

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY — J. L. NEVILLE, Managing Editor

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, OCTOBER 15, 1937

TRINIDAD BUYS MORE CANADIAN HORSES

CANADIAN HORSES of the saddle type are proving eminently satisfactory for constabulary work in the British West Indies. A shipment of 12 horses, 15-3 hands high, weighing approximately 1,150 pounds each and from 4 to 6 years old, left Montreal on September 30 for the Trinidad constabulary, being the fifth consecutive annual shipment from Canada that has been made to that island and Barbadoes. The horses that made up the recent shipment, like the other four shipments, were all bays and chestnuts, untrained for saddle purposes. They were purchased in the Brampton and Ailsa Craig, Ontario, breeding station districts and were personally selected by Staff Sergeant Farrier Dingley, of the Trinidad Constabulary.

So satisfactory have Canadian horses proved for constabulary work in Trinidad and Barbadoes that it is understood all future supplies of mounts for the Islands will be bought in Canada.

The Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture state there is a good demand for Canadian bred horses of the saddle and hunter types not only in Canada but in the United States and the British Isles at encouraging prices. Canadian draft horses are also finding a ready market both at home and abroad. On September 27 a shipment of 50 Clydesdales and Percherons left Montreal consigned to a buyer in London, England. Most of them were raised in the west and were personally selected in Montreal by the English buyer who paid a good price for the animals he selected which he considered were excellent in every way.

RESPECT FOR LAW THE SECRET

IN AN ANALYSIS of the "labor problem" in the United States, Garet Garrett, writing in Saturday Evening Post, discusses the possibilities of solutions through new laws. He draws an interesting comparison between that country and Great Britain, not in the processes of law, but in the customs and outlook of the respective social groups. The lawlessness of the C. I. O. in Michigan was possible, he asserts, partly because of the Governor's philosophy that "there are circumstances in which society is not justified to use force in defense of its own forms," and partly because the Government and the courts were afraid. "Afraid those who were defying the law would resist with force. . . . That is what the strikers knew."

"Of what use," he asks, "is more law, even a law of peace, where the Government is afraid to enforce its laws?" Taking cognizance of those who favor adoption of the British Trade Disputes Act in America, several times summarized in these columns, the writer asserts that it is impossible to know what the labor situation is in England from the law alone. Recognizing its merits, he points out—and here the contrast comes in: "Back of the law is a great body of experience and custom, together with a tradition of self-discipline and respect for the law. Without the British social background, the British Trade Disputes Act probably would not work."

Needing nothing more than his own summary of recent history in Michigan on which to base his reasoning, Mr. Garrett concludes that without a similar background in the United States "it is doubtful if such a law could be either enacted or enforced" in that country. But the moral of the piece is not confined to labor laws, nor for that matter to the United States. It is applicable to criminal law as to constitutional law; to Government practice as it is to union activities; to repudiation as it is to violence. If laws are to function—and laws are the only safeguards of our forms and principles—there must be that background of respect and self-discipline.

STONING NO CURE

ONE could almost overlook the resort to violence and welcome the incident if the riot which placed Sir Oswald Mosley in hospital would put an end to anti-British movements of the kind. Unfortunately the clash between his Fascist Blackshirts and Liverpool's Communists will have no such beneficial results. On the contrary it will call for reprisals, just as it was a follow-up to the London riot of the previous week, and the warfare that has been thus carried on for the past five years will perpetuate itself until authorities are forced to put the lid on.

As a matter of fact, Sir John Simon went as far as Parliament thought compatible with freedom of speech and of assembly in the legislation of the last session which banned the use of colored shirts and similar political uniforms. Beyond this step, a direct result of Fascist-Communist rioting, the law-enforcement agencies have had to rely upon their powers to restrict parades and prohibit meetings where disorders are likely to occur to keep them from each other's throats. But for all the precautions, plus the elaborate police protection their respective meetings now require, it was not possible to prevent the riots in London and the stoning of Sir Oswald.

Little sympathy is owing the Fascist leader or any one who gets damaged in the brawls. More than the violence these antagonistic movements foment, they are, by design and in purpose, anti-British and anti-democratic. More than that, they trade upon, misuse and abuse the privileges of the system to create the antagonisms and the discontent both fascism and communism hold essential to its overthrow.

The Blackshirts are nothing more than a disgruntled, thick-witted mob. Still it is conceivable that, led by some one a little more astute than Mosley, has proved himself to be, the membership could be greatly enlarged, and the dangers multiplied. Their greatest danger is that their imported policy, their class and religious hatreds, their militant tactics enhance the appeal of the other extreme, adding to communisms membership, and increasing the dangers inherent in it, just as the growth of communism develops the Fascist extreme. While it is impossible to imagine such renegade movements attaining any stature in Britain, their records as trouble-makers warrant almost any steps a Government cares to take to suppress them.

Snapshots

She sneez!

An Ottawa correspondent has some interesting dope today in regard to New Brunswick Judgships. We are giving it for what it is worth.

Both the Liberals and the Conservatives are to gather here within the next few days. This should start the pot bubbling. How would it do to have them all meet at the same time and place. That would be more fun.

Are the freshmen gallant enough to look after the freshettes at U.N.B. social functions, or are they lacking in true college spirit? Now in their first year is the time for them to learn to do the right thing.

There is one Freshman at U.N.B. who is a former pupil of Premier Aberhart in the latter's school at North West Calgary. He brought real money—not scripts—to U.N.B.

The residents of North Devon who have been trying recently to make their town look neat and clean, should stop people from making a public dump of the river bank above the bridge. Old tin cans, old boots, and bad smelling garbage does not add to the health or the appearance of the town. Here is a chance for Leo Hayes, supervisor of all affairs, to get busy before the district Board of Health investigates the condition of the dump situated close to residential properties above the bridge.

Again the Donkohors are threatening the peace of British Columbia. The irony of this situation is that these people or their forebears were liberally assisted in their journey to this country.

Guinea pigs are said to warble like canaries when given virus from the brains of horses that die from sleeping sickness. Maybe that will explain why some human birds always insist on singing along about 3 a.m. after they've been inoculated with a flock of highballs.

OTTAWA RUMORS

(Continued from Page One)

he has carried on for nearly thirty years. In connection with the proposed retirement of Chief Justice Barry of the Kings Bench in New Brunswick several names are mentioned. The most prominent of these are said to be Hon. A. A. Dysart, Premier of New Brunswick, P. J. Hughes K.C., one of the leading Barristers in the Province of New Brunswick and it is also said that W. M. Ryan, M.P. for Saint John Albert would not be adverse to leaving the political arena for the Supreme Court Bench. Mr. Ryan has only been in active politics since the Federal election of 1935. Mr. Hughes was in Ottawa this week.

It is also said that with the coming session of the Dominion Parliament that amendments in regard to the tenure of office of the judges may be made and that it will be made compulsory for all judges to retire from the Supreme Court, the County Court and what is known in some provinces as a District Court, at the age of seventy-five years. This will affect several judges throughout the Dominion and amongst others mentioned is the name of Mr. Justice W. C. H. Grimmer of the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Several names have been unofficially mentioned in this connection. Amongst others are those of Hon. J. B. McNair, K.C., the present Attorney General of New Brunswick, Pius Michaud of Edmundston, former M.P. for Madawaska and Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries in the Dominion Cabinet. Hon. Mr. Michaud is at present away from Ottawa and the truth or otherwise of this rumor could not be verified by your correspondent yesterday. It is stated that the French Acadian element of the Province of New Brunswick is making a claim of recognition in regard to a second member of their race on the Supreme Court Bench in addition to Mr. Justice A. T. LeBlanc of Moncton who already sits on the Kings Bench Division.

It is also stated that Hon. Mr. Bennett of the County Court of Westmorland is also in line for retirement and that there are several Barristers who would be willing to accept the position now filled by him.

In regard to the above dispatch friends here of Premier Dysart say that, he is not seeking a judgeship, but that he is quite content to remain in political life in this province for the present at least, and that he is confident of leading his party to victory at the next election.

Mothers!

Don't take chances with colds... rub on

VICKS

VICKS VapoRub

Orange Pekoe Blend

"SALADA"

TEA

BRITAIN

(Continued from Page One)

business. He referred to the evolution of a system of adjusting wages through boards of trade, and minimum wages, as examples of this theory.

The prime minister doubted whether industry was spending enough toward research. "Our task is to find new lines of manufacture and these can only be successfully established by intensive research, and full utilization of the results of research," he said.

AIM OF

(Continued from Page One)

minion authorities in order to close the loop-holes in the revenue laws of the various countries. This means that the basic principle of taxation which is in accordance with the ability to pay will be better effectuated with the new adoption of specific and similar laws throughout the world.

Although efforts were made to minimize the importance of the negotiations and visits of certain high governmental officials in London, Paris, Washington, Ottawa, Brussels, and so forth, especially of Under-Secretary of the British Treasury, Sir Frederick Phillips and Roswell Magill, who holds the same post in the United States, it can be stated here that these significant visits were in the direct line with the trend of thought expressed in this column. These officials which includes the Canadian experts, have been studying the ways and means for the creation of the necessary and common laws in the various nations, and which it is said may be embodied in the proposals that will reach Parliament at the next session of the Canadian House.

The other angle to this effort in increasing Canadian business equality is the study now being made of the trade treaty between the United States and the Dominion, which latest statistics show to be in bad need of revision in certain parts.

The Republic below the line has a substantial balance of advantage in the agreement, though it must be admitted here that both countries have gained in a marked manner since trade has been enlarged during the existence of this treaty. Operations of this agreement discloses that the sales of commodities from the United States to Canada increased from \$312,417,000 to \$369,856 which is 18.4 per cent, while Canadian commodities were sold in the United States for \$417,547,000 in comparison to the amount \$370,104,000 for the previous year, or an increase of only 13.4 per cent. But the total trade between these two countries since this pact has been in force amounted to 787,403,000 which is an increase of \$104,882,000. It is to be noted that in face of the rise of the American exports over the Canadian, still the balance of trade between these two countries remained in favour of the Dominion, although by a smaller margin Canada's favourable balance last year was \$47,691,000, which is less than the previous figure of \$57,697,000, or about \$9,996,000.

Prior to the operation of this treaty, Canada imported 56 per cent of her total imports from the United States and 21 per cent from Britain. Today, the same statistics read 58.2 from the United States and 19.4 from Britain, which means a definite shift from the Motherland to the Republic. The other side of the picture shows that Canada's exports from the United States went down from 43 per cent to 40, and her exports jumped up from 37 to 39 per cent. This infers that a change is bound to come, and if the Dominion does not start it, then it will be initiated by the Motherland, particularly in some agreement with the United States.

At the present time the trade treaty between the United States and Canada has worked out for the greatest benefit to the American automobile manufacturers whose shipment of higher-priced cars to this country has gone up from about two and a half million dollars a year to the present figure of over seven million dollars, which volume of business indicates increased prosperity in this Dominion. Likewise, the United States has taken advantage to effect a much greater sales volume and value to this country of such articles as early fruits and vegetables, agricultural machines and implements, mechanical articles, rolling-mill industry electrical apparatus, magazines and several others.

The Canadian enterprises which have benefitted most so far are the

REV. JOHN COPP

(Continued from Page One)

hind legs hauling a wee cart. On the cart was a pile of sausages. The title of the picture was "Drawing his own conclusion."

The down-coast train was never quite certain where it should stop, or so it seemed to us, and it was everlastingly plunging into tunnels. But in just a few minutes, (Ireland isn't very large), it had let us out at a neat, little town, you may know it—Greystones. Here, friends whom we had never met were on the platform. Our bags were given into the care of a tall-hatted, sharp-featured 'native.' He put them in a boy-sized donkey cart, topped the pile himself, and the small-hooved, listless looking animal trotted away to our lodging. We walked through, the town and the buildings are predominantly of grey stone, out to the edge of the sea, and along to the grandly located home of the friends. Our room had, I think the best view of any in the town.

In the evening a bank of thin fog blew in from the sea, just enough to start the chemically controlled fog horn in a buoy half a mile off shore, and to start the three minute gun on the Kish, back up the coast. In the evening, too, several pomeises rolled their way to the South. We watched them through field glasses.

When the friendly yellow of the street lamps came, we walked along the narrow sea-bordering road, touched shoulders with others who were walking, and came at last to the quay. A few small boats were sleeping in the harbour. There were others sprawling on the slanting runways. Along the wall we saw the glow of a cigarette. Across the water from the other shore of the bay there came a sudden laugh, a girl's laugh. The low tide waves swishes over the green covered jutting heads of old, old rocks. I do not know how long we leaned upon that old sea wall.

In the morning our friends announced the day's program. "We have secured a car, and two friends of ours who will be your guides. This afternoon you are to go to Glendalough."

The guides were charming. One was just finishing her Arts degree in Dublin and we found that because of her interest in the Student Christian Movement there and elsewhere in the world, that we had common friends: men and women who had visited student bodies on both sides of the Atlantic. The other 'guide' was a younger sister and a student at the College of Art in Dublin. She has become for us, because of those days in Greystones, a symbol of the Ireland we had only known at second hand but always loved. When she speaks the room is full of music, when she laughs, we understand why 'lilting' is exclusively an Irish word, and when we saw the Pixies in her "Rising of the Moon," a picture which was on exhibition in Dublin, we realized more than we had ever done before how pleasant and how deep is the Celtic imagination.

But—to Glendalough, along roads that are never wide, never straight and always bordered by stone walls. It was early August and the trees were just a bit weary of summer.

As we swayed along there, were the inevitable donkey carts, ruddy cheeked girls, shaggy shepherds with their black-faced flocks, a few bedraggled roadside men and women who seemed to be the very essence of misery and hopelessness, fat pigs that scattered on short legs as we nosed around a corner, and many, many children who hung on the lower half of the whitewashed, thatched, road-bordering cottages. And in our nostrils was the faint smoke of burning peat.

On the way we learned much about the Irish, for both our guides were staunch, intelligent Republicans, that is to say, Nationals. Many of the young people of South Ireland are, it provides the same outlet for them as does Socialism, in one of its many forms, for the young people of Canada.

We learned that "Sinn Fein" means "We ourselves," and that as originally started about 1905, it was a movement to unearth the buried intellectual and cultural treasures and possibilities of the Celts. Only later did it develop a political side.

We learned a good deal about the "Trouble," as the revolutions of 1916 and 1922 are called, and we saw that while the "Irish Question" exists in large part because of an indefinable

whiskey and distillery, cattle, horses, cheese, maple sugar, potatoes, and planks and boards whose shipments have improved to an important figure in the trade relations between this Dominion and the republic below the line.

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'feeling' or mindset in the Irish, there are reasonable reasons for it as well. Injustice has stalked this tiny isle, roughshod and on tiptoe.

I spoke of an indefinable something. I do not mean merely a prejudice that has forgotten historical grounds, and which has been handed on from generation to generation. There is, as well, the Celtic nature or disposition to be reckoned with, a nature that is, so it seems, uncontrollably impulsive. Nowhere (and I write several weeks later, after having been in several other countries), have we found more rudeness and more genuine kindness than in Ireland, and sometimes in the same person, ten minutes apart. The Irishman doesn't understand himself, but it isn't wise to tell him so! And while his inconsistency in attitude and action bothers him, he cannot bear the thought of the self-discipline that is needed to integrate his personality. In other words, his fault, lack of emotional discipline, is the arch enemy of the remedy for that fault. So, because of this, and because of historical acts which are on the wrong side in the great Book of Accounts, we have an "Irish Question."

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"SLIM"

Application To Surrender Charter

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Section 32 of The New Brunswick Companies' Act, Highway Transport, Limited, will apply to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer for leave to surrender the charter incorporating it, being Letters Patent issued under the hand and seal of the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer on the twenty-seventh day of September, A.D., 1935.

Any parties having any claim against the above company are hereby required to submit same to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated the 13th day of October, A.D., 1937.

BY ORDER,

L. McC. RITCHIE,
Secretary,
HIGHWAY TRANSPORT, LIMITED.

POLITICAL POT

(Continued from Page One)

tioned for the leadership is Mayor MacLaren of Saint John. It is proposed to have the Conservative meeting at the Opera House in this city starting at two o'clock on the afternoon mentioned. Hon. R. B. Hanson, K.C.P.C. former Minister of Trade and Commerce will preside at the Convention. The Speakers will include Col. A. J. Brooks, M.P., for Royal Hon. F. C. Squires, present leader of the Conservative Party in the province and whoever may be selected as the Leader at the coming convention. A preliminary gathering of the Ways and Means Committee of the Party was held yesterday to arrange for the convention. The meeting was presided by Arthur W. Carton, Chairman and Barrister of Fairville, N. B. Those present from this city included Horace E. Hanson and Jack Fenety. Special trains and buses from various centres have been arranged for at special fares. In order to accommodate three thousand delegates who will more than fill the City Opera House here arrangements have been made for the installation of loudspeakers in front of the City Hall and in various other places.

No details regarding the meeting of the Liberal followers have been announced other than the statement made by Premier Dysart to a Saint John paper last evening.