

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 13, 1937

Dictators Boost Birth Rate

BRITAIN'S concern over a falling birth rate is shared more or less generally throughout Europe. The answers to its problems have occupied sociologists and psychologists in a score of nations for years past. For many persons it is the direct result of birth control; to the pacifists it is a social reaction against the war-mongers; and for others it is purely and the natural trend of enlightened people under unfavorable social and economic conditions. All, in part, may be right, but the theories on the causes are no more numerous than the attempted cures.

Italy, of course, stands out as the most child-conscious nation in Europe. Whether Mussolini's ambition to multiply his population is entirely military in its origin is hard to say. Certainly he has placed great stress on Italy becoming the numerical equal of her neighbors, and not very subtly used the results of maternity subsidies and "infant welfare" campaigns as the basis for his demands for "room in which to expand." The sortie into Ethiopia was, to some extent, encouraged by the results. But, whatever the basic purpose, the Italian drive was contributed much toward the improvement of infant welfare, a factor which is not outstanding in the German programme.

It is in Germany that the solution has sunk to degeneracy. Like Mussolini, the Nazis have prohibited birth control, "bonused" babies and subsidized marriage. But they have not stopped there. Illegitimacy is openly encouraged and officially protected. Seeking to excuse itself by attacking the "immorality of communism," the Hitler regime has gone forward with a campaign so revolting and demoralizing that its exponents have already had to seek shelter, and the Race Politics Department go through the motions of deploring "these abuses of our predecessors."

As Mr. Walter Brockman, writing in the July issue of Current History, points out, "no official voice has said anything as positive or as courageous as that there shall be no more distinction between legitimate and illegitimate Germans." Instead, there has been an "education" programme, "It is the sacred duty and inalienable right of every woman to have children. . . . Only women under Marxist influence would stop like cowards to think who will look after the children they put into the world. . . ."

An excerpt from some of the propaganda which has been distributed through official industrial publications, the newspapers, and in all possible forms certain to reach "young Germany" is quoted by the Current History writer. "We are overturning outworn prejudices to clear the way for the healthy Aryan human being. The marriage vows should not be allowed to be an obstacle to the fulfilling of the natural urge. . . ."

There is for good reason, no statistical check on the results of this legalized immorality. In fact, more than a year ago it was decreed that in the records there should be nothing to distinguish between illegitimate and legitimate births. But there are many factors which indicate what a thorough job of "overturning" has been done. The maternity hospitals are overcrowded, an increasing number of their beds occupied by child-mothers. In home after home, "Mr. Brockman asserts from personal knowledge, girls of 15 years and thereabouts return from the compulsory farm and labor service camps expecting to be mothers. The answer they give to horrified parents is a simple "Don't you know Der Fuehrer says Germany needs children?"

It is not coincidence that illegitimacy in Russia rose to staggering heights with the advent of communism and the fall of the Church. The difference is it was not planned, subsidized and protected. It developed out of the breakdown and the loose marriage system. Where divorce and marriage were a matter of a few minutes in a common court and a few rubles, there was little room for morals. That the system has been altered, and the restrictions on marriage and divorce made more stern, is a matter of economics rather than a recognition of immorality. The fact is that Russia today cannot handle its births, and a large percentage of them remain illegitimate.

Britain as a Mediator

THE proposed division of Palestine into Jewish and Arab States—if a drastic measure in some quarters — is not the first partition Britain has erected in a long and almost continuous struggle to compromise irreconcilables. There is a distinct parallel between the Palestine settlement and the Irish partition, arranged through the treaty of 1921. There was one used in creating the Kingdom of Iraq in the same year, and which remained under British mandate until 1932. And a partition, more easily raised, was used in the separation of India and Burma.

Such settlements are only a partial explanation of how Britain came by her extraordinary and, to her critics on foreign policy, annoying facility for peace by compromise. Perhaps the greater experience had been gained in those cases where a partition would not do. The reconciliation necessary to the establishment and unity of the Union of South Africa represents a long struggle against racial strife. Home rule for India is only a half-step toward the solution of religious divisions that keep that country in continuous upheaval. Here the partition, to the extent that boundaries had to be redrawn, was a preparatory instrument.

What has made Britain's compromises the more admirable is the abuse she invariably absorbs in part payment for her efforts. She has been condemned out of all reason for "pouring blood unnecessarily" to promote selfish interests. In no case—the Irish civil war is the classic illustration—has the flow been comparable to what would have been poured had she not achieved a reconciliation or a separation.

In no single instance can it be proved from the results that Britain acted for personal gain. The Irish Free State, South Africa and Iraq are all self-governing nations, and if Britain benefited from their independence, it has been on a basis of mutual exchange. What she is attempting to do for India, what she proposes in Palestine are not different from what she has done for the others. The pity is that she has not the same freedom of action in the application of compromise to Europe.

SNAPSHOTS

The "recommended" pupils who will go to the High School without entrance examinations were selected as being the leaders in their various schools. They rather had it put over them yesterday when certain portions of the press referred to some of those who stood the exams as "the leaders going into High School." Our front page story and list today explains the situation and gives the list of those recommended by their teachers for efficiency.

After all the pupil's general work during the year should be the criterion. Exams are not always a real test as many otherwise good pupils fall down on exams, while there also may be many who fall down because they are dull or because they are too lazy to work.

A correspondent today states that he is informed outside labor men—not key men—are being brought in from outside to work on the subway and on the bridge. We do not know that this is a fact. It is up to the proper authorities to check this up on all employed outside of the key men.

War is threatening in the Far East and the further east the better, say we.

For Britain trouble is a matter of degrees. She'll have trouble if she doesn't settle the Arab-Jewish problem, and trouble if she does.

For the second time in a week money was stolen from the safe in a Vancouver police station, which will be accepted as a warning to the citizens not to let the police get hold of their money.

The Arabs object to the new Palestine partition on the ground that much of the land allotted to them is composed of hills and rocks. But everybody had supposed that the Arabs could do better with this kind of country than the Jews.

Italy forbids soldiers to use profanity. But this doesn't, we hope, apply to the mothers whose male kids are grabbed up and swept into the army as soon as they show three front teeth.

Caledonia Reached Newfoundland, and Leaves Tomorrow

(Special to The Daily Mail) NEWFOUNDLAND, July 13—The Imperial Air Flying boat The Caledonia arrived at Newfoundland this morning and will take off for Ireland tomorrow. The Pan-American flying boat 'The Clipper' is leaving Southampton tomorrow morning for Newfoundland.

Newspapers Suspended in Palestine

(Special to The Daily Mail) PALESTINE, July 13—Two Arab daily newspapers have been suspended on account of unfair criticism of the Palestine Royal Commission.

Celluloid Factory Destroyed by Fire

(Special to The Daily Mail) LONDON, July 13—A spectacular fire took place in one of the industrial sections of London today when a celluloid factory was completely destroyed by fire.

Real Vocational Training

(Continued from Page One)

If the Department of Labor, with its intimate knowledge of labor and employment conditions, were to work in co-operation with the school in placing graduates, many difficulties would be overcome. A Board of Education might supply a representative of the Department of Labor with information regarding pupils about to leave school to seek work, along with sufficient information to indicate broadly the probable fields for suitable employment for each pupil. THE PLACEMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WOULD THEN BE CONSIDERED AS ONE PART OF A WHOLE SCHEME OF PLACEMENT OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE IN WORKING POSITIONS.

In a case like that mentioned in Florida, a given boy might be required to spend four hours a day in the occupation of his choice, and three hours a day in school, two of which should be devoted to studies related to his occupation and the other hour to cultural work. The pupil performs only minor tasks for his employer and receives no return in salary. The employer agrees not to eliminate any regular employee on account of the service rendered by the pupil. A pupil for this work must of course be carefully chosen, consideration being given to such matters as his integrity, his seriousness of purpose, and his physical and mental qualifications for the occupation he wishes to enter. The scheme requires careful supervision and administration with the intelligent co-operation of employer, school official, the pupil and his parents. The cost to the community is low, since the boy spends about half of his time with a business or industrial concern at no cost to the taxpayer, his work repaying the business for the training and experience he receives. When worked out satisfactorily, the plan proves to be value to the pupil, to the employer and to the school."

NEW BRUNSWICK

(Continued from Page One)

plaintiff, vs. New Brunswick Railway Company, defendant. In this suit it was claimed that the railway company issued 6,000 first mortgage gold bonds on August 1, 1884, which fell due for redemption on August 1, 1934. In each bond, the railway promised to pay to the bearer or registered holder thereof £100 sterling gold coin of Great Britain of the present standard of weight and fineness at its agency in London, England, with interest thereon.

The plaintiff, holder of 992 bonds, claimed, in respect of each such bond, the sum in sterling calculated on August 1, 1934 then representing the gold value of £100 on August 1, 1884.

The court held that the plaintiff was entitled only to £100 sterling because on the true construction, the contract was not one for payment of gold in specie but for repayment of £100 sterling.

BLACK-OUT

(Continued from Page One)

this will minimize the danger.

There are four kinds of menace from the air: gas, incendiary bombs, high explosive bombs, and disease germs. British officials freely discuss defense measures against the first three, and scout the possibility of the fourth form of attack. From information received in continental countries, however, I do not consider the fourth form out of the question, entirely.

Plan Thirteen Mask Depots

Gas Masks and gas proof rooms are depended upon to protect the population from the menace of any known gas. Outside London one Government storehouse contains several million masks. As quickly as possible these are being distributed to outlying depots. Thirteen main depots are planned, and an undetermined number of sub-depots. Ultimately, the masks will be handed out, in the event of war, from several thousand distributing stations. Each of these "retail" depots is expected to handle, on an average, 3,000 men, women and children.

Special gas masks have been constructed for babies; even for animals. Further training in their utilization is necessary, however, before they will be fully acceptable.

Quietly and gradually, so as not to start a panic, air precaution education has been proceeding in Britain, for a period which synchronizes with the term of the rearmament program; a little more than a year. The country has been divided into small units of responsibility. Every hamlet, every street in a town or city, has its captain who will take charge should the emergency develop.

Women More Active

Many of these are women. Thinking probably of the menace to their children, they have shown a greater keenness in mastering the technique of air defense than their menfolk. During a daylight raid the major responsibility would fall on the women. In line with the policy now adopted, citizens are expected to stay in their homes, as the safest places.

There is a feeling here that shortly the gas menace will have been pretty well countered. Precautions against possible devastation, which might be wrecked by incendiary bombs, are not so far advanced. It presents a graver problem. One plane can carry hundreds of these two-pound thermite bombs. It is impossible to put out such a fire, so the present plans call for isolation of the blaze. Fortunately, the fire does not spread quickly. Picked up

OUR MAIL BAG

OUTSIDE LABOURERS

Editor Daily Mail, City.

Dear Sir:—

There is a report that the Richardson Construction Co. have brought men here from Saint John to work on their jobs on the bridge and subway. I do not mean what they call their key men, but ordinary labourers. If this is true, and I met men who said that they were from Saint John and that they were working there—it is not fair. We have many men here who do ordinary laboring work and could fill these jobs.

Somebody in authority should check up and find out if there are outsiders working here and if so, why.

A LABOURER OUT OF A JOB.

PUPILS

(Continued from Page One)

Greer, Frances Hall, Walter Hatfield, Marilyn Levine, Joyce Levine, Lorna McNabb, Stella Patterson, Harry Pridham, Joe Richards, Jack Stewart, Doris Logan.

Regent St. School—Nora Cain, Richard Goodline, Constance Hovey, John McNulty, Kathleen Rideout, Mary Simcock.

Charlotte St.—Isabel Allen, Eleanor Belyea, Edward Bennett, Doris Booth, Ronald Cameron, Isabel Colwell, Evelyn Duncan, Helene Gorham, Lois Horncastle, Marjorie Mitchell, John MacNair, Betty McKnight, Kathleen McKnight, Jeanne Nevers, Winifred Parr, Arthur Sewell, John Veness, Edna Waddell, Mona Wandless, Edith Ward.

Model School—Hubery Atkinson, Raymond Burpee, John Fleming, Lilian Levine, Frederick Murray, Ruth Peterson, Marcus Rainsford, Mary Smith, George Tapley, Eileen Wallace.

Nashwaaksis School—Elaine Bailey, Madeline Byles, Florence DeLong, Shirley Evans, Ruby Henry, Jack Johnston, Doris Pugh.

Devon—Florence Brewer, Charles Bilenky, Ruth Daye, Hilday Dickinson, Blanche Estabrook, Helen Goodspeed, Murray Gorman, Thelma Gourley, Ella Haines, Mary Kesson, Albert Legere, Philip McSorley, Arthur McSorley, Ruth Nason, Dorothy Peabody, Helen Pinnoch, Norma Rowley, John Scott, Mabel Stone, Murray Smith, Wendel Waters, Pauline Ward, David Whittingham.

Smythe Street—Margaret Allen, Muriel Arnold, Dorothy Bremner, Rebecca Duncan, Violet Gorman, Dorothy Holder, Mabel McConaghey, Marion Merryweather, Wendell Ritchie, Dorothy Ross, Perley Steeves, Pauline Stillwell, Shirley Stokoe.

Marysville School—Norma Daley, Harold Daley, Norbert Elliott, Veronica Kenny, Lottie Stewart, Marie Tait, Marion Venner.

quickly, these bombs can be thrown into the street, or on a lawn, where they will be comparatively harmless.

Standard equipment of every British household will shortly be a 35-cent scoop-shovel, with which flame-bombs may quickly be thrown out!

The ordinary civilian will have no special protection against H. E. bombs. The chance of a direct hit is infinitesimal. Authorities believe that this form of attack will be reserved by the enemy primarily or solely for points of strategic importance.

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in

"MAMA STEPS OUT"

NOTICE OF SALE

To Frank L. Thomas of the Parish of Douglas in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick and James R. Thomas of the same place and Annie A. Thomas his wife, and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a mortgage bearing date the first day of April A.D. 1931, registered in Book 214 of the York County Records at pages 264-268 as Number 83475 made between James R. Thomas and Annie A. Thomas his wife and Frank L. Thomas as mortgagors and Bertha McMullin, wife of Roy McMullin, as mortgagee, there will, for the purpose of realizing the monies secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction in front of the post-office in the City of Fredericton on the 31st day of July A.D. 1937, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all the lands and premises described in the said mortgage as follows:

FIRST: ALL those lands and premises conveyed by Gustave Grandame to the said James R. Thomas under the name of James Thomas by indenture bearing date the twentieth day of September, 1916, registered in Book 164 of the York County Records at pages 23 and 24 as Number 67054, and therein bounded and described as follows: All that certain part or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas and County of York, Province of New Brunswick and known as parts of lots number ten, eleven, twelve, being on the east side of the Cardigan Great Highway Road, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the east side of the said highway road at the centre of lot number twelve (the upper or north side of said lot twelve being owned by William Davidson) thence east along said line of lot number ten, one hundred and forty-seven rods to a cedar post, thence southerly at right angles to a cedar fence, (said fence being the centre line of lot number ten) thence southerly side being owned by David L. Evans) thence west along said fence to the highway road, thence north along the highway road to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less. Being the same lands and premises deeded by William S. Ray and wife to the said Grants by deed registered in Book A-7, pages 497 and 498.

SECOND: All those lands and premises conveyed by Kenneth G. Bird et ux to the said Frank L. Thomas by deed bearing date the thirtieth day of May, 1927, registered in Book 202 of the York County Records at Pages 542 to 544 as Number 79810 and therein bounded and described as follows: All that certain part or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, County and Province aforesaid on the west side of Cardigan Road, so called, bounded as follows: Beginning at the said Cardigan Road where the upper line of land formerly owned by Thomas E. Griffiths, now occupied by Merinda Monteith, strikes the said Road and running in a westerly direction along said line to a stake, thence in a northerly direction 80 rods to a stake on the lower line of land formerly owned by Dr. Jacobs, now owned by Thomas Evans, thence along said line in an easterly direction till it strikes the said Cardigan Road, thence along said Road to the place of beginning, the same being part of number eleven being the Daniel Davis lot, containing one hundred acres more or less, being part of the same lands and premises conveyed by deed from William James Monteith and wife to the said Kenneth G. Bird and registered in York County Records in Book 176, pages 386 and 387 under official number 71817 bearing date the 29th day of May, A.D. 1920.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any way appertaining.

Dated this 26th day of June A.D. 1937.
Solicitor for Mortgagee,
(Sgd.) BERTHA McMULLIN,
WINSLOW & McNAIR.

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in

"ROMANCE IN PARIS"

From the story "The King and the Chorus Girl."

MacKENZIE KING

(Continued from Page One)

An early development, possibly coming at next Wednesday's Cabinet Council, will be action toward appointing the Royal Commission on Economic Relations between the Provinces and the Dominion. Granting of contracts for mine-sweepers and other items in the defense program, measures to cope with the intensified drought problem in Western Canada, and trade negotiations will also be to the forefront of Government activities.

Had Busy Months

Although the Prime Minister appeared greatly refreshed by his travels and in best of health when he arrived in Ottawa today, he has had an almost unbroken period of great effort since Parliament assembled last January. It is expected as soon as immediate problems are disposed of he will seek some rest and quiet at Kingsmere, his country home in the Gatineau Hills.

Considerable interest attaches to the message the Prime Minister will broadcast, probably next Friday, since he has stated then he will give some impressions of the Coronation, the Imperial Conference, and of France, Germany and Belgium, which he visited in the last fortnight.

At the same time, it was intimated by Mr. King, he may discuss some of the developments at home during his absence, particularly the attitude taken by Premier Hepburn of Ontario toward the Federal Liberal Party which he formerly supported in Parliament here.

The permanent establishment of the Trans-Canada Airlines, for which organization has gone forward on a temporary basis, has been awaiting return of the Prime Minister and his associates. It is anticipated steps will be taken at an early date in Cabinet sessions to put the finishing touches upon this set-up in preparation for early inauguration of regular scheduled air services across Canada.

Meet Wednesday

Immediate plans of the Government have not been made known officially, but Wednesday has been set tentatively as the date for the first meeting, although this may be changed.