

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1937.

Plain, Blunt Baldwin

Stanley Baldwin, scarred, weary, overstrained, has "passed into the shade." There is something about his presence in the House of Lords—one more of the indefinable elements of character—which makes his departure from the premiership something less than a farewell. Too seldom do Stanley Baldwins walk the public stage for them suddenly to depart into self-imposed obscurity and be wholly lost.

Few men have had the same attention and left friends and critics in the same confusion as Stanley Baldwin. Yet their many views are not nearly so contradictory as the traits in the man himself. Some years ago Wickham Steed, discussing him through the vicissitudes of the party and the strange quality of his leadership, posed the question: "Is Mr. Baldwin the luckiest of incompetent politicians, or the subtlest of competent statesmen?" Not for some time could Harold J. Laski, one of Mr. Baldwin's severest critics, be confident enough to make reply: "Mr. Baldwin has the Englishman's genius for appearing an amateur in a game in which, in fact, he is a superb professional."

Even in the obscurity of business life the Prime Minister, ironmaster and railway director, was the enigma of his associates. Their equal at the conference table, he confounded them by his "laziness" and the "blatancy" with which he spent his time widening his knowledge of the poets, haunting the galleries and generously cramming his appetite for music and the classics. His first years in the House—an inheritance—left him little known. Conversationalists like Curzon and the overwhelming Churchill, the examples for the young men, were extravagant in debate. Stanley Baldwin deepened his colleagues' bewilderment by winning the place they sought by another route. In his first nine years in the House he spoke only five times.

Though it is his claim that he "never planned out or schemed (his) life," silence may have been part of a plan. From the day he took office, disliking publicity and attention, he sought to and did establish himself as a "plain, blunt man," direct in thought and action. Bluntness was assumed, perhaps, partly to hide his culture and as a reaction of his distaste for rhetoric, of which he had a surfeit in the speeches of David Lloyd George. Yet his own speeches had a quality of force and simple eloquence that transcends rhetoric.

Bluntness soon came into conflict with compromise. His tendency toward compromise, which misled followers and opponents alike, was partly the result of what he described his "somewhat flabby nature" which "prefers agreement to disagreement," but mostly, perhaps, because of his genius for stretching compromise to reach to his original objective. At no stage in his fourteen years in the leadership has he suffered the criticism that has pounded against his foreign policy in the last two years. In the early stages there may have been blunders, he might have been juggling as he went along, but today there is a strong inclination among critics to admit "compromise" and "do nothing" look better than their hopes for their own alternatives.

Taxes in Italy

How does the Italian government finance itself? Much revenue comes from government operated railways, postoffice and communication systems and from tobacco, match and salt monopolies. Railway fare is reduced on many occasions, but the regular first-class rate from Rome to Naples, 141 miles, is \$8.80, \$5.81 second class and \$3.52 on the hard wooden seats of third-class cars. In the United States coach fare for 141 miles is now \$2.82.

Letters sent abroad cost 10 cents, postcards 6 cents. Domestic letters are four cents.

The content of the best Italian cigarettes, costing 40 cents for 20, is less expensive than in American 10-cent brands.

A can of unstemmed smoking tobacco, somewhat more than an ounce, costs 44 cents. "Penny boxes" of matches sell at 2 cents, and book matches about the same.

A revenue stamp, costing almost 2 cents and called a marca di bollo, must be used on written documents like hotel bills, statements and even restaurant checks. It is required on every handbill, for rent sign, even on tiny window showcards.

"This hotel register cost \$40 for taxes," explains the operator of a boarding house, "based on the number of its names."

Balconies jutting so commonly from buildings and apartment fronts and driveways crossing sidewalks into private property are taxed. At the limits of Italian cities are highway offices, called "consumer import," where revenue from farm products is collected. Wine pays about 100 per cent. Pork, for example, is taxed, too.—Geographic Magazine.

Canada Principal Market For Jamaican Oranges

Jamaica's citrus fruit industry has had a remarkable rise. Not many years ago its importance was so small that it was not worth recording among the island's industries, while today it ranks third. Canada is Jamaica's principal market for oranges, England for grapefruit and the United States for limes. Another important product of this island in the British West Indies which is visited by increasing numbers of Canadians and Americans, summer and winter, in Canadian National Steamships cruise liners is pimento, Jamaica being the world's chief source of supply.

British Malaya Reflects Prosperity N. America

Prosperity in North America is being reflected away off in British Malaya. North America is buying more rubber and tin, British Malaya's two main industries which depend upon sales to the former, North America taking ordinarily about 60 per cent of the rubber and 70 per cent of the tin. Canada's purchases from British Malaya, principally rubber, now exceed those from any other portion of the Empire with the exception of Great Britain. This in turn is bringing about an increase in imports, these being up by about 7 per cent. Canada's main export to British Malaya, where gasoline sells for 45 cents a gallon, is motor vehicles, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. The rubber estates and tin mines are worked by immigrant Chinese, Javanese and South Indian coolies.

SNAPSHOTS

Major Good stole a march on Dr. H. H. Hagerman, principal of the Normal School. Dr. Hagerman was to make the official announcement this morning of the Major's retirement from the staff, and was to inform the local papers. He talked the matter over with the Major but the latter beat him to it and gave the news together with a lovely sketch of his own career to a Saint John morning paper. However, The Daily Mail beat the major to it by publishing the proposed retirement, several weeks ago.

A Saint John man who struck a bunch of mosquitoes here last night made a retreat for home this morning. We do not always have this pest. They just stole a march on us yesterday.

A sock in the jaw isn't proof of bravery. You never saw a tough guy who was eager to hit somebody who could lick him.

The language gains constant enrichment. What used to be known as sitting in the grand stand has become a spectator sport.

During courtship a man loves to analyze his emotions for you; but after marriage you are supposed to use clairvoyance to find out what he really thinks of you.

Mighty England clings to grand old tradition—many dowagers wore "long underwear and sweaters beneath their finery."

An amusing aftermath of the Coronation is the journeying by Dublin people to Belfast to see theatre pictures of the ceremonies. Evidently there was a great deal of censoring in the Free State Capital.

A blonde at the wheel of an automobile at night is potentially more dangerous than a brunette, an optometrist tells a convention of optometrists. Well, it's your own fault if you let her climb out of that back seat.

Lack of Genuine

(Continued from Page One)

Joseph deferred submitted its document for the consideration of British and United States representatives, he said. Through them "peace with goodwill" was sought.

The group wanted delegates of the two powers to declare themselves before the conference as favoring cancellation of war debts and assistance for the defeated nations. Those interested feared the conference would split into factions, Sir Joseph declared.

Following justification of that fear, the world had experienced 18 years of "hatred, bitterness, want of confidence." Economic warfare sprang up.

In conclusion he said the world needed the "will for goodwill."

Civil War

(Continued from Page One)

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In the Probate Court

COUNTY OF YORK, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

To the Next of kin and Creditors of Wm. T. Chestnut, late of the City of Fredericton, deceased, and all others whom it may concern.

The Administrator of the above deceased, intestate, having filed his accounts in this Court and asked leave to have the same passed and allowed.

You are hereby cited to attend, if you so desire, at the passing of the same at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the County of York at the Office of the undersigned Judge of Probate, No. 404 Queen Street, in the City of Fredericton, on the Sixteenth day of June, A.D. 1937 at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon when the said accounts will be passed upon, and order for distribution made.

Given under my hand this twentieth day of April, A.D. 1937. (Sgd.) WHITMAN A. HAINES, Registrar of Probate in and for the County of York.

(Sgd.) CHARLES R. BARRY, Judge of Probate in and for the County of York.

BRITISH POLICY SEEN AS UNVARIED

Continuity More Valued Than Such Things as Crownings

By Howard Vincent O'Brien
LONDON, June 1—If there is one thing that London does to a person, it is to make him realize how unimportant are the things of the moment.

On every side are reminders of the many years that have been; and the suggestion is ever-present that, while men may come and men may go, England goes on forever. That is why, despite all the speeches and cheering crowds and the presentation at court of wealthy American maidens and magnificent decorations and the presence of emissaries from all parts of the world, the English people have remained fundamentally apathetic about the coronation.

After all, they seem to say, a crowning is only a crowning, while the thing that counts is the continuity of British life. That is what never ceases to bewilder the rest of the world; for there never seems to be any continuity at all.

Like a Chess Match
England always seems to be muddling along, veering this way and that, never sticking to any course. The statesmen of other countries can never guess what the British will do.

As in a game of chess, the British may lose a pawn here and there, but they always have a plan; and just when the other side thinks it has won, the British calmly move a piece, unnoticed in the corner of the board, and reveal checkmate.

I attended a press conference at the Foreign Office, and it was most instructive. An undersecretary issued a carefully-worded statement as to British operations in Spain. England, he said, purposed, in close co-operation with France, to remove refugees from Bilbao. This plan, he said, had not met with the unqualified approval of General Franco. He read a telegram from the leader of the Spanish rebels, showing the insurgents were bursting their buttons with rage.

One reporter asked if the vessels carrying refugees would be convoyed by British battleships. "Oh no!" replied the undersecretary in a shocked tone. "But—ships under the direction of British naval authorities are quite likely to be in the neighborhood."

Preparations for War
England is steadily getting ready for what may happen. By every means of propaganda, the possibility that, any day, bombing planes may appear over London is being hammered into the heads of the British citizenry. A lively campaign for enlistment in the reserves is being carried on.

Against these signs of truculence, foreign observers balance such things as the Oxford oath and the distaste of labor for war. It is my guess that these straws of pacifism are not to be leaned on too heavily. The Englishman distinguishes himself sharply between wars. To him, self-defense is not war. And with his far-flung interests, he can make the idea of self-defense cover a variety of bellicose activity.

As for labor, the docility of the British workman—or perhaps his conservatism—would be a better word—is amazing. He may grumble loudly; he may have real grievances, but, for all its talk about democracy, England remains feudal at heart. When the trumpets sound the vessel will be found lined up behind his liege lord. There, he believes, is where he will find the most butter on his bread.

We in the United States tend to think of England as having the same political system as we have. This, I believe, is an error. Our system is closer to the French than it is to the British. We are, above all things, equalitarians.

In England, the theory that one man is as good as another, is not insisted upon. There have been too many centuries of proof that one good man, reared on the playing fields of Eaton, is worth a hundred thousand Frenchmen, led by a nobody from Corsica. The Englishman may not love a lord, as the saying goes; but he has had too much experience of the solid worth in British aristocracy to be moved by equalitarian sentimentalities.

If there is any plant feebler than Communism sprouting in English soil today, it is Fascism. Neither of these weeds has as yet made a mark on the velvet lawn of English decorum.

C. N. R. Employees

(Continued from Page One)

pairer, Moncton, who joined the railway service as track laborer at Moncton on July 25, 1900. On November, 1904, he transferred to the mechanical department as laborer and was made tender truck repairer on June 29, 1936. He was born at Buctouche, N. B.

John McK. Clark, carpenter, Moncton, entered the railway service as such on January 11, 1904, and has been employed in that capacity since that date. He was born at Halifax, N. S.

DOMINION PLANS END TO RELIEF

OTTAWA, June 1—Sharp on the heels of Premier Hepburn's announcement that neither the City of Toronto nor any other municipality stands a chance of obtaining an increased relief grant from the Province of Ontario, it became known today that the Federal Government is working toward abandonment of the dole in its many forms.

Dominion authorities admit that relief appropriations cannot be suddenly cut off without causing serious hardship, but a definite policy has been embarked upon to curtail expenditures which have reached the gigantic total of \$750,000,000 in Federal, Provincial and Municipal Budgets since the depression threw more than a million Canadian men, women and children on relief.

Agreements Terminated
This week-end will mark the conclusion of the two remaining relief agreements between the Dominion and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Next week it is expected the Minister of Labor, Hon. Norman Rogers, will make known the principal features of the new deal with the Provinces for grants-in-aid, on which there has been an average cut of 25 per cent.

Because of extraordinary conditions in the Prairie Provinces, it has not been possible to reduce Federal grants to them, by 25 per cent., but a much lessened relief demand in the Maritimes has made possible a cut there exceeding 25 per cent.

The Dominion has set aside \$19,500,000 as grants-in-aid to the Provinces this year as against nearly \$29,000,000 last year.

More Drastic Cut Foreseen

A more important cut has been effected in public works relief projects undertaken jointly by the Dominion and the Provinces, the reduction here being about 40 per cent., and it is rumored that in the next fiscal year there will be a more drastic cut. One reason is that by that time most of the public projects, which can be justified even as relief measures, will have been completed, and another is that the experience of the last six or seven years shows them to be uneconomical, that the taxpayers do not get their full money's worth. For the present year, too, over \$12,500,000 has been set aside for solely Federal relief public works, although there are many other schemes in the same category, bringing the total up to a much larger figure.

Additional to the grants-in-aid and the public works are a number of other outlays during the present year by the Department of Labor, the total being \$16,300,000 and voted by Parliament as special supplementary estimates. This sum includes \$2,000,000 for direct relief to the dried-out areas, another \$2,000,000 for the prairie rehabilitation plan about which Hon. James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture will have further discussions in the West next week; \$1,000,000 for the youth movement, and nearly \$7,350,000 as the Federal contribution to Provincial and Municipal relief projects. In another column is the \$19,000,000 write-off of Manitoba and Saskatchewan relief debts to the Dominion.

Saving on Relief Camps

Canada is saving some \$5,000,000 annually by the closing of the chain of relief camps for single, homeless, unemployed and the placement of 45,000 men and women on farms under the joint scheme of the Dominion and the Provinces. That number, mostly young men, were established on farms during the past winter and a survey just completed shows that a surprisingly large number so placed have decided to remain on the land during the spring and summer seasons.

Moreover, it is believed the farm placement scheme has to a considerable extent, broken down tramping in Canada. The spectacle of hundreds of men riding freight trains is no longer to be seen, and Federal authorities declared today that the problem of the transients, which was so acute two or three years ago, is no longer serious.

Not only has the farm placement scheme absorbed twice the number of unemployed who were formerly accommodated in the relief camps, but it has resulted in the closing of a drab and costly chapter in the Canadian depression story, and the permanent abolition of concentration camps which cost the nation some \$25,000,000 and were at the same time breeding places for communism.

Farm Placement Benefits

In these camps, opened as an emergency measure during the worst period of the depression, the men were given food, clothing, shelter and an allowance of 20 cents a day. It cost the nation \$62.50 a month to keep a man in camp.

More wholesome conditions now exist, thanks to the farm placement plan. Under the new scheme the men working as farm laborers, were paid \$5 a month throughout the winter, and a bonus of \$2.50 a month if they stayed on the farm until March 31. The farmer employing them also received a small sum from the government. Women working as domestic servants on farms received the same remuneration as the men.

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Stuart Erwin Betty Furness

— in —

"ALL AMERICAN
CHUMP"

French Canada

(Continued from Page One)

that we feared would change our traditions and ideology," he said. "The Anglo-Saxon Canadian has had the continuance of tradition of the Mother Country. He has not feared losing it because the ties have remained. And so he does not fear the inroad of what we call 'Americanism' as does the French-Canadian."

"Of course," he said, "we have had the barrier of language to protect us. The Church, too, has helped us keep our ideology, but in the cities there is not the same protection of language as in the rural sections. Yet even in the cities you will find the French-Canadian less friendly to the American idea than the Anglo-Saxon Canadian."

One Communist

(Continued from Page One)

gue, 18. There are 19 other candidates.

In the last Legislature, Liberals held 33 seats at dissolution, Constructives four; C.C.F., three; Independent two, Unionist one, Labor one. Two, formerly held by the government, were vacant.

In their campaign for re-election, the Liberal party pledged itself to seek amendment of the British North America Act and attempt to place British Columbia on "equal terms" with other provinces of the Dominion.

Premier Pattullo declared his government, if re-elected, would proceed "progressively" in dealing with problems of industry and labor, education, health, social welfare and industrial expansion.

The Conservative leader offered a new party platform in which public debt reduction and abolition of party patronage were prominent features. The Conservatives urge more equitable treatment by the federal government, regarding finance taxation.

Reduction in membership of the British Columbia Legislature is also included in the Conservative platform.

Dr. Telford, head of the C.C.F. in the province, seeks a mandate to start building a new economic order.

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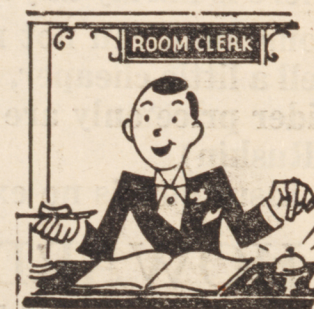
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DENTIST

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In an eight-plank platform, the party said it would, if elected, establish commissions for regulation of public utilities and natural resources. A planning board of economists, statisticians and engineers would collaborate with the government to prepare the new provincial economy. The Social Credit League in its campaign promised Social Credit dividends if it were called upon to form a government.



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