

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1937.

Farm Club Work

One of the distinctive features of modern agriculture in the Dominion is the prominence of youth in all that pertains to the industry. This was not always so. In times gone by, owing to force of circumstances there was little inducement to youth on the farm further than a love of hard work, but, since the interest of young people has been roused, the love of achievement in the oldest and greatest of all industries has placed the young farmer in a position of commanding importance.

This commanding position is in reality the outcome of one of the most progressive and encouraging movements of modern times, namely, farm club organization for girls and boys. Officially known as "Boys' and Girls' Farm Club Work in Canada," the movement is designed to develop interest in the farm and farm life; to provide a practical education in agriculture and home economics; to improve farm practices; to encourage the use of better livestock and seed; and to train young people for citizenship in their respective districts.

The boys' and girls' farm club work is encouraged by Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and Extension Departments of the Universities and Agricultural Colleges, and is consolidated and co-ordinated through the "Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Farm Work." The movement is national in its scope and outlook, and the increasing enrolment of members is encouraging. In 1931 there were 1,215 clubs with a membership of 21,142. In 1936 the number of clubs had increased to 2,098 and the membership to 34,457.

The membership of the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Farm Club Work includes the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, with the exception of Saskatchewan which is represented by the Extension Department of the University, and several business institutions and associations. The central office of the council is in the Confederation Building, Ottawa, and the General Secretary is A. E. MacLaurin.

Survey of Production in Canada

A gain of more than seven per cent in the net value of total production over the preceding year is indicated for 1935. The net value of commodities produced was \$2,395 million against \$2,234 million in the preceding year. As the level of commodity prices remained relatively steady during the interval, the gain represents considerable betterment in the volume of productive operations. The general nature of the improvement was shown by the fact that each of the nine main branches of production participated in the advance. While the lowest point of the recent depression was reached in 1933, revival commenced in the latter part of the year and has been fairly continuous since that time. With regard to 1936, price and volume indexes indicate that a further gain in net production occurred. The index of wholesale prices averaged 3.5 p.c. higher than in 1935, while the gain in the index of industrial production was nearly 10.4 p.c., and the index of general employment recorded an advance of 4.3 p.c.

Owing to its preeminent industrial position, Ontario had a net commodity production of nearly \$286 per capita in 1935, an improvement of \$18 per capita over 1934, principally due to appreciable advances in manufacturing, agriculture and mining. British Columbia ranked second with a per capita production of \$250, registering, largely because of forestry and manufacturing, an increase of \$17 per capita over 1934. Alberta held third place with \$203 per capita, a decline of \$12 from 1934 due mainly to reduction in agriculture. Quebec, with a per capita production of \$198, was fourth in rank, increasing its per capita figure by nearly \$9 over 1934. Nova Scotia, with \$160 Saskatchewan, \$146, Manitoba, \$144, New Brunswick, \$142, and Prince Edward Island, \$124, produced in the order named. Of the nine provinces, Manitoba and Alberta alone showed recession which was limited in the former province to about 5½ per capita.

France is No Britain

Up to the point where the solution is called for, there is much that is analogous between the French financial crisis and the British "gold crisis" of 1931. Looking back from the French situation, it is difficult to realize how the British Government completed readjustments with such a minimum of noticeable effort and without any of the drastic policies M. Georges Bonnet intimates are unavoidable in France today. The reason is that the factors involved in the solutions are in no wise comparable.

To begin with, history and national temperament play an important part in both, and in the causes of the crises as well as in their cures. Although a radical Government was in power in Britain in 1931, the political backgrounds are entirely different. The British people, with that indefinable trait of long-sufferance, knew they would have to come to the rescue. But they knew also that trouble was essentially economic and that they could have full confidence in those responsible for its correction.

For very good reasons the French have not the same confidence. To begin with, they are involved with many political parties. To some extent it is this multi-party system which is at fault. For years and years it has provided an easy method of avoiding the very crisis that has to be met today. No one Government in France could have attempted, during the last six years, what the National Government achieved in 1931, the reason being that every Government is a coalition, divided in itself and answerable to constantly shifting coalitions in the Chamber.

The same wholly incomprehensible reasoning which keeps all these parties in existence exists to criticize and quibble over every issue. There is nothing that can be totally separated from politics or partisan influence, and the result has been, particularly during the last decade of extreme "social consciousness" that nothing can be satisfactorily settled until, as the last few days have demonstrated, one element secures the privilege of arbitrary action. And as likely as not, it will be dismissed because of its action, irrespective of the results, when it goes back to the Chamber.

May Dine in England

Forty years ago boys and girls writing school essays told of their pipe dreams of some day flying like the birds in the air. Their elders laughed and some even scorned their wanderings and far fetched ambitions. Today we see the prophecy of the High School graduate come true. The statesman may in the near future, breakfast in America and dine in England.

SNAPSHOTS

Congratulations to Uncle Sam, who is celebrating his birthday today.

Last year The Daily Mail advocated painting "Stop" signs in the middle of the pavement at the intersection of Queen and Carleton and at the intersection of Queen and York Streets so that strangers and others who did not notice the small signs at the side would be able to see where to stop. We are glad to state that this plan which is in line with other cities is today being put into execution.

Who gives the traffic police authority to stop driving out Carleton Street on Saturday night? Is it another police regulation made in secret by the closed door Police Commission or is it just the cop's own regulation so as to make it easier for himself?

In 1884 two Aldermen in Kings Ward were defeated because they had the pasturing of cows on the river bank abolished. Now people are kicking because the railway bridge grade may stop the view. Progress had the pasturing of cows on the same as it had to take the place of grazing cows fifty years ago.

It is only a few months ago some well meaning citizens wanted to try and stop a concern renovating its building because some old dead judge built it one hundred years ago with bricks brought from England.

Where are the benches along Queen Street that used to be such a convenience in other years to tired shoppers and others? These were greatly appreciated by shoppers and merchants alike. Many people used them.

One over river young lady who comes to Fredericton and gets her living in Fredericton objects to The Daily Mail's statement that she had no right to sign the petition against Daylight Saving in this city. The best thing that this dear young lady can do is to go "away back and sit down." There are many Fredericton girls who can fill her job and who would be glad to have it.

SCOUTS AND CUBS
ENJOY OUTING AT
CROCK'S POINTParents and Friends of
Boys Visit Camp
Yesterday

The Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs of Fredericton are under canvas at Crock's Pt. Practically all members of the two groups are enjoying the annual outing and this year's camp has every indication of being a major success. Yesterday was visiting day and parents and friends of the boys visited the camp site. A special program of welcome was prepared, and the visitors were much impressed with the reception accorded them. Featuring the program was a council fire held last evening. During the day a canteen was opened.

Divine service in the camp was conducted yesterday morning by Archdeacon A. F. Bate. Fred Blair is camp chief. His assistants are Peter Inglis and Basil Law. The instructors include John Scammell, Gerald Langmaid, Reginald Caldwell and Robert Grant. The cook is Mrs. Sloat. The following boys are present at the camp:

Cubs—Robert Ackman, Carl Libbey, Billy Craig, Robert Scottfield, Merrill Cumming, Robert Johnston, Douglas Bailey, Donald Mabie, Robert Myles, Richard Day, Allan Woodworth, Frankie Richards, Harold McGinnis, John McGinnis, Teddy Horncastle, George Horncastle, Glennie Tedford, Gerald Cole, Gardner Wade, Robert Bird and George Reid.

Scouts—Fred Cumming, Robert Beveridge, Jack Wilson, Clifford Jones, Gerald Ross, Earl MacDonald, Carl Bryant, George Brewster, Bernard Townsley, Gerald Fullerton, Gerald Thurott, Fred Green, Jack Calabrese, Leo Hart, Len Farrell, Joseph Robichaud, Kenneth Jacquot, Charles Bigney, Henry Valentine, George Pasquel, Ferdinand Gallant, Ted van derbrooke, Marcel LeClair, Roy Barton, Leo Legere, Gerard Burke, Ernest Francis, George Mackenzie.

International

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opean nations. "Barbed-wire and machine guns create suspicion, from this is born fear and hatred. Thus, real enemies are created," Hon. Mr. Dysart further said.

The speaker brought cordial greetings from the people of his province, and extended invitations to his listeners to visit New Brunswick. Hon. Lewis O. Barbour, governor of Maine who was among the prominent guest speakers, extended a warm welcome to the Canadian premier.

MANY ANGLING
PARTIES BOOKED
PRESENT SEASONWeather and Water
Conditions Are
Favorable

The indications are that salmon angling will provide thrilling sport for many American nimrods during the next few months. Guides and outfitters of the province have many angling parties booked and are looking forward to a busy season. The Miramichi River and tributaries provided much sport for non-resident anglers during the spring months, but the big rush to those waters is expected during the early part of July. The waters, swollen by June rains, are now receding and angling conditions should be at their best in the near future.

The Tobique River, the largest tributary of the St. John, has provided thrills for many anglers in recent years and the present season promises to be no exception. While a number of pools on the Tobique are under lease to clubs, there are many privately owned pools available to the public, with good camp accommodations for visitors.

There has been a fair run of salmon in the St. John river during the last fortnight, but the fish have not been keen on rising to a fly. The water is now falling quite rapidly, and no doubt later in the month and during August and September the patience and skill of anglers will be amply rewarded.

The 4½ mile stretch of open water on the Restigouche river reserved for the public was well patronized during June, but due to unfavorable weather conditions no outstanding catches were made.

The lower sections of the Nepisiguit River, below Grand Falls and west of the town of Bathurst, provides good salmon fishing during the month of July, August and September. The lower Nepisiguit from Grand Falls downward, with the exception of a pool at the Narrows, is open water. There are also privately controlled pools which are available to visiting anglers.

Trout fishing on the Upper Nepisiguit and Cain's rivers is reported excellent at the present time. Recently Douglas Hains of the Publicity Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, visited Cain's River with motion picture operators and secured some excellent shots of trout fishing scenes. Trout fishing in a number of the lakes in the Southern section of the province has been exceptionally good so far and promises well for some weeks yet.

The first American parties to fish the upper waters of the Miramichi this season returned home on Friday well pleased with their success. A Mr. Fox of Norwich, Conn., although inexperienced at the game, succeeded in hooking six salmon in one day but made an even break with the fish by allowing three to get away. Dr. J. W. Curtis of Norwich was Mr. Fox's companion on the trip and landed several nice fish.

Another party of four, headed by Harry Thompson of Baltimore, also returned on Friday from a fortnights fishing trip on the Miramichi. Their catch totalled thirteen salmon. On his first day on the river Mr. Thompson hooked a twelve pound salmon, which led him a merry chase for a half-mile down stream before it was subdued.

C. W. Sayles of New Rochelle, N. Y., visited the Nashwaak River on Thursday last and surprised both himself and guide by landing his first salmon, a nine pounder. Due to the installation of a modern fishway which now enables fish to get past a concrete dam at Marysville the Nashwaak is steadily improving as a salmon stream. Mr. Sayles had the honor of taking the first bright salmon from that river this season.

A party consisting of H. S. Snyder of Bethlehem, Penn., his daughter Mrs. S. MacGrado, her husband and young son, Henry S. MacGrado, arrived by train on Friday en route to Rocky Bend on the Miramichi to spend ten days fishing for salmon. Mr. Snyder is a former vice president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, but is now on the retired list. He has been a regular visitor to New Brunswick for over thirty years in the capacity of a big game hunter and fisherman, but his efforts are now confined to salmon angling. Mr. Snyder is the owner of a salmon pool and fishing lodge at Rocky Bend on the Miramichi.

**BABY'S OWN
SOAP** for the
Nursery

Best for You and Baby too

OUR MAIL BAG

ABOUT DEVONITES

Editor Daily Mail,
City.

Dear Sir:
Some days ago you had a piece in your paper about certain Devon people employed in Fredericton offices who signed a petition against Daylight Saving. What right have Devon people to hold down office jobs in Fredericton to the exclusion of our own girls and boys. Charity begins at home.

Yours truly,
FREDERICTON.

Note: Of course we have to remember on the other hand that the Fredericton merchants get many hundreds of dollars each year from the town across the bridge. This being so there cannot be too much kick about employing Devon residents in Fredericton. Only the foolish ones employed here attempt to interfere in our civic affairs. In the case of Daylight Saving it was probably a few young people who did not know any better.—Editor, Daily Mail.

C.I.O. is Anathema

(Continued from Page One)
ist's salesmen that if the palm tolerates any such union, its products will instantly become anathema.

At present, unofficial information is that peacemakers are suggesting some sort of furtive agreement which will let the workers go back to work keep the union organizers quiet, and still allow the manufacturer virtuously to proclaim his horror of and repulsion against John L. Lewis and all his works. Meanwhile, deadlock.

The strike, incidentally, was the first overt move of what appears to be a fairly strong C.I.O. campaign in the steel industry here. Peck Rolling Mills, wholly owned subsidiary of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, received today a request for negotiation with the amalgamated on questions of working conditions. With other Dosco plants, Peck benefitted by last week's 7½ per cent. wage boost announced at the companies' main steel plant in Sydney, N.S., but the union's letter alleges these benefits are largely obtained by "speed-up" production methods.

Trans-Atlantic

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spring is indicated, however.
The Caledonia's Southampton-Foyes flight was to have been made Saturday but was postponed owing to bad weather.

First British plane to start route survey flights with the goal of selling passenger tickets over the counter by next spring, the great-winged Caledonia is commanded by Captain A. S. Wilcockson.

Within a few hours after the Caledonia wings towards Newfoundland, the Pan-American flying boat commanded by Captain Harold E. Grap will make the trip in the opposite direction.

BOTWOOD, Nfld., July 5 — The most difficult leg of Pan-American's proposed trans-Atlantic air service lay before the giant flying boat Pan American Clipper III tonight as mechanics groomed her for an 1,800-mile hop to Foyes, Ireland.

The Clipper was scheduled to take off tomorrow on the long trans-Atlantic jump, almost simultaneously with the departure from Foyes of an Imperial Airways flying boat, the Caledonia, on a westward flight to Botwood.

Arrival of the 22½-ton Clipper was witnessed here yesterday by hundreds of people who lined the shores of Botwood harbor to watch the flying boat come to a graceful landing.

Many of those who witnessed the Clipper's arrival were workmen from Newfoundland Airport, scene of a giant uncompleted airdrome project. When the service is begun, the airport, some 10 miles from here on Gander's Lake, will be the intermediate point of the flights between Europe and America.

The Clipper landed here yesterday at 5:18 p.m. (A. D. T.) after a flight from Shediac, N. B., that kept her two hours and 18 minutes in the air. Earlier in the day she flew from New York to Shediac in four hours and 25 minutes.

Aboard were Captain Harold E. Gray and his crew of six men who apparently found the two jumps little more than routine flights. Tomorrow's hop will be the major test.

Somewhere over the Atlantic they will pass the Caledonia making the same test flight for Imperial Airways. The two companies will co-operate on the service when it is launched.

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JAMES DUNN
MARIAN MARSH

— in —

"Come Closer,
Folks"

Added Attraction —
JEAN MUIR
WARREN HULL

— in —

"FUGITIVE FROM THE SKY"

Ottawa is Having

(Continued from Page One)

are many rumours along Parliament Hill on this subject. It is shown in this report that the Colonial Empire, with a population of more than 59,000,000 people, has an annual import trade valued at \$19,710,000. It offers great trade possibilities not only between various sections of the Commonwealth, which already enjoy a number of special preferential rights and privileges, but also for world commerce, since it is no secret now that the future trade policies of Great Britain will include an historical change whereby the Motherland will be receptive to any plans which open up these large colonial markets for trade purposes in order to satisfy a world hunger for raw materials and to create a better balance of trade. This means that in time there will be an important economic change, and the Motherland will no longer take 39.2 per cent. of her imports from the Colonies, nor ship more than 49 per cent. of her exports to these markets. Canada will then enter the scene by making a serious and determined effort to extend her present position in these parts of the Commonwealth and this will be accomplished by the Dominion without relaxing to the slightest degree in the efforts of this country to export more and more Canadian products to every possible area around the globe. This, of course, is in strict conformity with the momentous decisions of the recently held Imperial gathering in London, where certain ideas and policies were decided upon by the official delegates, and although these were kept secret, yet all the exclusive disclosures of this column in certain matters appear obvious now.

The other report which is causing quite a disturbance amongst the officials in the Capital is the statement of the American Federation of Labour, and which shows that the labour situation in the Dominion is far better and quieter than it seems to appear on the surface. To the surprise of everyone it is now clear from this report that there is no reason for any alarm in the Dominion on the subject of the rivalry between the American Federation of Labour and the new organization known as the Committee for Industrial Organization since it is an open prediction by authoritative sources that Canada will not witness the same disturbance and fights which has marked the enmity between these two rival bodies in the United States. It is pointed out that the gains of the new C. I. O. are really due to the fact that laboring classes everywhere are trying to organize into unions and since the number of persons who belong to unions is much greater today than at any other period in the history of this country, it is plain to see where the C. I. O. obtains its membership to a certain extent. Now the Federation of Labour (A. F. L.) has a total membership of 3,867,557, and which embodies an increase of 445,170 members within a few months time, or 740,781 more followers now than three years ago. Then again, the report shows how labouring classes are uniting to obtain better working conditions in every trade or industry, to raise the scale of wages, and to shorten the time of working hours per day, with the conclusion that within a few years, the position of the Canadian worker in every line

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will be vastly better than it is even now.

The officials in the Capital aim to keep peace in the ranks of all labor, because they realize that this is extremely vital in order to permit Canada to continue its present revival of construction work, to further increase its industrial operations which have already gone up over 20 per cent. within the past 12 months, to develop foreign trade, to continue the progress of the heavy industries and the record-breaking production of metallurgical and chemical products in the Dominion. These efforts so far have kept many Canadian industries operating at more than 85 per cent. capacity, and which is easily recognizable in the betterment of the general economic conditions of many sections of the Dominion.

In other words, it is expected that this careful study will result in a number of beneficial acts of legislation in the interests of workmen of the Dominion, and the Federal Government plans to accomplish this without taking any sides in the family controversy between the C. I. O., and the American Federation of Labour.

DR. G. R. LISTER
: Dentist :

Burchill-Wilkinson Building
QUEEN STREET : Below Regent