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Mr. Foster Retires

Fredericton business men and others who have had business dealings with C. B. Foster, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will extend to that gentleman all good wishes for his continued health and happiness in his retirement from service.

Mr. Foster, who is a native of Kings County, spent nearly fifty years in the railway service and was known all over Canada as one of the most competent officials of that great railroad. He joined the C.P.R. service at Saint John when only 19 years of age. For some years he was district passenger agent for the New Brunswick section, later serving in the same position in Toronto. From Toronto promotion carried him to Vancouver and later to Winnipeg as General Passenger Agent. In 1913 he went to Montreal as assistant traffic passenger manager. For the past 15 years he has occupied the position of passenger traffic manager.

Mr. Foster's duties brought him in contact with Fredericton business men. Only recently he was here in consultation with a transportation committee of the Fredericton Board of Trade. Those who had dealing with Mr. Foster always found him a capable and courteous official and one who would go out of his way and do the best to promote a friendly interest between his railway and its patrons. The Daily Mail joins with Mr. Foster's many friends in extending to him the best wishes in his well earned retirement after nearly half a century in the service.

Liquor Board Bars Music

The Quebec Liquor Commission must be funny. Its members believe that beer and music do not mix.

Many judgments on art in its various forms no doubt have been passed by unqualified critics. A great painting, for example, may delight the heart of a real artist and have no meaning at all for the uninspired layman, who turns eagerly to the newspaper "funnies." In music it is the same. Isn't it the fact that admirers of jazz may be deaf to the productions of world-famous composers? For such the most magnificent orchestral effort is merely a noise.

But the Quebec Liquor Board has provided a new point of view. It isn't essential to their work that members of such a body should be either musicians or judges of music. But boldly the Board has declared that what people hear over the radio is not music. Much of it is not, of course, but the Board doesn't make any distinction. It declares that patrons of Montreal's taverns may not drink to encouraging orchestral accompaniment.

This recalls the old controversy as to whether music is an aid to digestion. Many opinions were advanced, the most convincing being the late DeWolf Hopper's view that "the nearer the trombone, the sweeter the meat." If music helped with food, why not with beer? Evidently the tavern-keepers thought it would. But the Board says that if music is provided there must be a cabaret license, which presumably means eating as well as drinking.

"But what about our radios?" ask the tavern-keepers. There is no evident appreciation of music in their spokesmen's pathetic appeal: "Can't we serve canned music with the suds?" This may have offended the Board—an association of music and suds. Anyway, and perhaps impressed by the argument that "radio tunes make the beer taste better, and the beer makes the radio sound not so worse," the Board yielded, perhaps ungraciously, certainly not in compliment, and declared: "Radios will be tolerated. They are not music." Now let the controversy begin.

Against a World Conference

Reports that Premier Paul van Zeeland is pessimistic of his "economic peace" mission to the United States are, perhaps, a bit unfair. The fact that he does not hold out much hope of it resulting in a world economic conference is not exactly pessimism. He is only Europe's messenger, and his job is to canvass opinions and interpret views. If there are those who hoped he could talk President Roosevelt into calling a world conclave, they have ignored the "reservations" with which that possibility has always been discussed.

Many Governments have professed willingness—even eagerness—for such a conference, but without exception the influential among them have qualified the desire by the opinion that the present "does not seem propitious." The reasons for this little bit of realism are numerous, and its soundness has been emphasized by at least two factors. One is the continuous growth in rearmament programs, and the other the Imperial Conference.

The British Government has French and American support for its belief that there must be a freer movement of trade before there can be hope for a successful collective approach. These three are also agreed that an Anglo-American agreement, which can have a powerful psychological effect on exchange conditions, is the first essential to clearing the way. Yet the Imperial Conference has demonstrated how difficult is this apparently simple bargain.

All parties to it are unanimous in their desire for and expectations of closer trade relations. But the Empire countries and the United States have all encountered difficult obstructions to finding the reciprocal basis necessary if the agreement is to be worth while, either for its signatories or as an example to the world.

Yet the Empire has a definite pattern on which to proceed. In the four years it has been in operation it has proved reasonably flexible in the matter of readjustments, by no means a restriction on outside relations, and has been of definite influence in expanding operations. No such pattern exists for a world conference, which has obstacles, in the form of existing treaties, economic programs, regional interests, currency derangements, which the Empire and the United States do not have to surmount.

Resting heavily on these is the rearmament problem. No country—not even the rearmament nations themselves—is anxious to risk new economic policies that will have to depend, in some cases almost entirely, on those arms programs. Consequently, any approach the world might make to planned trade presupposes a complementary agreement on disarmament. Yet disarmament involves the responsibility of finding substitutes which will take up labor surpluses and maintain the flow of materials. More than that, it involves finding the markets for the increase in consumable goods without disturbing national balances.

It is these factors, plus numerous others almost as formidable, which probably account for Premier van Zeeland's "pessimism." But international pessimism in this form is preferable to the disasters which would be certain to follow another international conference failure. At least it can be improved upon, if slowly, by the more cautious methods Britain and the United States are following.

SNAPSHOTS

Some young men are having their hair done at the beauty parlors, permanent and finger waves both. They have not yet started the lip stick and red finger nails or the toe nails.

Some persons with no brains are again stealing and destroying flowers on York street and on the back streets. Another job for the police.

The police did good work in the recent burglary. It was prompt and efficient. Now what about that big break at Blackmer's?

The pan handlers on Queen street below Regent Street are working over time. They have now a night shift and a day shift. You can get hit up for a dime or a quarter at any old hour. Great accommodation for the tourist.

There is some funny old war news. The dispatches tell one story one day and another different one the next. They are fools to be fighting anyway.

Ministers Jockeying

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ence of the United Church during the past week.

The Church, he said, had failed apparently to impress on the world the relative values of the things in life. The minister of tomorrow must more and more add to the familiar ten commandments of righteousness, ten other commandments of social justice, and religion must venture forth to places where it was dangerous for it to declare itself, he added.

"If evil exists in industry and economics, it also exists in the Church. I don't know the system that will give us more justice, but I know something must be done with the present system, and don't let traditional religion interfere with your duty there. The only way to defeat anything anti-Christian is to beat it to it. What does the Christian Church exist for if not to bring in the new day?" he asked.

"A combination of bad theology and good politics may ruin a church, but I know if the church either by direct statement or implication breaks up life into departments and says herein she may speak with authority, and over there she may exercise discrimination, she is not true to her trust," Mr. Dickson added.

The previous evening he had seen dozens of cars crowding the Lakeshore Boulevard at Sunnyside—cars worth millions of dollars, he said. "Yet the average man gave only 90 cents to the Missionary and Maintenance Fund of our Church during the past year. That is living dangerously for the devil," he said.

"One church I know spends \$32,000 a year to tell the world that the end of the world is here and you better come in and be saved. They might better put a match to that church," the minister went on. "Unless the church can teach men that they must recognize life as a trusteeship and give them a sense of relative values, she is playing 'doll's house' with religion in the present social and economic crisis, and is making the ministers a 'laughing stock.'" Dr. Dickson declared.

Bullets Fall

(Continued from Page One)

to be the most likely refuge for the Bilbao government should it decide to flee.

Great concentrations of insurgent troops moved around Bilbao today, headed for the Santander highway front.

Madrid trembled early today under the worst night shelling the capital has experienced in its seven-months siege.

Casualties were believed to be heavy, but estimates of dead and wounded were not immediately available.

The whole city was in an uproar, with insurgent shells exploding at the rate of 20 to 30 a minute and government artillery replying with almost as heavy fire.

The Gran Via, Madrid's principal street, Alcala Street and Cibeles Square in the heart of the city and several suburbs suffered especially.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, France, June 16.—Rescued by British seamen under a crossfire in the streets of threatened Bilbao, R. C. Stevenson, British consul to the Basque capital, reached here today in a British warship.

Bullets fired by the attacking insurgents and the Basque defenders, were whistling about the port as the warship sent a landing party ashore to escort the consul on board.

There were no casualties among the British party and officials said they did not consider the landing party had been directly attacked. It had been in the line of fire.

His staff and other British citizens having left Bilbao long before, Stevenson was believed to be the last Englishman to leave Bilbao.

Also reaching here was Jean Castellan, French consul. He declared he believed Bilbao's doom was sealed by the government's lack of planes to fend off incessant bombardment by insurgent craft.

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ACADIA DOUBLE ACTING BAKING POWDER

Upper Saint John

(Continued from Page One)

portunity to develop a heavy load. If the service were extended to rural districts at present without electricity, and costs were reduced to a point where it could be used economically, then a satisfactory load could and would be developed, as had been done in other communities, he submitted.

H. H. Hatfield said that other rural sections were being bonused by the government and that the taxpayer in such counties as Carleton, Victoria and Restigouche were paying to help the taxpayer in other counties.

Mr. Anderson replied that under present legislation a surplus would be funded so that the taxpayers would not be called on to contribute. "What we are here for tonight," he declared, "is to see what we can do for these counties. We are particularly interested in those rural districts which are not now getting service."

Mayor K. L. Everett said that the present industrial rate was almost prohibitive, although most of the power was used at off-peak times.

Dr. N. P. Grant declared, "That is the condition we are now trying to get rid of. That is what we want the commission to investigate."

Alfred Page said that at the time the old Woodstock Electric Company had gone out of business in 1923 the Gould interests had promised to bring power to Woodstock at the same rate as they gave it to Houlton, Me., instead of carrying out that promise the power now was being sold here after passing through several companies, he asserted.

Mr. Creighton said that some years ago the Legislature had been asked to authorize the sale of bonds to enable a plant to be built to produce electricity for street lighting, pumping and similar local needs. The Legislature had refused the request and had compelled the town to buy their light and power from a foreign corporation at exorbitant rates, he stated. If a block of power could be procured at cost at Arrostook Falls and distributed directly it might prove a solution. He went on that in 1923 S. H. Mildram, public utilities expert, had advised him that the town could build a dam on the Meduxnakeag, sell light for five cents and power for two cents and pay for its capitalization in 30 years.

Mr. Anderson asked why the parties interested could not negotiate with the company to see if they could not obtain more favored treatment. He was advised by several of those present that they considered such a course would be useless, but that it was believed the commission might be more successful.

The commission then withdrew to consider the matter. Returning a few minutes later, Mr. Anderson said that the commission would be willing to approach the Maine interests to see if they would relinquish their New Brunswick holdings, and would approach them at as early as possible a date. If the company officials were ready to confer then, a conference could be held during the first week in July. Messrs. Michaud and Mersereau spoke briefly, assuring the meeting of their desire to co-operate in any reasonable plan to better and extend the services in the valley counties.

On motion of Mr. Creighton, seconded by Mayor Everett, a vote of thanks was tendered the commission for their attendance and for the consideration they had given the subject.

VOTE CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER BLUM OF FRANCE

(Special to The Daily Mail)

PARIS, June 16—Premier Leon Blum and his cabinet remained in office through a vote of confidence. The cabinet now has the authority to take any financial step they wish to tide them over the financial crisis of this year.

Capitol

NOW PLAYING

... HALFWAY ROUND THE WORLD ... HE RACES NECK AND NECK WITH DEATH!

CHARLIE CHAN AT THE RACE TRACK

— with —
Warner Oland
Keye Luke
Helen Wood
Thomas Beck
Gavin Muir
Alan Dinehart

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HERE THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

Chester Morris Helen Mack

— in —
"I PROMISE TO PAY"

Added Attraction —

Leo Carrillo
Mary Carlisle

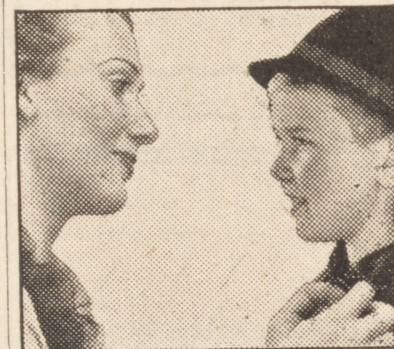
— in —
"HOTEL HAYWIRE"

Tommy Farr Knocked Out Neisel

(Special to The Daily Mail)
LONDON, June 16—Tommy Farr knocked out Neisel in the third round of the proposed fifteen round bout last night. The fight lasted seven minutes and fifty-five seconds.

If You Have a Child

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Ask Him Before Giving Your Child an Unknown Remedy

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