

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1936

Farm Youth Looks Ahead

If any one can solve the problem of how to keep the boys and girls on the farm, it is the boys and girls themselves. Their elders have been grappling with it for generations, but usually have run into a dead end amid the glitter of city lights and gaieties. For this reason the efforts of the Ontario Farm Youth Congress ought to be heartily welcomed.

The practical manner in which the Congress approached the subject brushes aside at once the insurmountability of obstacles. Give farm life the amenities making the town attractive and the job is done. Why not provide them?

It can be said for those who struggled for clarity on the problem in the past that the dividing line between rural and urban was more pronounced than now. Good roads, motor cars, the daily newspapers, telephones, the radio, electrical service, modern sanitary equipment have changed the entire picture. The farm is not isolated. The urban area is not thought of as "hicktown" except by the ignorant. The farmers and his wife are as up to date as anyone, and probably are better informed on current topics than the average city dweller.

So the Youth Congress took an enlightening view in seeking means of making the country still more attractive rather than assuming that the thing to do is run away from it. It is right in recognizing agriculture as ranking with the great industries of the nation, calling for the best in man's physical and mental powers, both "a profession and a business." It starts with the correct perspective in regarding farming and farm life as meriting the highest consideration.

Nor is there anything impracticable in the programme. A better standard of living is desired, shorter hours are sought. A resolution adopted asks for parent education, for health and dental clinics for children of pre-school age, for travelling libraries and radio programmes for farm people. The youth of the country is simply keeping up with the city in looking forward.

The farm is still the country's backbone, and farmers, as a whole, are solid citizens. It is encouraging to see farm youths seriously endeavoring to give agriculture a more worthy place in the economic and social structure.

Spain Counts the Cost

The suggestion in some news despatches that winter "might save" Madrid is a trifle ironical. Nothing can save Madrid. It is still possible that the loyalist defenders may hold the city, but win or lose, Madrid is doomed. The day General Franco trained his guns on the Capital, and the Government forces decided to fight it out, Madrid was doomed. Like Toledo, like ancient Granada, like the Escorial, noble Burgos and famed San Sebastian, all that matters of Madrid, its fine art, its native culture, has been lost.

Such losses are not to be calculated in terms of dollars. All the money Spain could spend, if she had any to spend, cannot restore the treasures civil war has taken; not only the current struggle, but the most unceasing war that has continued in one section or another of that country since the Republic began. The treasures of successive civilizations—Carthaginian, Roman, Moorish—belonged to Spain and have been squandered in these wars.

Money cannot replace the great and countless cathedrals, the old buildings and historic palaces; money cannot purchase the wealth E. Greco's, Velazquez's, Murillo's and Goya's brushes gave to Spain. Nor can politics, in whatever form it comes, revive the cultural gifts the wars of freedom have crushed in the people. Those talents have been passed from father to son and mother to daughter through countless generations and taken form in the metal and ceramic arts of Spain's laboring classes do not survive strife.

And yet, indirectly, Spain will soon be able to count the cost. For years an unfavorable balance of trade in the international market has been equalized by the tourist trade. Visas were in themselves a handsome source of direct revenue, but nothing compared with the money left by those tourists who wintered on the Malaga and Valencia coast, or those who wandered from "sight" to "sight" from Holy Week until winter drove them south again. For a time after peace is restored, those curious to view the havoc will travel to Spain, but havoc's appeal wears quickly.

Had Spain purchased certain freedom at this price, the cost might not have been so great. But even now it is obvious that she will not. And the burden of rebuilding what is modern and essential to life—her schools, her services, her industry and trade—will wipe out any gains the change may bring for a long time to come.

One Way to Settle Disputes

Dr. Franz Sargass, an author who until recently was little known even in Hungary, his native land, having eloped with a popular heiress, found himself twitted with having married for money rather than love.

Most men in similar circumstances attribute such remarks to jealousy, and continue about their business. But not so Dr. Sargass.

Possibly he had no business to continue about; but in any event he immediately issued challenges to the twitters, inviting them to prove their words by ordeal of battle with swords or pistols.

That—according to the doctor—one hundred of these challenges already have been accepted seems to suggest business is in a slump in Hungary; but this wholesale duelling promises little relief even for the undertakers or the doctors. Dr. Sargass declares he has fought nineteen battles so far and has received only one slight injury. His opponents seem to have been equally fortunate.

This return to the practice of the days of knight-errantry, in which the champions of opposite sides met in single combat to settle a disputed question, is one which might with profit be encouraged in Europe—not among private citizens of course, but among leaders of public opinion and heads of conflicting States.

If General Franco, for instance, would engage in a duel with one of the loyalist chiefs in Spain, both sides agreeing to be bound by the result, much happiness might ensue.

SNAPSHOTS

There is a good deal of speculation whether Eligible Widower Number One is "to be or not to be." The eligible Widower denies all knowledge of the coming event, but all the friends of himself and the other party persist in fixing up his domestic affairs at as early a date as possible.

"The Commission form of government is the worst possible form," says J. Y. McKinnon of Moncton, who has made an exhaustive study of the system. Saint John abolished commission government by a three to one vote. Leading authorities on economic and civil government condemn it in University text books.

Don't forget our home merchants in making your Christmas purchases.

Like many other married women, Aunt Sue remembers when she used to get a real kiss instead of a peck on the forehead.

Time has done away with the necessity of splitting hairs, and there isn't as much need of splitting hairs as many seem to think.

Greater love hath no man than the husband who goes out with the little woman when she's wearing one of those trick hats.

Heard in post office corridor—"Dear me, I can't write with this pen. It's got the hiccuphugs."

Japan's Foreign Minister embraces portrait of Hitler. That way he did not get tickled by the moustache.

Britain Wonders

(Continued from Page One)

that hostile bombers will get through in spite of all the multiple pom-poms and balloon nets which can be interposed, and the end result would be a thrombosis of the "Heart of the Empire." Over-centralization would then be the doom of England and, later, of the empire. So runs the argument. About all that is contemplated here as a safeguard against ruin from the skies some day is the counter-threat that the enemy's capital would be devastated in a similar manner. Sir Samuel Hoare recently brandished this threat at Germany. But even so, advantage is all with the one who strikes first. London "wouldn't know what struck it," but in Berlin they would be ready and waiting for the counter-attack, with their fighters already in the air.

If military experts are agreed on any one thing, it is that the next war will come suddenly; that it will be an effort to deliver the knockout punch first. Germany knows, remembering 1914 to 1918, that if she is to win she must do it quickly. She knows, furthermore, that she can't win a quick war against Russia, either on the ground or in the air. The country sprawls over too much map, with no particular area of vital factory development.

But England Looks Like a Set-Up. England, compared with Russia, does appear to be a set-up. The blow can be delivered more quickly against her, with more paralyzing effect. Once air superiority has been gained every manufacturing center, every airfield can be systematically reduced. No amount of British Navy can help. In fact, it could be bombed at leisure, its harbors and docks and fuel supplies destroyed. Once the navy is crippled, it would appear that the first foreign land attack on England since 1066 would be bound to ensue, and, unless a miracle occurred to arm, drill, marshal and feed the British people, would be bound to be successful.

With the temptation of so rich a prize and with the possibility of gathering it so much more feasible than any conquest of Russia, it isn't strange that many persons here are beginning to think of England as the No. 1 victim of German rearmament. It may be safely said that the British government is "not aware of the possibility and that it is not entirely taken in by the hullabaloo raised against Russia. The explanation of this hullabaloo is succinctly given by one government representative as "a feint to make us lower our guard."

The wheels of industry are whirling night and day to try to put Britain on even terms with its putative enemy in the shortest possible time. No one knows how much time there is. It is curious how often one meets the opinion that trouble, if it comes, will arrive in 1937, or 1938 at latest. Winston Churchill said in a speech recently in the House of Commons that the particular period of danger for the British nation, greater than any they had known since the U-boat peril, would stretch over the next year or year and a half, during which British efforts at rearmament would not have yielded their full results and during which "Germany may well reach the culminating point of her gigantic military preparations and be forced by financial and economic

stringency to contemplate a sharp decline, or perhaps some other exit from her difficulties." He left no doubt in the minds of his hearers what he thought that "other exit" would be.

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OUR MAIL BAG

ALDERMAN MAXWELL,
THE POLICE COMMISSION
AND CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Fredericton, N. B.,

December 2, 1936

To the Editor of The Daily Mail.

Dear Sir:

I wish to express to you, Sir, my appreciation of your editorial of last evening in reply to the remarks made at the city council by Alderman Maxwell, whom that gentleman was speaking on the Police Commission. Ald. Maxwell did not have a leg to stand on and any ideas that he did put forward and which were weakly supported by his friend The Daily Gleaner, were well answered in your editorial last night.

If Alderman Maxwell ever had any chances of being re-elected as an alderman, it would seem to me that they were pretty well melted away when he got through with his declaration in favor of the Police Commission.

Alderman Maxwell is a close friend of those who are connected with the Police Commission and the police office. He is also a close friend of the Chief of Police, and it seems to me that he is fighting their battles instead of the citizens' battles. The idea that a man who is a respectable citizen might be assaulted by a police officer or unjustly arrested by such an officer and that because of the Police Commission being in existence he has no action against the city, is one that most citizens will be surprised to learn exists under the Police Commission. Your editorial pretty well explained this situation last night. And yet this is the condition which exists, and it is the condition that is being supported by Alderman Maxwell and by the Daily Gleaner. It is not very often that the Daily Gleaner comes out to support anything of a local interest and when it does so it unfortunately seems to get hold of the wrong end of the stick.

Personally I am not quite so sure that it would not be a good thing to

have a Police Commission if it was composed of the elected aldermen, and on which the police magistrate had absolutely no say whatever. The police magistrate as a police commissioner may order a man's arrest and after the man has been arrested he can as a police magistrate try the same man. It looks as though he were acting as prosecutor and judge at the same time. The system is certainly a most unreasonable one, and it is surprising that the citizens of Fredericton have put up with it so long. Alderman Maxwell quotes cities having Police Commissions, but none of these cities would for a moment have their police magistrates mixed up on the Police Commission.

Before closing I would like to ask you if you could tell me why it is that the mayor, the police magistrate or the other gentlemen who are on the Police Commission, Mr. Clark, are so anxious to hold jobs when there is no money in it? Independent men as soon as a racket about the Commission started would pitch the whole business. The fact that they are holding onto the jobs shows that they must want them. In conclusion I would like to state that I have watched the community spirit of The Daily Mail and am surprised at the number of things which your paper has advocated and which has later been carried out. I hope that you will continue to advocate whatever you think is for the public good, even though I cannot at all times agree with you. I do not at all agree with your articles in regard to peace, and I think you have entirely the wrong angle, but as a whole I think your paper is just what we have needed in this community for a long time—a paper that is not always after money, is not afraid to stand up and talk.

Sincerely yours,
PROPERTY OWNER.

Two Main

(Continued from Page One)

for Northern Ontario will result in a curtailment of highway building and improvement in Southern Ontario, it was explained.

"The North is a number of years behind the South in the matter of good roads and I believe the South is ready to forego its share of highway money in order to give the North a start," said Mr. McQuesten. "Our programme for Northern Ontario will be started as expeditiously as possible and in doing so, we will not only be benefitting the North, but the South as well."

While it will not be possible to surface all the proposed new roads in the North, the two main highways will be surfaced, the Minister said. He spoke of the commercial possibilities of Northern Ontario and said that a considerable amount of trucking business was being done today, despite the lack of good roads. With good roads this would be increased tremendously, he felt.

Mr. McQuesten said his department was of opinion that some of the money spent on safety advertising might be diverted to advertising Northern Ontario and its commercial possibilities. The Minister used the word "waste" in referring to the expenditure of money for safety advertising, but afterward he corrected his statement by saying that he did not mean to infer that money spent in this fashion was wasted, but that its purpose might be enlarged to take in Northern Ontario.

Steps preliminary to construction of five flying-boats for the Royal Canadian Air Force, contracts for which were announced at Ottawa today will start immediately, it was learned tonight from official sources at the plant of Canadian Vickers, Limited, here.

A considerable number of preliminary moves must be undertaken and it will be a short time before actual construction can get underway. The flying-boats, to cost a total of \$780,000, will be of an exceptionally heavy type.

Airways

(Continued from Page One)

ization of the service is now proceeding on the basis that Canada can best be served by a well-equipped company with modern machines and competent personnel.

Approximately \$8,000,000 has been spent by the Dominion Government in the construction of airports, the provision of beacons and other aids to air navigation. The Canadian Meteorological Service is to be enlarged so that pilots of trans-Canada airplanes may have reliable information available at all times to guide them in their flights across the country.

The new service will be maintained in all sorts of weather by the most modern planes, which will be built in Canada if it is possible to secure delivery before next Dominion Day. The personnel will be all Canadians, who are generally conceded to be the best flying men in the world. The cost of the new planes may run to \$1,500,000. The Minister of Transport who is one of the soundest business men in the Federal Cabinet, is convinced the new airways system will be a lucrative venture.

Substantial

(Continued from Page One)

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(Special to The Daily Mail)
PARIS, Dec. 2—Premier Blum has given his answer to the strike situation by announcing the passing of the Labour Bill. This bill provides for compulsory arbitration in the case of disputes. The arbitrators are to be the highest magistrates in the country.

C. P. R. Liner
Expected From
England Friday

(Special to The Daily Mail)
MONTREAL Dec. 2—The Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Richmond, Capt. H. A. Moore, R.D. R.N.R., is due at Halifax Friday and Saint John, N. B. Saturday with many passengers from Liverpool, Belfast and Glasgow. Among prominent passengers on board this liner are: T. H. Bull, Toronto; Miss E. Dyer, Halifax; F. R. Ridley and G. J. Deffleury, London, England, and Dr. T. J. Costello of St. Kitts, B.W.I.

South Africa Will
Train a Thousand Men
For Air Force

CAPETOWN, Dec. 3—It is reported in government circles here that South Africa is planning on training 1,000 men for her air force. Any country attempting an air raid over this country is expected, will meet competent resistance.

Many College

(Continued from Page One)
and the Saturday Evening Post. His preparatory or public school gave him little but a hatred of poetry that he was compelled to learn by heart.

If the thousands of books in the library do not help the student toward a degree they are not for him, Mr. Kytte said. He goes through his four years with changing interests, treating his vacations as holidays and not as time for reading.

He gets his degree and goes out of the university with a degree and nothing else, the speaker continued. He is illiterate, having no acquaintance with letters, but illiterate with a degree. And our university has given him its certificate of education—which certificate we librarians know to be a lie.

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