

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1936

Our Honey Gatherers

All bees produce honey, but we have come to regard the domestic bees as the honeybee because of its prolific supply of honey. In this connection it is a fact worth remembering that the honeybee is the only domestic insect we possess in Canada. A hive of bees is an essential thing in an orchard and were it not for the visits of bees, the fruit in many cases would not set.

The honeybee has followed the white man in his migrations from the Old World to the New and to Australia, New Zealand and other countries. Its original birthplace is in southern Asia, probably including the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.

There are several kinds of honeybees, but the Italian, the dark northern type, our common honeybee, is the one that has been carried by the European race to various parts of the world. In some of these new localities this type is now wild. Pure Italian bees are usually very gentle, are more resistant to disease than other races and also repel the wax moth more effectively. For a time the Cyprians, from the Island of Cyprus, were quite popular. They resemble the Italians but are much more difficult to control. They are so cross that most bee-keepers have discarded them.

As an asset to the farm and garden, apart from their fertilizing powers, bees are a direct source of income. Last year they produced in the Dominion over twenty-four million pounds of honey and more than one-quarter million pounds of beeswax.

Munitions Commission Reports

The Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir John Eldon Bankes, which investigated the British munitions industry following disclosures before the Nye Committee in Washington has advised the Government against nationalizing the industry in Great Britain. The reasons given are that it would be running the risk of mixing industry with politics, obligating the Government to a great employment roll for which it would not always have work, and encouraging large expenditures for armaments "without necessarily guaranteeing the maximum efficiency in national defense."

Nationalization of munitions long has been a demand of the British pacifists, and agreeing with them, if for a different reason, are those who feel that the greatest military strength is to be had from unified and centrally controlled industry. Nationalization has been used for this purpose in Italy. In Germany the industry and most of its subsidiaries come under some form of Government control. In France it was entirely at the behest of Socialists that Premier Blum undertook to end private ownership.

In both the dictatorships the action is not at all comparable with the steps that would have to be taken in Britain. There every industry is to some extent under Government management. There is a difference, however, between control and management, and it has been indicated that the Royal Commission is not against further control in Britain. It did advise complete control upon the outbreak of war, and as the details of the Commission's findings and recommendations are not yet known, it may be that it has some alternative suggestion to nationalization which will provide adequate protection against abuses in the future.

Where Democracy Wins

In the endless discussion that is carried on over the merits and demerits of Communism and democracy the contrasts drawn usually follow theoretical lines. Occasionally, however, some action or event comes to the surface which gives practical illustration of the tremendous difference in the theories as practiced and the advantages and disadvantages to the individual. If it does not satisfactorily prove the claims of democracy or offset the claims of communism, it very often supplies ample evidence from which the individual can make a choice.

A Moscow despatch stated a young girl had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by a Leningrad court for the theft from a factory of a pair of trousers, which she attempted to sell in a public market. The ten-year sentence is the maximum penalty in a Soviet court for murder. Yet, it is significant that the factory worker's crime was not for theft, but "speculation"; that is, attempting to sell merchandise for personal gain.

That such a punishment could not come from a democratic court does not especially mean that Soviet justice is sheer brutality. The fact that is stressed is the importance placed on certain types of crime, determined by the fundamental difference in the philosophies of Governments.

In the democracy the State functions on behalf of and in the interest of the individual, or, collectively, society. Life and the liberty and freedom of life are the important factors and men are punished according to the degree of their offense against society. In Russia the individual is of small consequence beyond the extent to which he or she contributes to the State, which holds to itself the privileges of society. Crime there is measured, not by human values, but from the view of the material damage done to the State.

The Leningrad worker's crime, therefore, was not that she had stolen and thereby injured the State, but that she had attempted to work in competition with the State for her own benefit. This single case is, broadly, an illustration of the degree to which individual life is subordinated to the service of a centralized overlord which controls all activities and which distributes the benefits of individual effort according to its own pleasure, and, as power is the essential of the overlord's existence, its political pleasure.

SNAPSHOTS

The girl who solved her arithmetic problems by turning to the back of the book for the answers has a daughter who solves the murder problems in the mystery stories by the same simple process.

The German Nazi Party refuses to accept bachelors for its classes in leadership, asserting that "if a man who has lived to the age of 26 has not married he lacks courage and determination." A nasty one for bachelor Hitler!

Premier Aberhart of Alberta is reported as saying that if he doesn't get co-operation in his Social Credit scheme he may be obliged to throw up his hands and say: "I can do nothing for you." That seems a quick and easy way out of an impossible situation—if he can "get away with it."

The versatile "Mounties" are to appear in still another role. A detachment of the famous Canadian police force will lead the parade of color guards at the Armistice Day ball to be held in New York by the British Great War Veterans of America. And there needn't be any doubt that they will do this well.

"Japan Gives China Choice of War or Peace"—headline. From past observations, what's the difference?

An English dictionary has been published containing more than 700,000 words. No comment. It is well equipped to speak for itself.

Mussolini has decreed a 60-hour working week. As a reward to the workers for their sacrifices in connection with the Ethiopian campaign?

Germany is presenting newlyweds with a month's subscription to a Nazi newspaper. No doubt love will laugh at this as well as at locksmiths.

A United States scientist says that there's no truth in the statement that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away." Well, there's no harm in increasing to two apples.

Has Man

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house. He lives alone in one part and his sister and her husband in the other.

The trouble began when Mrs. Smith wired her portion of the house for electric light. Francis Daley evidently having an abnormal sensitivity to too much glass, decided that if the bulbs came in the panes should go out to equalize the situation.

The inrush of chill fall air was evidently not successful in cooling the heated feelings of the other occupants. Mr. Daley wielded a wicked broom, made a clean sweep, but did not take all the tricks in the domestic squabble.

The unrepentant Daley intimated that jail looked good to him, and that he expected soon to be back before the court as he and his brother-in-law could "not get along."

Those who take to the broom may perish by the broom. No doubt this will seem the last straw to Francis Daley.

Spud Shipment

(Continued from Page Eight)

opinion the main thing is that New Brunswick is shipping huge quantities to its new market. The fact of a shipment going via Portland instead of Saint John is "just one of those things."

The recent shipment consisted of 15,000 barrels and was carried by a Munson Line steamer. No further shipments are in sight at the present time.

It is understood that the United States Shipping Board refused to allow the Munson Line to take on cargo at Saint John. This line is government subsidized, it is understood. There is a probability that additional operating expenses served to prevent the Munson Line taking on the potatoes at the Saint John port.

The New Brunswick spuds, it is said, were carried overland by train to Portland from Carleton and Victoria counties. The cost of the barrels and freight was borne by the shippers. The cargo was carried from Portland on the S. S. Pan American, which left the Maine seaport during the afternoon bound for New York where it will pick up additional freight and passengers for Buenos Aires this evening.

With a grinding of brakes the London bus pulled up. But not before it had knocked down the old gentleman.

Willing hands carried the victim to the pavement. After treatment from a policeman, the old man sat up and looked around him.

"Where am I?" he asked, still dazed.

"Ere y'are, guv'nor!" said a smart hawker in the crowd. "Map of London, one penny."

Belief Russia

(Continued from Page One)

The report, without confirmation, said the shooting occurred because Prieto insisted on the surrender of Madrid to the Spanish insurgents.

Lashed to martial fury by the shrill exhortations of their womenfolk, Madrid's civilian workers marched to war last night.

Laborers, factory workers in grimy overalls, sallow desk workers—all poured from their buildings in answer to the pleas of frenzied women.

Clumsily but effectively they fell in with units of the regular militia marching off to give battle to the insurgents, whose cannonading could be heard plainly in the streets of Madrid.

Hands that had never held anything more lethal than a saw or a pen clutched rifles shoved at them by women, shouting themselves hoarse in the war hysteria which rolled over the city.

Desks and benches were deserted as men, old and young, fit and infirm, stampeded from buildings and held out their arms for rifles. Through the streets of Madrid they swirled, their business clothes splotching the serried ranks of blue-clad militia.

The war ministry announced abandonment of various names for battalions. Numbers were enough tonight.

Hastily the leaders cast about for conveyances to rush the civilian army to the battle lines and throw them against the attackers before their frenzy had had time to cool.

President Manuel Azana and three cabinet members quit the city Monday night, but the populace paid no heed. It was announced the president was touring the Aragon front to install courage into the government forces—that was all.

The Madrid masses did not have far to go. The insurgents on both the western and southern fronts were pushing steadily ahead.

Struck By Plank

(Continued from Page One)

grinding it in its maw, and drove the plank butt first and at tremendous force against Morehouse, knocking him back about ten feet. Dr. B. W. Robertson, of Keswick, was summoned and he placed the victim in the ambulance and rushed him to the hospital here. Morehouse died early last evening.

No inquest will be necessary it was decided. Surviving is Mrs. Morehouse, three sons, Melvin, James and Eugene, and a daughter Vera, all of Stone Ridge; one sister, Mrs. Elijah Morehouse, and one brother, Leader both of Zealand Station. The funeral is to take place on Thursday.

Cost of Relief

(Continued from Page One)

employment problem. Recovery efforts were greatly retarded by the drought in the Prairie provinces, and which the Dominion Government has now accepted as a national emergency and a national responsibility.

At the same time improvement in the price of wheat and greatly stimulated revenue returns have furnished a bright side to the picture, while foreign trade has been broadened by a Canada-United States trade agreement and resumption of trade with Russia, with other commercial pacts pending.

Abolition of the camps for single unemployed transients, which during several years of operation cared for more than 100,000 young men, and which had some 12,000 occupants at the beginning of this year, was carried out July 1.

Now there are rumblings from this class of unemployed in various centres of Western Canada, where the provision for placing them on farms for the winter has not yet met with general approval on the part of the men themselves. It is anticipated some announcement on this question will be forthcoming from the National Commission on Employment and Relief within the week.

Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the National Commission, has been absorbed during recent weeks in organizing for the move to stimulate work in the building trades by way of partly guaranteed loans through the chartered banks. This scheme was completed and launched Friday.

Mr. Purvis and his fellow-members of the Commission will now probably turn their attention more closely upon the single unemployed problem. Arrangements were announced some weeks ago whereby these men would be placed on farms for the winter and given allowances reasonably in keeping with prevailing rates. The difficulty arises from refusal of groups of these men to accept these provisions for their sustenance, shelter and occupation.

Trade Minister W. D. Euler has concluded discussions with a commercial representative of the German government and will announce the outcome shortly. It is understood some tentative agreement has been reached by which it is hoped to stimulate and equalize Canada's trade with Germany.

First Telegraph

(Continued from Page One)

1852 purchased the initial Toronto company.

The original site of the first telegraph office in Canada was what is now the St. Lawrence Market, but was then the City Hall and the location now marked by a bronze plaque, erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

The original office was a small affair and had as its staff a manager and operator. And a similar staff was engaged in Hamilton.

By the end of 1847 the Montreal Telegraph Company had 540 miles of wire in use in nine offices opened and 33,000 messages sent. Great as was this one year's growth it pales into insignificance with the ultimate expansion nine decades later. Today the Canadian National Telegraphs operate 146,700 miles of wire and when the carrier current wires are taken into consideration giving as many as 24 channels to one wire, or the equivalent of 24 wires in one, another 192,217 miles may be added. In 1846, there was 40 miles of wire. Ninety years later it spanned 23,822 miles. The original nine offices have increased 1,708, and the 33,000 messages filed in the first year of telegraphic operation has been extended to more than 7,500,000. Press copy which during the initial year of oper-

OUR MAIL BAG

SAYS NO ILL-TREATMENT

Fredericton, N. B., October 20, 1936

The Editor of The Daily Mail, City.

Dear Sir:

In your leading article of October 17th, you comment upon the alleged ill-treatment by a teacher in the Smythe Street School, of a child in the Children's Home. We find upon investigation that this child was not cruelly treated but received very light punishment and such as any good parent might inflict upon a child. We mean to protect the children of the Home from all ill-treatment but like judicious parents we wish also to give teachers that support and encouragement which is essential for the welfare of education.

In the case in question we have no complaint against the teacher and we regret that she was subjected to the unpleasantness of the publicity of your article.

Sincerely yours,

W. C. KEIRSTEAD,

President, Children's Aid Society.

(Note: We are pleased to learn that the facts have been found to be as stated by the President of the Children's Aid Society. The information published in The Daily Mail was however, published after interviewing certain officers of the very Children's Aid Society of which our learned friend Dr. Keirstead is the President.—Editor Daily Mail).

Social Credit's

(Continued from Page One)

for them to safeguard their investments, consented to forego a substantial portion of the amounts owing to them in accrued interest which the borrowers were physically unable to pay and had no prospects of being able to pay in the near future, while in Alberta the borrower (The Alberta Government) arbitrarily reduced the interest on the Province's outstanding securities, totalling \$160,000,000. Unfortunately for Premier Aberhart, the credit of the Province has been impaired and it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for Alberta to float a loan without the guarantee of the Dominion Government.

Federal Loan Uncertain

Meantime, it is believed the Social Credit Party will never realize its objective of capturing power in the Federal Parliament, which is the ultimate goal of Mr. Aberhart's disciples, according to J. H. Blackmore, Leader of the little group of Social Crediters now in the House of Commons. The Social Credit Party was able to win only two constituencies out of twenty-one in which candidates ran in Saskatchewan at the last general election. These were both adjoining the Alberta boundary, and were wrested from the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and not from the Liberals.

Members of

(Continued from Page One)

Cape Enrage on the east, Caledonia Settlement on the north, Meadow on the west, and Point Wolfe and Chignecto Bay on the south. They drove to the club at McFadden Lake for dinner, on in the invitation of F. R. Sumner, who extended the club courtesies.

Discussion of an informal nature took place concerning the Albert site and members of the party are preparing opinions to submit to the government and national park commission.

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(Continued from Page One)

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