

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER
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The Raspberry

This year's raspberry crop is now off the market and in practically all sections of the country was well above average. The raspberry is our most widely distributed native fruit. It is found growing wild from the Atlantic to the Pacific and as far north as the mouth of the Mackenzie River. It is easily the most important bush fruit grown in Canada and last year the commercial crop of more than seven million quarts exceeded in value all other fruits with the exception of apples, strawberries and peaches.

In addition to the commercial production, large quantities of raspberries are grown each year in farm and city gardens where they do very well and provide an abundance of luscious fruit. Raspberries are cultivated in all provinces of the Dominion but the chief centres of production are in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

While much of the Canadian raspberry crop is consumed as fresh fruit, considerable quantities are used by the canners and jam manufacturers while a goodly number are "put down" by the housewives to reappear on the table during the winter months.

Some idea of the extent to which raspberries are being planted each year will be gained from the fact that last season sales of raspberry plants reported by commercial nurseries neared the million mark. In addition, there were many plants propagated and planted out by commercial growers and home gardeners so that if all the plantings were accounted for, they would make an impressive showing.

Amongst the popular varieties grown, it is interesting to note that at least two of them, Viking and Herbert, are of Canadian origin.

A Federal Problem

Finance Minister Charles A. Dunning's announcement of a "national emergency" in the Prairie Provinces, the consequences of which must be borne largely by the whole Dominion, should not come as any great surprise. Incomplete as is the knowledge of the East as to actual conditions in these drought-ridden Provinces, its general understanding of what they have been forced to endure since 1929, and its acquaintance with the financial position of the Western Governments, should have served to prepare the public for the Federal Government's decision.

Mr. Dunning's own descriptions of some of the areas requiring aid, his estimate of 200,000 people requiring relief, the plans for transferring whole districts to better land, and the need for various other immediate rehabilitation schemes give but a partial impression of what the Prairie Provinces, particularly Saskatchewan and Alberta, are facing. Perhaps the best and most convincing picture, and the proof that the remedies are now far beyond the abilities of the Provinces and their municipalities, can be had from the Budget speech of Premier W. J. Patterson in the Saskatchewan Legislature last March.

The spring of 1935 was then described by him as the season of greatest demands upon the Government for seed and seeding supplies, running to a total expenditure of \$8,000,000. In addition to this there was a matter of \$5,400,000 required to supply winter feed (grain and fodder) for the period 1934-35, and \$730,000 to assist destitute farmers in summer-fallow operations in preparation for the current, dried-out crop.

In the background of Premier Patterson's picture were statistics which placed the relief and agricultural expenditures of the Province at \$86,689,357 for the period Sept. 1, 1929, to Jan. 31, 1936. Of this amount \$23,091,000 had been contributed by the Federal Treasury, plus approximately \$9,000,000 by way of "accountable advances." Of the \$23,307,000 in supplementary expenditures voted by the Legislature the Premier estimated that almost \$21,000,000 would be required for agricultural and direct relief. These facts gain more force when it is realized that Saskatchewan has been shouldering annual burdens of the kind out of the revenues which are estimated at \$17,062,991, or \$371,000 short of actual expenditures, for the fiscal year of 1936-37.

What is the picture in Saskatchewan is also, if in less severe tones, the picture in Alberta and Manitoba. Add to these pictures still another year of drought, which has increased the devastated areas in all three Provinces, and it is not difficult to realize how the problem has become one of Federal concern. It would be unreasonable, perhaps, to expect Ottawa authorities to place any estimate on what the emergency will cost, but it will be well to keep in mind the fact that rehabilitation is the greatest factor and that it will not be completed in the period of a year or two.

Japan on the March

Shanghai reports that a large Japanese army is ready to commence another invasion of Suiyuan province in Inner Mongolia. Banditry is rife, and the sons of Nippon would use a border incident as an excuse for fresh assaults upon the territorial integrity of China.

The international spotlight has been focussed so steadily upon Spain during the past weeks that few have realized how earnestly Japan has gone about preparing for its career of conquest in the Far East. It is significant that the Japanese navy is concentrated off the island of Formosa for war games. Last year these imaginary contests were held in the West Pacific. This year the Nipponese admirals assume that any attack from which their empire must be shielded will come from the South, possibly from a naval base in the vicinity of British Singapore.

What do the Japanese masses think of it all? Their impressions cannot be described accurately because nobody knows. In Nippon it takes a bold citizen to criticize the acts of the government. Knowing that a large share of every yen paid in taxes to the imperial authorities goes for naval and military expenditures, the man on the street can, perhaps, restrain his enthusiasm for warlike gestures and adventures in China.

Military and naval chiefs demand an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent. over and above the 1936 appropriations, leaving the other civil departments of the government to get along as best they can on decreased budgets. Reducing allotments for industry and education, for bettering the condition of the poverty-stricken farmers of Japan, would seem to be a ideal way to encourage the growth of Communism; yet it is possible the large majority of Nipponese endorse the adjustment of funds. One independent paper in Tokyo, the Miyako, alone has had the temerity to question the desirability of the proposed innovation. It is quoted in part as follows:

If the military persists in demanding funds that are needed for national industries, thereby stopping all cultural enterprises as well, this means that defense will ruin the country.

The admirals and generals of Japan are not worrying about the "cultural enterprises" of their country, however. They are interested mainly in mopping up in Mongolia, or eventually annexing China to their far-flung empire. If they thereby bankrupt the nation, that is a matter of small moment. Besides, the sons of Samurai, the ruling warrior class in Japan, never were noted for their predilection for mathematics. They leave that to the businessmen whose profits furnish taxes which support the soldiers and sailors too.

SNAPSHOTS

There is a prominent man in Woodstock who had one pulled on him this week. He went to see a coloured lady who needed relief. While he was talking relief matters over with her she was feeding her baby in the way that mothers are intended to feed the infant, in arms. As the baby was slow at taking in its nourishment the mother said: "If you don't take your milk I will give it to this here gentleman."

The down town barber who talks too much seems to know more about everybody else's business than he does his own.

There is a young lady who has been thirty five for the last thirty years, applying now for an Old Age pension. She is entitled to it, too.

It is now claimed that our Liquor Act is invalid. However, in our experience anyone who wants booze can get it under any old Act. And the stiffer the Act, the stronger the booze. So what's the difference.

Over in Westmorland County the Tom Nowlan Act seemed to be the most popular one a few years ago.

There is a man who calls himself a private detective and calls us up every night about snapshots. He is a nut. This is one snapshot which he can read.

The Shippegan Hotel which soaks tourists sixty-five cents for bread and butter, left-over meat and a dish of raspberries, should be put on the black list.

The Japanese spokesman at the Institute of Pacific Relations complains that China is "unfriendly" to Japan. How very strange!

Any well-known personage can get his name in the paper these days by either predicting a world war or else saying that there will not be one.

There is not much chance of any communism developing amongst the employees of the C.N.R. The C.N.R. employees are loyal to the railway and the railroad are doing the right thing by them. This was evidenced in a recent address presented by the employees to the management.

Speaking of communism, while some universities in the Maritimes are trying to combat the menace, at least one university down this way is reported to be honey-combed with communist students, according to reliable sources.

Up in Quebec the old government had heavy steam rollers insured against theft. They were evidently afraid that the Quebecers would steal everything that was not nailed down.

TO MEET SEPT. 8

The Presbytery of Saint John will meet at St. Andrew's on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 2 p.m. Delegates from this city are Rev. George E. Ross, D.D., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, E. A. MacKay and C. A. MacVey.

Playground Day Wilmot Park

Monday, August 31st

2.30 p.m.—Demonstration of Activities.

5.00 p.m.—Picnic Supper Hour.

6.00 p.m.—Parents Play Hour.

7.00 p.m.—Drills and Gymnastics.

7.45 p.m.—Presentation of Prizes

8.15 p.m.—Band Concert.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

SEPT. 5 to 12

AGRICULTURE
INDUSTRY

SAINT JOHN
EXHIBITION

LABOR DAY
WEEK

LIVESTOCK
AMUSEMENT

BRING ALL THE FAMILY

DAILY FOREIGN NEWS COMMENT

Colonies are the Thing This Season

Germany and Italy are craftily endeavoring to embarrass Great Britain while drawing a smoke screen across their own colonial ambitions, by encouraging and supporting the colonial demands of land hungry nations. Egged on by them Poland is about to bring before the League of Nations a demand for colonies. Territories in South Africa and South America will be suggested as best suitable for Polish colonization. Poland naively suggests that countries with a great amount of capital available to loan at low interest—meaning England and France—should provide the necessary capital under the League's guarantee. Considering that England and France are eagerly courting Poland's alliance, this demand will give Britain and France considerable food for thought.

Czecho-Slovakia too asks for Some Czecho-Slovakia, though ringed about by enemies and customs tariffs, thinks that colonies would be just too divine. It is true they have no fleet or merchant marine, but colonies are the thing this season. England and France, who look to Czecho-Slovakia and other members of the Little Entente to halt Germany's Southern thrust through Austria into the Balkans, are in the difficult possession of a fashionable modiste trying to explain to a wealthy outside lady customer that a sports suit with a large check pattern is not her type.

Germany Wants Goa for Portugal. Meanwhile it is rumored that Germany has been sounding out Portugal with a view to the purchase of Goa in India. The idea of having Germany as a neighbor, near the thriving port of Bombay, would certainly cause the Lion's tail to begin to switch in menace.

Ensol

(Continued from Page One)

"With few exceptions cases treated have been far advanced in the progress of the disease. Most of them had received all that could be done by surgery, X-ray and radium. In this way the test of the value of Ensol treatment has been a severe one. Over 16,000 injections of Ensol have been made at Kingston and in no case was there any harmful reaction noted.

Beneficial Change

"On the other hand, in most cases, it was evident that some important and beneficial change took place in the patient.

"Biopsy and post-mortem examination of tissues as well as clinical recovery prove this to be the case. Recovery of the patient depends upon the extent of damage to tissue and function before the malignant process was arrested."

Seven conclusions are reached in the bulletin, based on the treatment of 382 cases:

"1. Ensol has been proven to affect beneficially late and advanced cases of cancer for which previously accepted methods of treatment have been totally ineffective.

"2. It is premature to state how valuable Ensol will become as a therapeutic agent in cancer.

"3. Ensol should be used in cancer in all stages, early and late. It must be left to the discretion of individual clinicians whether they will combine it with surgery, X-ray and radium radiations.

"4. Ensol, when employed pre-operatively, has reduced in size and softened the growth.

"5. Ensol should be employed post-operatively in all cases.

"6. Ensol should not be withheld in advanced cases where permanent changes are not likely. It will, in 95 percent of cases, palliate pain and render fatal termination less distressing.

"7. In the 382 cases of this series the death rate was 47 percent. This figure may appear high but it must be realized that 53 percent of hopeless and abandoned cases are now alive."

The bulletin says that among the patient cases were seen with recurrence of cancer, six years, 10 years and 11 years after surgery and claims: "These cases were all proved by biopsy to be recurrences from the original cancer. This proves that the 'five-year cure' standard needs revision."

MORTGAGE LOANS

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Educationists

(Continued from Page One)

alone some times; pity the person who does not need to be alone sometimes."

He characterized the third temptation of Jesus, that dealing with the kingdoms of the earth, as a temptation to attain to political sovereignty through wrong means. In this connection, he condemned militarism and said the middle name of war was "HELL."

Rev. G. E. Levy, Canso, N. S., conducted the social service forum of the afternoon, speaking on "The Voice of the Church and the Economic Situation." There are many different attitudes toward economics, he said—matters manifested in the church, "and it is difficult to secure a voice of the church which will be anywhere unanimous in regard to the matter. There must be a much closer relationship within the church if it is to speak with authority. If the church would maintain its place in the state and claim its right to dictate to the state, it must maintain that quality of life which causes it to be revered and, shall we say, feared. Economic nationalism has been called the 'black death of the 20th century.'

"While the church has failed in dealing properly with social and economic questions in many ways yet it has done much for society. It must do more." The speaker advised against the church aligning itself with any particular system. "It must, rather, stand for the principles of Jesus, and judge systems in the light of them."

This address gave impetus to a discussion on the church and economic questions.

The meeting last evening was presided over by the vice-president, Stanley E. Fisher, Saint John. The report of the committee on arrangements was given by Rev. F. H. Eaton of Wolfville.

Dr. J. C. Robbins, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Northern Baptist Convention of the United States, brought fraternal greetings from that body to the Maritime convention. He stated there were two reasons why he had been appointed to this duty; first, to emphasize the unity of the two bodies, and, secondly, to show the appreciation of the Northern convention of the debt of gratitude it owed to the men who had gone from the Maritime convention to its borders. He said there were three great heritages which Maritime Baptists have—the denominational paper The Maritime Baptist, Acadia University, and the Baptist men and women, past and present, of the provinces.

Mr. Fisher introduced Dr. Mason, superintendent of home missions calling attention to his 21 years of service to the convention in his official capacity. Dr. Mason addressed the assembly on "The Starting Point and Goal of Home Missions."

He said "we have a starting point and we have a goal, and there ought to be a little progress toward that goal if it is divinely set. We must begin at Jerusalem, going out from the upper room. We may go out with a sense of the presence of the divine. We must begin at Jerusalem because here was God incarnated, and we must celebrate the person of one who is not less than God. Jesus had a goal and I would not like to know that our goal is any less than the Master's."

In conclusion, the speaker challenged the convention to raise its budget in full for one year and enable the Home Missions Board, from its share of those funds, to enter into all the possibilities before it as a means of "kingdom advancement."

The evening session closed with prayer by Dr. J. H. MacDonald, Wolfville.

Sixteen young men will be ordained to the ministry of the Baptist denomination in the Maritimes as the result of the report brought in by the examining council for ordination. They are: William P. Oliver, Wolfville; W. Floyd Haney and Glenn B. Fountain, Deer Island, N. B.; Arthur T. Glendinning, Wolfville; Kenneth Blakeney, Moncton; L. Eugene Davis, Shelburne; G. L. A. Hovey, Dundas, P.E.I.; Byron G. Manzer, Weymouth North; G. Edward Miller, Moncton; G. Manter Wilson, Fredericton; Edward M. B. Wheelock, Bridgetown, N. S.; Harry G. Taylor, Shediac; A. R. Wilson Murray, Glace Bay; Lewis W. Mills, Burlington, Nfld., and J. Lloyd Jess, Port William, N. S.

Terror

(Continued from Page One)

cott the Calgary Herald because it does not agree to everything that he says and does," he continued.

"Even the Attorney-General (Hon. J. W. Huggill, K.C.) of this Province threatens the Judges of our judiciary," Mr. Bowlen said. "I warn this Government the people will not tolerate in this Province any sign of terror or intimidation."

Fear of Government reprisals was forcing many members of the Civil Service and farmers to sign covenants, he went on.

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Although Hon. W. A. Fallow, Minister of Public Works had promised every available man in Alberta would be employed by July 1, 1936, Mr. Bowlen said, official figures showed more unemployed now than several months ago.

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