

## ATLANTIC PROVINCES GROWING IN POPULARITY WITH ALL TOURISTS

### Railway Travel Is A Large Contributing Factor In Tourist Traffic

(By M. F. Tompkins, Traffic Manager, Atlantic Region, Canadian National Railways)

The growing popularity of Canada's Atlantic Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with tourists is evidenced by the increase in the number of visitors recorded for the season 1937. For the first eight months of the year the increase amounted to approximately 13 per cent over the previous year and 33 per cent over 1935 in the case of visitors remaining for periods not exceeding 48 hours and 16 and 40 per cent respectively for periods over two days and not exceeding sixty days. The total value of the tourist trade for 1937 represented by these two sets of figures amounts on a conservative basis to over \$12,000,000.

There are several reasons for this increased tourist travel to these summer playgrounds of Eastern Canada, not the least of which is their outstanding scenic beauty and romantic charm. All three provinces abound in delightful seaside holiday centres and the numerous rivers and lakes afford excellent salmon and trout fishing. Deep sea anglers are visiting these Maritime Provinces in increasing numbers seeking tuna and swordfish. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick offer many advantages in this respect. Swordfish are plentiful off Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The tuna fishing of Nova Scotia is centred on the south shore, and in New Brunswick it is to be had off the mouth of the Saint John River in the waters of the Bay of Fundy. Big game hunters are also attracted to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia where deer and bear abound and there is wild fowl shooting in all three provinces.

Canada's Atlantic Provinces are only an overnight's journey from the Eastern United States and from central Canadian centres, and this is a feature that appeals to many sportsmen as well as to tourists generally. The visitor will find good accommodation practically anywhere he wishes to go.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the visitor will find the Nova Scotian, deluxe hotel, and at Pictou, in the same province on the south shore of the Strait of Northumberland, Pictou Lodge, the popular log bungalow summer resort, both owned and operated by the Canadian National Railways which maintain a system of hotels of distinction across Canada. At Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, there is the Canadian National, popular with tourists seeking good accommodation at reasonable rates.

Then there is the charm of an unexploited vacation country. Here in these provinces Nature is seen at her best with vast expanses of virgin territory awaiting the tourist and sportsman alike.

Railway travel is a contributing factor to tourist travel to Canada's Atlantic Provinces and with the introduction of air-conditioned equipment on principal trains of the Canadian National, passengers find a new travel comfort when visiting these provinces.

### Lr. Queensbury

LOWER QUEENSBURY, Dec. 27.—Christmas passed very quietly here. Motor cars are still running on the highway although it has never been ploughed.

Nearly all made the trip to Fredericton last week to do their Christmas shopping and marketing.

The river ice has not yet been used for teams or cars as yet but footpaths have been made to Burden and Lake George Road.

John and Ruth Moore, Jackie, Bella and Mary Norquay and Murray Dykeman attended the concert in Keswick Ridge hall Saturday evening.

Councillor F. J. Saunders of Prince William spent Christmas Day with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Joslin.

Mrs. Wm. Howell of Jamaica Plains and Miss Hazel Murch, R.N., of Bar Harbour, are spending some time with their mother Mrs. Martha Murch who is seriously ill.

The young people had a nice skating rink on parade before the snow-storm.

Mrs. Pauline Agnew and son Stanley Jordan were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hood Christmas day.

Murray Jordan visited relatives at Prince William on Sunday.

The many friends of Miss Mabel Rosborough, Bear Island, are sorry to hear she has gone to Victoria Hospital for an operation for appendicitis.

Those spending their vacations here include Marjorie and Norma Currie, Bella Norquay and Georgia Pond.

Miss Gwen Moore, Fredericton, is spending the holidays with her cousin Miss Ruth Moore.

Albert Jordan spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Joslin.

Those who went home to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents were Sherman Hawkins, Russell Embleton, Earl Moffatt, Ronald Embleton.

Rev. W. Killam held service here yesterday morning in the Baptist Church.

## BRITAIN IN FAR EAST IS FACING A DILEMMA

### Although Japan Hurts Her Prestige, European Situation Keeps Her From Taking Action Alone

LONDON, Dec. 30.—If Japan had been less hasty and taken elementary precautions to avoid treading on the toes of the great Western powers she probably would have been able to conquer China at her leisure without fear of outside interference—just as Germany, if she acts adroitly, may gradually spread her sway over Eastern Europe without a major war, says Harold Callender in the New York Times. For the Western powers are no more looking for trouble in the Orient than in Eastern Europe. The widespread view here is that Japan may succeed even now, although the action of her troops in firing on the British and American flags was an unnecessary affront such as rarely has occurred anywhere and is difficult for the great powers to swallow.

Since British and American gunboats were attacked the feeling in some quarters of Britain has been intense. Many believe that Japan has gone too far for Britain to content herself with the stream of apologies which pour forth as from a multigraph, and naval concentration in the Far East has been and still is under consideration.

The huge naval base at Singapore is now completed; during the present year some 40 warcraft, including six cruisers, have been finished in British shipyards, and a squadron of big ships could be sent East without endangering the British defenses at home or in the Mediterranean. Britain is in a better position, from a naval point of view, to act today than she was in 1932, when Sir John Simon, then Foreign Secretary, evaded any move against Japan for her conquests of Manchuria in violation of treaties.

Moreover, Japan is far more heavily engaged in China than in 1932. Her navy is busy escorting troopships across the Japan Sea. She has longer lines of communication and a greater area to occupy and increasing expenses which may strain her economy in a prolonged war.

Britain's position is made more difficult because she has tolerated aggressions and breaches of treaties both in Manchuria and in Europe. Attacks on her flag on the Yangtze—though more flagrant than any affront she has accepted from Germany, Italy, or previously from Japan—are the culmination of a series of blows to

her prestige, and many Britons contend that not many more such blows can be permitted if Britain's influence in the world is to be maintained. For this reason, and also because Britain is now better prepared, there has been a visible stiffening of the British attitude in recent weeks toward implied menaces in Europe and overt acts in China.

It is not likely that the European dictators will lend military assistance to Japan. But they have encouraged Japan by their moral support, and the mere fact of their strained relations with Britain makes Europe's situation so uncertain that the main forces of the British fleet dare not move too far away. The fact that all is not quiet on the Western front weakens Britain's hand and strengthens Japan's hand on the Eastern front. Writers in Berlin and Rome have frankly emphasized that this was the intention of the triple pact. Thus do European and Asiatic events interlock, and unrest in one continent stimulates unrest in the other.

In 1932 Britain was unable to act in the Far East; some Britons defended and apologized for Japan on the ground that she needed to expand and might restore order in the Far East. Britain is paying heavily for this today in terms of prestige.

Whenever she decides to act she will do so not under the League covenant, which the great powers have failed to uphold, but in concert with other powers and in defense of her own interests and influence.

Britain's attention is now concentrated upon an alliance with France and the possibility of the sympathy of the United States. Italy has left the League, the Germans vow they will never join it and Berlin and Rome have formed with Tokyo a kind of league of the discontented—nominally a league against communism but actually a league against British power.

Britain would not act without France and at least in the Far East she would not act without the support of the United States. British investments in China are far greater than American; the British position in Hong Kong is unparalleled by any American territory on the Asiatic continent. Britain's virtual naval responsibility for the safety of Netherland India as well as her own nearby pos-

sessions is not shared by the United States. America is less heavily committed in the Orient financially and strategically. Yet America is a Pacific power and Britons consider she is directly concerned by events in China and by the rise of a militaristic nation in the Eastern Pacific.

If Hong Kong were attacked Britain would fight, whether they could win or not, for that is British territory. If the Dutch East Indies were attacked, that would be almost equally intolerable for the British because they are close to empire routes. But as for restraining Japan in China proper Britain can hardly do it alone while the European dictators impose upon her the duty of being constantly watchful on this continent. As for an economic boycott of Japan, the British generally doubt whether it would

work and think that, anyhow, it would be too slow in effect. Japanese attacks on British gunboats have brought one of the stiffest protests Britain has ever made. They have caused the British anxiety to re-examine the whole question of her prestige in the world. But because of Britain's necessarily scattered responsibilities she cannot now act alone in the Far East.



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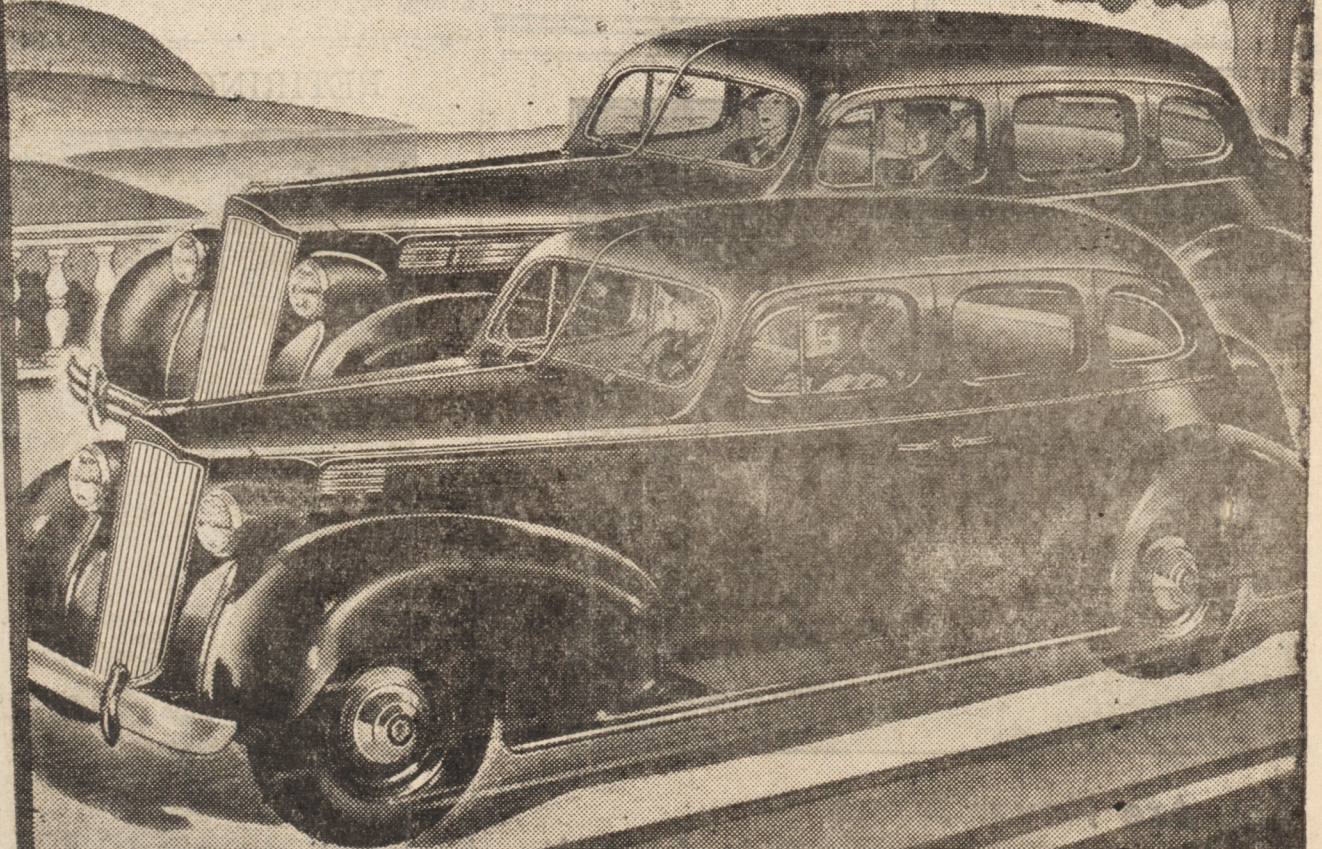
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