cackling some people can do even though they do not know what it is all about.

"A Baldwin a day keeps a Simpson away."

Does any of the present generation remember the old-fashioned man who wore a shawl and ear tabs in winter?

In the olden days you could tell when dinner was near. You could hear mother pounding the steak.

U.N.B. as one of our oldest Canadian Universities should go on record along with other American and Canadian colleges in regard to the kissing bug and germs.

As our Circulation Contest warms up, who is your favorite Candidate in the list published today?

A Christmas gift that will be delivered to the house each day during the year is a subscription to The Daily Mail. Here is a chance to help your favourite candidate and provide a Christmas present at the same time.

Don't forget the local merchants this Christmas and do your shopping now while the stocks are complete.

Icelanders, declaring Boston is too cold, goes home to get warm. It's the hauteur, not the humidity.

An inquirer wants to know who invented modern tap-dancing. Possibly St. Vitus.

Parents in different schools in the city are complaining regarding children not being allowed into the school when they get there between 8.30 and nine o'clock these cold mornings. It is said that this is especially so in the York Street school. It is cruel to keep little children standing in the cold these mornings. Why not use your bean, Mr. Janitor?

De Valera

(Continued from Page One)

torial power by his dominant leadership. He is two-fisted and hard-hitting and has no compunction about delivering a knockout blow, which might interest Mr. Farley as former chairman of the New York Boxing Commission.

Mr. De Valera is a strange mixture of many things—college professor, revolutionist who has borne arms in bloody battles against the English, orator, politician, statesman, and always the leader who brooks no interference.

He stands out in any group, whether it be among the principal figures of Europe at Geneva or in his own land.

He is credited with having had more to do with the near-severance of the ties between England and Southern Ireland than any other living man. He long has been a sharp thorn in the side of the British government.

The president, who is 54, is dark haired, dark complexioned, and ordinarily rather cold and austere. He is pleasant and affable in a scholarly way during private conversation, but in debate or deep thought his intellectual face becomes set with the grim lines of a fighter.

He was one of the leaders of that revolt against the English. He was condemned to death, but he escaped the gallows through reprieve.

Later he was arrested again for more plotting, and made a dramatic escape from old Lincoln prison in England.

Japan

(Continued from Page One)

East. The reasons why China is unable to put up more effective resistance to Japanese invasion hinge on her problems of national unity, area and distance. She is conquering these problems by means of airways and railways, he said.

Among other handicaps are the recurring floods and famines "on a colossal scale," and civil war. For the last 10 years, unity has been disrupted by the warfare between the communists and nationalists.

"The Y. M. C. A. has made a tremendous contribution to modern China in leadership, education and recreation," asserted Mr. Beaton. He also praised the Y. M. C. A. as a rural movement in Korea.

ATTENDED GUIDE COURSE

Miss Helen Burns of 2nd Fredericton Company returned this morning from Saint John where for the past few days she has been taking a special course in Guiding. Others attending the course were Miss Anne Howie, lieutenant of the company sponsored by the Victor Hatheway Chapter I.O. D.E. and the Captain of the company. The course was given by Miss Wolton of England.

OUR MAIL BAG

U. E. L. SPEAKS

Editor of The Daily Mail, City.

Dear Sir:

In view of certain slanderous remarks in regard to the King which have been heard in public places from people who should be expected to know better and also in regard to the attitude taken by certain members of local patriotic organizations in regard to His Majesty at this present difficult time, it might not be amiss to call attention to the fact that war veterans who fought for their country are today all over the province as well as all over the Dominion and the Empire, passing resolutions of loyalty to the King.

Last evening at Saint John, the Carleton Branch of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., affirmed the personal loyalty of its members to His Majesty the King. A loyalty resolution was passed unanimously, the members arising to sing God Save The King, and cheers were given for the King personally. The resolution states: "In the opinion of this branch we reiterate our personal loyalty to King Edward VIII despite constitutional difficulties." The president, C. M. Belyea, was chairman of the meeting.

As one who is of Loyalist descent and whose people have fought and died for the Empire which we all love I think it is a disgrace the way some so-called patriots, especially among the women, who are not always posted in regard to Empire affairs, act in regard to one who has done, and is doing much to hold the Empire together. The most of the talk is made by a lot of fanatics who should be ashamed of themselves and who do not know what they are talking about.

It is said that one patriotic organization in this province refused to close its meeting by singing "God Save The King." This organization should disband as its usefulness as a patriotic body has got a rude jolt.

Yours sincerely,
U. E. L.

Cannot

(Continued from Page One)

become Queen after the Coronation. She may become Queen-Consort only upon the issuance of letters patent, which emanate from the Privy Council under the Privy Seal, which is in the custody of the Lord Chancellor, an appointee of the Cabinet. As the Duchess of Cornwall she will remain a subject until the Privy Council decides to elevate her to the status of Consort.

The statements made in the British House of Commons and in the newspapers of the world that any change in the conditions surrounding the order of succession must be approved by the Dominions are completely erroneous, this authority has advised. They have no foundation in fact or in law.

The Statute of Westminster, passed in May, 1926, does not say that the Dominions must consent. The belief that it does is based on the fact that the consent clause is contained in the preamble to the Statute of Westminster. The preamble, advised this Canadian consultant, is not law.

The King's wife can become Queen of England or Queen-Consort only by being crowned to that estate. Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, was a Prince in his own right, but he did not become Prince-Consort until many years after he married the Queen of England. He was given a period, so to speak, in which to prove himself acceptable to the people of England, as their co-ruler.

If the King voluntarily resigns (abdicates, in the common parlance) there will be no break in the Kingship. The Duke of York, as the heir apparent under the Act of Succession automatically becomes king. He becomes King of the British Empire as well as of England.

The authority made the momentous statement that, if any attempt is made to force the King's abdication, "all law will cease," meaning that the accepted rules of constitutional law will cease to prevail. The constitutional issue would then become, in law, a revolution.

"There is one Crown for the Empire," the authority said, "and there is no reference anywhere in his title to the self-governing Dominions as such. The words 'Dominions Beyond the Seas' do not refer to the Dominions as we know them.

"Weekly Payroll"

Free Credit Coupon

GOOD FOR 100 FREE CREDITS
(Must be cashed within week from date of this issue)

M

Address

Collect all these Coupons you can. Get your friends to save them for you. (CLIP NEATLY. DO NOT ROLL OR FOLD.)

People Must

(Continued from Page One)

night. The House of Commons convenes at 2.45 p.m.

If Baldwin carried away from the country retreat a final answer to his urging that the King renounce his love, he guarded carefully that answer, until formal announcement could be made to cabinet and Commons.

Some authoritative observers said they were convinced Baldwin may end the tense situation with a simple announcement to the House that "the crisis is over."

These observers felt the prime minister might answer questions from the floor in the Commons today, but that no final statement would then be forthcoming.

But, they added, if the King's final choice had been made, it would be communicated first to a full, formal cabinet session—and such a session was called for today.

Baldwin retired for the night shortly after his return from the dinner at Fort Belvedere, but the Duke of Kent's car returned to the estate in the early morning hours.

A cold, wintry rain beat outside while the momentous four-hour conferences was held in the heavy-beamed dining-room of the King's rural retreat last night. Present at dinner were the Duke of York and the Duke of Kent.

Prime Minister Baldwin returned to 10 Downing Street after his long visit at Fort Belvedere. There, until midnight, he conferred with Sir John Simon, home secretary, who is believed to be giving legal advice to the cabinet in the crisis.

An unconfirmed report that the solicitor saw treasury officials and the King's personal attorney gave rise to the rumor he was preparing to make a settlement on her to dispose of the crisis. This was strongly denied by her friends, who described such an outcome as "preposterous."

And while three of her sons engaged in vital deliberation at Fort Belvedere, Queen Mary remained at Marlborough House, where Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught visited her.

One of the rumors—in a day thick with rumors of every kind—was that a regency may be created in the event the King abdicates or decides to "leave for a holiday." Those backing this unconfirmed theory suggested Queen Mary, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of York would comprise the regency.

In the first interview he has granted since the crisis arose, Lloyd George said:

"He (King Edward) is a man of remarkable gifts and has the makings of one of the best rulers the British Empire ever has had. I am very pained about the situation which has been brought about."

"I have great respect and admiration for the King and I know his sympathies and instincts are fundamentally sound. It would be a tragedy for everybody in the British Empire if he quits the Throne for everyone is certainly hopeful some means will be found for retaining for the King his exalted position."

The interpretation that Mrs. Wallis Simpson's offer to give up the King had ended the crisis and that His Majesty would retain his Throne was advanced by Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express today.

The Express, which has tended to support the King during the tense week of uncertainty, said:

"Can we rejoice? Yes, we can rejoice. The crisis has passed into history and the King is still with us."

"No question of Crown over-riding cabinet has ever arisen, nor have ministers imposed surrender upon the King on a highly personal issue."

"Certainly there was no disagreement that might have led to departure of either King or ministers."

"The deadlock has been broken by the act of renunciation by the woman. Let us say this for Mrs. Simpson. Her name has been thrown about by gossips in some part of the world for a long time, and on our part for long enough. By her word, printed Monday, she answers the whole pack of them."

DIED

NASON—At Fredericton, December 8, 1936, Mrs. Mary Caroline Nason, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon with service at the home, 669 Scully street at two o'clock, and will be conducted by Rev. John Linton. Interment will be made in the Rural cemetery Extension.

CAPITOL

NOW PLAYING

FIRST TIME ON SCREEN!

Guardians of the Treasury track down cleverest crooks of underworld . . . convict them with microscopes and chemistry!

Thrill with the T-Men . . . in

"COUNTERFEIT"

Chester Morris
Margot Grahame
Marian Marsh
Lloyd Nolan

Also Playing —

REVUE A LA CARTE
MUSICAL COMEDY

NEWS

SCENIC

HERE THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

Ralph Bellamy
Marguerite
Churchill

"THE FINAL HOUR"

Added Attraction —

"THE ACCUSING FINGER"

— with —

MARSHA HUNT
ROBT. CUMMINGS

British

(Continued from Page One)

orative at the beginning of the new year, precisely twelve months after the extensive treaty with the United States began its career.

A total trade between the United Kingdom and the senior Dominion of \$500,000,000 is involved in the document, which is expected to be made public within a very short time; but for the past five or six years it has been an exceedingly one-sided trade, Canada exporting to Britain at least three times what this country bought.

Details of the revised agreement have been closely guarded, but two or three principal features may be anticipated, one is that the important preferences given to Canada by Britain in the 1932 deal will be preserved and in return for these the Dominion, it is expected, will offer the United Kingdom a lengthy list of concessions, but the total of which, when represented in trade figures, would probably not exceed \$60,000,000 worth of business in a year.

Canadian products on which Britain granted substantial preferences in 1932 included: wheat, butter and cheese, apples (raw and canned), raw pears, dried fruits, eggs in shell, condensed milk, copper and tobacco. A generous quota on Canadian hams and bacon was also set by Britain, which country undertook too, not to reduce the general duty of 10 per cent. on the following foreign goods and in favor of Canada: fresh fish, canned salmon, other canned fish, asbestos, zinc and lead.

Last session important reductions were made by the Canadian Parliament in the duties against British cotton goods, and it is expected that in the new trade agreement concessions will be made to the British textile interests whose application was heard by the Tariff Board about two years ago. It is unlikely there will be any drastic cut in the duties against the woollen goods, but the British woollen manufacturers would, it is understood, be fairly well satisfied if the Canadian Government would abolish the specific rates even at the cost of slightly higher ad valorem duties.

There have been wide fluctuations in the trade between Canada and Britain in the past seven years. For the twelve months ended October this year, Canada sold to Britain over \$360,000,000 worth of goods and bought from the United Kingdom \$120,000,000, and for the six preceding twelve month periods, the figures were as follows, respectively:

1935,	\$274,000,000	and	\$111,000,000.
1934,	\$227,000,000	and	\$105,000,000.
1933,	\$184,000,000	and	\$86,000,000.
1932,	\$174,000,000	and	\$106,000,000.
1931,	\$220,000,000	and	\$149,000,000.
1930,	\$283,000,000	and	\$189,000,000.

Three courses were open to the King Government in concluding and making effective the new agreement with Britain. The first and the one believed to have been adopted of making it effective by Order-in-Council subject to Parliamentary ratification; the second, submitting it to Parliament and making it operative after its passage in the usual course of Parliamentary procedure; and third, completing all the details and then having it signed next summer in London when the Dominions meet the British Government at the Imperial Conference.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING



A DOUBLE TREAT
A glorious romance
And George Arliss . . . as
a fascinating woman
hating Rajah.



GEORGE ARLISS
EAST MEETS WEST

with **LUCIE MANNHEIM**
GODFREY TEARLE • ROMNEY BRENT
Directed by HERBERT MASON Story by E. GREENWOOD

A Production

ALSO MUSICAL COMEDY
"STARS CAN'T BE WRONG"

CARTOON USUAL PRICES

HERE FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Jane Withers

— in —

"LITTLE MISS NOBODY"



A SERVICE

THAT IS SUPERIOR
— one of unobtrusive
charm and tranquility is
furnished by our organization.

THE CHAPEL

FUNERAL HOME
PHONE 711 & 102-21
75 WESTPORTLAND ST. - FREDERICTON, N.B.

Tenders for Gravel

CITY OF FREDERICTON

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up until **MONDAY, DECEMBER 21st**, for the supplying of 3,500 cu. yds. of clean, sharp gravel to be delivered on the wharf at the rear of the City Hall, Fredericton, N.B. on or before February 1st, 1937.

All gravel delivered must be satisfactory to the City Engineer or some other authorized representative of the City.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

FRED I. HAVILAND,
City Hall, City Clerk,
December 7, 1936.

DR. G. R. LISTER

: Dentist :

PHONE 531-11

Burchill-Wilkinson Building

QUEEN STREET : Below Regent

Turkey dinner and Christmas sale at Fraser Memorial Hall on Thursday, December 10. The sale opens at 3:30 o'clock. Dinner from 5 to 6:30 o'clock. Tickets on sale for 60 cents each.