

THE DAILY MAIL

FREDERICTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1937.

Canada's Trade With Australia

Word comes from Australia that the Honourable W. D. Euler, our Minister of Trade and Commerce, has arrived in the capital, and has begun to discuss with the Australian Government ways of increasing trade between the two Dominions. It is an event full of possibilities, for Australia's purchases from us have been increasing so fast since 1932 that she has become our best customer, next to the United Kingdom and the United States. In each of the last two years she has bought well over twenty million dollars worth of goods from us. We have been taking only about one-third as much from her, so Mr. Euler will likely find the the Australians anxious to make the balance more even.

More than one-third of her purchases from us is automobiles. Newsprint comes second, lumber third. Australia's forest resources are all hardwood, and not satisfactory for all building purposes. Until recently they have been thought useless for newsprint paper, but there are plans afoot now to build a mill in Tasmania capable of supplying the Commonwealth's entire requirements. She also bought from us last year about two million dollars worth each of cotton fabrics and canned salmon. There is an idea getting abroad, however, that Australians should develop a taste for their own fish instead of ours. They have an abundance of salt water fish, and the Government has lately been taking important measures to develop the fishing industry.

More than one-third of our purchases is raisins. Currants and apricots bring the total value of dried fruits to more than three million dollars. Canned fruits are quite an item. We have been buying some wines, too, and she will likely want to sell us more, for they are a chief item in her exports. Next to fruit products we buy more wool than anything else. Australia produces thirty times as much wool as we do, or more than one-fourth of the world's supply.

This information comes from the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

A Dollar Goes Farther Now

In the last few years most of us have been finding it hard to make as much money as we did in the 1920's, but there has been a consolation; when we have a dollar lately, it has been going farther. A careful record of prices in all parts of the country shows that in the last four or five years it has been possible to buy just about as much for the family with four dollars as we used to get for five. In buying food or clothing four dollars has been worth considerably more than five used to be.

In looking at the record for 1936, however, it is possible to see signs of this happy state of affairs for the buying public coming to an end. Prices are going up all along the line. The farmer last year got more for his grain, wool, hides and furs, the miner more for his metals, the lumberman for his lumber. And as the middlemen pass along this increase, the people who ultimately use the goods will have to pay more for them.

But what is the consumer's loss is someone else's gain, and few, for instance, can begrudge the farmer more pay for his produce. The rest of us for several years have been able to indulge in righteous pity of his plight, for it was world conditions rather than anything we did, that brought down the prices of his grain. Now that world conditions have put them up again, we must cheerfully pay our share. And so with other kinds of produce, and in most of the world's countries. During the past few years the people on salary or fixed income, such as from insurance or government bonds, have most often been fortunate; now with prices rising, the primary producers and other people working on their own account, will have their turn.

"The Good Old Days"

When past middle age, most men become retrospect. Generally, the accelerated tempo of modern life begins to tell on them, and they dwell longingly on "the good old days" when the business of making a living was not so strenuous. Evidently John D. Rockefeller Jr., in his sixty-third year, has reached this frame of mind. Though an outstanding figure in the production of gasoline, which has done its share in speeding things up, Mr. Rockefeller turns from autos and aeroplanes and looks backwards longingly to the days of the stage coach. Also: "I would gladly dispense with the telephone and the radio if by doing so the peace and calm of life at a slower pace would be brought back."

But would he be satisfied with the stage coach and its associated conditions? Would any business man approaching the allotted span of years? Hardly. The difficulty would lie in the quick transition backward. It is all right to think of the stage coach, bumping its way over corduroy roads—a great thing for the liver, but a grievance with the people of a generation or so ago. It wasn't so much a matter of lack of speed as of weariness and discomfort in travel. What a boon was the steam railway.

Little by little improvements in transportation have crept upon humanity, but the total during the century has been amazing; and a return in one jump to the old conditions would make most men madder than the proverbial wet hen.

It is the same with the telephone and other methods of speeding up the day's work, and with mechanical inventions that have revolutionized industry. Man has become attuned to speed in all his activities; to the abridgement of time and distance. It has got into the blood.

However, there is pleasure in thinking of the good old days—every generation will be doing the same—but if, by some amazing wizardry, the old conditions, including the stage coach, could be restored, and man retained his knowledge of things as they are now, what a howling there would be for the auto, the aeroplane and the telephone!

In Defense of Democracy

Britain's new \$75,000,000 rearmament programme is best evidence of the sincerity of her determination to keep peace. Announced as though it were a matter of routine Treasury business, the programme, not to be regarded "as final or certain," ends the mockery of peace by agreement. Its implications reach to the very bottom of international politics, and will, if anything can, stir some Capitals—Rome, Berlin, Moscow, Tokio, even Paris—to fresh consideration of foreign policy.

It is folly to suppose, as some do, that Britain has any idea of building to armed superiority over the coalition of Powers. Granting her an economic advantage over all others in the race, the day has long passed when one nation can hope to outweigh possible first-power combinations. To begin with, the numerical limitations, however much mechanization has altered military strategy, remain a prohibitive element. What Britain can and apparently intends to do is match any Power, tank for tank, plane for plane, by a military machine of such efficiency that she must be accepted as the balance of power and potential enemy to any possible coalition of aggressors.

More than this, it clarifies the Government's attitude on "collective security," and while it does not mean abandonment of the League of Nations it discards disarmament and similar aids until such time as the other nations can be made to see the reason and sense in them. Taken alone and on behalf of the Empire, her action is the answer to the Communist and Fascist realignment of the Continent.

SNAPSHOTS

Many nationalities have claimed St. Patrick. The latest addition to these claims is a local Loyalist organization who want to hear a lecture on Ireland's patron saint. Perhaps the learned speaker will be able to show his hearers that St. Patrick was a Loyalist.

Why are some clergymen so afraid of the public in stating their views on moral and social conditions? Is it not their place to come out and try and remedy conditions?

The member for Charlotte, Mr. Doone, made the House sit up and take notice last evening. He made a splendid speech which, coming late in the day, prevented him receiving as much publicity as this speech deserves.

A hair of the dog cures the bite in some cases. Nothing overcomes a little trouble like a bigger and better one.

Anybody can see the rottenness that needs reforming; the hard part is to overcome the nice people who are making money out of it.

Third Reading

(Continued from Page One)

The problem, he said, could be solved by giving the Dominion government full and sole control by constitutional change. The Dominion, however, should not take on the added responsibility without an additional source of revenue being also transferred from the provinces.

Mr. Doone

(Continued from Page One)

industry and suggesting remedial measures. The latter I quote in part, for general information:

"To meet the needs the Government of this Province should establish and maintain a New Brunswick Bureau of Fishery Information, with an office at Fredericton, or at such place as the Minister in charge might designate. The initial expenditure need not be large, with subsequent expenditures dependent upon the success attained. This work should be in charge of a director, selected for his outstanding knowledge of the fisheries of this Province, catching, curing and marketing. To assist him a Board of Advice might be named at a later stage to meet from time to time for a discussion of different phases of the work, the details of which could be worked out later."

In supporting Mr. Calder's well-drafted and soundly-conceived recommendations, I ask of the Government in behalf of the fishermen of my County due consideration to a measure of justice reasonably expected by and for the sons of men as common to all.

Mr. Doone made an eloquent appeal to the Government to have the National Park located in the county of Charlott. In speaking of this matter Mr. Doone said: "I was astounded when the leader of the Opposition read a letter from the Hon. Minister of Lands and Mines promoting the acceptance of the Mount Carleton site. While I questioned his judgment in this respect, as I do that of the Honourable Leader of the Opposition, whom I believe some years ago suggested a survey in this section, I can understand his position. Breaths there a man . . . Sentiment apparently is not confined to the County of Carleton; it has found a locus in the County of Victoria. This sentiment I believe, is very aptly expressed in the words of an unknown poet: 'The shivering tenant of the frigid zone proclaims the happiest land his own.' and while the case of the Honourable the Minister of Lands and Mines may be more extreme, nevertheless I can understand his civil loyalty.

We do object, however, to the adverse propaganda which has found its way around the corridors of the House and through the country with respect to the New River site in the County of Charlotte. It has been suggested that we are too close to the American Border. Let me suggest that we were not too far removed from the seat of Government to prevent four Cabinet Ministers under the head of the then Premier from coming into the County of Charlotte to contest our election. We were not too far removed from the Port of Saint John for the Irish Brigade to come to the Town of Milltown as a racial cat's paw for a like purpose. We were not too far removed to prevent the present administration from looking with hope and anxiety at the election returns of 1935.

When, Mr. Speaker, may I ask, do we change our latitude and our longitudinal balance? Did the power of New Brunswick move North, or did its might make an Eastern invasion?

By actual measurements, we are fifty-five miles from the American Border, as against thirty-five miles from Mount Carleton, and sixty-five miles from the proposed site in the county of Queens. Is the proximity to the American Border real or im-

agined, or has some soothing voice beguiled the public mind to the prejudice of the just claims of the County of Charlotte?

We also, Mr. Speaker, object very seriously to the propaganda circulated about this Country pointing to bribery in connection with the New River site. This statement was made even on the floors of the Legislature with the shadow of a delegation composed of some of the most prominent citizens of the County of Charlotte who had met the Government in conference. I believe that this matter should be clarified.

And after all, Mr. Speaker, was it bribery as such, or an injudicious adherence to that tenet of political faith for which the governed, our masters, have invariably suffered? Bribery in the political sense, Mr. Speaker, is rarely open and direct. It is hidden, secret and eccentric. It takes many forms and every incident must be closely scrutinized where financial interests are involved. The genial overture and unsolicited generosity have their seductive influence. The cumb has its secret strings more binding than the money belt which is openly proffered. It works in the dark or by fluttering candle of social attention. We must watch, Mr. Speaker, that all sites are free from its every tint and every angle.

It has been suggested farther in the campaign against the New River area, that Mr. L. B. Knight and Mr. E. C. Atkinson were asking \$100,000 each for their respective holdings. This is erroneous. Mr. Knight has made no offer and has never been approached. He stated openly and repeatedly that he would name his price when requested to do so by any one vested with the authority to purchase—a statement which forms no basis for the malignant suggestion that he is holding off the acquisition of this site by demands for a prohibitive figure. Mr. Atkinson has made three different offers, one for one hundred thousand dollars, one for fifty thousand dollars, and one for any price that the Royal Bank of Canada and the Port Royal Pulp and Paper Company might naturally agree upon as the proper value of his interests. In the alternative there is the machinery for expropriation. Having respect to all this, we regard the campaign of slander and invective against the New River site as having been initiated with a view to defeating the superior claims of Charlotte, claims which were founded on the independent and unbiased report of Mr. Cantley when he placed the comparative merits of the several sites with mathematical precision.

In this report, the unbiased report of Mr. Cantley, before he was feted and caajoled, before the financial interests had transferred their affections from the County of Albert to the County of Queens, the cost of alienation of crown lands and acquisition of private lands titles was estimated at \$259,000.00 for the County of Charlotte and \$545,000.00 for the County of Albert—with the supplementary statement by the inspector in the following words, "At the lowest possible calculation the Albert County site will cost approximately \$100,000.00 more than the Lepreau site," all in direct refutation of the claims advanced by antagonists of the Charlotte County area.

In this report, Mr. Cantley placed the advantages of Charlotte at 83 per cent, those of Albert at 66 per cent, and other sites as unworthy of consideration. He also asserted that a maritime aspect was demanded as of the highest point of advantage. Had the site been chosen on the basis of the report as submitted, by either the past or the present administration, without political juggling, the National Park issue would have been settled without friction and to general satisfaction. It is now suggested that a commission be appointed or that the onus be placed on the Dominion Government. Mr. Speaker the Dominion Government has taken the onus.

It was made years ago and so reported to the Provincial authorities, but both the past administration and the present has so far passably and to some extent actively resisted their well-pointed advantages. Mr. Doone pointed out the advantages of the National Park in the county of Charlotte and continuing said, "We owe a duty to our constituency and a duty to our principles and these are features which friends never ask one to disregard. In all affairs that pertain to the county of Charlotte we are here alive and awake to her interests. On these matters, especially, we will speak freely and fearlessly irrespective of any innuendos of the Opposition, and without regard to any applause or condemnation of the Government. A spirit of conciliation if you will, the open hand of friendship, or there's my halberd on the floor" if occasion merits. We may be outmanoeuvred in our efforts to secure our just demands, but no one will ever say that the County of Charlotte has struck her colors.

Mr. Doone made an appeal for wider markets and said that extended markets are essential if the great fishing industry is to survive and increase. He suggested that on such avenue of increase lay in the West Indies Trade Treaty which was soon due for a revision. Dealing with the Workmen's Compensation Board Mr. Doone urged upon the Government

the desirability of going thoroughly into the work of the organization and to give it their best attention. He pointed that he had last Session brought the matter of the Workmen's Compensation Board up in the House. He believed that all working men of whatever class or kind and howsoever employed should come within the scope and purview of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Discussing education, Mr. Doone said:

"What are the faults with our present system? They are many, it is true, but they are not unsurmountable. We have too much over-crowding, too many courses for a single teacher, too many teachers making their services complementary to a hope-chest or as a stepping-stone for further advancement, too much home study, and too little teaching, all of which are ancillary and contingent upon the fact that we have a grossly underpaid profession working under discouraging and disheartening conditions. Hunting in the dark for a remedy is futile. We must face the abominable fact that we do not regard education as an essential. It is not the hard surface to our own enjoyment. It has in the main to do with other people's children. As a collective responsibility, we are

(Continued on Page Five)

Violent Riot

(Continued from Page One)

Blumel had gone to Clichy, in north Paris, with Marx Dormoy, minister of the interior, to attempt to appease rioting Communists and members of the Rightist French Social party, formerly the militant organization Croix de Feu.

DIED

MUNROE—Passed away at his home at Taymouth, on March 16, 1937, William Munroe, aged 79 years.

Funeral services at the home on March 18, 1937, at 2 p.m., followed by services at the United Church, Taymouth, conducted by Rev. Mr. Shanklin. Interment at United cemetery, Taymouth.

CAPITOL

NOW PLAYING

He made the cry of
"CALL A DOCTOR"
a Crack of Doom for
the Man He Hated!

'Til a plea for mercy from the woman he loved reminded him that he was . . .

'ONCE A DOCTOR'

— with —

JEAN MUIR
DONALD WOODS
GORDON OLIVER
JOSEPH KING

NEWS - MUSICAL - CARTOON

HERE THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

Gene Autry

— in —

"THE SINGING
COWBOY"

Added Attraction —

Donald Cook
Judith Allen

— in —

"BEWARE OF
LADIES"

AT THE . . .

I.O.D.E. Food Show

ON SATURDAY

Door Prizes were won by
No. 388—Mrs. Jennie McCarthy.
No. 141—Mrs. M. M. McFarlane.
Hand-Tinted Picture won by
Mrs. F. H. Rowe.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

50 STARS . . . 300 GIRLS . . .
12 SONG THRILLS — THREE
HOURS OF NEVER-TO-BE-FOR-
GOTTEN ENTERTAINMENT!

The
Great
Ziegfeld

-- Starring --

William Powell
Myrna Loy
Luise Rainer

— with —

Frank Morgan
Fannie Brice
Virginia Bruce
Reginald Owen
Ray Bolger
Ernest Cossart

A Robert Z. Leonard Production
Produced by Hunt Stromberg

SHOWS START AT 2 AND 8
Mat. 15c - 35c Evg. 25c - 50c
Tax included

COMING THURSDAY!
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
JOAN CRAWFORD

— in —

"THE LAST OF
MRS. CHEYNEY"

Chrysler - Plymouth Automobiles

Because of the unstable and unsatisfactory conditions existing in the automobile industry we have since the first of December last secured from the factory every car that it was possible to get.

Because of our foresightedness in this respect and although the factory is very materially behind with our orders we have received: **19 CARLOADS of automobiles for every 1 CARLOAD received before the first of April in 1936.**

Further, because of the ever-increasing popularity which the Chrysler-Plymouth line so well merits more than one-third of our total shipments have already been delivered and we have practically enough firm orders on file to take up half of our receipts. Never before in the history of this house have we sold and delivered so many cars during January, February and March.

The 1937 Chrysler-Plymouth cars are of such outstanding value that they are practically selling themselves.

We have been able to get some outstanding values in our trades and of course, have some cheap jobs. We list:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Chrysler 1936 Imperial "8" | 18,000 miles | Gerald King |
| Chrysler "6", 1935 | 15,000 " | K. R. McAdam |
| Chrysler "6", 1934 | 19,000 " | A. A. Shute |
| Plymouth Sedan, 1935 | | M. O. Fletcher |
| Chrysler "6" Rumble Seat Coupe | | |
| Ford V-8 Coach, 1935 | | |
| Chrysler "72" Sedan | | G. H. Prince |
| De Soto Rumble Seat Coupe | | |
| Pontiac Coach | | |
| Pontiac Coach | | |
| | | \$75.00 |

ALL THESE JOBS PRICED RIGHT

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FARGO TRUCK DEALERS
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