

THE DAILY MAIL

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An International Example

To the many outsiders who, for personal reasons, have had their attention fixed on the Imperial Conference, Tuesday's closing session must have come close to anticlimax. There was no great fanfare of demonstrative action, no spectacular declaration of future policy that might aid or hinder any one. And yet, without exception, and without diplomacy, all spokesmen were earnest in their unqualified confidence in its success. The explanation of this anomaly was clearly stated by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in his closing address.

The conference, contrary to the belief of many, is not an Imperial Parliament, nor the substitute for one. It is a forum for the discussion of common problems and individual difficulties. "Its function," as Mr. King stressed, "is not to formulate or declare policy." It is to orientate broad formulae applicable to all and assuring continuity in effort and harmony in action. Its results cannot be summarized in official statements, but are obtained in the intervals between conferences, through the respective action of the member Governments.

But if there was temporary disappointment in the absence of action, the outsiders had much to learn from the example set. "Our delegations have emphasized once more," Mr. King declared, "the effectiveness of reason and co-operation as an alternative to force in the conduct of international relations." Easily said, these are not barren words. The fact that the conference was a "family gathering" does not detract from the realism of the lessons taught.

It is true, as the Canadian Prime Minister freely admitted, the Imperial Conference has the advantage of a "common approach," more or less automatically reached by the "common background and common interests, identity in political traditions and in conception of the basis of enduring world order." For all of this it is not the less international in its ramifications, and no less national in its outlook and the day-to-day essentials. All these factors which circumscribe other nations encircle each unit of the Empire:

"Each Dominion has a distinct geographical position, with all the consequences in differences of neighbors, differences in the nature of international problems each has to face, the differences in the emphasis and pre-occupations that follow. Each has its special economic structure, its special racial background, its special Constitution and political problems. These must receive full consideration in any responsible, realistic expression of their policies." And in no sense is the Empire permitted to forget "how inseparable is the welfare of each member and of the Commonwealth as a whole from the peace and well-being of mankind."

Yet it is a fact that, after a month of sessions which involved a multitude of difficulties and "differences," the unity upon which the Empire depends not only was preserved but strengthened. There is no saying how much of that is the result of the open diplomacy exercised in "the family privilege of free, frank speech." But it is known that it rests upon mutual self-interest, and can only exist upon the voluntary efforts of independent people willing to subordinate national aspirations in co-operative effort.

Free Press Annoys Il Duce

Annoyed because British newspapers printed stories of humiliating defeat of Italian soldiers in Spain, Mussolini has recalled Italian newspapermen from their posts at London.

In Italy it is pointed out that resentment is not against the British government but the British press, and the question is asked why the British government does not put pressure on its newspapers.

Dictators cannot survive where there is a free press. Dictators must keep information from the public. Dictators must go farther; they must manufacture misinformation to be printed in their kept press.

One unidentified British official said, regarding Mussolini's act:

"Really, now, the British Empire will be able to withstand the horrible impact."

How long will the Italian empire be able to stand it?

"Boosting" Canada's Wheat

There can be only commendation of the Canadian Wheat Board's vigorous efforts by way of an advertising campaign to develop the British market for this country's wheat. The system of regulated marketing of Canadian wheat was not popular with British millers, and there was evident a tendency to look elsewhere for supplies. This did not mean that the high quality of Western wheat in the production of bread was either forgotten or overlooked. That reputation is too well established to be weakened by any conditions of marketing.

The Wheat Board is re-establishing the popularity of Canadian wheat. Millers, bakers and retailers in Britain have been approached regarding their view on the value of this country's wheat, and on this was established the basis of the campaign. Most pertinent of all, the importance of a Canadian wheat content in bread has been stressed to the British consumer, and the campaign brochure contains recipes indicating a variety of ways in which bread may be used in preparing a meal.

The advertising has been successful, and it is claimed that today England, Scotland and Northern Ireland are enjoying better bread than in recent years. The people have been told that "Canadian hard wheat has a world-wide reputation for the fine bread it produces; bread that is not only tasty and appetizing, but is rich in nutrition and carries with it the vitalizing properties that it absorbed from the brilliant sunshine on the Canadian prairies." There is in this direct appeal to the palate. If the British consumer be convinced—and this should be easier after trying bread made from other wheat—the Canadian wheat is of the highest quality, millers and bakers will use it—must use it—and the Wheat Board will have done a great thing for one of this country's stable products. The British market is all-important to Canadian wheat growers, and the best way to retain it is by consistent advertising. In this field the Wheat Board is doing well a needed work.

SNAPSHOTS

Premier Dymally appreciates the kindness and hospitality of the English people but he thinks that there is no place like Canada.

The man from down river has had a good time this week buying booze for his Fredericton "friends." They took him for a sucker and pulled his leg out of shape.

There seems to be an exceptionally large crop of brides and bridegrooms this summer. Should be a sign of good times.

Quebec's example of prohibiting truck drivers doing business on Sunday should be followed in New Brunswick. It would be well for the police to check up on these offenders and to stop Sunday trading if there be any.

The most favorite parking place for cars this season seems to be the road between the golf links road and the Hanwell. There is plenty of parking space both day and night—and plenty of parking.

It's a terrible thing to be prominent. A man can't even get stalled in the woods over night without the whole country getting worried.

Nascopie Patrol Boat

(Continued from Page One)

ject of the patrol. Several thousand Eskimos live on these islands.

Feasibility of broadcasting from the ship in far north positions to short wave stations at Ottawa and other points will be tested. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation experts will be on the ship.

The Nascopie party, under command of Major D. L. McKeand, will go as far north as Craig Harbor, nestled at the foot of a glacier on Ellesmere Island. After a tour of Hudson Bay the ship will go to Craig Harbor, arriving there Aug. 27.

On the return voyage Somerset Island, not touched by former expeditions, will be visited if ice conditions permit. Toward the end of September the Nascopie will arrive back in Halifax.

More Canadians

(Continued from Page One)

bec, for instance, 64 per cent. of the entire United States-born population are of French extraction. In New Brunswick, one of every three United States-born citizens is of French extraction. One out of six of the United States-born Canadians is of French extraction. In great part this moves back to Quebec from the United States of people of French origin explains why the United States-born people in Quebec doubled in 20 years and went up 25 per cent. in the last five years.

The average American-born resident of Canada has been 18 years in the Dominion. He marries a Canadian girl more often than he does an American one, and the American-born girl in Canada more often marries a Canadian husband than she does one from the United States.

Canada keeps her native-born better than she used to. Back in the 80's, for every 1,000 native-born added to Canada's population, she contributed 725 native-born to the population of the United States, but in the 20's only 226 for every 1,000 added in Canada. Canadians are in every State of the Union, but the mass movements were to the States near at hand, and they did settle in communities because new emigrants were following relatives and friends. There are 517,000 of them in the New England States, 295,000 in the central States, 180,000 in the middle Atlantic States, and the Pacific States, 167,000. Massachusetts is the largest Canadian State, with 288,000; Michigan next with 202,000, while New York has only 148,000.

PARIS, June 19—The French Senate is debating a bill which will give Premier Blum unlimited power in finances. The Senate is disagreeing on one clause of the bill. The French Premier is hurrying to Paris in an attempt to force the bill through.



Just say—

WHITE OWL Cigars

IN TWO SHAPES INVINCIBLE and STREAMLINE

5¢

MORE RAIN IS NEEDED TO HELP WESTERN CROPS

(Special to The Daily Mail)

WINNIPEG, Man., June 18 — The critical stage for crops at many points in Canadian National territory, particularly in Saskatchewan, approaches, with a week of hot weather, relieved only by scattered showers, many points in Central and Northern Saskatchewan with no reserve subsoil moisture require rains to prevent crop deterioration according to the weekly crop report of the Department of Agriculture, Canadian National Railways.

All Manitoba points still show favorable prospects although the week was practically without rain throughout the province, south, central and south eastern. Particularly the Portage area which received heavy rains in the previous week is generally in excellent condition all other districts continue favorable but will require rain, particularly in central, western and northern districts if warm weather continued.

From Dauphin to Kamsask heavy frosts which occurred during the first few nights of the previous week caused more damage than was anticipated. Mainly west of Roblin. In the Gilbert Plains-Grandview areas some root rot has also been reported.

South-central and south-eastern Saskatchewan has for the most part given up hope of securing a crop. Outright rains too late for inclusion in agents reports particularly at Estevan and Weyburn should greatly improve feed prospects.

Many points in north-eastern Saskatchewan now require rain immediately to insure satisfactory crop progress. From Melville to Watrous rain is urgently needed with previous frost damage and hot weather generally retarding growth. Sloughs and pastures are drying up and stock are starting to suffer from lack of water. North Saskatchewan covered by the Prince Albert division similarly requires rain. Weather has been hot and dry and there is practically no subsoil moisture remaining.

Wheat is in the shot blade, standing from eight to 12 inches in height.

In territory southwest of Saskatoon conditions are quite variable. Weather has been warm with some scattered showers but all points would like rain immediately. From Saskatoon to Biggar earlier prospects for a fairly good crop have now practically disappeared. From Harris to Kindersley conditions are somewhat better but continuance of fair prospects is dependent entirely on rain.

From Calgary to Drumheller and Hanna, in Alberta, several good showers occurred during the week. Wheat averages six inches in height and only slight grasshopper damage is reported. On the Three Hills subdivision conditions are still satisfactory. The general outlook appears the best for several years. Red Deer and Sheerness subdivisions similarly report favorable prospects.

The Edmonton division which includes north-eastern Alberta is beginning to suffer from lack of rain. This is true of the area from Wainwright and Vegreville northwest towards Edmonton as well as from Alliance to Camrose. Many points report rain urgently needed.

Northern Alberta, including the Peace River is badly in need of rain. Beaver Lodge, Grande Prairie, Spirit River and other points in the Peace River territory report growth slow or at a standstill.

SOIL EROSION PERIL POINTED

KINGSTON, June 19—Delegates to the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs tonight heard a soil and climate expert from Washington warn Canada that this country is not exempt from the problem of soil erosion, generally believed to be confined to the Dust Bowl of the United States.

C. W. Thornthwaite, the expert, head of the Climatic and Physio-graphic Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, pointed his warning finger at Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and declared that Canadian Governments could prevent future misery among Western citizens by taking steps now to keep settlers away from the danger districts.

Since the physical condition of the continent ignored political boundaries, meteorologists also had to ignore them. Mr. Thornthwaite contended. There should be an even greater exchange of knowledge and experience in this regard than there is at present, he urged.

C. F. Bailey, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, returned to the city today from Ottawa.

FRENCH SOLVE FUEL PROBLEM

Distill Charcoal to Make Carbonite, Gasoline Substitute

(Special to The Daily Mail)

PARIS, June 18—The problem of fuel supply for France's modern motorized army in time of war has been solved, according to Charles Baron, prefect of the Hautes Alpes department and chief of the powder factories in France.

His statement was made following a tour of inspection at the powder factory of Sevran-Livry, where Baron, accompanied by Edouard Daladier, minister of national defense, Gen. Gamelin, chief of the general staff, and Gen. Jacomet, secretary of the war ministry, saw a successful demonstration of the production of a synthetic fuel oil, a substitute for gasoline.

The name given to this fuel is carbonite. It is produced by a special process involving distillation of charcoal in airtight compartments.

Sea Blockade Feared

The problem of France's national defense for a long period has been in the minds of officials. They realize that all the machinery and men France would assemble in time of war would be of little use if the country were to find itself without adequate fuel supply. Furthermore, as France receives its entire supply of gasoline by sea, a blockade which might occur in time of war would result in the complete cutting off of supply.

For many years research has been carried out in view of producing a substitute for gasoline, composed entirely of the country's own resources and which would not necessitate the import of component parts.

France's colonies constitute a great pointed out that a blockade would affect France's colonies as well as other countries. "One ton of fuel produced within the country is worth far more than 10 tons produced in the colonies," is his principle.

Energy is Concentrated

Led to consider France's natural resources, he concluded that carbon, which could be extracted from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, was the greatest source of supply. Research workers used the principle of Gasogenes. The fact that 500 grams of charcoal produce as much energy as 1,300 grams of wood in these furnaces led Baron to consider operating with concentrated charcoal, which could be expected to give better results.

Carbonite, which finally was obtained by this process of distillation, has as many advantages over charcoal as charcoal has over wood. While charcoal, if exposed to rain, absorbs several times its volume of water, and thus is made unusable, carbonite is impervious to water. It also has the advantage of being very hard and virtually unbreakable, which gives it a great advantage over charcoal when transported, as charcoal is extremely brittle. Furthermore, carbonite has a density 1,000, therefore it does not necessitate great volume and can be transported all the more easily, as it does not stain or spread coal powder. It also can be stocked and kept almost indefinitely and has the advantage of burning immediately under a stream of air.

PLANTS FOR THE PORCH OR TERRACE

Potted plants on the porch or terrace, hung in decorative wall brackets, or arranged in pleasing effects upon the balustrade or steps, are distinctly in fashion.

It is a fashion which is good for the porch, as it brings the fragrance of green plants, and the beauty of flowers and leaves, close to the occupants of the house. It may be the closest approach to a garden many city homes can make.

It is also good for the plants, since they are likely to have more light and fresher air than they would have indoors. Most house plants can be used on porches without injury, so long as they are protected from injury from wind, heavy rain, and in the case of the foliage plants from too much sun.

A few hours sunshine in the morning or afternoon will do no harm, but in locations which are exposed to the midday sun as well, it is advisable to use the bedding plants of which florists have an abundant selection at this time of year. Geraniums, petunias, nasturtiums, and all the window box plants may also be grown in pots.

Foliage plants which are useful in porches include the Boston fern, Norfolk Island pine, pandanus veitchii, asparagus fern, dracaena, sansevieria, aspidistra and rubber plant. Trailing foliage plants for wall brackets are the English ivy, wandering jew and vincas.

Daily watering must be given potted plants which are set outdoors. Evaporation will be greatly in excess of that experienced indoors, and the plants will suffer immediately from a lack of water. Frequent washing with a fine spray will also be appreciated.

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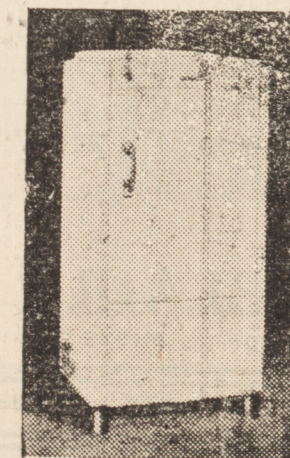
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— in —

"Sins of the Children"

"The women were in rags and their children cried for something to eat. Their great agony was shown by the lines in their faces."

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