

## THE DAILY MAIL

FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1937

## Prodging Genius

If certain narrow-minded Soviet authorities have their way about it, writers who glorify the Communist ideal will be forced to keep at work on the job or starve. Some of the propagandists have been resting on their oars, enjoying royalties pouring in from plays and novels produced and published for the Russian masses.

It is an amusing situation because the writers, according to despatches from Moscow, have been pampered darlings of the Soviet regime. None of the Volga boatmen stuff for Shvarkin and Korniechuk and Kirshon and Afimogenoff. They worked when it pleased them to do so.

Writers, it seems, are the most highly paid of all Soviet citizens. Next come the actors, then the musicians, then the engineers. Playwrights and authors have received as much as 100,000 rubles yearly. A first-rate engineer must be content with 30,000 rubles. Stalin himself, the man of steel, reputedly draws a cash salary of only 10,000 rubles.

It is ghastly to think of a writer forced to work while he still enjoys the royalties flowing in from former masterpieces. The drive to reduce the incomes of authors unless they grind out propaganda wholesale comes under the head of cruel and unusual punishment.

## Where the Public Can Help

Substantial curtailments in Federal grants-in-aid to the Provinces, beginning April next, will mark off two distinct periods of Canadian recovery. For the taxpayer such reductions are the positive sign of business improvement, of expanding earning power as reflected in increasing public revenues, of new employment, and of a determination that all Governments—Federal, Provincial and Municipal—shall earnestly work toward reduction in relief costs during the current year.

They do not imply, as Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labor, has stressed, that the unemployment problem is solved, or with continued recovery will solve itself. As Mr. Rogers views it, "a supreme effort is still needed before we can remove unemployment and relief from the agenda of unfinished public business." Clearly, with all administrations struggling to effect economies and reduce the taxpayer's burden of relief, the effort that must be made has to come from other agencies besides the Governments.

The greatest agency is that of public co-operation with the schemes already advanced. In its efforts to mobilize the public the Federal Government, acting through the National Employment Commission, set up a \$50,000,000 home-improvement programme. By domestic loans, obtainable from any bank at reduced interest charges, the public has been encouraged to rehabilitate and modernize its property. For the most part the municipalities have shown their willingness to co-operate by allowing such improvements to go tax free.

It has been stated authoritatively that, should this one project be used to the same extent as similar projects have been used in the United States \$150,000,000 will be spent on work-creating improvements. In other words, the loans made available under this home-improvement plan will be the incentive for private capital to distribute an additional \$100,000,000 through the building and allied industries.

It should not be necessary to reiterate the employment opportunities created by an active building industry. What Great Britain and latterly the United States have done for re-employment and for general recovery by building programmes is ample demonstration of the argument. The people of Canada now have the opportunity of demonstrating it for themselves. Without their co-operation the home-improvement plan cannot go ahead, and the common sense behind the scheme is that all the benefits eventually come back to the public in the form of accelerated business and further reductions in relief expenditures.

## Crime Films as an Incentive

Admitting that Lord Chief Justice Hewart is in a position to speak with authority on the subject, it is doubtful whether the crime picture can be granted the clean bill of health he presented to the British Kinematograph Society.

Imitiveness is a characteristic of childhood, and the extent to which this faculty has been influenced by pictures and stories of modern gangsters may be judged by any one who has seen with what zest youngsters today enjoy playing "hold-up men."

Most of them, of course, grow out of their love for imitating violence, but we are frequently warned that there is a steady increase in feeble-mindedness; and it is the subnormal child who may, by constant dwelling on the daring exploits of criminals, be led into dangerous paths.

For the undeveloped mentality often retains its capacity for childish imitation. Toronto's Chief Coroner is authority for the statement that publicity given to suicide of a certain type usually will result in self-destruction by similar methods by two or more other persons.

Police everywhere are familiar with the phenomenon of voluntary surrender and confession, frequently by more than one person who is later proved to be perfectly innocent, after a particularly atrocious crime is discovered.

Bearing in mind, too, what His Lordship says concerning even the "healthy and wise" nursing a secret sympathy for the criminal trying to escape retribution, it is easy to see to what lengths this tendency may go in the case of the unhealthy and unwise.

The British Lord Chief Justice is not given to ill-considered statement, and, while the evidence seems against him, it would be interesting to hear more of his argument.

## South Africa Curbs Nazis

South Africa's decision neither to bring Southwest Africa into the Union nor to give up the administration of that territory under the mandate follows out the recommendations of an investigating Commission. But this decision, politically wise in view of the Territory's classification as a Class "C" mandate, with sovereignty belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers, is not the solution of the Union's problem.

The question of incorporation was introduced by the Legislature of Southwest Africa, and has its origin in the agitation of a Nazi element among the German minority of the Territory's white population. Sharing equal status with the Dutch and English people in educational privileges and in all phases of self-government, the Nazis began a propaganda campaign, in keeping with colonial agitation in Germany, attacking the South African Government. The English and Dutch elements co-operated in a formal appeal for incorporation as a fifth Province in the Union.

Unable to grant this, South Africa plans to "keep the peace" and stifle the Nazis by placing restrictions on political activities. It will introduce legislation making it illegal for aliens, including unassimilated Germans, to join political organizations, "or other bodies which the Administrator regards as undesirable."

Restrictions of this kind are contrary to the democratic principles governing the relations of the Territory and the mandatory Power, but South Africa is given no alternative. The Nazis themselves have dictated the "rules" of the game, and by them the Government's disciplinary measure can hardly be called unfair.

## SNAPSHOTS

Probably the new School Superintendent got the job and the increased salary because he believes that there is no need for improvement in our school system. That is just what the School Board wants, some one who thinks that they and their system of conducting affairs are perfect.

A little girl living up town thought that the milk man was religious because she heard him say a whole lot of things about God when he fell on the ice in front of the house. The same kiddie said she heard Daddy up in the bed room talking to his collar.

What happened to the business man who landed in the wrong house the other night?

Some people have good memories when it comes to figuring out details of what took place several weeks ago. In other instances their memories are not so good.

She hasn't landed husband No. 2 yet. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip. Perhaps he will get his eyes open.

Maybe the press is useful, after all. Nobody of importance can get away with anything naughty.

All normal people have the capacity for aristocracy. Three generations of luxury and training can't change scrub horses to thoroughbreds.

Some beauty expert says a woman's nose is her most attractive feature. If that were generally known, George Ryan thinks, fewer women would conceal their noses in other persons' affairs.

## CHURCH SERVICES

**Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church**  
Rev. George E. Ross, D.D., Minister. 11 a.m., Public Worship, subject: "Finishing Our Course;" 2 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Class; 7 p.m., Public Worship, subject "The Last Supper." Annual meeting of the congregation Thursday evening, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock.

**Advent Christian Church, N. Devon**  
Milton C. Burr, pastor. 11 a.m., Sermon; 7 p.m., Evangelistic Service; Arthur Allen, of Charlesville, N. S., will supply the pulpit in the absence of the pastor.

**Gibson Memorial United Church of Canada**  
Devon, 11 a.m., subject "Is There an Unpardonable Sin?" Nashwaak-sis, 3 p.m.; Devon, 7 p.m. Third in Series of Gospel of Song. Rev. W. A. Burge, pastor.

**Christchurch Cathedral**  
Second Sunday after Epiphany, 8 a.m. Holy communion, 11 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon, 7 p.m. Evening song and sermon. Men's club will attend the service. Very Rev. Dean Moorhead, minister.

**Wilmot United Church**  
John W. Bartlett, minister. 11 a.m. Public Worship, subject, "Faces." This service will be broadcast over CFNB. 7 p.m. Evening Service. A book sermon "White Banners" by Lloyd C. Douglas. The story of a woman who achieved victory without strife. 2:30 p.m. Sunday School. Brotherhood in Pythian Hall. Speaker, R. J. Albrant, Secretary Y.M.C.A. Welcome to all services.

## Holds World

(Continued from Page One)

"Any woman can get married," Mr. Cox said. "But today many women don't get married simply because they don't want to. Business has given them independence."

He said there were three big reasons why there are old maids:  
1. Women forgo marriage because of a duty to care for parents or younger brothers and sisters.  
2. Women are disappointed in love.  
3. Women want a career.

## DIED

**KITCHEN**—At Fredericton, Jan. 16, 1937, Mrs. Ethel F. M. Kitchen.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon with service at the home, Woodstock Road, at two o'clock. Rev. John Linton will conduct the service and interment will be made at Rural cemetery.

**McNAIR**—At Fredericton, Jan. 15, 1937, James McNair, aged 85.

The funeral service will take place from the late home, 347 St. John St., on Monday evening at six o'clock and Rev. Dr. G. E. Ross will conduct the service. The remains will be taken on the 7:00 o'clock C.N.R. train to Three Brooks, Victoria county, where there will be a church service at 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Interment will be at Three Brooks.

## Dismissed

(Continued from Page One)  
Sapin and other places to make seizures.

He remarked, "I could not get a raise out of Long." On one occasion the inspector was away, the next time he was too tired, and the third time he would not take his boat out because he said it was rough, and it was calm, declared Gaudet.

Mr. Justice LeBlanc asked, "You mean to tell me you informed Inspector Long of illegal fishing of lobster and he refused to go with you?" "Yes."

"Where did you tell him this illegal fishing was going on?" "At Richibucto Cape, Point Sapin and Kouchibouguac."

"Did you speak to him about illegally caught fish being landed at Chockipish breakwater?" "Yes, I did."

"How did you report this to him?" "I made daily reports of my work."

"Who did you send these reports to?" "Well, when we were working in Inspector Long's district, he received a report, Colonel Barry received a copy, and a copy was sent to Major Sutherland. When we were in Inspector Williston's district, he received the report and copies sent to Colonel Barry and Major Sutherland."

"In other words, it would seem you were sent to the woods," remarked the commissioner. "Yes, sir. That is correct."

Gaudet stated he knew that lobster caught illegally were being sold to Edmund Melanson's boat at Portage River and in the districts of Inspectors Williston and Long. He said he told both inspectors of these too.

## Court Functions

(Continued from Page One)

May 5 and 6—Court receptions.  
May 10—Arrival of foreign envoys and deputations and a state banquet at Buckingham Palace.

May 11—Presentation of addresses and loyal greeting by the prime ministers of the dominions, representatives of India and of the colonies; a luncheon given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace for representatives of the Commonwealth; dinner given by the Duke of Gloucester.

May 12—The Coronation. At night an Empire-wide broadcast by King George.

May 13—State banquet.  
May 14—Dinner in honor of the King and Queen given by the foreign secretary at the Foreign Office; court ball at Buckingham Palace.

May 15—Court reception, departure of the foreign envoys and deputations.

May 16—Whitsunday.

May 17—Whitmonday.

May 19—The King and Queen drive through London to lunch at the Guildhall.

May 20—Naval review by the King.

May 24—Empire Day; the King and Queen will attend service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

May 25—Dinner for the King and Queen by the prime minister at No. 10 Downing Street.

May 26—Birthday of Queen Mother Mary; court ball at Buckingham Palace.

May 27—The King and Queen will attend a night reception by the London County Council.

May 28—Court levee.

June 9—Official celebration of the King's birthday (actually Dec. 14) and ceremony of trooping the color in honor thereof.

June 10 and 11—Ceremonies of investiture at the Palace.

June 22—Levee and garden party at Buckingham Palace.

June 27—Review of ex-service men by the King.

July 1—Court Reception.

July 5 to July 12—The King and Queen will visit Scotland.

July 14 and 15—The King and Queen will visit Wales.

July 22—Garden party at Buckingham Palace.

## 46,000 Are Placed

(Continued from Page One)

Mrs. Sutherland stated the Commission had been more than satisfied with the results of the placement plan, since it was getting response from both unemployed and farmers. On the part of the farmers, there was a demand for 5,394 persons which was at present unfilled.

Most of the female placements had been in Saskatchewan, presumably consisting of girls in drought-stricken families which had been forced on relief. Mrs. Sutherland said. By Provinces, the female placements were: Saskatchewan, 3,500; Manitoba, 779; and Quebec, 664.

Placements of men to Jan. 11 was: British Columbia, 193; Alberta, 4,777; Saskatchewan, 21,271; Manitoba, 8,175; Quebec, 3,410. Only five Provinces are co-operating under the plan.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA INVITES FOREIGN ATTACHES

(Special To The Daily Mail)

PRAGUE, Jan. 16.—The government of Czechoslovakia has issued invitations to the air attaches of all foreign countries to visit their airdromes.



## Magdalen Islands. Outpost of Quebec

When, last summer, we had finished what was the first Maritime Akela Gilwell, at Camp De Roma, site of an old French fort in Prince Edward Island, Baloo and I cast about for a new spot, where to sit back for awhile and ruminate on the camp just over, while exploring territory which promised to hold interest for the photographer as well as unusual though rather stern scenic features. So we made enquiries as to the one and only boat leaving the Island for the Magdalens; and were at once faced with discrepancies insofar as the local people could help us; our camp cook had said, Tuesday midnight; the Charlottetown railroad station said nothing; a chance acquaintance said midnight on a Monday (this was Monday); and at long last, the C. N. R. Hotel clerk told us it would leave Souris, fifty-two miles away, at 6:30 p.m., that same day. So into Akela's Buick we hustled, "talley," Akela at the wheel, Baloo and one of our camp orderlies, somewhere amid the baggage; and off we went. We had an hour and a half to do the distance to the boat, over roads "as crooked as a ram's horn," so said a garage foreman, when we stopped for gas just before leaving Charlottetown.

Well, we "made it" to Souris, and saw the one and only funnel of the "Lovat" busy sending out dark clouds of smoke, in preparation for the 90-mile-trip across that part of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence which ends up at the Straits of Belle Isle. Just in time, we went aboard.

The Lovat makes the trip twice every two weeks, on the average, save during three months in winter, when the sea is often too ice-fast to allow navigation. She was built on

## MARKET PROSPECTS OF CAN. CATTLE

According to a recent survey of world live stock conditions, prospects are for an upward trend of some duration in cattle values. The number of cattle in the world as a whole has been gradually declining in recent years, due partly to efforts to conform supply to the restricted demands of importing countries, and in some major producing countries, beef tonnage having been reduced by feed shortage and increased production costs.

It is observed that price recovery has been much slower in cattle than in other classes of commercial live stock, and that conditions are now strongly tending to restore equilibrium in that respect. While there was no upturn to cattle prices as a whole in Canada during 1936, a very substantial increase in domestic sales and in exports to both the United Kingdom and the United States, increased the total gross revenue over the previous year by an appreciable extent. The reduction in tariff under the United States-Canada Trade Agreement that first became effective on January 1, 1936, contributed substantially to the revenue from exports.

Since the turn of the year, the Canadian market has shown considerable activity and a very healthy undertone, ascribed in part to the renewal of Canada's export trade with the United States, under the reduced tariffs on cattle and calves, and as well to an acceleration of the movement of beef out of storage, after a temporary congestion of supplies. One of the features of the situation in 1936 was the absorptive capacity of the market.

Cattle on winter feed for spring and early summer domestic and export demand cost the feeder less than similar stock a year ago, and holding conditions have been substantially aided by a remarkably open fall and a mild early-winter. These two factors should fairly well offset the higher cost of finishing. Prices in the United States market should react upward as a result of conditions which tend to develop active competition for good classes of beef cattle, and therefore the outcome of our present winter feeding activities should be highly favourable.

## Premier

(Continued from Page One)

prime minister said. He referred to the fact that Dr. Veniot's son, Dr. C. J. Veniot, had succeeded his father in the House as member for Gloucester. Sir George Perley, acting leader of the opposition, followed in paying tribute to the members who died. He had known Mr. Perley for many years and described him as a good neighbor. Dr. Veniot was described by Sir George as a worthy representative of the French-speaking minority, a man of windy disposition, but a fearless political fighter who was always scrupulously fair.

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"THE MAN WHO LIVED TWICE"  
— with —  
Ralph Bellamy  
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the Clyde, thirteen years ago; her lines are very similar to those of a General Steam Navigation freighter; 844 tons gross; crew of 22 and she can carry 47 passengers. Both going and coming, we had good trips; the weather was kind; and the crew did everything possible to give us a good time.

Early on the following morning, we called to deliver freight at Amherst Island, the most southerly of the Magdalens; here may be seen on the cliff overlooking the harbor, a huge granite cross, to commemorate a landing made here, in 1534, by Jacques Cartier, from Old France. A similar cross was erected on the Gaspé Coast, in 1934, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Cartier's landing near Gaspé itself. On our return trip, four days later, we again called at Amherst; and that time, the Lovat rather overstayed the tide and ran aground, though, fortunately, she got off under her own power, for there was no tug handy to help us.

The outward trip on the boat gave us a foretaste of the mixed population we were to find on the Islands. The crew numbered both English and French. From force of habit, we had become addicted to the French language, Akela especially, who had, previously to coming to the Island, conducted the first Dominion French Gilwell on the Quebec boundary. But the Scottish Chief Engineer soon undeceived him, by contemptuously replying in broad Glasgow to his Madawaska French, and assuring all and sundry that he had brought the ship over and stayed with her, ever since she had come out. His engine room was a thing of beauty, his special concern there, the dynamo, which was kept covered by a tarpaulin, permanently, because of the sprays which constantly came into the skylight. The Chief Steward was a Cape Breton Frenchman, and his son belonged to a Nova Scotia troop.

Quickly, the weather changed, as we neared our destination, Grindstone Island, the largest of the Magdalen Group. We went ashore in a driving rain, which lashed a choppy sea, where, close to the wharf, rode a fine schooner which had come in from Halifax, bringing a whole merry-go-round and other fair equipment. These machines stayed for some two months at Grindstone, near the harbor; and, despite the hideous racket of the Calliope, which played every afternoon and night; and the stench of a seal-oil refinery close by, seem to have held the field of attraction, for that time.

From Grindstone, M. Binet, the mayor and one and only taxi-driver, took us up a long hill, to Etang Du Nord, where we found comfortable quarters at the large home of Madame Fougere, overlooking a vast expanse of sea, with Dead Man's Rock to the west, and, to north and south, the long vista of islands which make up most of the main Magdalen group. Close to Etang Du Nord is "The Mountain," a 550-foot hill which we climbed on our first afternoon, with M. Binet and the secretary of the local M. P., the islands are attached to Quebec for administrative purposes; and, despite a hard-fought election being in progress on the mainland, all day long and even on the Lovat, we were sated with la Politique and Politics, the secretary found time not only to point out to us the

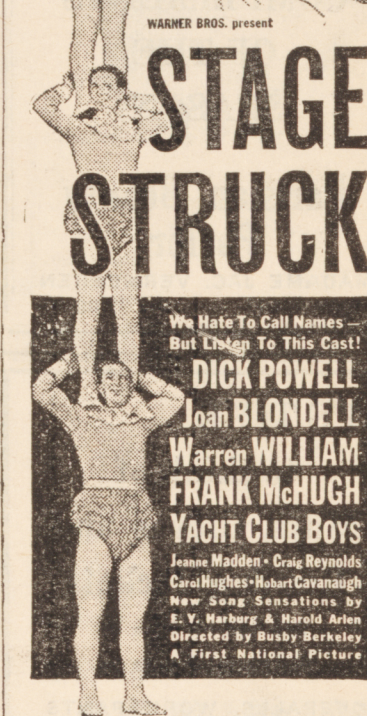
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## GAIETY

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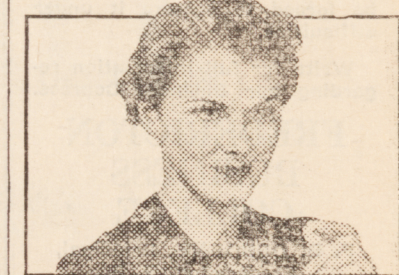
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