



SPORT

MAIN HOPE FOR CHINESE LIES IN WEARING DOWN JAPAN

Can Force Invader to Give Up Her Conquest as Too Expensive Even Though Victorious

NANKING, Nov. 19.—Chinese protagonists of war against Japan, in arguing that the vastly superior military strength of the Mikado's empire is not an inevitable barrier to Chinese success, are careful to point out that the objectives of the two nations in the conflict would be utterly different.

It is one thing to bring a nation to its knees, another to force a nation to give up a futile struggle. To force Japan to give up a futile struggle would be China's objective should she wage war, without the assistance of a strong foreign power, against Nippon.

This goal, it is argued, the Chinese can accomplish if they strive hard enough (the "if" after all is the key question.) They can accomplish it not by positive victory, but by wearing down the Japanese—even while the Japanese appear victorious—and forcing the Japanese to give up the game of China domination as too expensive, too wearing.

Watch Would Weaken Japan
In this connection the Chinese realize that Japan would be weakened in her China operations by the necessity of everlasting watching the Siberian and Outer Mongol frontiers, and keeping on a basis of military preparation for fighting the Soviet if Russia intervened. By no means the entire Japanese army nor Japanese economic strength, therefore, could be spared for suppressing China. An extremely expensive mobilization for potential war with Russia might be deemed necessary.

Indeed the fact that Japan bears other powers in mind retards to an extent her China programme today, even though these powers are not intervening; the same fact would impose limitations upon her operations in war with China.

Other Powers Retard Japan
Nevertheless, barring actual intervention, Japan, sooth though she is to do so because of Russia and other perils, could send into China a great fighting machine, far more modern, immensely better equipped, than China's.

Against it there are many plans of resistance: defense of the Lunghai railway line which runs from the North Kiangsu seacoast westward and crosses Honan just south of the Yellow river before terminating in Shensi; defense of the Yangtze river from Shanghai to Nanking and beyond; defense of strategic positions in Chekiang province; defense of the Canton-Hankow railroad and North China operations by Gen. Sung Cheh-nan in Hopei, Gen. Han Fu-chu in Shantung.

Gradual Slaughter Urged
In some locales Nanking has made defensive military preparations of sorts, but not of a nature to arouse deep interest at present.
I have heard one foreign military expert contend that if the Chinese want to break Japan's morale they should simply start by wiping out the Nipponese North China garrison, perhaps 7,000 men as compared with Song Cheh-yuang's army of perhaps 80,000, then keep on killing as many

Japanese soldiers as they possibly can when reinforcements arrive at the port of Tangku and through the great wall. Others claim that this is far too risky.

Preconceived convictions of where the war will originate, how it will develop if it comes, are impossible, as a matter of fact, because the Chinese keep changing their ideas of what they will defend.

Chinese Change Ideas
They were going to defend Manchuria, then gave that up and talked of defending Jehol; they let Jehol go without any stubborn mass resistance, then talked of defending North China; North China is going without resistance, but Nanking theorists have been saying that they will fight at the yellow river.

This much, nevertheless, is reasonably contended as to the course the Chinese should be prepared to follow in event of war:
First, that the best Chinese military forces should fight as stubbornly as possible against the invaders to make their advance, however inevitable it would be, as difficult, slow and expensive as possible, thus to weaken Japanese financial strength and morale.

Secondly, that in addition to fighting on a modern basis, the Chinese should resort to as great and popular a war as they could produce on a guerilla basis.

Instead of suppressing the student movement, the Chinese authorities would need to encourage it to spread the fire of resistance north, south and throughout the country.

Boycott Is Urged
The people would need to be exhorted to boycott all Japanese goods; to let the Japanese have and hold nothing whatsoever in the country could not be won and held by fighting; to inflict sabotage upon Japanese undertakings in key cities until Japan decides that ruling 400,000,000 Chinese with such a ferment among them was too difficult a task, or until Japan's moral and economic strength for aggression thus was sapped away.

So we get back to the fundamental question: Have the Chinese the character which could support and long persist in such a war of desperation? Could the desire to resist be spread widely enough? Could a sufficient proportion of the peasants be aroused? Would popular morale be strong enough to carry on despite inevitable treachery on the part of some Chinese politicians and despite Japanese peace offers in diverse sections? Would sufficient inspiring, steadfast and skillful leadership emerge?

Southern N. B. Hockey Loop Meeting Today

HOCKEY SCORES

International-American
Providence 4, Syracuse 3.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2.
Pre-Season Series
Saint John 5, Moncton 2.
SCHEDULED TONIGHT
National Hockey League
Montreal at Chicago.
Americans at Canadiens.
Detroit at Rangers.

BELGIUM AGAIN A NEUTRAL

Belgium has returned to the seclusion of her old neutrality. In announcing the re-adoption of this policy and his country's withdrawal from all military alliances, King Leopold did not pretend that he expected to gain real security from isolation. Belgium will not desert the League of Nations, as his original statement implied, and will be bound by her obligations there.

In effect, what Belgium has done gives formal burial to the corpse of Locarno and renounces any other entanglements that might involve her in action she is not prepared to take. What effect it will have upon the European situation cannot easily be forecast, and depends entirely upon how it interferes with or obstructs the individual programmes of those nations concerned with the rewriting of Locarno.

It is a little difficult to understand the practical advantage of severing treaty friendships in the face of circumstances which King Leopold asserts force Belgium to expand defenses and be "prepared to stand alone." But to any military arguments that may be raised there is the explanation that Belgium still can depend on Britain and France intervening out of self-preservation, whether a treaty exists or not. She, on the other hand, is not compelled to go to their aid unless, as in 1914, the enemy decides to strike at France across Belgian territory. Also that a full armed Belgium, which did not exist in 1914, will be a safeguard against repetition of such an invasion.

The real considerations, however, are not military, but political. It can be assumed safely that the action taken this week began to take shape months ago, when France aligned herself with Soviet Russia in a mutual assistance pact. Belgium did not hide her displeasure at being thus indirectly linked with the Soviet, and all developments since that time have encouraged her to break off with France. Germany marched back into the Rhineland, the League buckled under, shift after shift in the international scene forced the real partisan issue to the surface, and finally communism and fascism openly took sides in Spain's civil war.

In ending his "friendship" treaties King Leopold may not gain permanent security; it seems impossible to imagine the European war from which he could keep his country free. But what he does hope to avoid is the partisan politics which now threatens to realign the Continent according to Communist and Fascist preference. Belgium is deserting those pacts which might lead one bloc to conclude she belonged to the other, or which might require her to make a choice that will drag her prematurely into difficulties—internal as well as Continental.

ESTIMATE DECREASE 1936 FRUIT CROP

According to the official preliminary estimate, the 1936 production of fruit in the Dominion as a whole shows a decrease in all fruits in comparison with the final estimate for the year 1935. At present Canada's apple crop is estimated at 4,078,700 barrels, which is a decrease of 354,000 barrels compared with the 4,432,700 barrels in 1935. Pear production fell from 423,100 bushels in 1935 to 362,000 bushels in 1936; plums and prunes decreased from 263,100 bushels in 1935 to 164,000 bushels in 1936; peaches from 619,600 to 423,000 bushels; apricots a slump from 99,900 to 2,660 bushels; cherries from 214,500 to 193,000 bushels; strawberries from 27,506,000 quarts to 19,836,000 quarts; raspberries from 8,140,200 quarts to 5,819,000 quarts; and grapes from 42,945,000 pounds to 20,552,000 pounds less than a half of the 1935 crop.

Nova Scotia, which also registered increases in all the fruits marketed by the province, alone is estimated to show an apple increase in 1936, the figures being 1,850,000 barrels as against 1,800,000 barrels in 1935. The apple crop decreases in the other apple-producing provinces are New Brunswick, 12,500 barrels; Quebec, 112,000 barrels; Ontario, 111,000 barrels, and British Columbia, 696,000 boxes.

In addition to the larger apple crop, Nova Scotia is estimated to have increased its pear crop by 2,000 bushels; plums by 7,000 bushels (an increase from 8,000 to 15,000 bushels); strawberries by 124,000 quarts, and raspberries 12,000 quarts—all increases over the final estimate of 1935.

The only other estimated increases in the Dominion 1936 fruit crop are in Quebec and New Brunswick, namely, Quebec, strawberries \$10,000 quarts increase; raspberries 176,000 quarts increase. New Brunswick—strawberries 400,000 quarts increase, and raspberries 9,000 quarts increase. (None of the provincial increases were sufficient to offset the decreases in all fruit crops in the Dominion as a whole.)

\$360,000 Budget Deficit Forecast

KENTVILLE, N. S., Nov. 19.—A deficit of \$360,000 in the Nova Scotia Budget for 1936 was predicted by Premier Angus L. Macdonald before the King's County Liberal Association here recently. The Premier said he expected to balance the Budget in 1937.

"Frugality has been practiced, the finances have been guarded, and our efforts are showing results," said the Premier, claiming the present Administration was faced with a deficit of \$1,600,000 when it took office.

Mother (to suitor)—No, I can never give you my daughter. I have quite made up my mind.

Suitor—Ten, I'm doubly disappointed. I hoped that I would have a lovely wife and a young-looking mother-in-law.

Mother—Well, er you may call again I may change my mind.

SOUTHERN N. B. LOOP MEETING

SAINT JOHN, Nov. 19.—The Southern New Brunswick Hockey League executive meets here today in special session to consider important matters connected with the operation of the loop for the season. The meeting has been called for 1 o'clock at the Royal Hotel.

It is expected that the schedule drawn up at a previous meeting will be submitted for approval and the naming of referees for the circuit is on the agenda. Other matters will also be discussed.

BOSTON BRUINS ISSUE DEFI TO OTHER CLUBS

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Boston Bruins' management today challenged all other National Hockey League clubs to play a wide open game here and offered to forfeit \$1,000 if its players failed to play that sort of hockey on the road.

"The policy of the Boston Bruins this year will be to play wide open hockey," a letter, signed by President Weston W. Adams and General Manager Arthur H. Ross and addressed to all the other owners, read.

"Naturally, we will play open hockey in Boston because our fans are entitled to the best. We wish

MINGLING OF PRO, AMATEUR ATHLETES TO BE CONSIDERED

SEAGULLS FLY HIGH TO WIN

MONCTON, Nov. 18.—Cy Taylor's Saint John Seagulls flew high, wide and handsome tonight to cut the lead of "Dud" James' Moncton Maroons in the pre-season hockey series with a smart 5-4 victory at the Stadium. From the opening gong to the final blast from referee "Buz" McLeod's whistle the game was fast and packed with excitement.

The Seagulls were without "Daddy" Barber between the uprights but the youthful Jerry Lynch, last year's goalie, donned the pads and proceeded to turn in a splendid performance. He was sensational in the cage especially during the final period when the Maroons bottled the visitors inside their own blue line.

The red-headed youngster was largely responsible for the Seagulls' victory. In the final frame he stopped rubber driven at him from all angles and was beaten but once.

The fourth game of the series is scheduled for the Saint John Forum on Friday night.

also to play open hockey on the road but we will do this only if opposing clubs will play open hockey in Boston."

REGINA, Nov. 18.—Proposals to permit mingling of professional and amateur athletes to a far greater extent than the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada constitution provides awaited consideration tonight on the eve of the Union's fortieth annual meeting.

Delegates from all parts of the Dominion will attend the opening session of the three-day meeting tomorrow. The official Eastern contingent is scheduled to arrive tomorrow.

Delegates to the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation meeting, concluded yesterday, are remaining for the senior gathering.

Canadian Amateur Hockey Association proposals to broaden the amateur code were expected to provide the fireworks.

New Airmail Services

OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—The Postoffice Department announced recently two new airmail services in Northern British Columbia will be inaugurated about January 10. One will be between Fort St. John and Fort Graham, and the other between Fort St. John and Fort Nelson.

Of interest to stamp collectors is the announcement special cachets to commemorate the service would be used on letters carried on the initial flights.

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There is an easy-opening ribbon on every Rosebud package—to make it easy for you to remove the Cellophane wrapper. Just a quick pull and the wrapper is off!



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