THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1937.

Life at the North Pole

Popular misconception 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 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 minimum.

These findings do not of course minimize the character of the Russian programme 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 within a few miles of the Pole for an entire year, must inevitably take heroic rank in the front battalions of true progress.

Russian Influence Wanes

If it is a fairly safe deduction that what goes on in Russia is the inevitable outgrowth of the system, it remains that there is no factual basis from which to estimate the ramifications of the crisis. The rank and quantity of the "liquidated" officials, the tremendous amount of territory covered by the purges, give the assurance that it is really deep-rooted and widespread. These factors do not disclose the true character of the opposition. No one can say what is really going on and no one can pretend to know what results it will have in six months, a year, or two years hence.

The same uncertainty is not true of its repercussions on Europe and the course of international affairs. Perhaps because the mystery is so deep, developments outside have crystallized more rapidly than they otherwise might have done. Writing in yesterday's New York Times, Augur, reliable London correspondent, summarizes the situation in the emphatic statement that "for practical purposes Russia is out of the council of the great Powers of Europe."

This is qualified by the reactions of Whitehall to the execution of the eight Red Army Generals. That one step cast more doubt on Joseph Stalin's regime than all the previous liquidations and political trials put together. Until it was taken "the excellence and solidity of the Red Army," Augur states, "has been the only remaining card in the hand of Russian diplomacy. Now that is feared to be equally illusory."

There was an even more emphatic demonstration of the same suspicion in France, which has placed great reliance on the Soviet as an ally to European peace. During the financial crisis of the Popular Front Government it became known that the Communists withdrew their support from Premier Blum on orders from Moscow. Behind the orders was an idea that defeat of the Premier would result in the creation of a more radically Left administration upon which the Kremlin could rely for more positive action in Spain and possibly a military agreement to bolster the mutual-assistance pact.

On two votes the Communists obeyed orders. But with their own faith in Moscow badly shattered, they wavered when it became apparent that they would be held responsible for defeat of the Government and on a third vote swung back behind the Premier. The reality of the situation was that their own fear for what is happening in Russia goes even deeper in the other parties and that fear alone might have resulted in a moderate Right Government instead of the Left coalition on which they had planned.

It is this same fear which will tend toward drastic alterations in French foreign policy. It can, depending on how well the dictators play their cards, drag her, unwilling though she is, into acceptance of some compromise arrangement of the old Four Power alliance which Italy advocated in 1932, and which Germany is known to favor today. Even if the clouds suddenly were to pass from the Soviet the revelation of the influence Moscow has exercised over French politics will make it difficult for her to resume the friendship.

In reality, then, if Stalin's head-hunt is an effort to save his own dictatorship, he has all but ruined it abroad. To a considerable degree he has played into the hands of the Fascists, and perhaps, as claimed, they may have arranged that he should. Certainly, too, he has weakened his case in Spain, and done much to undermine the Commintern's popular front compaigns in the smaller States. Some day, if he survives the rising storm, he may have an explanation, but it will have to be better than his unsupported treason charges to wipe out today's suspicion.

Modern Youth Not Abused

There has been a tendency in the lean years to soothe youth with sympathy. Much of it was needed, but overdoses are inclined to stimulate indulgence in self-pity. This year the Dartmouth University graduating class did without sympathy, President Hopkins substituting in its stead a warning against that indulgence. He told youth to snap out of it, and reminded it that the sufferings of modern youth were not unprecedented.

To find out how true that is youth need not go further into history than its parents' college days. President Hopkins, for example, could have cited a few facts about the graduating class of 1900. Surveying the records of that time, the New York Times learned that a boy's chance of going to college at all was "one-ninth as good as it is today." It also found as an even better illustration of the expanding scope of opportunity, that in 1900 there was one student for even ten child-workers under 15 years of age. In 1930 there were two students for every child-worker.

In Canada this phase of our progress has been even greater. There was a time in this country when a depression would have shrunk the colleges to shelters for children of the ultra-rich. There has been little evidence of such shrinkage on the campuses during the thirties. Last year there were six and a third students enrolled in full time courses for every one in 1911. And there were almost five B.A. degrees received last year for every one awarded twenty-five years ago.

SNAPSHOTS

It is said that some people signed petitions both for and against Daylight Saving Time and that even those who boosted against Daylight Saving signed a petition in favour of it.

* * *

You can get many persons to sign a petition for any old thing. In Calgary a few years ago a hotel man on a bet got nearly one thousand names on a petition favouring the hanging of a leading Calgary barrister who later became a judge.

* * *

If they put much more grading around Brown Maxwell's he will have to go in by aeroplane provided he can get a landing spot.

* * *

A man may fly from temptation, but he always looks back over his lucky shoulder—in the hope that it is following him.

* * *

An educated man is one who can tell you what awful disaster we were dreading a year ago.

* * *

You fear our race is doomed and then you observe its behavior in Spain and don't give a darn if it is.

* * *

Statesmen are now working hard to solve the world problems that wouldn't exist if we had no statesmen.

* * *

The disadvantage in being a partizan is that you can't take either side without siding with a lot of lunatics.

* * *

It is not until a girl has been married for a little while that she learns that the way to a man's heart is through his imagination—not through his eardrums.

* * *

The reason that Lord Baldwin does not look natural in his robes as Chancellor of Cambridge University is that his pipe is missing.

* * *

General Franco now demands the right and privileges of a belligerent. We are bound to say if he is refused it will not be because he is not belligerent enough.

* * *

A man who sleeps on his balcony on University Avenue says that The Daily Mail could get some great news there in the middle of the night. What about the man who fell asleep and let his engine run until five o'clock in the morning while he reposed in the car on the avenue?

Red North

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ets, and means to have for use at home and in trade.

The accepted international rule is that only permanent occupation and settlement convey title to vacant regions. Stefansson attempted some years ago to colonize Wrangel Island in order to establish a claim for Canadian sovereignty there. The effort was unsuccessful but the Soviet later claimed and colonized it.

Among those on board the Cheliuskin were eleven scientists bound there, some with their wives, for a three years' stay. The Soviet has made many settlements in hitherto inaccessible regions now reachable by airplane and in communication with the outer world by radio.

Of these enterprises the black-bearded Schmidt is the master mind. He was placed in 1925 at the head of the Institute of Arctic Study, and in 1933 in charge of the Northern Sea Route Administration, a primary object of which was to find new routes for ships. He asked for an appropriation of 40,000,000 rubles. Today he is working on a budget of 900,000,000. One achievement has been to cut the cost of exporting lumber in half.

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 satsifying 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.

London Plans

(Continued from Page One)

extent with the United States. His view is that what Canada needs more than anything else is a world at peace and a world busily engaged in enlarging its volume of trade.

To the Minister of Finance, Mr. Dunning, who is faced with the practical problem of getting for Canada reasonably satisfactory terms in commercial treaty bargaining, the problem presents greater difficulties. It is understood that he is strongly resisting the proposed concessions to the United States.

In any event, Canada's position is uniquely strong in the present discussions. It has not only concluded a trade treaty with the United States but it is also the only one of the Dominions to negotiate and conclude a new treaty with the United Kingdom, to supplant the Ottawa agreement of 1932. Before the United States and the United Kingdom can enter into any arrangements which would disturb the existing status of Canadian preferences in Great Britain it will be necessary for those two countries to approach Canada. And Canada will insist upon a suitable quid pro quo.

As I have indicated in all my previous cables, the situation is one fraught with grave difficulties and the negotiations between the United States and the United Kingdom and the ancillary negotiations with Canada must inevitably be prolonged.

Those who are hopeful of success for the current effort to get trade moving again feel that much good may come out of the conversations of Premier Van Zeeland of Belgium in Washington. Premier Van Zeeland is not just another European making a triumphal tour of the United States to receive degrees and spread continental propaganda. He is thoroughly familiar with the country he is to visit. He was educated there, is one of the two members of his cabinet who claim Princton University as his alma mater.

100,000 Nomads

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moved were farm owners and tenants. Despite federal efforts to check the westward drift, resettlement said 'the end of the migration is not yet in sight.'

Residence requirements made them ineligible to WPA assistance, and state relief laws in at least one state made railroad fare back to their devastated homes the only aid available.

The small percentage of families with capital managed for the most part to locate on productive farms. Those with small savings were forced to locate on once-abandoned farm in the cheap land area, doomed to failure before they began.

Last winter thousands of these families lived in hovels and shacks of their own construction, in deserted tourist camps, in tents and in any other shelter they could find. Resettlement described living conditions in these shack towns as a 'disgrace to civilization.'

Early Morning

(Continued from Page One)

much to help the situation. The fire, smoke and water loss will be very heavy. The home contained some very old and valuable furniture, books and paintings. Miss Clark said there was a little insurance but not nearly enough to cover the loss. The fire remains a mystery as nobody had been in the barn since eleven o'clock and the doors were locked.

Bankruptcy

(Continued from Page One)

municipalities could no longer give that aid, he added.

Already some municipalities had reached the point where they could no longer stand the strain of relief payments and in some cities, while there had been technical juggling to offset repudiation of debts, repudiation was an actual fact. Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Vancouver and several other Western cities were in difficulties due to excessive expenditures for relief, Mayor Johnston asserted.

The conference of Mayors had recognized two objectives, to create a favorable public opinion and to convince the Dominion Government of the gravity of the municipal situation. The relief situation of the country had led to the amalgamation of the Mayors' conference and the conference of municipalities. This amalgamation, he believed, would strengthen and consolidate demands of municipalities across the country.

"Why should the Federal Government shirk its responsibility, and allow the municipalities to go broke," he asked. "Municipalities render service to the people, whereas others to which the Government pays money do not."

ARTHUR F. BETTS
Plumbing and Heating
QUEEN ST. PHONE 512

Northern Ontario

(Continued from Page One)

Larder Lake district. "The mining companies are not interested and mortgages have to be made privately. Interest rates often run as high as 18 per cent. and 12 per cent. is an average."

With the rapid development of the mining industry embryo towns were shooting up in many places, Mr. McIntyre explained. Before a land-owner could put a subdivision on the market, the plans had to be submitted to the Provincial Government. As a fee, the Government takes every fourth lot.

Prosecute Boarding Houses

Frequently the plans did not meet the Government sanitary requirements and their registration was refused. It often happened that assuming that departments affected would admit the plan, the owner would sell lots and by the time the Provincial Inspector reached the place several houses would be well under way to completion. To get out of the dilemma the owner found himself in when he could not get his plan registered, he would lease the lots to the would-be purchasers on long terms instead of an outright sale and thereby get out from under the Provincial legislation.

Prosecutions had to be taken against numbers of boarding-house keepers for overcrowding, Alex. O'Hara, Provincial Sanitary Inspector of Kenora, said. Also land-owners submitted plans of subdivisions which looked satisfactory on the map but when the sites were visited they would be found, because of rocks and contours, most unsatisfactory for building homes.

D. S. McKee, Toronto, Chief of the Sanitary Inspectors, told of one owner who had covered with buildings the entire 40-foot lot he had bought in a new mining town for $300. He has a restaurant on one corner, a bank on the other corner and a printing place in the back of his lot. He let the upstairs to roomers. He was drawing $150 a month rent. He got into trouble because he had not left enough room to build outhouses and he built them on the next lot which happened to belong to some one else.

Many cases of overcrowding were related by the inspectors in small settlements with nothing but vacant land for miles around them. Some owners divided up their lots as small as 30-foot frontage, a practice frowned on by the inspectors. They also thought there should be a law limiting the portion of a lot that could be covered by buildings.

Garages as Houses

One method of evading the health regulation is by labeling the buildings stables and then letting them out for human habitation. Horace L. Seymour, Planning Consultant, Ottawa, whose paper on "Housing and Industrial Worker" started the discussion, told of one owner in a western city, where only one residence could be built on a lot, erected small garages covering almost the entire lot and rented them to families to live in.

Ontario was behind several other Provinces in its town-planning legislation, Mr. Seymour declared. Public opinion should be aroused to the need of better plans and he pointed to Ottawa where a great portion of the city had no building restrictions whatever and Toronto where there was a multitude of restrictions which should be co-ordinated.

The meeting of the Hygiene Section was presided over by Dr. F. M. R. Bulmer, Toronto. The Chairman elected for the coming year was Dr. R. B. Robson of Windsor, Ont.

Town of Devon

TENDERS FOR REPAIRING RESERVOIR

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned Town Clerk of Devon N. B., for the repair of the reservoir at South Devon according to specifications on file in the Town Office at North Devon up to and including the 30th day of June next at 12 o'clock noon.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Certified check for ten per cent. of amount of tender must accompany each tender.

Dated this 21st day of June at the Town of Devon, N. B.

(Signed) W. A. HAINES,
Town Clerk.

June 22, 24, 26, 28, 29.

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Every Housewife

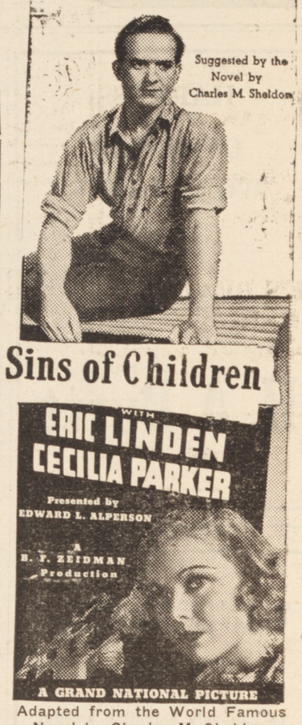
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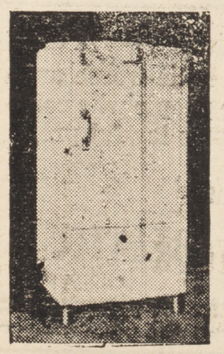


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