

THE DAILY MAIL

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Canada's Trade With the United States

Most people are familiar with the trend of Canadian trade with the United States, as shown by statements issued at Ottawa, and there will be added interest in an official statement regarding that trade from the capital of the big neighbor itself.

United States exports in 1936 to Canada, says Washington, increased 19 per cent. in value under the terms of the reciprocal trade agreement. As a result the trade reached a level 82 per cent. higher than in 1933, the lowest year of the depression period on this continent. The improvement in 1936 involved an expansion in all classes of commodities; finished manufactured exports increased 28 per cent., semi-manufactures 13, crude materials 10 and foodstuffs 24 per cent. as compared with 1935. Leading commodities responsible for major parts of these increases were machinery, automobiles, iron and steel manufactures, textile manufactures, lumber, crude petroleum, coal and raw cotton.

Imports from Canada in 1936 were 31 per cent. larger in value than in 1935. Purchases of a wide range of commodities increased, among them being commodities not affected by the terms of the agreement as well as many on which duties were lowered. Important factors were the small crop of hard wheat and barley in the United States, high prices of meats and the increased activity of industries. Importation of crude foodstuffs increased 60 per cent., manufactured foodstuffs and beverages 65, semi-manufactures 25 and finished manufactures 12 per cent. Amongst the increased commodities were furs, cheese, wheat, barley, abrasives, asbestos, nickel, lumber and newsprint.

The foregoing is taken from a Summary of United States Trade, sent to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Depression Bred an Army of Writers

Somebody estimated not long ago that the depression turned no less than two million American men and women to writing. Not letters, but stories, mostly fiction. It seemed as if two million Americans wanted to become novelists—or something, and all went to work with a vim. Magazine publishers became conscious of the fact that a new army of writers had mustered itself almost over night. It wasn't a very formidable army.

Now, it appears, several army brigades have turned away from fiction and are prepared to write—some do write—about what's wrong with America and what should be done about it. A publisher recently received by mail a bundle containing a manuscript of about 60,000 words, and with a note which read in part:

"This is the result of three years economical observation. I have read the newspapers and the magazines at the library every day since Roosevelt became president and have reached the conclusions arrived at in the enclosed. I have weighed the evidence for and against the New Deal and have found it wanting. I am willing to submit it to any well known economical observer and if he does not admit that my theories are right and should be followed if we are not to go to the wall, I will willingly tear up what I have written. I believe this is the book the country has been waiting for. Please let me hear from you by return mail. Postage enclosed for reply."

The answer went back by return mail.

It is understood that publishers and literary agents are discovering there are hundreds of patriots who have written formulas of 50,000 words or more, on how to save the country.—New York Sun.

Duplessis Raises an Issue

Racial strife, a development the Duplessis Government has managed to keep in the background since the elections last August, has finally flared in the Quebec Legislature. The issue centres around the Government's bill amending and altering the procedure and setup of Civil Courts. Balked by the Executive Council, which forced an adjournment, reports are that Premier Duplessis has definitely set aside the Council's suggestion to delay passage until the next session and, if necessary, will take steps to have it, the last of the Provincial Upper Chambers, abolished.

Providing for innumerable amendments, the bill in question introduces one change which states that whenever there is a difference between the French text and the English text of a statute, the French text shall prevail. Hitherto, and for over 70 years, the Civil Code, in recognition of the constitutional equality of the English and French languages, specified:

"If in any article of this Code, founded on the laws existing at the time of its promulgation, there be a difference between the English and the French texts, the version shall prevail which is most consistent with the provisions of existing laws on which the article is founded; and if there be any such differences in an article changing the existing laws, that version shall prevail which is most consistent with the intention of the article, and the ordinary rule of legal interpretation shall apply in determining such intention."

It is on the distinctions thus drawn that the Executive Council balked even after a third reading of the bill, and appealed for time with the suggestion that the Court of Appeal be asked to study the bill and report in the interim. The Montreal Gazette in an editorial which obviously stirred many in the Upper Chamber to "second thought," accepted the bill as discrimination and warned that on no other procedure than that provided in the original article of the Civil Code, was it possible to preserve "the integrity of jurisprudence, here or elsewhere."

It went further in logically arguing that the change "does open violence to a principle established in the Quebec Act, and, subsequently, by amendment, in the Act of Union . . . If that principle is to be flouted in the Province in whose interest it was established, how is it to be treated hereafter in other parts of the Dominion where the racial positions are reversed? Nor did the Montreal have to insert anything to question whether the spirit implied by the change is consistent with civic equality, mutual tolerance and amity between British and French-Canadians, a question which is of as much interest to the French-speaking minorities of other Provinces as it is to the English-speaking people of Quebec.

Le Devoir and Le Canada have rushed to the Government's defense charging the Gazette with raising an issue, which, in their reading of the Act, is groundless. Le Devoir states that what the Gazette infers might happen in other provinces in way of reprisal, has, in fact, already happened in many. Le Canada asks what could be more natural than that the English version be set aside "on those rare occasions" when it differs from the French text. It goes on to state that what the amendment specifies is no more than what has always been in practice.

This being the case, who, then, is raising the issue if not Premier Duplessis? What purpose was to be served by risking what the French papers assure is misinterpretation, if nothing was to be changed and nothing gained or lost? Following the lead they have given to its logical conclusion it becomes most clear that there is an issue, and that it was raised for a definite purpose. The Montreal Gazette, in seeing the Act as discrimination against the minority, was seeing what the Government wanted the majority, at least, to see.

SNAPSHOTS

It is understood that seven young ladies connected with the Provincial civil service are to be married during the coming summer. It will keep the others busy chipping in for presents.

When is the closed door sessions of the Fredericton School Board going to cease being closed-door ones. We thought perhaps the new superintendent of schools would tell them something about the way such things are conducted elsewhere. Is it not time that this, the largest spending department in the city, let the public know what was doing at the meetings?

For pure cussedness and antiquated arbitrary ideas you have to hand it to the Fredericton School Board which is making Fredericton a joke in other parts of the province.

One night this week a young woman who was going on an errand to a local cafe was forced into a car by a man who put his hand over her mouth. She was not able to escape until she had reached Salamanca. The picking up of girls and forcing them into cars is getting to be a common practice. Chicago has nothing on Fredericton in regard to this kind of stuff. In the case mentioned the man is known. He does not reside in Fredericton but he works here.

There seems to be plenty of lawlessness going on about the city including damaging people's lawns and property, stealing things off verandahs, breaking and entering and forcibly picking up young girls on the street—and no person ever seems to get caught.

A girl must be darn slow to let any man lift her into a car. But the days of the old fashioned hat pins are gone. Never mind, they are coming back.

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Holiday Crowd

(Continued from Page One)
sult. Everywhere new buildings are going up to augment the hotels, and literally hundreds of tourist cabins dot Highway No. 11 north from Huntsville. Service stations and restaurants now stand where a couple of years ago there was nothing but rock and burned-over forest areas.

Prices Reasonable

But there is no "soaking the tourist." Accommodation not only is plentiful and good, but it is also reasonable in price. Those who are in business in the district, and others who are planning to enter it, feel that they have an attraction which will last at least ten years more, an attraction that is gaining in universal appeal every year. As one concession owner expressed it: "We want the people from Old Ontario to come back every year, so we give the best we can without over-charging for it."

From the United States this summer will come thousands of visitors. Even today there were cars from a dozen States parked by the hospital. By Friday of this week—the quintuplets' third birthday—it is expected that the number of American visitors will have tripled, judging by last year.

A birthday party has been arranged by the guardians and Dr. Allan Roy Daeoe, the country doctor dragged from obscurity in the North country to world-wide fame by his skill in caring for the only quintuplets in medical history who survived the first few days of life.

Healthy and Happy

The quints enter their fourth year of life sturdy, healthy and obviously happy in their environment. At the morning show today they rode tricycles with wild abandon and in the afternoon, dressed in different costume but still all dressed alike, their demonstrations of affection for each other delighted the crowd.

Olivia Dionne was in the huge hastily-built store across the highway, selling everything from blankets to his signature on postcards. Nattily attired, he chatted amiably with all who cared to talk to him. His store was like a bargain basement on a Monday morning. His profit from the sale of souvenirs alone must be a handsome one.

It's all become big business now. Out of the wilderness has sprung an industry which ranks with mining and lumbering in the amount of cash it puts into the citizens' pockets. And it's getting bigger every day.

London Bus

(Continued from Page One)
schedule-making for the bus industry."

News of the settlement was received with satisfaction by the great majority of Londoners who have been walking the pavements, riding bicycles or jamming into over-crowded subway and tramways to reach their jobs.

The strike became effective immediately after midnight Saturday, May 1, and covered the period of coronation festivities that attracted hundreds of thousands of visitors to the city from the United Kingdom and the entire world.

At first the public took the strike in good humor but in recent hot days much grumbling arose among walkers or those packed into the subways.

The union spent thousands of pounds from its strike fund which was reported as near exhaustion.

The men demanded slower schedules in addition to a shorter day. They contended they had to work under such pressure that health was endangered. A court of inquiry sat on the matter and recommended fuller investigation into the men's claims, stating their representations of ill-effects from the schedules was not fully proven.

Both the London Passenger Transport Board, representing the bus owners, and the union accepted the court's interim report today.

Prior to the labor ministry's announcement tonight the transport board and the union's executive held a long conference. The executive took control of the strike into its own hands after the busmen's committee had failed to reach a conclusion of the long-drawn dispute.

A statement in which both the workers and the transport board concurred said that men reporting for work Friday will be reinstated and that "the period of the strike shall not be deemed to be a break in their service."

South Bay Men

(Continued from Page One)

About 150 names were affixed to the petition. As far as could be learned by The Citizen yesterday there are four workers who were recently laid off by John Hayes, acting superintendent on the roadwork.

The work which is being done in this sector is mainly ditch digging, strengthening of culverts and hauling gravel.

Mr. MacDonald said that Mr. Ingram in conference expressed the opinion that the reason for the men being laid off was the exhausting of the provincial appropriation for the work.

"The relief men did not replace the South Bay men," Mr. MacDonald said, quoting Mr. Ingram. "Both groups were taken on at the same time. When the appropriation ran out, the resident workers were laid off and the relief men kept on."

The resident workers claim that this work has always been given to them. The state that the relief men are responsible for their being unemployed.

Talking to Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Ingram said that he sent the relief men to South Bay at the request of J. T. Turnbull, district road engineer. "I sent these men out to work when I was asked by the government to do so," was his comment.

"As I am not familiar with all aspects of the case," he said, "the best thing I could do was to forward the petition to Mr. Barbour."

Moncton Man

(Continued from Page One)

bank in Sacramento, Cal., which he says is a record of the highest rate of interest ever paid by any bank on savings deposits.

Mr. Lea was born in Charlottetown, and began his career in that city as a builder's apprentice. He recalls working on the old Methodist brick church.

At the age of 20 he left the island for the Pacific Coast, travelling by water practically all the distance. It was the days before the Panama Canal, and he crossed the Isthmus of Panama by rail.

Years later he returned to his home in Charlottetown, where he opened Prince Edward Island's first wood-working establishment. After 12 years he went to Moncton, where he retired in 1922.

HEAR THE CECILIAN SINGERS FRIDAY EVENING

The Cecilian Singers make their final appearance of the season on Friday evening, May 25th at the Normal School Auditorium. This group is a non-profit-making organization, all funds being used for charitable and educational work. The chorus is considered the best of its kind in the province by Reginald Stewart, the eminent Canadian conductor-pianist. The choir is Fredericton's choir and deserves your support. Doris Bayley will read a scene from Act Two of "Dear Brutus" by Sir James Barrie and Burla Todd will do interpretive and tap dancing.

VOLUNTEERS MAY JOIN R.A.F. IN CANADA

LONDON, May 27 — The United Kingdom government is negotiating with Canada, Australia and New Zealand to permit recruiting for the Royal Navy or British subjects in those dominions, Malcolm MacDonald, secretary for the dominions, told the House of Commons today.

Volunteers may join the Royal Air Force in Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa. As far as the Army is concerned, the British government is studying the question, he added.

The Windsors

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possessions pass to her husband immediately after marriage.

Mrs. Warfield will not have to promise to obey the Duke, it was understood, and he will not have to promise to support her.

An official announcement said that Mayor Mercier would perform the ceremony in the Chateau de Cande at noon on June 3.

Rogers Dodges Questions

All arrangements have been completed and 30 invitations were sent out yesterday by mail. Herman L. Rogers, spokesman for the Duke, receiving reporters at the Chateau gates today, said:

"Immediately after the wedding luncheon, the royal couple will leave by automobile. They will arrive at their Wasserieburg Castle in Austria on July 1, but I cannot say where they will go between times. The Duke has decided to wear a cutaway for the ceremony."

A reporter asked whether it would be a cutaway or morning coat and Mr. Rogers replied:

"I call it morning clothes, but the Duke calls it a cutaway."

Mr. Rogers dodged the question of whether there would be a religious ceremony as well as a civil.

"I am unable to say yet," he declared, thus hinting that negotiations might be in progress.

The French Ministry of Justice granted the Duke's wedding application, including permission to dispense with posting bans and a special authorization for a civil ceremony at the Chateau de Cande, thus removing the last barrier to the wedding.

In performing the ceremony, Dr. Mercier is expected to ask: "Do you, Edward, take Wallis Warfield to be your lawful wedded wife?" and "Do you, Wallis Warfield, take Edward Windsor (the Duke's family name as well as his title) to be your lawful wedded husband?"

When they both say yes he would continue:

That 'Family Book'

"In the name of the law I declare you united in the bond of marriage."

Then he would read articles 213, 214 and 215 of the Civil Code. These take the place of the "obey" and "support" promises, for they rule that a wife must obey her husband and the husband protect his wife; that the wife must follow where the husband goes; that husband and wife owe each other mutual fidelity, help and aid, and that the husband must shelter his wife and provide her with everything in life according to his resources and station.

Neither is required to take an oath to obey these injunctions.

Witnesses would then sign the Town Hall register. At the end the Mayor would sign the "family book," which is given to husbands as a legal document proving the marriage.

The book must be produced when a husband needs to prove his marriage, on such occasions as buying family railroad tickets at a reduced rate. There are pages for registration of births and death and the Government—eager to increase the birth rate—has given space for recording the birth of 16 children.

There is also a page for registering a possible divorce.

Chateau Market Booming

Fearing that photographers and the curious public might try to break in to the castle on the wedding day, the Duke and Mrs. Warfield asked that certain walls and fences be heightened. Workmen began building great fences around the park today.

Cande likely will be a veritable citadel during the wedding, with armed mobile guards and gendarmes surrounding it.

The "chateau market" was booming around Cande. Forty castles were reported to have been sold to an unidentified American who hoped to reap a fortune by reselling them to fellow-countrymen attracted to the Loire Valley by the fame which the Duke has brought to it. Impoverished land-holders hope to replenish their fortunes by sales to Americans.

An enterprising hotel keeper bought an old inn near Cande and transformed it into the "Auberge de Duc de Windsor."

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"PEPPER"
IRVIN S. COBB
SLIM SUMMERVILLE

Rockefeller

(Continued from Page One)

ed out of oil and industry at one time was estimated roughly at five and a half billions; and the elder Rockefeller's personal fortune reached one billion dollars.

With the possible exception of the Nizam of Hyderabad, whose vast wealth is believed to exceed that figure, no man ever held a larger personal fortune than Rockefeller; and unquestionably no other man ever made as much.

Vast Fortunes

The combined fortunes of the family of Henry Ford may have totalled \$1,000,000,000, but the Mellon fortune, estimated at \$200,000,000; the vast wealth of the late Sir Basil Zaharoff, and the fabulous Gekwar of Baroda, all made their holders rank distinctly as "second-flight" multi-millionaires.

During the last years of Rockefeller's active life, before he retired in 1911, his annual income was estimated at \$50,000,000—a long jump from his original investment of \$75,000 in Pennsylvania oil fields.

He was a business man before he ever dipped his fingers in oil, a shrewd investor of money who gradually worked up his personal income

Empire Trade

(Continued from Page One)

Are Opposed

Canada and South Africa oppose the Australian desire for a unified Empire foreign policy. They hold that common protection can best be secured by each Empire unit taking full responsibility for its own defence and working in harmony with the other units. Australia on the other hand has taken the ground the dominions should be prepared to offer counsel and if need be reinforce that counsel with assistance.

Hope was expressed the new committee on munitions may become a permanent body but without control of questions of policy. It would consider building of arms factories in the dominions, able to supply Britain in wartime, and ensure the interchangeability of arms and equipment for war.

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Directed by Victor Saville
A PRODUCTION

as a warehouseman and commission merchant to about \$10,000 a year.

This was in the years before the Civil War. In 1862 he invested his wealth in a new firm of Clark & Andrews, and became its chief schemer—devising plans for expansion, for merging with other companies, for destroying competition.

Three years later, he recovered from financial straits, and began to mold the modern Standard Oil Company—the titanic model of industrial organization that stretched its tentacles into the life of a nation.

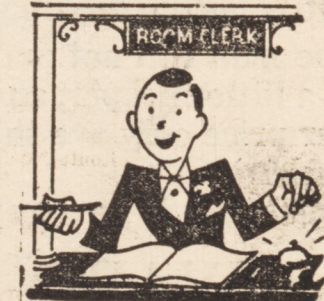
At the turn of the century the man who bought out his first partner, Maurice B. Clark, to form the firm of Rockefeller & Andrews, and subsequently William Rockefeller & Company, had increased the capital of his firm, which became the Standard Oil Trust, to nearly \$100,000,000.

Dr. B. R. Ross

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