

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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Agricultural Machinery

With the approach of another spring, Canadian farmers are busy making preparations for the sowing of the crops, on the outcome of which depends so much of the welfare of all parts of Canada. In modern agriculture, implements and machinery are necessary aids to the efficiency in the business of farming. They lighten the toil of the farmer and also permit him to perform in a few hours tasks which formerly took days. Thus the output per man has increased, making possible a rise in the standard of living, which has been particularly marked since the beginning of the 19th century.

About the middle of the 19th century, the present farm implement industry began to take form. Several of the present-day implement firms had their origin in that period. In Canada today there are 34 plants in operation. During the past 17 years, Canadian farmers have purchased an average of 52 million dollars a year. In years of good crops and satisfactory prices, this average has been considerably exceeded, while in difficult years such as have just passed, annual purchases of machinery have fallen as low as 8 million dollars. According to the census of 1931, the value of implements and machinery on Canadian farms was 651 million dollars. Of this amount 55 per cent. was located on farms in the Prairie Provinces, where an extensive system of agriculture is practiced.

Of late years, the tractor has become increasingly important as a source of farm power. In 1931, there were 106,000 tractors on farms in Canada. During the period of low prices for farm crops and low yields, many farmers reverted to horses. For the most part, this reversion was temporary, and tractor sales have again been increasing. Among the many items of machinery on Canadian farms in 1931, there were 431,000 binders, 431,000 cream separators and 106,000 threshing machines. Truly, agriculture has been mechanized and the possible future developments in this field show as yet no limitation.

Talk of Secession

When Hon. F. C. Squires, during his address before the Saint John Canadian Club voiced his ideal of opposition to any thought of secession of New Brunswick, he touched a subject that may become a live issue unless some changes are made in Dominion and Provincial relations.

While it is not the desire of any New Brunswicker to break away from the Confederation, the central provinces and the Dominion Parliament must put forth every effort to foster the spirit of fair play and good will so that even the weakest of the Provinces will have an equal chance with the strongest, if this talk of secession is not to spread.

The people of New Brunswick are imbued with the British idea of justice and fair play and in many cases it is believed that such justice and fair play is not being experienced as members of the Confederation.

Any secession talk or smouldering sentiment of this nature can be effectively stamped out if the proposed royal commission functions properly and its recommendations and just findings are implemented without delay.

This Dominion can be made into one great country, but it can never be done while one section or province is permitted to profit at the expense of another. Under present conditions discontent is being bred and it is that discontent which has sent the word Secession on its way in New Brunswick. In spite of Mr. Squires' conviction to the contrary there is talk of secession in parts of this province, but there is practically no sentiment against the ideal of the Confederation, if that ideal were to become an accomplished fact.—Saint John Citizen.

Tree Culture Very Backward

A writer in Canada Lumberman draws attention to a most interesting and hitherto little-considered anomaly in connection with conservation and reforestation work. The need for improved strains of forest trees is declared to be growing more and more imperative, as commonly-used forms of even the best species of existing trees are found to be more or less ill-adapted to planting under present economic conditions in most instances.

In fact suggestion is made that it is too much to expect that the wild types of trees, as found in Nature, would be ideally adapted to meet the exacting demands of the present day. And it is recalled by contrast that, centuries ago, agriculturists realized the inadequacy of wild plants and began their efforts to develop superior strains adapted to their particular needs.

As a result, today, after an extended period of breeding and selection by innumerable individuals and organizations, there are available for the use of modern farmers a great many improved types of farm crops and orchard fruits; while most of the original wild types have long ago been abandoned for economic production.

It is little short of amazing then, as the Lumberman article contends, that at this same period in the development of our civilization, well-nigh all reforestation activities are seriously encumbered, and rendered only partially effective, by the fact that they must, of necessity, utilize the wild primeval types of forest trees that have not been improved in the least since the first white man trod upon North American soil.

Only National Spirit Prospers

The radical school of labor led and personified by John L. Lewis, seizing what it imagines to be an advantageous situation, is aggressively seeking to force through changes that are undisguisedly inspired by class, rather than class consciousness. And the mistake that this school makes, not merely in the United States but in old world countries as well, is its failure to recognize that although purely class measures may yield some temporary advantage, they are likely to be disastrous in the long run, since no class can prosper at the expense of independently of the nation as a whole.

These facts are strikingly brought out by the Christian Science Monitor which observes editorially that the "recognition of the right of combination, of collective bargaining, in and through trade unions and syndicates, has certainly not only improved the workers' lot, but has helped to raise the social standards of whole communities.

"So it would be a pity were this legitimate and desirable solidarity of the workers to be interpreted as a mark of hostility to other 'classes.' In France, one unfortunate effect of the Front Populaire experiment, which was highly commendable in many respects, was the opposition it seemed to create between the so-called workers and those who may be described as belonging to the 'middle classes.'

"Now it is not true that the workers can benefit, whatever laws are voted, whatever wages are granted, unless the whole nation benefits. The clash of classes is mutually suicidal. Prosperity cannot be confined to certain sections. It is, as peace is said to be, indivisible, and whatever gains are secured at the expense of others may turn out to be losses. In France, for instance, higher wages are nullified by higher prices, shorter hours converted into unemployment by the decline of commerce."

SNAPSHOTS

Nothing new yet, for publication, in regard to the robberies.

"Observer" thinks the Fredericton Science Club is not composed of scientists. We have heard of church choirs composed of people who are not singers.

It looks, so far today, that the striking aldermen will all be returned by acclamation. Thus their stand will be unanimously endorsed by the electors of Fredericton.

Don't lose your head over a girl who is always reaching for her lipstick and repairing her smile. She may have the most glamorous face in the world; but the chances are that she has nothing between her temples—except the great open spaces, filled with vanity.

Is any thing going to be done to improve the C.N.R. road-bed between Devon and McGivney Junction? According to railway men it is now unfit for heavy trains such as are expected to use the new bridge whenever the latter is constructed.

The New Brunswick man who paid \$2.12 in Old Quebec for two plates of beans at a second-class cafe must have had a similar experience to ourselves. Now what will the Quebec Tourist Association say to that?

No Negotiations

(Continued from Page One)

talking to Mr. Martin, and in no way demurred," said Cohen. "He returned afterward (to his office) to learn that I could agree to the formula and he was obviously aware I had conferred with Martin before finally stating the wording proposed was approved."

"Just why did negotiations break off?" he was asked.

"I don't think there is any explanation for any drastic act at any time except in the mind of the person who acts drastically," he replied.

When he called in the press to outline the situation, the premier was obviously upset by the turn proceedings had taken. "The sad story is that negotiations have broken down," he stated directly.

No Instructions

It had been stated at the outset that H. J. Carmichael, vice-president and general manager, and J. B. Highfield, plant manager, of General Motors, would represent the company and Messrs. Cohen and Millard the strikers, he said. The latter had both stated they had no instructions from and in no way represented the C.I.O., and that the immediate purpose of the conference was to deal with the Oshawa strike situation, he claimed.

Difficulties arose, he continued, over attempts by Cohen to project other matters into the preliminary statement. Cohen had asked permission to talk to Homer Martin at Oshawa, and the premier and his secretary vacated the office "to allow him complete privacy during his eight-minute talk with Martin," he said. Cohen had then asked permission to talk to Millard and Thompson, waiting outside, which he proceeded to do. "I returned to my main office and was shortly informed that without my permission they were using a telephone in the vault of my office. They entered the vault, and no one is allowed there. There are a lot of private and important papers in it. I found Cohen placing a long-distance call for Martin.

"It is clear this was just another Martin-Thompson set-up. I am determined to oppose the inroads of Lewis and his organization and there was no course open to me but to bid the gentlemen good afternoon."

He pleaded with the Oshawa strikers to "stand against the inroads of C.I.O. paid agitators whose record in the United States speaks for itself." The C.I.O. would not be allowed to dominate Canadian industry. Those who differed from the government's policy in this regard could register their differences "at the appropriate time," he said.

In Nova Scotia

SYDNEY, N. S., April 18—A resolution criticizing Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario for his attitude in the Oshawa automobile workers strike was endorsed by a meeting of Sydney steelworkers tonight.

The meeting expressed sympathy with the Oshawa workers. Copies of the resolution are to be sent to the president of the Oshawa union and to the Ontario premier.

Passage of the trades union bill, recognizing the right of employees to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively, by the Nova Scotia Legislature Saturday, was described by P. G. Muise as "a wonderful triumph for the steelworkers." Muise, a former United Mine Workers district vice-president, has been named an international organizer of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.

He urged all workers to join the Sydney local of the Amalgamated Steel, Iron and Tin Workers of America, an offshoot of the C.I.O. and criticized the attitude taken by Mont-

Close Guard

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discipline, the German people must be close to the head of the list. Evidence in support of this view abounds; Germany teems with it.

The Germans are doing their very best to smile upon the visitor. Foreign money is desperately needed and every encouragement is given to the tourist. The German mark is worth about 40.5 cents, but if a foreigner will stay a minimum of seven days in the country he can buy marks for 24 cents. The hotels are provided with the best of food, and the cooking is excellent. More than that, in large cities, the restaurants in the downtown districts are allowed to have plenty of food so that the tourist will be unlikely to encounter any evidence of iron rations. The stores are full of fine merchandise. For those who like it, the music is superb.

Because of the tourist marks, living costs seem reasonable. But when prices are measured in German marks and against prevailing wage levels, when the ration system is examined, and when it is discovered that essential lines of diet are unobtainable—a truer picture of conditions is obtained.

Germany is a completely planned and regimented country. Every industry is State controlled, directly or indirectly, and most industries operate on a Government-made plan. The wages and prices are fixed, agriculture is controlled in minute detail. Complete security of tenure has been bestowed upon farmers. No longer are they worried by the spectre of eviction; but they have plenty of other spectres to worry about.

Hitler and his lieutenants, plus an enormous body of experts, civil servants, inspectors, secret police agents and so on, control the lives of the German people. There are edicts and regulations based upon them. More recently the practice is to issue edicts only in general terms so that the body of effective regulation may be changed to suit changing conditions.

It is said, and apparently with truth, that the German people prefer dictatorship to democracy—as someone said, they like to be in step. Perhaps so, but the visitor to Germany is at once struck by the impossibility of enforcing restrictive regulations. People are continually talking about their egg bootlegger, their butter bootlegger, their currency bootlegger, and so on. Apparently the regulations are effective only on the poorer classes. If one has money, the regulations can be got around although doing so adds to the cost of living.

The German Government undoubtedly realizes that a great law-breaking organization is in being. German Customs officials are particularly keen to prevent money getting out of the country. On the slightest suspicion they will search every bit of baggage with a fine-tooth comb and make the traveller turn out his pockets. Every last dime is duly entered on the passport.

Anxiety Felt

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Commenting upon the 53 microphones and countless news-reel cameras that will be used in connection with the coronation he said "while radio and cinema will bring pulsating modernity within ancient Westminster Abbey on coronation day, exceptional efforts are being made to avoid the jarring of historic dignity with all the modern mechanism which will be employed to bring the coronation to all the world."

"Given fine weather," Mr. Baird said, "the coronation spectacle will excel any pageant in world history. Crowds in almost unmanageable proportions will complete a setting of colour and light which historic London, the premier stage of world pagentry has never equalled."

Mr. Baird credited the patriotism of coronation year with the calmness with which Britishers have accepted the thought of increased taxation to contribute toward the expense of the huge armaments programme. "John Bull seems to take it in his natural stride."

Anxiety is being felt, however, as to the effect of increased armament activity upon export trade. Mr. Baird noted during his stay in Great Britain, and upon normal industrial and commercial activities. "The efficient distribution of labour amongst competing British industries and the maintenance of an equitable wage scale," he said, "are already becoming acute problems. The expense of ordinary commercial and industrial organizations are being forced up as the outcome of concentration on government contracts. In some industries there is already a shortage of workers and there is a fear that armament activity will elbow business out of its normal channel with unfortunate results."

London will be well prepared for the thousands of visitors from the Empire and other parts of the world. Mr. Baird said, and preparations for housing and transport have been very thoroughly worked out. There is already an appreciable influx of visitors apparent.

real's Crown prosecutor in regard to Lewis and the C.I.O. campaign.

GOOD OLD DAYS

To those who send up a long wail for "the good old days when working was a pleasure," this excerpt from "Employees' Rules of a Chicago Department Store in the 1880's" noted in the Rotarian Magazine is presented:

1—Store must be open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. the year round.
2—Store must be swept; counters, shelves, and showcases dusted; lamps trimmed, filled, and chimneys cleaned; pens made, doors and windows opened; a pail of water and a bucket of coal brought in, before breakfast. (If there is time to do so, attend to customers who call.)

3—The store must not be opened on the Sabbath unless necessary and then only for a few minutes.

4—The employee who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, being shaved at the barber's, going to dances and other places of amusement, will assuredly give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and honesty.

5—Each employee must pay not less than \$5 per year to the church, and must attend Sunday school regularly.

6—Men employees are given one evening a week for courting, and two if they go to a prayer meeting.

7—After 14 hours in the store, the leisure hours should be spent for the most part in reading.

Rare Railroad Tales, One is Aromatic

These might be called "Rare Railroad Tales" as spun by one who recalls the early days of the Boston & Albany line that runs between Pittsfield and Adams, Mass.

William Wilbur was one of the early conductors. One day while in charge of a mixed train his attention was attracted by a small boy who was running alongside the one passenger coach trying to attract the attention of some one therein. Wilbur finally stuck his head out of the window and asked the boy what he wanted. The youth replied that he wanted the train stopped so that he could drive off the heifer that had jumped on the rear platform of the last car as the train passed through his father's pasture.

There is a sharp curve at the station called Zylonite. Trains for a long time had a habit of leaving the track there. One hot night in July as a passenger train was puffing through it ran into a convention of skunks. One of the crew said that every colony in the country was represented. The holocaust was fearful. And the aftermath was even more fearful. Drug stores were stripped of chemicals and every device known to man was employed in sweetening the atmosphere. But the rolling stock didn't get over the effects for two months. Neither did some of the passengers. That's all.

Secrecy Veils

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Consequently, it is safe to assert that while every Dominion will be asked to share somehow in the defence costs of the whole Empire, this same joint procedure will be adopted in every measure that the British Empire will take for the peaceful solution of the many dangerous problems that confront the Foreign Office today.

It is hardly a secret that Britain would like to help Italy and Germany in any economic manner that would relieve the pressure within these two nations, since every sensible statesman in Europe realizes that the warlike attitudes of these two countries can be traced to an economic cause. Also the foreign policies of several other countries have been following the trend started by Italy and Germany because of this same reason. Therefore, if some means can be

DIED

PICKARD—Passed away in the family residence, South Devon, April 19, 1937, Mrs. E. Beatrice Pickard, wife of Harry H. Pickard.

A funeral service will be held tomorrow evening in the residence at 8 o'clock. On Wednesday morning the body will be taken on the 9:30 o'clock train for Norton where interment will be made. Rev. W. A. Burge will conduct the funeral service at the home.

DIED

ROBERTS—Passed away in Fredericton, April 18, 1937, Miss Evelyn Roberts, daughter of Mrs. Ida Roberts and the late James Roberts of this city.

The funeral will take place tomorrow morning with Requiem High Mass in St. Dunstan's Church at 9 o'clock. Interment will be made at The Hermitage.



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Also Playing —

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NEWS

COMEDY

HERE THURSDAY!

GLENDA FARRELL, in

"SMART BLONDE"

Also BINNIE BARNES in "BREEZING HOME"

Notice of Tenders

Sealed proposals for the construction of additions to the East Branch Power Dam and of a new Diversion Dam at the Musquash Power Plant, addressed to the Secretary, New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, and marked "Proposal for East Branch Power Dam Additions and New Diversion Dam" will be received at the office of the Commission, Saint John, N. B.,

until 12 o'clock noon, A. S. T., Saturday, May 1, 1937.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified cheque made payable to the order of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission in the amount of Ten per cent. (10%) of the computed amount of the bid. The cheques shall be promptly returned to all but the successful bidder, whose cheque shall be retained by the Commission as surety for faithful execution of the Contract and, as a guarantee for its satisfactory completion.

Plans and specifications with forms of proposal and contract may be obtained at the office of the Commission, 55 Canterbury Street, Saint John, N.B. The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to accept any bid.

(Sgd.) W. S. ANDERSON,
Chairman,
New Brunswick Electric Power Commission.

found whereby this economic pressure can be eased, it is certain that the threat of the war clouds that are now hovering over the Empire would be dispersed for the near future.

Canada and other sections of the Empire may be asked to adopt some sort of immigration policy that would permit suitable persons from these hard-hit countries to enter the life of these Dominions under favourable and mutually satisfactory conditions. Technical experts on such matters have been studying the advisability of such a policy, and it is likely that a hint of this important subject may be brought to light when the delegates meet in London next month.

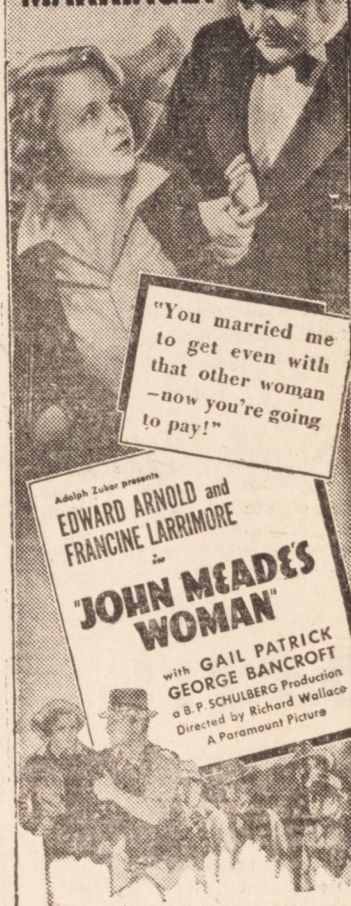
It is not the first time that the history of the Dominion that such a policy has been adopted to help the Motherland, and history of immigration to Canada is just full of similar episodes, whereby the Dominion opened its doors to people from Europe who were forced to leave their homes in the Old World, and which explains the existence in Canada of no less than 53 linguistic stocks. Today, there are vast numbers of desirable people who are anxious to leave Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain, and other troublesome European zones, and who would welcome a chance to start life anew under the protection of the British flag, whether it be in Canada or any other section of the British Empire.

Great Britain and the Dominions realize fully the responsibilities and difficulties that are involved in any policy of wholesale immigration, and it is the opinion of the well-informed persons in Ottawa that no definite and extensive increase in population will be forced on any section of the Empire unless the matter is studied carefully and scientifically by experts and then only with the free consent of the present inhabitants of the ter-

GAIETY

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ritory. Thus it is stated that proper inducements will be offered to permit immigration to be made into certain sections of the Empire, and it is understood that the whole scheme will be enacted as part and parcel of the joint responsibility of the whole British Empire.

The sponsors of this idea hope that this will be a start in the right direction towards a peaceful and inexpensive means to avert the unlimited costs of rearmament in preparation for a war that may or may never take place, and it is generally believed that some such hand of friendship and help may be held out without involving any great sacrifice on the part of the Empire. In any case it is to be preferred to the expenditure of tremendous sums of money each year for the upkeep of huge armed forces or for creating war machines and equipments, or the eventual slaughter and bloodshed of any warfare, or the multitude of other sins that always accompany a belligerent attitude or policy in foreign affairs, which in the end would accomplish nothing for the overpopulated countries of Europe whose economic life is gradually going from bad to worse with the passage of time.

Dr. B.R. Ross
DENTIST

HOURS:—
9-6 or by APPOINTMENT.

404 Queen Street