

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER
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FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1937.

B. C. Keeps Feet on the Ground

Only the blindly optimistic will ignore present unrest to accept the triumph of T. D. Pattullo's Government in Monday's election as proof that the extremes can't win in Canada. The struggles are too new and wide-spread yet for that. But it can be accepted as an indication of returning sanity and the majority's faith in what the multi-party Left must dismally regard as "reaction."

No other province in Canada has had any better opportunities of entangling itself with fanatical creeds and quack cures than British Columbia at this election. Of 186 candidates contesting 48 seats, only 91 represented the established Liberal and Conservative Parties. The Tory gains, from nothing in 1933 to eight, as much as the Government's hold on its majority, mark the trend. The C.C.F. could do no better than hold the seven seats it occupied in the last Legislature, and, except for one Labor and one Independent, the tag ends are wiped out.

It was in the Government's favor, perhaps, that there was no real issue and that recovery had curbed the taste for new concoctions. The Government's record was, relatively, sound; its Budget position greatly improved, its taxation not unreasonable. Blended with the promises of progressive reform, the prospects were much more healthy than anything offered by the Left. But, even so, the Government's victory was an achievement never seen since the depression set in, for it is the first of that era to survive the polls, except in Manitoba, where a minority holds power.

The total eclipse of the Social Credit Party and that galaxy of disgruntled reformers and social reconstructors should prove to be among the most important developments of the vote. In returning the Government British Columbia has retained all the advantages necessary for continued prosperity. Having avoided confusion, it is assured of five years of dependable leadership. It has the pledges of a man on whose reforms it is seeking who, to the present, has a reputation for delivering. Beyond the Conservative program of "economy" there was nothing but schemes and theories to choose from, all of which have their roots in uneconomic creeds of class warfare and social violence.

Mr. Purvis and Good Times

Those who had the pleasure of meeting Arthur B. Purvis, Chairman of the National Employment Commission, when he visited here a year ago were impressed with his apparent fitness for the position.

Mr. Purvis was hardly posing as a prophet when he painted in the prospects for a "prolonged period of good times" before a Canadian Social Work conference audience in Ottawa this week. There are still too many uncertainties beyond the control of any one nation for us to accept the future as guaranteed. But all the elements, as Mr. Purvis cited, are present to assure those good times, provided international markets continue to improve and "we in Canada can handle our problems in a common-sense manner."

As an Upper Province paper says, common sense is indeed the key. It was a common-sense survey Mr. Purvis made. As Chairman of the National Employment Commission he has been literally everywhere in Canada. He has met the people with facts to give, and has had unusual opportunities to study problems—national and local—as they exist; what is more important, perhaps, as they have developed. Nor has he seen just the rosy side. His job has been to hear complaints, to ponder problems, to diagnose diseases. The work of his committee—the Home Improvement project is but one item—is evidence he is aware of the magnitude of fundamental orders.

His opinions, therefore, are not to be discounted as overoptimism. In Ottawa he did not overlook the snags—the forces of reaction within, the economic and political obstructions without. His "prediction" is based on what is—steadily growing employment, the tremendous increases in primary prices, the rise in income levels—and what can be through a common-sense approach to the jobs that have yet to be done.

Mr. Purvis laid down two rules within which common sense must function. One was to do everything possible to encourage the creation of material wealth. The other, to strive to attain greater efficiency in the spending of public money in order to reduce the drain on the wage-earner's purse. And it is common sense that dictates a first step toward efficiency is to get emergency expenditures, relief in its various forms, back under control; to find the basis of co-operation between industry, production and government whereby relief can be eliminated as rapidly as possible.

There is nothing there that is impossible, or, with honest effort, really difficult. True, progress will depend, like business recovery, on external factors. But Canada has some responsibility for them as well as for domestic difficulties. Common sense rules that, if she cannot control these factors as she would like to, it is in her power to join with others of similar purpose in influencing them along the course her security and prosperity would have them go. Trite, it involves concessions to a freer world trade, and qualified support for world peace.

Life at the Top

Popular misconceptions about the North Pole are in for drastic amendment if the Russians, who have just landed at the top of the world, carry out their plan to establish there a permanent aviation base and weather bureau.

It is not, as the time goes, so long ago since it seemed a safe bet to assign Santa Claus to the centre of the Arctic regions. Peary's exploit in 1909 dispelled this fancy, but the comparative accessibility of the uppermost spot of the globe was later demonstrated by aviation, and now the Russians, who are masters in adapting Frigid Zone territory to needs of modern civilization, have contributed much scientific knowledge of immediate value in the development of transport and meteorology.

It is known that the North Pole is by no means the coldest place on earth nor the one most difficult to reach. In a long series of observations Vilhjalmur Stefansson has shown that snowfall in completely Arctic regions is less than in some parts of Canada and Alaska; that gales are uncommon, and that flying conditions are excellent. "It seems unlikely," he says, "that the temperature ever drops as low as 55 below zero at the North Pole." Dakota and Manitoba closely approach this figure in winter, and in Yakutsk, on the edge of the Siberian wheat district, even 90 below has been recorded as a bleak maximum.

These findings do not of course minimize the striking character of the Russian program to use the Pole base eventually for the Moscow-San Francisco short-cut air transit and to add immeasurably to the study of world weather. The four men who are, at the outset, to remain with a few miles of the Pole for entire year must inevitably take heroic rank in the front battalions of true progress.

SNAPSHOTS

Yet, in the long run, the worst enemies of any man are those who cheer him when he is wrong.

Bad time: Working all day to earn three dollars. Good time: Shooting craps for 30 minutes to lose it.

Gay bachelor: One who enjoys the ladies provided that other men keep the job of supporting them.

Nature adjusts things; and if the lady isn't interested in men, her appearance keeps men from being interested in her.

"Chicken Crossing Road Can't Collect if it's Hit"—headline. But under this amended New York law, can the motorist collect the chicken?

Ohio professor predicted for girl graduates that two of every three would be married in ten years, though he didn't tell them which ones.

Scientist tells us it required a million years to make a man. And we are forced to admit that we know a lot of cases where quality of workmanship is very questionable.

Mussolini's boys, it seems, can't take it as gracefully as they like to dish it out. Foreign Minister Ciano issues a warning that some foreign papers have got to stop kicking his boss around.

A Toronto man has written the Mayor of Binghamton, N.Y., to ask his aid in finding a wife, "a good woman, preferably rich." Or maybe he would be satisfied with a rich woman preferably good.

Annexation

(Continued from Page One)
the Dominion will not be disposed to hand over the territory and then pay the Province an increased annual subsidy toward the cost of making Yukon a provincial province.

A still greater obstacle is the opposition of the 4,000 people in the Yukon to being absorbed by British Columbia and being subject to its heavier tax load. They would probably also lose their separate representation in the House of Commons, for under normal conditions, it would be difficult then to justify a member for only 4,000 constituents. Mrs. Black, the present member of the House for the Yukon, has already expressed her opposition to such a move, more on behalf of her constituents than of herself. During the last session, she made a strong plea for more generous treatment to the Yukon, and she gave an enlightening account of the value of the territory's resources to the Dominion.

Over a period of nearly forty years, the Yukon has cost the Federal Treasury an average of nearly \$1,000,000 annually, and the total mineral production of the territory in that period has been about \$230,000,000. In addition there has been a considerable trade in and out of the mining country. Of the mineral production the gold output was approximately \$195,000,000; silver, \$13,000,000; and lead about \$2,500,000.

In that forty-year period customs duties on goods moved into the Yukon for consumption totalled \$7,300,000, while Canadian packers, wholesale firms and machinery manufacturers have done a lucrative business there.

Parley Finds

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A clue to how those other highways run is to be found in the unexpectedly warm support given this week by Prime Minister Chamberlain to the Roosevelt-Hull drive for trade peace. The new technique will be to bind the democracies of the world more closely together by trade and capital. The Roosevelt-Hull programme is readily accepted as the pattern. The feeling is that as the benefits of recovery through trade are experienced by the participating countries—the United States, the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, the South American Republics and the European democracies, the sheer pressure of example will force the dictatorship nations into line.

An important development of the week was the signing of a trade pact by seven of the smaller European countries which agreed as among themselves to remove all extra obstacles to trading.

Trading

(Continued from Page One)
status quo unless you increase your preferences unilaterally, and without compensation, to our country," he declared.

"I think you should carefully scrutinize this situation. There is a favorable attitude in Australia toward Canadians and Canadian goods. We want to remain on this market and you to remain on ours, but it is necessary for you to make a gesture toward us by way of assistance to us in order that you may maintain your preference in our country," Mr. Macgregor said candidly.

Hinterland

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signment of school lessons from Ontario's Department of Education.

Far away, down in one of the more isolated parts of rural Southern Ontario, a little girl, so crippled from infantile paralysis that she is unable to attend school or even to use her hands, holds a brush between her teeth and puts the finishing blush on the group of peaches she is painting. Tomorrow, this piece of art work will be forwarded to the Department of Education.

These were only two of many similar instances of educational blessings brought to pioneer families in the sparsely settled districts, and to children whose physical handicaps prevent them from attending school, by means of the corresponding courses conducted by the Ontario Department of Education, which were cited yesterday by Neil McDougall, general inspector of the courses, and father of the movement which led to their establishment.

Yesterday, the kindly-faced, soft-spoken, clean-shaven man blushed like an excited school girl as he declared that the last 15 years of his career had been the happiest.

"This work has given me a greater thrill than any other educational work I ever did in my whole life," commented the silver-haired educationist who has run the gamut of teacher, school inspector and departmental official. "The whole outlook of life of many parents and children in this Province, has been greatly modified by the lessons sent out by the Department."

Near the eve of his retirement, Mr. McDougall refuses to discuss anything but the correspondence courses which have been his daily diet for the past 15 years. He recalls the strenuous opposition of the inspectors in the North Country to these when he proposed them. They simply would not meet the needs of those children in the hinterlands, the inspectors had declared. But undaunted by their criticism, he recommended them to the Government and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson gave them his blessing.

"They succeeded far beyond the most sanguine expectations. The school inspectors who were the most skeptical are now the greatest enthusiasts," Mr. McDougall said.

The enrollment in the courses has grown from 50 to more than 2,000. Necessary books and supplies are furnished free of charge to all pupils and all expenses are borne by the Department of Education. A complete set of lessons based on the books and courses authorized for use in the public schools, from the primer to the end of the fifth class, is kept up to date. Assignments are mailed three times a month because there are many children who get mail no oftener than that. As soon as work is completed satisfactorily in one grade, pupils are promoted to the next. Teachers who hold public or high school teachers' certificates with several years' successful teaching experience look after the assignments and their correction.

"We have the equivalent of a permanent staff of 10 or 12 teachers. If the pupils were taught in regular schools they would require a staff of from 80 to 100 teachers. The average yearly per pupil cost is only one-seventh of what it is in rural schools or school cars. The correspondence courses provide the cheapest education in the world and the pupils measure well above the average in the schools of the Province. Although the enrollment includes many persons whose native language is one or other of the many languages spoken in Europe, the language difficulty is easily overcome. Many parents, moreover, study, side by side with their children," Mr. McDougall explained.

He produced many letters written by grateful parents and others from those who had visited the homes into which the lessons went. One saw pictures of youngsters mushing down to postoffices in the middle of winter. One saw seven heads bent in the lamplight around a table eagerly looking through Christmas books—the only gifts received—sent to the children by the department. There was one child in the group who has to lie on his back for a year. And there were 70 patients in one of the Provincial sanatoriums so interested in their lessons that they insisted they should continue throughout a large part of the summer holidays. Lessons are forwarded to the latter group, but not returned to the department for correction. The majority, however, of the ones taking corresponding courses are those in remote districts of the Province.

OBITUARY

YOUNG—Passed away at Marysville, June 4, 1937, Wilfred Young, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon with service in the home at 8:00 o'clock. Rev. Steadman Smith will officiate. Interment will be made in the Baptist Cemetery, Marysville.

NOW YOU....TELL ONE

A unique story of team work and organization on the part of wild geese which ought to increase the already high opinion of hunters for the sagacity of this fine bird, has come to our attention.

Two enthusiastic hunters left their homes to reach a large pond well known as a favorite stopping place for wild geese on their southwards flight. It was late fall and after a long weary tramp they spent a chilly night bedded down behind a clump of thick shrubbery which they had chosen as a blind on the edge of the pond.

At the first faint gleam of daylight they were up and alert. As the grey dawn grew into bleak fall daylight, they rubbed their eyes in astonishment. To all appearance the surface of the water was literally carpeted with geese. During the night a hard frost had formed and they had expected to see the surface of the pond frozen but such did not seem to be the case.

Rising to their feet they began to shoot into the thick of the geese. Though these honked in alarm and flapped their wings frantically they did not rise. The hunters soon saw the cause of their delay. During the night the ice had formed on the surface of the lake and the birds feet were frozen solidly to the ice.

Suddenly a majestic old gander honked three times. The other geese ceased their frantic flapping, put their heads on one side and listened with the rapt attention given a noted spell-binder at a political meeting. The leader honked again three times and all the geese began to flap their wings in unison like soldiers keeping step on the march.

Before the hunters astonished eyes the flock began to rise. Inch by inch the frozen slab which covered the surface of the lake rose with them. Before their incredulous eyes, a block of ice two inches thick, and approximately 1,000 feet by 500 feet, turned slowly in the air until the old gander reached the position of due south. He honked again his triple call and birds and ice cake sailed majestically over the treetops fringing the pond bound for sunnier climes.

We don't believe it either!
—H. M. P.

Keen Training

(Continued from Page One)
Professor Loudon objected to the way many fathers and mothers were "pulling wires" to get opportunities for their sons to study aeronautical engineering. "Don't let any man consider going into this sort of thing unless he is mathematically minded. His training must be higher than anything even thought of at the present time in Canada. He must have a good basic training in physics, and also in airplane and mechanical design," the Professor emphasized.

Problem Now Structural
"The mechanical end has been made safe; the main problem is now structural—to get the plane strong enough, yet sufficiently light. At the University of Toronto we have started a course, and we only hope to train two or three aeronautical engineers a year. They must be the best men obtainable," he said.

Canadians, he went on, had not a proper comprehension of what aviation had accomplished here. "We seem to have forgotten that a large portion of the Royal Air Force during the war was made up of Canadians—it has been estimated from 40 to 60 per cent. The young people of Canada are seized with air-mindedness, the older people are the ones that form the stumbling-block to its progress. I maintain we have in Canada men who can carry on the construction, design and research work if given the opportunity. I know also that some people are prone to say 'Why doesn't the Government do this or that?' Well, the Government of the time cannot go much farther than the average thinking of the people."

P. C. Garratt, Managing Director of the de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, said that the transatlantic air-mail flights during the next two or

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MOMENTS"
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SALLY EILERS
JAMES DUNN

City of Fredericton

Notice of Sale of Lands

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the City of Fredericton Assessment Act, 1926, there will, for the purpose of satisfying taxes assessed and levied in the City of Fredericton, for the years mentioned hereunder, against the parties hereinafter named, unless the several sums due, together with the costs of this notice, are sooner paid, be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 3rd DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1937 the lands and premises in the said City of Fredericton, hereunder mentioned and set opposite their respective names.

FLETCHER PEACOCK
Lot on West side Lansdowne Street, near University Avenue, 67 ft. front, 71 ft. 5 inches deep.
Arrears for Years 1932-1933-1934-1935-1936 \$83.64
Interest 13.11
ESTATE ELLEN R. ANDERSON
Property on south side of Woodstock Road, 70' front, 167' deep.
Arrears for Years 1932-1933-1934-1935-1936 349.26
Interest 52.24
Dated the 29th day of April, A.D. 1937.

FRED I. HAVILAND,
City Treasurer of the
City of Fredericton.

SINCLAIR LEWIS WARNS WRITERS

NEW LONDON, June 5—Sinclair Lewis thinks it's a sign of bad temper when a writer, having become dissatisfied with a paragraph, tears it off the top of his typewriter.

"When I don't like what I've started to write," said Lewis, "I unroll the entire sheet and put in a fresh one. 'I don't think it's good practice to tear a partly written sheet out of a typewriter. It's a sign of bad temper. When you write you are your own master. A display of temper means you are quarrelling with your self—quarrelling with your master. It isn't good to do that.'"

The novelist, touring New England by motor, recalled his first writing job on a Midwestern newspaper.

"I was fired from that job," he grinned, "but not until my boss was prepared to announce that my successor was already on a train heading for town."

three years must remain purely experimental, as no aircraft had been developed to carry a sufficient load to make passenger service reasonably expensive.

Captain A. Roy Brown, President, General Airways, spoke briefly, emphasizing that in the mining areas of this country the only safe, convenient means of transportation was by air. There were several places in Canada where mills had been brought into production by means of air transportation.

James Young, President of the Canadian Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company, Longueuil, Que., stressed that aviation had been responsible for the mining development in this country. He claimed that no tales of heroism during the Great War could eclipse the heroism of pilots of aircraft in the North country.

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— with —

Marian Marsh

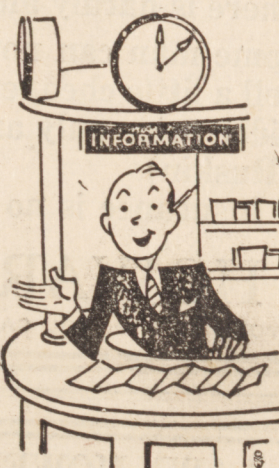
Tourist Homes and Tourist Camps

in the City who wish to have their names and address registered by the Fredericton Tourist Bureau will please advise Mr. C. H. WEDDALL at the Bureau before

June Fifteenth

A monthly charge of two dollars or five dollars for the season will be made to cover cost of services at the Bureau and for printing.

The Bureau will be opened for the season on June 7th.



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