

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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Blum Woos Hitler

Reports that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of Economics, is to visit Paris within the week to take part in Franco-German trade negotiations confirm predictions made weeks ago. A trade pact has had consideration in both countries for some time past. It received diplomatic stimulants last January when the Moroccan scare ended in mutual reassurances.

At that time French Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet, fresh from a Paris visit of "reinstruction," entertained German Foreign Minister Baron Constantin von Neurath to a quiet dinner. French and German press both accepted the dinner as important, hinted at a new French policy, "a policy of conciliation." The Quay d'Orsay did nothing or said nothing to discourage the hints.

As developments crystallize, the French policy, broadly, begins with a new trade treaty to replace that which elapsed in the summer of 1935. From there France would travel in easy stages to negotiations on armament limitation, and on to a general European settlement, including the "colonial issue." Thus stated, the programme is simple enough, its one serious fault being that after a trade agreement Hitler places all other issues in reverse order—colonies, general settlement, disarmament.

On the question of trade itself there is ample justification for optimism. Months of quiet soundings have determined the skeleton of the treaty Dr. Schacht will be asked to approve and sign. Following the Anglo-German pattern, it is more than anything a matter of accounting—import and export drawing accounts. In it, too, would be settlement of the outstanding German commercial debts, estimated at 300,000,000 francs, and the establishment of a German credit of 200,000,000 francs by means of a special import tax.

Such financial adjustments, in the German mind, are incidental to the possibility of France letting down the barriers and opening colonial markets to Germany, permitting her to exchange industrial goods for furs, minerals and other raw materials. While such a concession may suggest to some observers that France pays heavily for German good-will, there are purely economic advantages to both sides from a treaty of these dimensions.

More important to the question of Franco-German good-will is the likelihood of the treaty being signed without any political strings attached. Good-will is the only basis upon which the other problems can be approached; and rather than complicate the agreement with political pledges France seems to be relying on the clean atmosphere of a successful trade agreement clearing the air.

From there on the French programme is more optimistic than practicable. For stretched between any programme of disarmament, collective security or European peace agreement is the Soviet—the unbridgeable gulf between French treaty associations and Germany's refusal to accept her.

Mr. Aberhart's Own Problem

Premier Aberhart should have thought a moment before charging discrimination at Ottawa against his Province. Is it not the truth of the matter that he discriminated against Ottawa and the other Provinces by adopting policies of no value to Alberta and harmful to all? Before starting on his lone journey into the economic jungle, did he consider the possibility of injuring those from whom he would like help now?

Saskatchewan and Manitoba have endeavored to keep the financial applecart right side up, while Alberta deliberately upset it. They earned sympathy by making an earnest effort in their own behalf. Mr. Aberhart did not.

Nor does the Federal help given Alberta heretofore appear to have convinced the Premier and his colleagues that they owe something to common understanding. They cannot expect to receive money contributed by all the Provinces and at the same time continue their experiments with fantastic and costly theories.

It is not too late yet for Mr. Aberhart to admit his rainbow-pursuing error and decide to face realities. The dissatisfaction in his political household gives him the opportunity, and he will have to come to it eventually, at any rate. Why not try to work in harmony instead of complaining about lack of subsidies for peculiar notions?

The problem is one for Alberta itself. There is no probability that the Federal Government will attempt coercion. Mr. Dunning stated in the House of Commons that it is "prepared to sit down with any Province and discuss its problems and bring forward such solutions as the circumstances may appear to warrant." The Prime Minister has explained that Saskatchewan and Alberta asked for an examination of their finances and are being aided as a result of the survey.

Surely there is a cue in this for Mr. Aberhart if he wants to know how to escape his difficulties. Is he willing to submit to the same yardstick?

Heidelberg's Decline

"The old idea of science based on belief in supremacy of the intellect is finished," was one of the gems that sparkled in the address delivered by Herr Bernhard Rust, Hitler's minister for education, at the recent celebration of Heidelberg's 550th anniversary. How the new conception of science has affected that once great university is told in the British scientific weekly, Nature. It is a sad tale of academic slavery that bodes ill for higher education in Germany.

In the light of Nature's revelation, this dose of Nazi medicine cannot but kill. At present there is no course on international law, no ordinary professor of mathematics at Heidelberg. Nearly the whole cancer research staff has been dismissed. The faculty of medicine announces lectures on "Nazi Philosophy and Race Theory," "Folk and Race," "First Aid with Special Reference to Military Spirit and Gas Defense." The philosophical faculty gives new courses on "Foundations of National Socialist Philosophy," "The Nature of Ancient German Religion," "Educational Policy," and other subjects that indicate what Berlin is doing. Herr Minister Schmidthener, who is also ordinaris in history, lectures on "The World War," "Politics and War Leadership," "The Total War," "Germany's Right to Colonies," and "Being and Action of the German Soldier."

It would be wrong to interpret the decline in the matriculation of students and the lack of candidates for university positions solely to the crushing of intellectual freedom. In the old days a professor ranked second only to an army officer. Today good standing in the Nazi party takes precedence over scholarship. The social prestige of a "Herr Professor" having worn off, higher education has lost some of its glamour. Minister Rust's "new principles from which national socialism can derive the strength of self-confidence" proves to be a two-edged sword. It hacks away the very flower of scholarship and at the same time murders science.—New York Times.

SNAPSHOTS

The word from the Legislature that speeches on the address are to be curtailed is a welcome one. Many of the speeches in our Legislature as well as in the Federal House might be curtailed without any one suffering as a result. In fact many hundreds of dollars might well be saved by cutting down the debates in all these public bodies.

It looks today as though winter was starting.

Snoobs are people who have high ideals which they desert when selfish cynics laugh at them.

Times change; the nice old lady doing 60 m.p.h. once got ready to jump when the horse decided to gallop.

Women are better actors. You never saw a man who could make his eyes sparkle with interest when he wasn't listening.

What a world: Only one creature has the ability to reason, and he uses it to think up reasonable excuses for playing the fool.

Everybody with good sense knows right from wrong. The trouble is that nothing seems wrong when nice people like us do it.

The cheerful loser gets even. By pretending that defeat is of no importance, he makes your victory of no importance.

China Rushes

(Continued from Page One) area led to an extension of the programme to the four provinces of Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan and Honan.

The seven-province project called for building of 11 main roads totaling 7,600 miles and 63 branch roads with about the same mileage. Later outlying provinces were brought into the project, and the trunk-line mileage boosted to approximately 16,000 miles.

In Kansu and Shensi, China's "wild west," the bureau has not only built roads but inaugurated transportation line, erected road and terminal stations, and installed repair shops, restaurants and rest-houses.

Chassis were purchased from Germany for passenger buses, trucks and service cars, bodies for which were built in China.

To improve the technique of road-building the bureau has constructed two experimental roads in the vicinity of Nanking, using different kinds

Coronation

(Continued from Page One) an earl must pay at least \$10 more.

The lowest rank of peeress, the baroness, must set aside at least \$500 for the clothes she will need for the Abbey ceremony. The viscountess, countess, marchioness and duchess each will pay more as the degree of rank goes higher—the duchess's bills probably totalling more than \$2,000.

And the gowns and robes bought with this money can be worn only once or twice in a lifetime.

Peeresses' robes must be crimson velvet—or purple velvet if they are of royal blood—and the court gowns they wear underneath them must be white, cream, silver or gold.

Money can be saved by wearing mock ermine instead of the first quality fur, and machine-made material instead of the correct hand-woven velvet.

Mayfair dressmakers, who have been busy on coronation orders for some months, say 17 yards of velvet is needed for a duchesses' robe as compared with 15 yards for a baroness. The ermine trimming on a duchesses' robe is three inches wider than in the peeress or lower degree.

Golden Girdles Cost \$25
One of the most expensive items of the peeress robes are the golden girdle and tassels which cost about \$25.

State and levee uniforms to be worn by men other than peers attending the coronation, range from \$590 for the privy councillor's full-dress coat lined with silk to \$162 for the fifth and lowest class of levee uniform.

Mantles for the various orders of knighthood cost upward of \$160.

So that the vast mass of people may have an opportunity to study the royal family's coronation dresses at closer quarters, Queen Elizabeth has ordered that they should be placed on display to the public May 17.

of pavement and employing only such materials as are produced in the locality. The purpose is to test the economy and durability of various kinds of surfacing.

The problem of fuel supply also engages the attention of the bureau. A cottonseed oil research committee has been formed to study the possibility of making a suitable fuel oil from that product.

In view of the scarcity of both technical and administrative personnel, the national economic council has opened training classes for traffic officers, engineers and drivers. Under the joint sponsorship of the N. E. C. and Chiating University a department of motor engineering has been opened at the university for the training of motor engineers.

New Blood Needed

(Continued from Page One)

NOT HAVE GONE SO LONG AS IT HAS WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

"But, be that as it may, it really looks as though we should have some changes before long. I would point out, however, that those changes, when they come, are not going to be due to the efforts of those who should have instigated them long ago. Rather they are to be brought about by means of legislation prepared in advance INDEPENDENT OF ANYTHING THAT MAY BE SAID DURING THIS PRESENT. SOME OF OUR EDUCATIONISTS, I USE THE WORD ADVISEDLY, ARE NOW MERELY TRYING TO GET ON THE BAND-WAGON BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE, AND COP OFF A SHARE OF THE CREDIT.

"As to what these changes are going to be, one person's guess is about as good as another's. There are those who say that our educational system is about to take on a decided vocational tinge, and for this theory they advance what they consider to be good reasons. There is no doubt that there should be more courses of a home-making nature in our elementary and high schools. There is also no doubt that adult education of some kind should be established. It would be a grave error, though, to go to the opposite extreme from the present state of affairs, and turn the schools of this Province into manual training, metal working and domestic science establishments, to the exclusion of everything of an academic nature.

"There are many things that should be hoped for. WE SHOULD HOPE TO SEE A GREAT DEAL OF THE MATH. TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS SCRAPPED. WE SHOULD HOPE TO SEE MUCH OF THE LATIN SCRAPPED, OR ELSE TAUGHT IN AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT MANNER. The science course as now required for secondary schools should be radically cut down. There should be a lot more time allowed for the social sciences which would be equally useful for academic or vocational students. By the medium of the social sciences and other agencies the youth of this province should be taught the duties of a good citizen. But we can't have too specialized a type of education. We don't want our youth taught nothing but agriculture, as I heard some one advocate not long ago. BEWARE OF THE EXTREMISTS. AS THE PREMIER HAS ALREADY STATED, IT MUST BE SOMETHING THAT WILL ASSURE THE GREATEST GOOD FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER. Let us hope that our government has the situation well in hand. It is our only hope. Nothing much can come from the hot air scheduled to be emitted throughout the coming week.

"There is my say on education. I haven't been asked to speak this week, nor have I been asked to broadcast. My name does not appear on any programme. It would never occur to the officials in charge to place it there. But I would much rather use the medium I am using than their's, and I have a fairly strong idea that I will reach as many people."

OBSERVER.

TODAY IN HISTORY

February 23,

1848

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS DIED

Enthronement

(Continued from Page One)

Benediction with Very Rev. Dean A. L'Archeveque, C.S.C., of Scoudouc as deacon and Rev. Dismas LeBlanc, C.S.C., of St. Joseph's University as sub-deacon.

The French address was read by Mr. Justice LeBlanc of supreme court in the absence of Dr. F. A. Richard, who is ill. The English address was read by J. H. Corcoran of St. Bernard's.

The importance that the Catholic Church gives to events of this nature was indicated in the presence of four archbishops in addition to the new archbishop of Moncton, 10 bishops and representatives of others. They were: Archbishops C. J. McGuigan, Toronto; W. M. Duke, Vancouver; Jos. Monahan, Regina, and Coadjutor Archbishop Emile Yelle, St. Boniface Manitoba; Bishops Omer Plante, of Quebec, representing Cardinal Villeneuve; A. O. Comtois, of Three Rivers; F. X. Ross, Gaspe; Jas. Morrison, Antigonish; Anastase Forget, St. Jean de Quebec; Georges Courchesne, Rimouski; P. A. Chiasson, Chatham; P. A. Bray, C.J.M., Saint John; Msgr. J. A. Desmarais, auxiliary of Ste. Hyacinthe; Msgr. A. E. Deschamps, auxiliary of Montreal; Msgr. Humberto Massoni, attache of the Apostolic Legation, Ottawa; Msgr. C. E. McManus, vicar capitular of Halifax; Msgr. Antonio Cameand, representing the bishop of Nicolet; Msgr. J. P. Pilette, representing Bishop Gagnon of Sherbrooke; Msgr. J. D. Nepveu, representing Bishop Langlois of Valleyfield; Msgr. J. D. Charbonneau, V.G., representing Archbishop Forbes of Ottawa; Msgr. Camille Roy of Laval University; Rev. Dr. Roy N. McDonald, representing O'Leary of Edmonton; and Rev. Dr. McLellan, V.G., representing Bishop O'Sullivan of Charlottetown.

The scene within the cathedral was impressive and colorful. Within the Sanctuary were the archbishops and bishops in robes of office. A short distance from the Sanctuary rail and occupying a seat in the main aisle sat His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor MacLaren, attended by Major T. H. O'Brien, M.C., as aide-de-camp. The chair occupied by His Honor was graced by the British flag, Hon. A. A. Dysart, premier, and Mrs. Dysart had places nearby as also had Hon. C. T. Richard, provincial secretary-treasurer.

In special seats as well were Mayor McMonagle and members of the City Council. In others were the members of the school board and Dr. J. B. Gosnell of Saint John, state deputy of the Knights of Columbus, representing that order of which Archbishop Melanson is a member in the Campbellton Council. A section reserved for the newspaper workers found every seat occupied. The front seats in the main aisle were occupied by visiting Monsignori and others of the clergy, 225 in all.

The front places on the side aisles were given over to the Sisters of the religious orders. Every other seat in the large auditorium was filled and many people stood at the sides of the church.

Replying to the addresses, Archbishop Melanson spoke in French and English. In his English response he said that with his French-speaking dioceses he also had English, though less numerous but by no means a minority in his heart. He expressed high appreciation of the sentiments expressed in the English address. He accepted these and begged in return that they accept his grateful thanks. To the citizens of Moncton, without exception of race or creed His Excellency said he "Came in the best understanding to work with them, in the most close union, in everything concerning the interests of this city where I will henceforth reside and make the centre of my religious activities."

The archbishop made special reference to a message of greeting sent him in the West by the mayor, councillors and citizens and repeated his "Loyalty and best good-will to co-operate with everyone in the best harmony and by so doing render myself worthy of the title of citizen of this city."

He came, he said, at a solemn and grievous time which demanded numerous and heavy obligations from himself and his people. When raised to the episcopate in 1932, he said, he had expressed to the Holy Father apprehensions at thought of the burden to be undertaken and at the same time his filial and entire obedience to so high an order. The Pontiff had answered, "In God's church we ask nothing but also we refuse nothing." Those words of the Pope had never been forgotten. They had made him bow under the newly expressed will of the Pontiff that he become archbishop of this new See.

Moncton, no matter how warm her spirit of welcome to visitors, found

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herself with a bit of problem to accommodate all who came for the ceremony. Hotels and boarding homes found plenty of applicants for accommodation, while private homes threw their doors open to a number. A special excursion train from Campbellton brought 300 to participate in the welcome. One from Edmundston had about 50. A number of priests, clergy and laymen came from Saint John and points along the way. The trains and buses brought many from nearby points. Hundreds as they walked the streets this afternoon wore souvenir bands bearing a picture of Archbishop Melanson. It was a great occasion and everything that warmth of welcome and dignity of church procedure could offer went into making it a memorable day for Moncton.

Tomorrow morning Archbishop Melanson will celebrate pontifical High Mass in the Cathedral. There will be sermons in French and English by Coadjutor Archbishop Yelle of St. Boniface, Man., and Archbishop J. C. McGuigan of Toronto. Following Mass there will be a banquet of the clergy, at which addresses in French and English will be read and a reply made by His Excellency. He is to visit St. Joseph's University on Wednesday. Other features of the welcome will mark succeeding days in Moncton.

Relative to the erection of this new See, Archbishop Melanson said all must work together in union of hearts and spirit, mutually encouraging each other. The organization of the diocese required numerous obligations of vital importance but strong with the help of God and assured of the protection of Our Lady of Assumption, they might hope for full realization of the dreams formed.

There must be sacrifices by the people and he would rely upon the co-operation of every one. The promises made strengthened his courage in the work before him, he placed himself and his archdiocese under the care of Our Lady of Assumption for the honor and glory of the Canadian church and the happiness of each and every one "Ut videntes Jesum" (that we may see Jesus), he concluded: "Such is the motto of the archdiocese and such is the prayer also which I will never cease to address to her, so that, seeing Jesus, knowing Him better and always serving Him, we may together, pastor and flock, praise Him forever."

Chinese Cafe

(Continued from Page One)

Aviation Opened It Up
"Yes, sir," said Trader Reid, "aviation has made an awful difference in this country. She's opened it up wide open. Here you are setting here for a day or two waiting to hop down to Bear Lake. I've never been down there. Figure maybe I will one of these days and see how the white fox situation is down there."

Dan had gone behind the counter, was putting in a drawer. He hauled out a bunch of bills of lading, accounts and receipts. He figured for a minute.

"Thirteen hundred dollars," he said. "That's what I paid for freight on goods brought in here last winter. That's an awful lot of money. But that was the only way to get the stuff and I needed it, so I'm glad to pay it."

GAIETY

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Dan Mau is a typical of the north in one respect. He came in small and he's pretty big now. He sells groceries and candies and tobacco and tinware. He deals a bit in fur and is considered a shrewd trader. He seldom gets nipped on a deal.

Came Over Alone

Dan landed in Vancouver in Oriental costume. He was alone. He walked the streets looking for a street that he had been told was full of his countrymen. He says he was scared to death. It was late at night before he found compatriots. A few months later he landed at South Edmonton, seeking an uncle. He got off the train and wandered in the early morning cold and wound up in a Chinese laundry. He couldn't talk any English yet. He found his uncle next day, worked in the uncle's restaurant a couple of years, learned English.

In 1926 he came down north with his savings in his pocket. There were no planes then, only the river steamers and barges and canoes.

He stopped at Chipewyan, looked it over, and rented the little place that is now his restaurant and hotel. The hotel is three rooms upstairs with six beds in them. They are good beds, steel beds with sagless springs and mattresses. If you eat at Dan's, they are a dollar a night. The sheets are snowy white and ironed precisely.

Important Now

Dan is an important man now. Everybody that goes up and down from the south knows him. The planes stop outside his place, two hundred yards from the lake. He is good-humored, but not gullible. He has Sam working for him as his assistant. Sam is young and smart, and some day will open his own place, where there is a strike.

Twice a year, during the freeze-up and the break-up when all Northland traffic ceases, Dan stages a big party for every one in Chipewyan. The Presbyterian clergyman is a friend of his. He has several industrial cronies.

"Combination salad tonight," says Dan. "That's what your airplanes do for us."

He picked up the empty coffee cup. "That's all right, young fellow," he said. "One on the house. But don't you go and put me in your paper."