

THE DAILY MAIL

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FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1936

Cracks in Spain's Defense

It is sixty-five days since the Spanish revolution, then isolated to colonial Morocco, became front-page news. Scoring the fortunes of war from the day-to-day reports since that time, the rebels must be conceded the upper hand. But it was not until last week that there was any real evidence of a crack in the united front of the loyalists' defense. As yet that crack has appeared only on the inside, is political in character, and so far as can be seen has not broken through the surface. When and if it does victory will be for the rebels if they are not too spent to seize and capitalize the opportunity.

The first evidence of the split in the Socialist-Communist-Syndicalist-Anarchist defense union was seen at Irun when Socialist volunteers were forced to fight off the Anarchist allies in order to prevent them from destroying the city before evacuating it. Similar clashes of opinion occurred at San Sebastian and in several of the border towns. There has been evidence of a serious division of opinion in the command directing Government operations at Toledo. On Friday the defense of Malaga was abandoned while the defenders, militiamen and Socialists fought it out with Communists and Anarchists to decide whether or not to continue the defense or surrender.

There have been numerous other indications that the defense of the Republic is anything but united. The rise and fall of Cabinets at Madrid, the constant shifting of the personnel of those Cabinets to please the political groups in the coalition and the constant changes taking place in the high commands of the various armies are all evidence of the same thing. So far as can be learned from the entangled details, the whole trouble is reflected in Madrid and reflects the division that still exists between the Socialist-Communist group—the elected Government—and the Syndicalist-Anarchist element "co-operating" with it for the sole purpose of defeating fascism.

Writing in the New York Sunday Times this week, Mr. Walter Duranty, veteran correspondent of the Russian revolution, explains the basis of this division at Madrid when he states that the Government is not only conducting a civil war, but is attempting to steer "a popular mass movement which, in Catalonia, for instance, already can be described as a social revolution and elsewhere is tending in that direction."

That the Province of Catalonia could bring political unity out of a revolution is easily explained. In fact, the revolution would be a decided advantage. In that Province the important political divisions have always been on the Left, and a Fascist threat would immediately drive them together, just as it did in Madrid. But there the Communists made use of the emergency. They negotiated concessions from all sides. The milder Socialists made concessions to the extremes. The extreme Syndicalist and Anarchist groups made concessions to the "moderates." In effect, the Communists played both ends to the middle and control into their own hands.

Had Communism been stronger in Madrid, and the Syndicalist and Anarchist elements less strong, some such national union might have been achieved early in the war. Under such circumstances the rebels would have found an already difficult task much more difficult. As it is, the Communists, as the balance of power in the Government, have succeeded only in compromising the numerically stronger Socialists; the extremists have held out against the concessions necessary to keep the Socialists in line. That attempts at union would be renewed when Largo Caballero took command of the Government was fairly obvious, but it is now too late in the day to expect the move to be concluded as a successful defense against the rebels. To press it upon the various groups must mean a weakening of the defenses.

Television to the Rescue

Speaking at Washington, Mr. T. Stewart Lyon, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, told delegates to the third World Power Conference that television might raise "a most formidable barrier to the drift of rural population to the cities."

If this be so, and Mr. Lyon is not to make such a pronouncement without giving due thought to the implications of his words, then television cannot come too early for the welfare of Canada.

At present, and for many years past, the trend of the rural child's environment—outside his actual home—is to wean him from the farm and draw him toward the city.

Our educational system, for instance, seems to concern itself chiefly with turning out a never-failing stream of doctors, teachers, nurses, lawyers, dentists and other professional workers—and this in a country of largely undeveloped natural resources and one which, potentially, is one of the greatest of food-producing lands.

Little or nothing is done, apparently, to instill into the child a love of the country, nor is he told that work other than actual farming—work in the forestry service, as an economic entomologist, or in other equally interesting lines—awaits him there if he cares to train himself for it.

It is, then, unreasonable to complain that the younger generation refuses to stay on the farm or in the rural areas—that it insists on crowding into the cities. Send a boy to university to study electrical engineering, and he cannot be expected to find an outlet for his acquired knowledge and skill in the care of coal-oil lamps and the operation of a hand-driven separator.

But if electricity is carried into the rural districts, being used there to lighten labor and make conditions generally more pleasant, it will also open new fields for the employment of hundreds of specially trained workers and will tend to act as a remedy for the congested condition of the professions.

Also, as Mr. Lyon points out, the rural dweller no longer will find it necessary to travel to the city in order to indulge in a taste for music, the drama and similar recreations. Radio and television will bring these things right into his home, and the city will have little with which to entice the rural-born.

SNAPSHOTS

The Argentine potato deal by the present Provincial Government will benefit the farmers of New Brunswick. Premier Dysart, Hon. Mr. Taylor and his department deserve credit for putting it over. It will knock the Egyptian potato deal by a previous government all to pieces.

Hon. Mr. Dunning says: The things which unite Canadians are much more precious than the things which divide us. This is true in many ways—nationally, provincially and domestically.

One city clergyman who is doing a good work in his line prefers not to be called "Reverend." A rose by any other name smells the same. Anyway he has the right idea. Handles on a man's name do not make him carry the load any better.

A hurricane gave New York's skyscrapers a little "swing music."

The Lille strike trouble being settled, the people of France may turn to the next order of uproar, whatever it may be.

In Bethlehem, Pa., offending motorists have the option of paying a \$10 fine or having their front tires painted red and yellow. No doubt the fines are paid promptly.

Somebody should psycho-analyze the psychologists who so often get their names in the headlines.

Rebel Forces

(Continued from Page One)
order services between Great Britain and Spain and Spanish possessions. Portugal in an official statement declared that the rightists were fighting against Communism. Uruguay severed diplomatic relations with the leftist Government because of the execution of three women.

Chatham Exhibition

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its contents. The poultry building and horse shed alone were left standing. The loss is a serious one, especially at the present time when preparations were being made for the opening of the exhibition which will take place within the next few days. A meeting of the directors of the exhibition is being held this morning at which a decision will be reached as to whether the exhibition will be held or not. It is understood, however, that they will carry on by arranging some kind of temporary shelter.

The fire which this morning destroyed the exhibition building, also badly gutted St. Michael's Convent, Roman Catholic boarding school, situated nearby. The Sisters of the Convent and the pupils were removed from the building without any accident. Some of them had to leave in their night clothes.

HEARD IN CAMERA

The case of The King vs. William Clark of Halifax, was continued this morning in camera at the sitting of the York Circuit Court, with Chief Justice J. H. Barry presiding. The York Circuit Court continued its September sitting at the county court house yesterday taking up the case of the King, on the information of Phillip Grant, vs. William Clark, of Halifax, charged with having carnal knowledge of a Nortondale, York County, girl, not his wife and against her will, which was heard in camera. At adjournment yesterday afternoon, Chief Justice Barry instructed the jury that they would have to remain secluded until they reached a verdict. He said that the law gave death or life imprisonment as the maximum penalty in such a case, and that the jury would have to remain secluded. The jury was escorted to a local hotel where they remained until court resumed this morning. Four witnesses were heard in the case yesterday.

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Woodstock

(Continued from Page One)
Six bands competed—City Cornet Band, Saint John; Knights of Pythias, Fredericton, and town bands from Edmundston, Houlton, Grand Falls and Hartland. Bands were also entered from the North Shore (N. B.) Regiment, Newcastle, Van Buren and Ashland, but these failed to be present.

The contest was preceded by a parade from the armoury to the fair grounds, the bands marching off at two-minute intervals and presenting a fine appearance as they swung through the town and across the highway bridge to the fair grounds. At the grounds, the bands mustered at the head of the race track for a march past, after which they began playing for the judging, each rendering a march and an overture. The contest was about half completed this afternoon, and was continued this evening.

The main building, with its various exhibits, continued to be a popular attraction today. Perhaps the chief centre of attraction was the booth of the local branch of the New Brunswick Fish and Game Protective Association. Here the biggest drawing card was a pair of tiny bear cubs, natural comedians, who kept the crowd in kinks with their antics. Also popular were a pair of dainty fawns, a cage of raccoons and a pen of Mongolian pheasants.

The softball series was continued this afternoon. Coldstream eliminating Northampton. Northampton took the first game handily, 9 to 4, but was nosed out in the second, 5 to 3. In the third and deciding contest, Coldstream won a 16 to 4 victory.

Prime Minister

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into the background. If Premier Mussolini leaves the League he will likely take Austria, Hungary and Albania with him.

The Assembly's decision came after a swift change in scene. The credentials committee again had meetings morning and afternoon. They "at one time thought," so runs their report to the Assembly, "of referring the question of Ethiopia's credentials to the Court of International Justice at The Hague for an opinion."

The committee felt reference to The Hague to have no practical value however, because a decision of that body could not be expected for several weeks.

Ban On

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prohibited, may be sung at Low Mass, before or after High Mass or Vespers.

In a long list of specific prohibitions the letter forbade performance at wedding ceremonies of wedding marches and music generally associated with such services.

The letter said: "In nearly all the churches, even those which are zealous in the improvement of church music, there still remains an intolerable abuse, namely, the music at wedding ceremonies."

"It would seem that on that occasion the ecclesiastical authority has no rights, and that lay people may dictate according to their own fancy without any consideration for the sacred precinct. Apparently they forget that marriage is a sacrament to be celebrated with the respect and propriety due to things sacred, and not to be degraded by worldly ostentation."

Edition Specified

The letter said Gregorian chant books for use at ecclesiastical functions must be those of the Vatican edition or books according to that typical edition. Use of editions published before the Vatican edition was prohibited.

Practice of singing Mass, to Psalm tones and simple chants may be retained, it said, although Gregorian melodies as published in the Vatican edition of the chants are preferred. Simple chants, it said, may be retained only for insufficiently prepared choristers for week-day Masses.

(Gregorian ritual music was named after Pope Gregory I, whose name also was used on the corrected Julian Calendar in 1582.)

Among the hymns and selections placed under the ban were the following: "O Holy Night" of Adam; "Nazareth," by Gounod; "Hosanna," by Granier; "The Palms," by Faure; "All Praise to St. Patrick"; Schubert's "Farewell"; the wedding march from "Lohengrin"; Mendelssohn's wedding march from "Midsummer Night's Dream."

"Ave Maria" by Gounod, Mascagni, Massenet, Schubert, Rosewig or Lambillotte, was on the banned list, as well as "O Promise Me."

Banned in Quebec

QUEBEC, Sept. 24 — The National Anthem and "O Canada," among hymns and songs forbidden in Roman Catholic churches of Ottawa Diocese in Archbishop Forbes' week-end pastoral letter, have not been sung in Quebec churches because they are not part of the ordinary liturgy, Canon Chouinard, Chancellor at the Archbishop's Palace, said tonight.

Our Mail Bag

WANTS MORE LIGHT

Editor Daily Mail.
Dear Sir: Somebody should get after the Electric Light Co. for a better street service. Brunswick street and other back streets are so dark at night that they remind you of fifty years ago when we had gas lights on the street corners.

CITIZEN.

Unity More

(Continued from Page One)
of trade members to "thin out some of your own prejudices, and be tolerant in your judgments."

Hon. R. C. Matthews

"Confiscatory policies which destroy the assets of the citizens" of Canada would be exposed and condemned by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce wherever and whenever they appeared, Hon. R. C. Matthews president of the chamber, declared at the annual meeting of the Maritime board today.

The three-province board meeting opened here this morning to plan industrial and commercial growth of the Maritimes during the coming year and review past progress.

The former minister of national revenue said it was a function of the body to be helpful to those charged with "the responsibility of government" and "to approve of legislation that contemplates the welfare of the citizens of Canada."

The organization was "independent, non-political and constructive," he stated, and it would advise and counsel those in authority seeking Canada's good.

"But," he continued, "it will not hesitate to condemn measures designed to interfere with the rights and liberties of a free and democratic people."

Outlining the purpose and activities of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the speaker described it as "the Canadian business man's watchdog."

It sought to protect business from unwise legislation, increasing of political overhead, imposition of unjust taxation or too great government interference in business. "It is an agent designed to make Canadian business hold together—to make it a national force instead of nine provincial ones."

James D. McKenna, Saint John chairman of the Maritime Transportation Commission, said the board should be continually "on the watch and prepared to re-assert the right given the Maritime Provinces under the Duncan commission."

Mr. McKenna reviewed the work of the transportation commission in the two years since its re-organization.

F. Maclure Sclanders, Saint John, secretary-treasurer of the commission estimated the Maritime Freight Rates Act of 1927 had saved shippers in the Maritime Provinces \$22,163,922 since its enactment and \$2,346,399 in the past year.

The commission's general manager, Rand H. Matheson, Moncton, reported seeking rate reductions on transportation of farm products, apples, meats for fox-feeding and potatoes, in co-operation with various departments of agriculture.

Importance of co-operation between governments and organizations of Canada's three easternmost provinces was stressed in reports of officers to the annual meeting.

Increases in farm returns resulting from a "general advance in the value of agricultural products" and advances in the lumber industry during the past year were noted by President Dr. J. A. Clark of Charlottetown in his annual report. The fishing industry still showed declines he reported.

A resolution of the board last year urging fuller co-operation between the three provinces had been "favorably received," Secretary E. A. Saunders told delegates attending the meeting, and the governments were working together more closely than before.

A recommendation that the governments of the Maritime Provinces adopt similar statutes for enforcement and maintenance of industrial standards was contained in the report of Secretary Saunders.

H. A. Powell

(Continued from Page One)
chapel which is to be known as the H. A. Powell Reading Room.

During the summer memorial brass plates were put on the doors of a number of the study bedrooms which have been furnished in memory of Old Boys of the school. Others bear plates stating that the rooms were furnished by the Alumni Associations of Toronto, New York, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Connecticut, etc., as well as in various parts of the Maritimes. To date forty such rooms have been furnished in this way. The epidemic hospital in the west end of the school has been furnished by the Saint John Alumni Association.

Stained glass windows have been put in the chapel during the last

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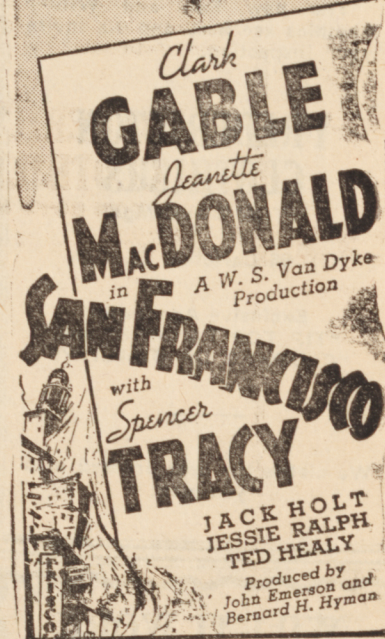
month and are the gift of Allen MacBeath, of the Saint John High School Staff, who was at one time a teacher at the Academy. These seven windows, portraying various events in the life of Christ, add greatly to the attractiveness of the Chapel.

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