

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY — J. L. NEVILLE, Managing Editor.

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) at 327-329 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

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FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1937.

The Tweedsmuirs and Canadian Literature

Fredericton welcomes today the vice-regal representative of the British Throne and Governor-General of Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir, and Lady Tweedsmuir.

Although this is their first visit to the Capital, Their Excellencies are both well and favourably known to the citizens of Fredericton. In a special manner does this apply to the Capital in view of the fact of the outstanding work done along literary lines by the Governor-General and his talented wife both before and since their arrival in Canada. Fredericton, the home of poets and men and women who have largely contributed to the literature of Canada, would hold special interest to them who have displayed marked ability and taste in their line.

Their coming to Canada was a happy incident that has already proved beneficial to the cause of Canadian literature.

Sir Robert Borden

A great Canadian has passed on, and Canadians irrespective of party lines will regret his passing and will pay tribute to his worth.

Sir Robert Laird Borden passed away this morning in the fullness of years and honours.

Sir Robert, who was premier of Canada from 1911 to 1920, and who filled a big place in many walks of Canadian life, was born at Grand Pre on June 18, 1854. He received his early education at Acadia Villa, Horton Academy. He was called to the Nova Scotia bar in 1878, and practiced law at Halifax and at Kentville, N.S.

He was first elected to the House of Commons from Halifax in 1896 and at different elections after that date. In 1911 on the defeat of the Laurier Government he was called to the premiership of Canada which he resigned in July, 1920.

Sir Robert was president of the League of Nations, and held many other distinguished positions. He received honors from many different nations and degrees from many different universities.

He was a gentleman who was ever ready to lend his aid to all that stood for Canada and the Empire. He left his native country better for his having lived in it.

What Matters a General's Death?

In a world that has seen so much change as that of the last twenty-five years it is difficult to regard any man, or men, as indispensable. Men come and they go. Their lives and their talents contribute to the general progress, may even alter trends and influence change, but always there is progress after they have gone, always there seem to be substitutes coming up. Who can say the replacements were not the equal of their predecessors?

It will be no easier months from now for the best informed experts to look at Spain and say with conviction that some mistake or loss of the rebels was due to General Emilio Mola's death. Nevertheless, from what we are permitted to know of the leaders of the revolution, his loss will be a serious, if only temporary handicap.

However his friends and enemies think of him, the General was undoubtedly a man of ability. His campaigns on both the Madrid and Bilbao fronts—if entirely his own—give proof of that. The Madrid assault broke down, it is true, but no competent witness has placed the blame on his leadership. He was not a supernatural, and could not know when the Italians would crumble and run.

From his record there is reason to believe that he was as important to the rebel cause as Franco, if not more important in the actual operations of war. Ruthless, he was once described as the most-hated man in Spain. But he had an equal amount of courage, a supreme confidence in himself and his cause, and more than ordinary political astuteness. This factor was as useful to Franco in uniting the Right groups as was his military ability in carrying forward the war.

Of his substitutes—his command has been split in two—a great deal less is known. Certain it is they have succeeded to a man-sized job, and, should failure fall to them, it may very well be that they are not the equal of Emilio Mola; that, in the circumstances, he was indispensable. Or it may be that General Franco erred in the men he chose to fill his place.

A Problem Recovery Won't Cure

Tom Moore, Vice-Chairman of the National Employment Commission, did a needed service in defining the character and multiple classifications of Government aid in what, too generally, has been accepted as simply our unemployment problem. Speaking to the Canadian Conference on Social Work in Ottawa last week, he separated unemployment from relief, and in a careful analysis of those in need of aid exposed the "hard core of social dependency" in Canada, the existence of which blasts the prevalent idea that relief is only the temporary cost of economic dislocation.

The fact is that it required a depression to bring this dependency to the surface. In the widespread, if haphazard, distribution of relief much has been done for and spent on persons who by no stretch of the term can be called unemployed. For example, Mr. Moore illustrated that of those receiving Dominion aid at the peak of the winter months about 26 per cent. were resident on and operating farms. They are the victims of low prices, of partial and total crop failures, at least 145,000 of them being grouped in the Prairie drought area alone.

These people have been receiving agricultural aid, but they are not part of the unemployment problem. Another group is made up of those who have been getting assistance because, though employed, their wages have been below subsistence standard. Still another is made up of the seasonal workers who have had employment but have been unable to stretch the remuneration or their profits over the months of forced idleness. Statistics compiled by the Commission through 1,600 relief offices showed that approximately 10 per cent. of the winter's total were wholly unemployable through physical or mental disabilities. Many more, if physically fit, are past the age "when they can have any hope in our present highly competitive labor market of ever again becoming self-supporting.

SNAPSHOTS

A Hollywood actress was buried this week. Her two former husbands and her mother's two former husbands were all at the graveside. This is true to form about many Hollywood actors and actresses. These are the kind of persons that a lot of silly people make heroes and heroines of.

The only conclusion possible after a holiday motoring trip is that while the roads are getting wider the drivers are getting narrower.

There aren't the same old laughs in looking back at those tinsypes in the family album now that women's hat styles are what they are.

Have you not noticed in your personal contacts how often it happens that haughtiness and men obsequiousness are mingled in the same person.

In the confusion of thought as it appears in popular reading matter, some people think that wrong is right; some that might is right; and some that there are no such things as right and wrong.

Dishonest politicians and demagogues will always avail themselves of the willingness of so many people to have facts manufactured to suit their pre-existing prejudices and bigotry.

A contemptible opponent is he who retreats before you, and then throws a stone when you are not looking.

Some of those whom the world calls its greatest men were strange compounds of genius and idiocy.

Socialism would be listened to better if it could give the world any reason for thinking that human beings will ever be so changed as to be satisfied with small possessions without ever envying those who have more.

It is said that whiskey is useless as treatment for snake-bites. So some other uses for it will have to be discovered.

Alberta seems to take the position that, since she is unable to pay all her debts, it would be discriminatory to pay any of them.

There is accumulating evidence that Alberta's precious social credit scheme is headed for the limbo of lost causes and useless things generally.

Germany's Act

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but was asked why General Francisco Franco discriminated among the various categories of war prisoners.

"All I know," Eden replied, "is that these 23 prisoners have been released, and I hope others will be released. I think more British prisoners have been released than others."

He added the Valencia government "have stated that to the best of their knowledge they hold no British prisoners."

Italian Relations

Italo-British relations also came in for probing at this afternoon's session.

"The action taken by the Italian government has been the subject of discussion between His Majesty's ambassador at Rome and the Italian minister for foreign affairs on two occasions," Eden said in reply to questions regarding the wholesale withdrawal of Italian correspondents from London.

His friendly statement in the Commons last January, immediately after conclusion of the Italo-British gentlemen's agreement, "still represents, as far as His Majesty's government are concerned, the policy they would wish to see followed in the Mediterranean sphere," the foreign secretary asserted when asked regarding the present status of Rome-London relations.

Insurgents Blamed

LONDON, June 9 — The British government today blamed Spanish insurgents for the mine which the British destroyer Hunter hit off Almeria last May 13, with loss of eight of her crew and injuries of 14. A formal protest was dispatched to General Francisco Franco.

The Foreign Office instructed Sir Henry Chilton, British ambassador to Spain who is now at Hendaye, France, to relay the protest to insurgent headquarters at Salamanca.

It termed the Hunter explosion an "accident," but a spokesman said reports to British authorities indicated the insurgents had laid mines in the high seas off Almeria and elsewhere. One of these, it was asserted, caused the Hunter incident.

In today's move the British government reserved the right to claim damages.

Sir Henry's protest reminded the insurgents that Great Britain previously had advised both sides in the Spanish civil war that mine-laying on the high sea was not legitimate since London has accorded neither side belligerent rights.

He pointed out it was improbable the mine that the Hunter hit was a floating mine. But even so, he declared, the Hague convention provided that anchored mines must become harmless when they break from their moorings and unanchored mines must become harmless an hour after they are laid.

Second Accident

GIBRALTAR, June 9 — When the British destroyer Hunter was damaged off the coast of Spain that was just the beginning of her troubles.

The 15-months-old ship broke her back in a drydock here and repairs will now cost more than £140,000 (\$700,000) and take nearly a year.

French Birth-Rate

(Continued from Page One)

class, the middle class and the wealthy class. The middle class, the great majority, can be defined as having sufficient income to allow easy living.

While the average number of children a family in the working class is 3.5 and that of the number of children in the wealthy class is 3.4, the middle class has an average of about half of that.

The middle class consists of small functionaries and employees with limited but sure income and pension provisions, this category with an average of 1.7 children a family; tradesmen with large shops, representing invested capital and offering good income, with an average of 1.9 children a family, the category of careers, such as doctors and lawyers and a large proportion of persons who enjoyed high revenue until the depression.

In this category, the number of children a family is 2.8.

German Officer

(Continued from Page One)

goosestep was the "Militär-Wochenblatt." Major von Schlieben in a signed article found fault with the goosestep in so far as it was practiced by cavalrymen.

"A cavalryman's efficiency depends upon how he can handle his horse," Von Schlieben wrote. "The activity of the muscles is for the soldier on a horse quite different from that invoked when he goosesteps. In fact, the strongly developed muscles in a leg drilled for goosestepping are a hindrance for the proper handling of a horse." Besides, Von Schlieben finds, soldierly confidence is not enhanced if the cavalryman finds that he cannot do as well at goosestepping as the infantryman does. He concludes it should be abolished or at least, greatly modified for the cavalry.

In a subsequent issue of the "Militär-Wochenblatt" the editor, General Wetzell, retired, goes a step farther. Von Schlieben's suggestion, he finds, "has the one fault that it does not draw the final and logical conclusion — the complete abolition of the goosestep."

"For the modern infantryman the goosestep is a waste of time and a ballast which he doesn't need in time of war. The time now consumed in learning it had better be spent on arms practice."

Local Public Men

(Continued from Page One)

Borden's passing. Mr. Clark said that while he had only been at Ottawa a short time and did not know Sir Robert he had heard all classes in the Capital City irrespective of politics refer to the high character of the former premier as a great Canadian and a great man.

OUR MAIL BAG

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Editor Daily Mail,

Dear Sir:

Who are these frugal minded bodies who are so excited over saving sixty minutes of daylight? If they wish to rise an hour earlier to hurry all day to get an extra hour at night to drive more miles to use more gas, to have more accidents, to come home more tired, cheated out of one hours sleep (for no one goes to bed an hour earlier) let them—but why perpetrate this thing upon saner minded people.

The citizens have never been consulted—at least the most important members, viz., the long-suffering housewives. They as usual are ignored, but are supposed like "dumb driven cattle" to agree to anything. Upon the women depends the whole scheme of saving, whether it be daylight, bread crumbs, pennies or yesterday's meat/bone.

Do you think our hearts beat high with joy to have to rise an hour earlier, get dinner earlier, prepare tea in the heat of the afternoon for these daylight spenders.

Then, as often happens part of the family have to work on the old schedule, railroad men, all who are employed in any way with the post office or mail carrying. This means two sets of meals all day, if your family is varied, and believe me the summer days we looked forward to have become a horror instead of a joy.

Suppose we staged a sit-down strike, where would the hoarded hour go?

Sundays are still worse, for church going people. Hurry to get up, hurry if you go for a walk or drive in the afternoon, hurry back for evening service at what was six o'clock, in the heat of the day, and while the choir sings "day is dying in the west" and the parson forgets and talks of "the cooling shadows of evening," the bright sun is jabbing through the stained glass windows into your eyes, and you feel hot and unholly, glad to escape to the outdoors, where you wander disconsolately about, the day spoiled—too early to retire, too late for anything else.

Rise, Sisters! let your voices be heard in protest!

Yours truly,

HOUSEWIFE.

VAGABOND SHIP LEAVING AGAIN ON SATURDAY

(Special to The Daily Mail)

MONTREAL, June 9—The "vagabond cruise" ship "Comedy," Canadian National Steamships, will arrive in the local port today, bringing in a full list of passengers who have been on a 38-day cruise to the American, French and British West Indies, and to British Guiana on the coast of South America.

The "Comedy" has been a little delayed on her north bound trip owing to the taking on of heavy cargo but is expected to get away again on Saturday for a voyage over a similar route, taking another quota of passengers down on a vacation trip to colonies in the West Indies and terminating at Demerara on the South American coast.

CANADIANS AND THEIR INDUSTRIES... AND THEIR BANK

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE WORLD

In the last calendar year Canada had a foreign trade amounting to \$1,663,093,000, an increase of 19.7%, as compared with an average of 8.1% for 24 leading countries. In this exchange the Dominion had a favourable balance (including exportation of gold as a commodity) of \$393,000,000. Another feature of international trade was the tourist business, incoming and outgoing, totalling \$355,568,000, the balance in Canada's favour being \$155,958,000.

With the figures for tourist trade added to those for ordinary commerce, our international trade rose to \$2,018,661,000, with a total balance in Canada's favour of more than half a billion dollars.

Banking plays a vital part in the upbuilding of the foreign trade of Canada, and foreign trade is the backbone of the native industries which are the foundation of Canada's economic structure.

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