

GERMAN TROOPS ARRESTED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN SENTENCED TO DIE

Government Plans Checking Waters Ohio Tributaries

Flood Control Reservoirs Will Be Erected at Huge Cost

Total Outlay of Five Billion Dollars

President Roosevelt Announces Immediate Steps Will Be Taken

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt handed the United States Congress today a proposed \$5,011,000,000 six-year public program for damming rampaging rivers and hastening recovery from future depressions.

Congressional leaders indicated the program, drafted by the Roosevelt National Resources Committee, was assured of close attention. Current floods in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys lent emphasis to the report.

Some works would be undertaken at once under the proposal while others would be held as reservoir "which" can be utilized in periods of economic depression for public spending to increase employment.

In the flooded Ohio basin, the committee recommended immediate expenditure of \$500,000 by army engineers for continued surveys and an \$85,000,000 construction program to follow in 14 reservoirs.

"A system of flood control reservoirs on the tributaries would provide the most practical means of controlling the floods of the Ohio and its branches," the report said.

In line with the report of the president's committee on government reorganization, this group headed by Secretary of Interior Ickes favored a permanent public works organization and an advisory resources board in the government.

Congress would approve the general program, but decisions as to the order of work and the constructing bureau would be left to the executive arm of the government.

The government nevertheless turned a sharp eye upon White, St. Francis and Upper Yagou rivers, along with their tributaries, which feed the Lower Mississippi. A \$136,000 allotment for emergency rescue work and levee maintenance was made.

Workers continue to reinforce the levees that stand between the south's richest cotton lands and rampaging flood waters, that left death and destitution in their wake in the Ohio Valley.

Two crevasses in the slough landing neck dike near Bessie, Tenn., joined. There are about a dozen small

PLUCKY GIRL'S MERCY DASH SAVES MAN

NAMAKAN LAKE, Ont., Feb. 4.—Relatives of John Lockhart tonight read in a brief telephone message from him a tale of hardship and fortitude and the pluck of pretty Elizabeth Berger that is without parallel among sagas of Northern Ontario. Lockhart was in hospital in International Falls, Minn., across the river from Fort Frances, recuperating from frostbite and the rigors of a mercy dash across twenty-five miles of frozen terrain.

Physicians said his foot, threatened with gangrene, and hands frostbitten from two nights spent in the open, will be saved. The limbs were so badly frozen on his arrival here Saturday it was feared they would have to be amputated. Back home tonight, Elizabeth, 21-year-old daughter of one of Northwestern Ontario's earliest settlers, modestly recounted her race for medical aid. With her team of five police dogs she is a familiar figure to settlers of this fishing community, fifty miles east of Fort Frances.

Huge Flood Control Reservoirs Are Planned

(Special to The Daily Mail)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt has announced a huge public works scheme involving an expenditure of 6,000,000 covering a period of six years. One quarter of the amount will be used for flood control. Fourteen huge control reservoirs will be built on the Ohio. Other works will include hydro-electric plants and money will be spent in agricultural needs, soil conservation and the assurance of a drinking water supply in the case of a flood.

Bonusing Births

THE total immigrants coming into Canada during the fiscal year 1936 numbered 11,103 as compared with 12,136 for the corresponding period of 1935 and nearly 14,000 in 1934. Thus we see a steady decrease in immigration from year to year. In this connection two recent statements, emanating from different quarters, arrest attention and compel thought. Wide publicity was recently given to an English editor's opinion that Canada would soon become a world power and that about the same time a Winnipeg college professor who was not as extensively reported stated that Canada's population never would exceed 15,000,000. The two statements are apparently antagonistic and contradictory for it is difficult to envisage Canada ranking among the great nations of the world in any material respect with less than half as many people again as she has now. The picture conjured up by those who see such a destiny for Canada is that of a country fairly densely populated, after the manner of the United States. Greatness from any point of view in a modern material conception implies not only a quality but a numerosity of population, so that most Canadians will assume that the Dominion's advance among the nations of the world will correspond with the increase in the number of her people. How are we going to get this increase?

The modern era of Canadian development began with Confederation, or with the completion of the great trans-continental railways which opened a vast territory in the north-west of the new Dominion. Since that time Canada has looked upon immigration as the all-important factor in building up her population, never seriously questioning the effectiveness of the method. Examination of statistics after any census would have revealed how over-rated was this factor in the popular view. The census returns in 1931, for instance, showed that nearly eighty per cent. of the population of Canada was born in this country, leaving little more than twenty per cent. as coming from the much-lauded immigration movement developed at so much effort and expense. We figured on the immigrant coming into Canada but we did not see him going away. If all the immigrants who came to this country had continued to make their homes here, there would have been more than six million immigrants instead of two million at the last census, and the population would have been four million higher. No matter what views one may entertain on immigration—and there seems to be a lot of talk about immigration lately—it must be acknowledged that experience has proved that it is not the factor that most people assume it to be in building up the population of Canada. With the disappearance of free land in the West and the closing of the avenue of farm labor leading to farm ownership, the era of greatest immigration activity probably is terminated and no one can vision the movement to our shores building up a population faster than it did in the days of these advantages.

With attention focused on immigration, the other factor in population building, natural increase, has been largely overlooked. It obviously has been the principal agent in population building. But natural increase has not been doing for the country what one might expect or hope it would, for some reasons clear to most observers and for other reasons which may not be so apparent. At any rate, the rate of natural increase has been declining. As recently as 1921 the excess of birth rate over death rate or natural increase was 17.8 per thousand. By 1926 it had declined to 13.3 and by 1929 it was 12.2. By 1933 it had dropped to 11.3 and last year it was 10.6. It has been dropping as long a time as records are available and it is impossible to tell when this downward trend will be arrested. This is not because Canada's death rate is increasing. On the contrary, owing to Canada medicine and its magnificent work in prolonging life, the annual aggregate of deaths has been decreased. The crude death rate in the period 1926-30 was 11.1. It continued to decline until 1935 when the figures were 9.6. In spite of this consistent improvement in death rate the natural increase has fallen, owing to the decrease in births.

Canada's birth rate, in fact, is declining so fast that the process can not be described as otherwise than alarming, yet few people seem to perceive it and fewer express any concern about it. Canada's birth rate stood at 29.4 per 1,000 in 1921 and in 1935 was 20.2 per 1,000, the lowest it ever has been. During the last fourteen years, since records first were kept, the drop has been consistent and steady, and whither it is tending to no one can tell.

Instead of people talking about birth control and about filling up our country with immigrants who are not familiar with our local conditions, measures should be taken to put a tax on bachelors and grant tax exemption and reductions for large families, making arrangements for better and cheaper housing accommodations. This has been done in France, Belgium and other places. There has been too much talk on the other side of the question and not enough about encouraging our population by natural increase.

Natural increase is the most effective means of building up population in Canada. All other means, such as immigration, are artificial as the immigrants are not familiar with the country and will not stay in it. For years Canada has adopted legislation from Europe and now Canada may have to follow Europe's example in the adoption of domestic measures of building up her population. The matter of birth bonusing no longer appears fantastic.

LAST GAP WILL COMPLETE ROUND WORLD CIRCLE

Clippers Fly Air Mail From United States to China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Postmaster General James A. Farley last night announced extension of trans-Pacific air mail service from Manila to China. The first flight from San Francisco has been set tentatively for March 24 or as soon thereafter as weather conditions permit, Farley said. Inauguration of air mail service direct from North America to China, together with the announced summer schedule of the Hindenburg from Europe to this country will close the last gap which prevented circumnavigation of the world by air mail.

Farley announced that two new air mail stamps of 20 and 50 cents denominations will be issued in connection with the new schedule. New and reduced postage rates will be installed for existing service between California, Hawaii, Guam and Philippines.

German Fighting For Insurgents Air Minister's Nephew

(Special to The Daily Mail)
MADRID, Feb. 4.—Government forces at Bilbao in Spain are reported to have captured a German soldier who is a nephew of Franz von Papen Germany's Minister to Austria. The German soldier was tried today by a military tribunal and was sentenced to die. When caught he was fighting on the insurgents' side and had in his possession a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Insurgents Renew Attack On Malaga

(Special to The Daily Mail)
MADRID, Feb. 4.—The insurgents have renewed a fierce attack on Malaga. The fleet left the strait of Gibraltar and proceeded towards Malaga. Rebel planes are arriving from Morocco and all possible motor cars have been commandeered to transport. It is reported that the government is putting up a stiff defence.

Miss Simonne Primeau is in Montreal, where she attended the dance given Tuesday evening by Mrs. G. Armand Champagne in honor of her daughter, Miss Marcelle Andree Champagne. Other Ottawa guests invited were Miss Francoise Pateau, Miss Mignonne Castonguay, Misses Annette and Alice Michaud, Miss Andree Leduc and Miss McMurphy.

British People United Behind George VI. Eagerly Await His Coronation

ITALY ACCEPTS NEW STATUS OF DARDANELLES

(Special to The Daily Mail)
ROME, Feb. 4.—Italy has accepted the new status which gives Turkey the right to fortify the Dardanelles. Italy was at first the only country to object to this fortification.

25 COUNTRIES INVITED

(Special to The Daily Mail)
LONDON, Feb. 4.—The conference which is slated to meet in April in order to discuss the international sugar trade industry will be attended by delegates from 25 countries.

Rail Men Reject Board's Wage Award Unanimously

Men Had Already Refused Similar Offer Made By Companies

Unions Make Ready Strike Ballots

Decision of the Union is Sent to the Labor Minister

FACTS JUSTIFY RADICAL MOVES SAYS PATERSON

Minister Education Comments Public School System

"The facts concerning the system and organization of the public schools in the Province are such as to justify immediate radical changes," said Hon. A. P. Paterson, Minister of Education, Federal and Municipal Relations, in a statement issued this morning. "However, such a wide disparity exists between prevailing conditions and what may be regarded as a conservative modern system that it is practical to develop only by progressive stages over a period of years."

For some months a general study of our public school situation has been made by the Minister, Dr. Fletcher Peacock, Director of Educational Services and Dr. A. S. McFarlane, Chief Superintendent of Education; and yesterday afternoon a general conference of departmental officials and school inspectors was called to exchange views and consider proposals for readjustment and revamping the system.

"I think it advisable," said the Minister, "that the public should

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TO LECTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA

The programme of the two weeks' short course in connection with the annual Nova Scotia Seed Show which is to take place in March includes the name for a series of lectures of C. F. Bailey, superintendent of the Fredericton Experimental Station, of this city.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—The general conference committee of 100,000 Canadian railwaymen yesterday afternoon rejected the terms of the majority report of the Board of Conciliation recommending that the present 10 per cent. wage reduction be gradually scaled down to 7 per cent. by November 1, and will proceed to prepare a strike ballot for submission to the employees.

Howard Chase, spokesman for the 21 standard railway labor organization sent the following telegram addressed to W. M. Dickson, deputy-Minister of Labor and Registrar, Ottawa:

"Your letter second instant with report of Board of Conciliation received today. During the negotiations we advised the chairman in writing that our full conference committee had unanimously refused to accept as settlement of dispute any agreement or proposed agreement based on a formula relating to gross revenues submitted by the Railways. After considering the report I am directed to advise you that same is unacceptable further to state that we are preparing a strike ballot for submission to the employees." —H. B. CHASE.

Even before the decision was reached in the afternoon by the continuing committee, it had been considered highly improbable that the men would accept the board's recommendations.

The feeling of the railway companies was that the employees had already turned down a similar offer made before the conciliation board began its sessions, when they had proposed a tentative plan of scaling down the pay cuts with the indication that as railway revenues increased the basic wage rate would be fully restored.

At least 5,000 unorganized clerical and executive employees of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. in Montreal are watching with keen interest what the outcome of the dispute between the

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE UNLIKELY BEFORE 1940 UNLESS CONSTITUTION CHANGED SOON

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—Practical politicians are convinced that unless exceptional alacrity is shown in revising the constitution or the necessary measures are passed at the 1938 sessions of Dominion and Provincial Legislatures, Canada will not have unemployment insurance in effect until the early nineteen forties.

The explanation is simple. By the terms of the act now declared invalid by the Privy Council, employees were obliged to make forty weekly payments into the fund before they could participate in the benefits. For that reason political strategists figure it would be poor business for any Government to bring an unemployment insurance measure into effect within twelve months of time when they must appeal for re-election.

Expect No Returns
It must also be remembered that among the 1,700,000 persons in Can-

ada who would be affected by an unemployment insurance act are tens of thousands of workers who would have to pay in 25 cents a week with no prospect of ever getting anything out, for the reason that they are never unemployed.

Take for example the two big department stores in Toronto. The employers would be obliged to pay 25 cents a week for each employee and the many thousands of employees would pay 25 cents a week into the fund, which offers little in return for them, since employment in those stores is steady, from year to year.

On the other hand the demand for unemployment insurance is so strong that all political parties are committed to legislation providing for a Canadian scheme that will pay an unemployed man at least \$6 a week, and if he is a married man with

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