

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1937.

Our Fisheries

Our old friend Colonel A. J. Brooks, Conservative, stated at Ottawa this week that "the deplorable condition of the Maritime fishermen remained a public scandal."

We would like Colonel Brooks to tell us how much his Tory friends at Ottawa did for the benefit of fishermen when his party was in power.

The present Minister of Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Michaud, who is a New Brunswicker, has done more for the fishermen on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts than has any Minister of Fisheries since Confederation.

The following tribute from a Conservative paper published this week shows appreciation of Hon. Mr. Michaud's work for the benefit of the fishermen, and it is only one of many such tributes that one reads from day to day.

The Charlottetown Guardian which does not always see eye-to-eye with the present administration in Ottawa in a recent issue has the following to say of the outstanding work of the Minister of Fisheries:

"The Hon J. E. Michaud is the first Minister of Fisheries fully to realize the necessity of developing the industry in the only practical way—increased consumption. Soon after being installed in office he embarked on a Dominion-wide advertising scheme which has met with such initial success as to encourage him to continue it for another year. Every worthwhile business man recognizes that advertising and consumption go together, and if domestic markets are to be catered for, intensive publicity is necessary to 'sell' the goods to the prospective consumer."

Exports Under Trade Agreement

Canada's domestic exports to the United States of principal commodities affected by the Canada-United States Trade Agreement detailed in value in February \$17,191,031 compared with \$14,922,022 a year ago. The following were the leading items with the 1936 values in brackets: Bran, shorts and middlings \$327,138 (\$118,334), hay \$151,631 (\$3,891), maple sugar \$15,854 (\$166,402), alfalfa clover seed \$34,939 (\$5,430), alsike clover seed \$52,858 (nil), potatoes \$70,690 (\$3,441), turnips \$91,741 (\$83,927), whiskey \$1,438,678 (\$2,306,023), dairy cattle \$27,158 (\$17,475), beef cattle \$948,476 (\$569,938), horses \$122,966 (\$171,875), poultry \$17,066 (\$10,551), fresh lobsters \$138,422 (\$127,422), smelts \$134,061 (\$240,144), whitefish \$145,287 (\$138,811), beaver skins \$23,985 (\$35,503), mink skins \$107,038 (\$221,476), wolf skins \$77,135 (\$49,424).

Cheese \$68,550 (\$64,050), laths \$57,426 (\$33,358), softwood plans and boards \$932,204 (\$712,308), hardwood planks and boards \$203,749 (\$103,264), telegraph and telephone poles \$48,511 (\$18,319), pulpwood \$407,347 (\$314,907), shingles \$283,821 (\$196,415), pulpwood \$2,373,902 (\$1,924,415), newsprint \$6,453,102 (\$5,313,768), ploughs and parts \$55,747 (\$42,878), nickel in matte or speiss \$231,646 (\$313,609), abrasives \$372,531 (\$299,624), asbestos \$381,757 (\$334,624), asbestos sand and waste \$231,177 (\$125,834), acetic acid \$202,291 (\$113,259), cyanamide \$493,024 (\$287,486).

The total domestic exports to the United States in February amounted to \$36,046,030 as against \$21,555,227 in February 1936.

Cattle Situation in Canada

The number of cattle on farms in Canada at December 1, 1936, was estimated at 8,267,400 or two per cent. less than the number recorded on the same date of 1935. The number on farms at June 1, 1936, was slightly less than the number at June 1, 1935. Cattle numbers have been declining since the peak established in 1934. The decline has occurred in cattle classed as "other than milk cows." Milk cow numbers have been increasing and at December 1 last were 3,974,500 as compared with 3,932,400 a year ago. A slight increase of one per cent. was shown in the number of cows expected to calve from December 1, 1936 to May, 1937, but the number of cattle intended for market and farm slaughter in the six months ending May, 1937, were reported as 17 per cent. less than the intentions for the same period of last year.

Number of cattle on farms at December, 1936, with the 1935 figures in brackets: Prince Edward Island 54,500 (\$4,800), Nova Scotia 217,900 (214,200), New Brunswick 210,100 (201,700); Quebec 1,537,800 (1,527,100); Ontario 2,503,200 (2,530,900); Manitoba 710,000 (712,800); Saskatchewan 1,286,200 (1,322,000); Alberta 1,364,900 (1,506,700); British Columbia 342,800 (330,300); total 8,257,400 (\$8,430,600).

Reductions in the number of cattle on farms were shown in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia indicated slight increases, in part attributable to ample supplies of feed. Since the new year severe weather conditions have caused heavy losses in the south-western area of the Prairie Provinces. All provinces show increases in the number of cows being milked.

Building Permits

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 53 cities in February was \$2,120,111, an increase of 25 per cent. over the preceding month and 10.4 per cent. over February last. All provinces except British Columbia recorded increases over February, 1936, that of Ontario at \$608,210 or 138.6 per cent. being most notable. There was a decrease of \$954,295 or 80 per cent. in British Columbia.

Aberhart Challenges the People

In his regular Sunday effusion Premier William Aberhart broadcast something akin to a challenge to the people of Alberta. Referring again to the possibility of his removal—a topic which has consumed much of his oratorical production in recent weeks—he went on record as being willing to abide by the "will of the people."

While the Premier reserved the right to except the "will of alarmists," this is a step further than he went a short time ago in promising to accept the majority opinion of members of his party. Maybe the approval they gave him has encouraged him to risk a more comprehensive referendum, and certainly his challenge should not be ignored.

His exclusion of the alarmists need not deter any one from expressing an opinion on Aberhart leadership. It is not two years since the Premier himself was so classified by his own utterances. The changes his government has worked in the interim hardly can be described as the antidote to the jitters that carried him into Social Credit and the Province into the mires of repudiation.

What Alberta needs is a tonic of sound, constructive leadership, capable of transcending immediate party interests and returning confidence from within and without. Premier Aberhart is quite right. The wishes of the majority of the people are the only thing which can alter the chaotic conditions he has delivered in the name of Social Credit. His challenge must be accepted.

Those on the outside looking in refuse to believe that the majority do not now realize the dangers of the course he has followed; that such a course must not be followed further. The People's League of Alberta, a fusion of the old parties and numerous other "alarmists," has been organizing for such an opportunity. It is its duty as a non-partisan body to find the means for calling his bluff and making articulate the "will of the people."

SNAPSHOTS

The Aberhart Government sees the wisdom of taxing chain stores.

Even some of the Conservative papers have much that is good to say of the achievements of Hon. J. E. Michaud.

When two people kiss and make up nowadays, she gets the kiss and he gets the make-up.

Woman juror in Los Angeles who resorted to alcohol to help her decide a murder case was waiting for the spirit to move her.

The misguided English corporal who provided early morning tea for his troops will now be forced to take his gruel.

Duce Boycotts Coronation.—Headline. But after full consideration it has been decided, nevertheless, to go ahead with it.

When it comes to a sudden flare-up and an equally quick cooling down again, the Parisians are away ahead of any other people.

No doubt for another year iconoclasts will permit the Irish to believe that St. Patrick was really neither a Scot nor a Welshman.

Maryland

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the penalty wherever these funds have been spent for other than highway purposes. Since a number of states have diverted funds to purposes other than highway financing, with the largest diversion in New York state, it is believed that penalties will run into millions of dollars and that, consequently, a substantial portion of federal aid money available for roads will be lost to the states.

Governor Harry W. Nice, of Maryland, informed of the state's loss of federal aid, immediately advocated the cancellation of all diversions and urged that all money diverted in the past should be restored to the highways, as recommended in his budget message.

The penalty imposed upon Maryland was hailed by Thomas J. Keefe, general manager of the American Motorists' Association, Washington, D.C., as indicating that the Hayden-Cartwright Act has teeth and as revealing the high cost of diversion which will be felt by the states. He predicted that other states also will be penalized.

"The penalty imposed upon Maryland indicates that the Hayden-Cartwright Act has teeth and that the high cost of diversion will soon be felt by other states which have been unfair to highway taxpayers," said Mr. Keefe. "The Maryland incident should serve to warn legislatures which even now are considering diversion that the Congress was not shadow-boxing when it ruled that road tax funds should be used for roads and nothing else."

"This policy of taxing highway users additionally to finance highways and then using the money for something else is thoroughly unsound as well as unfair, and this threat of costly penalties should convince the legislatures that they cannot go on raiding road funds for hundreds of millions of dollars every year and get away with it. It looks as if the Bureau of Public Roads is going to transform the practice of diversion from a financial perversion to a public aversion."

Ontario Premier

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was five minutes or more before Speaker Hipel could restore order sufficiently to instruct the whips a division was at hand on the closure motion.

Dramatic Explanation

The act, which allotted certain corporation taxes between separate and public schools, had proved unworkable, the premier confessed, because of the complicated financial set-up of modern corporations.

Mr. Hepburn declared in the Dec. 9 Hastings East by-election appeals to prejudice by Conservatives opened sores which would not heal in this generation.

"Now I'm taking this act out of the picture as a political issue," he continued.

"How far-reaching will be the effect of this religious controversy opened anew?" he asked. "We look at Spain and the bloodshed. They don't think about these issues. They fight about them."

The premier paused and looked at Speaker Hipel and Opposition Leader George Henry. Raising his arm in a gesture of emphasis, he shouted: "It is my responsibility at whatever cost to forestall the possibility of a religious war in this province."

"I'm man enough to stand up and take it on the chin and swallow what is to become a very bitter pill."

Use of Moslem Soldiers In War Very Disturbing To France and Britain

(By H. M. Paine)

In Nov. 1935 there were riots in Egypt. In January in Syria, in April in Palestine and an overthrow of the Arab Government in Iraq in October 1936. These events were not unconnected but witness the new stirring of Arab nationalism fostered by Fascist propaganda, arms and money. Which will capture the imagination of the East.

Fascism or Anglo-French Liberalism?

In North Africa within the last few years a nationalistic Arab movement having its origin in the Arab University at Tunis has rapidly spread. The religious students or 'Ulemas' have travelled about advocating the revival of a purified form of Arab civilization on Eastern lines. In Syria all those opposed to French ideas get their education at the American University at Beirut. Here they imbibe liberal ideas which later they put into practice with changes to suit their own particular brand of nationalism.

In Syria the 'Shirt' craze has reared its ugly head. The 'Iron Shirts' have lately been organized. Clad in iron-grey flannel their avowed purpose is to promote Arab unity by imitating the methods of Fascism and Nazism.

In Egypt the Egyptian University founded by King Fuad at Gizeh is a hotbed of firey nationalism Egyptian style. In Iraq the British created an Arab state and at once found that the nation within it became imbued with a vigorous national spirit and a hatred of foreigners.

Such is the story of the Arab renaissance which originally had its trend in liberalism and for that reason was regarded both by Britain and France with a large measure of tolerance. Both nations like fond parents regarded their wayward children with indulgent eyes. They hoped that their unrest was merely the birth pangs inseparable from the impact of constitutional government on age old traditions. It was quite different, however when Fascist powers began to gradually use these movements to foster Fascist aims by agitating unrest in the Moslem world. Varied in race and language as these different national groups were they had the strongest possible common link in their Moslem religion. A 'jehad' or 'holy war' against the Christian infidel would form a common rallying ground for all discontent. A simultaneous revolt and common purpose throughout the Islam world would constitute the most formidable of dangers to Britain and France.

It was therefore with extreme disapproval that France in particular regarded Franco's employment of Moorish troops in Spain. This was not so much on the higher ground of any dislike for the employment of colored troops against a white race. Both England and France had used native troops in France during the Great War. To understand their objections a short survey of France's colonial policy in North Africa is necessary.

In Algeria the French policy has been, not a division by color, but a gradual process of assimilation. French citizenship is open to European natives. In Tunis a liberal protectorate tends gradually towards assimilation. In Morocco where the solid social organization of the Berber tribes offers great resistance to civilization, French policy favored a protectorate on liberal lines, and non interference with native life and customs.

In theory the Sultan of Morocco is Sultan of all three zones, i.e. French, Spanish and the International Zone of Tangier.

The foreign areas of the Rif outside French Morocco, i.e., Tangier, Ifni, and Rio de Oro are centres of agitation which cause unrest in the French territory.

Arab nationalism in Morocco has its Moroccan centre in Tetuan in Spanish Morocco. There is a corresponding Young Morocco Nationalist Party on French soil which occasionally shows symptoms of rebellion especially in the towns.

Two beliefs make the Moorish and Berber tribesman ideal material for agitators. One is their belief in a great leader to come—an all powerful Madhi who will give them victory over the Christian invader. The other is an implicitly believed prophecy that they will once again rule over Spain.

It is a well known fact that many of the Moors upon their expulsion from Spain locked their doors and carried away the large brass door keys with them into exile to hand down to their children for a future day when they would return to occupy their Spanish homes once more. Upon the Spanish reconquest of Morocco a few years ago by the Spanish General Sanjuro hundreds of such brass keys were found still devoutly preserved in Moorish homes in Spanish Morocco.

General Franco for this reason found no difficulty in securing volunteers among the Moors and Berber tribesmen. His recruiting was also helped by the hatred both of Jews and Communism universal among the Moslems.

The French regard the possible return of the victorious Berber and Moorish contingent to Morocco with great forboding. A Moslem is always

Summer Tours of the North Cape of Norway to Sweden & Denmark

A summer cruise, arranged to take the vacationist into the most attractive areas of Scandinavia, including inland sightseeing trips of varied interest, is announced by the Norwegian America Line, for whom the Canadian National Steamships are General Passenger Agents for Eastern Canada.

Sailing from New York on July 3, the S. S. Bergensfjord reaches Bergen, Norway, July 11, from which point a tour commences by steamer, rail and motor car designed to cover some of the most interesting places in the whole of Scandinavia.

Leaving Bergen the day after arrival, the steamer sails along the western coast of Norway, calling at Stavanger and Kristiansand, continuing around the southern coast to Oslo, the capital. After a sightseeing drive of the city and environs, a train is taken to Karlstad and then to the Swedish Lake District. From here the journey is continued by rail to Stockholm, the beautiful capital of Sweden, where sightseeing drives take the visitors for a comprehensive tour of the city, including the Drottningholm Royal Palace. Then departure is made by day train for Copenhagen, the cosmopolitan capital of Denmark, where another sightseeing drive of the city is undertaken.

Continuing the tour from Copenhagen, the S. S. Stavangerfjord of the Norwegian America Line sails July 25 on the North Cape and Norwegian Fjords Cruise. Along this western coast is an intricate archipelago of small islands which form a natural breakwater, making it possible for a liner like the Stavangerfjord to cruise in placid waters and at the same time offering innumerable interesting sights from the decks. Nature has lavishly endowed this west coast with wonders which make the fjords of Norway an unforgettable panorama of beauty.

Disembarking from this North Cape cruise at Bergen on morning of August 4, a sightseeing drive of the city is followed by a railway trip to Mt. Fløien and a bus ride through the Tokagjel Ravine. Then a steamer trip to Ulvik, charming village on the lovely Hardanger Fjord, a motor ride to Voss and then by train along the Ostor Fjord to Bergen.

From Bergen the S. S. Stavangerfjord sails on August 11 for New York, arriving at the American metropolis on August 20, completing the full round-trip tour from New York back to New York in 40 days, a journey full of memorable experiences.

a Moslem no matter in what cause he fights. As Franco's Moorish troops tell stories of victories won over the hated Christian, cities looted and rich plunder the French fear the virus will infect all their North African possessions. A second edition of Abd-el-Krim's rebellion is quite probable—on a much larger scale!

Turkey is no longer the head of Islam. The disestablishment of the Moslem faith as Turkey's state religion has alienated Arab thought and the Arab would no longer consider Turkey a country to be followed or imitated. The Turks dreaming again of territorial expansion regard anxiously every concession made to the Pan-Arab movement. If France can settle her Syrian territorial problems amicably with Turkey there seems no reason why Britain and France should fear Turkish hostility in the event of a Holy War. Turkish distrust of Italy and Germany is intense and the personal hostility between Mustapha Kemal and Mussolini thinly veiled. Turkey is unlikely to back any adventure sponsored by Italy or further its success.

France draws one quarter of the strength of the peace time establishment of her army from Africa, and cannot tolerate on any consideration foreign interference with her African possessions. The French unlike England regard their African possessions as an integral part of France itself. To tamper with them with any view of annexation means war no matter what French Government is in power.

The aims of Italo-German policy have now become very clear. To weaken France by establishing a hostile government in Spain. To immobilize her African forces by a rebellion in North Africa at a suitable juncture and to foster internal disunion in France itself.

The ultimate quarry is England, but Hitler and Mussolini believe in the old maxim that enemy nations like artichokes must be eaten leaf by leaf.

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Victor McLaglen

First Reading

(Continued from Page One)

established.

4. The service will be inaugurated during the present year, and for two years after that, which is looked upon as "an experimental period," its deficits will be guaranteed by the Federal Treasury.

5. Its profits will be "strictly limited."

6. The service will "tie-in with" the transatlantic air mail scheduled to commence this year by arrangements between Britain, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, Canada and the United States.

Following the Minister's general presentation of the Government's scheme, Conservative Leader R. B. Bennett made a brief statement. Canada deserved, he declared, a passenger and air-mail service such as Mr. Howe had outlined. At the same time, he warned that one of the curses of the Dominion in the past had been its penchant for "keeping up with the Joneses." Inasmuch as the scheme could be appraised intelligently only after the details of the bill had been placed before the House, Mr. Bennett concurred in the resolution.

Mr. Howe immediately moved for first reading of the bill, which was then laid over to a later sitting for examination prior to second reading.

Three People

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back by the ravaging flames which swept through the house like a raging tornado.

Neighbors rushed to the scene but were unable to render any assistance to the victims, whose screams of terror could be heard above the sound of crackling flames and the moan of the night wind which swept in from across the bay.

The tragedy has cast a pall of gloom over the entire community. The victims were well known among the residents here and were held in the highest esteem. Sympathy of the entire countryside is extended to Mr. Robichaud.

Never in the history of the village has the "grim spectre" exacted such a terrible toll. Older residents recall a shipwreck along the coast here many years ago which claimed the lives of several people, but this morning's tragedy is believed to have been the worst ever to occur here.

Ambassador

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porting the Loyalist Spanish government in an appeal to the League of Nations to complain against Italian intervention. Hardly anything would anger Mussolini more than such an appeal backed by Britain and France. Heavy Italian reinforcements for the nationalists might force other nations to make a move. Lack of reinforcements might cause new blows to Italian prestige in Spain.

One reason for French anxiety was a report in usually reliable quarters that the loyalist force which met the Italians on the Guadalajara front was largely commanded by French reserve officers and was under the supreme command of a Frenchman.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING



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— in —

"CAIN AND MABEL"

Ice Breakers

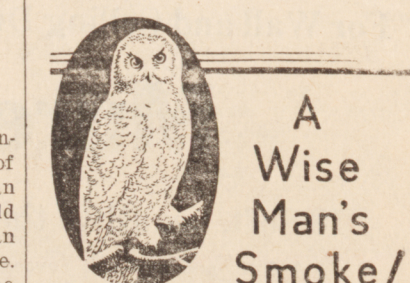
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port, about the middle of April, and they will return eastward with Canadian contingents who will participate in the Coronation. Navigation will not be opened on the Great Lakes in a big way until the end of April, but Toronto may welcome the first ship before that date and give the Harbormaster's silk hat to the first nautical harbinger of Spring.

Freight and passenger service already has been opened between Detroit and Cleveland but the great cargo and passenger carriers of Canada do not get steam up for a few weeks yet, owing to ice conditions. A west wind on Lake Erie may cause a blockade to form at the Port Colborne end of the lake.

Aids to Navigation

Three thousand floating aids to navigation will be rapidly placed in Canadian waters between the Head of the Lakes and the sea as soon as the ice begins to go, an official of the Transport Department said today, and a heavy strain will be imposed on the Marine Service during the next three weeks. These aids to navigation include eight lightships, 300 gas and signal buoys, 2,500 unlighted buoys. In addition there are 1,200 shore light-houses to be reconditioned and put in operation. Vessels which place the floating aids to navigation are now waiting at strategic points along the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence to take the small army of light-keepers to their lonely posts and set up the buoys which mark the navigable channels, or warn mariners of dangerous shoals. A dozen ships engage in this task and the operation proceeds concurrently with ships working out of Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Georgian Bay, Amherstburg, Prescott, Lake St. Louis, Sorel and Quebec.



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