

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, DECEMBER 11, 1937

TRUCKERS' MONOPOLY INCREASED RATES

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE taken from the "Grain and Feed Review," Minneapolis, and reproduced in a printed pamphlet dealing with proposed legislation to govern highway transportation issued by the Farmers' Elevator Association of Minnesota may prove of interest:

"Some eighteen months ago the Omaha Railroad abandoned its branch line from Sioux City to Wynot, Neb., a distance of about 45 or 50 miles. The line had been operated at a substantial loss for some time prior to its abandonment, and because of the proximity to Sioux City, most of the business which it would have normally carried was reverted to trucks. When the petition for abandonment was presented by the railroad to the Interstate Commerce Commission, that body granted a stay for one year to determine whether or not the people living in territory tributary to the line wanted railroad service. After the year of grace had expired, the Commission granted the petition of the railroad and the tracks were torn up.

"The truckers assured the townspeople and farmers that they would be entirely able to fill their transportation needs. They pointed out that the bulk of the transportation service was already in their hands and that they could handle what little remained. Now let us see what happened in this Sioux City-Wynot territory. First of all, the grain rate by rail to Chicago was three cents per hundred over the Sioux City rate from the farthest point on the line. Now the rate is ten cents per hundred to Sioux City.

"Coal was laid down in the farthest town for 20 cents a ton, over the junction point rate, while at present truckers are offering to deliver coal from the junction point to close-in points at \$2.00 a ton. Farm values have depreciated from 50 to 75 per cent.

"Some farmers are 50 miles from a railroad. Homes in the towns, erected at a cost of \$4,000, are begging for buyers at levels as low as \$500 and there are no buyers. Lastly, the Omaha road paid \$28,000 each year in taxes and this sum has been shifted to the remaining taxpayers. This is not a nice picture, yet if rural merchants and rural communities do not awaken, it is a scene that is going to be enacted in scores of towns that are today thriving trading points."

The above is worthy of consideration in connection with conditions nearer home.

WHAT OF NEW BRUNSWICK?

AFTER some seventy years in the Confederation New Brunswick is still lagging behind the other Provinces and we wonder where we are heading and what is the reason for this apparent lack of progress.

Probably many people believe that this Province is unfortunately situated geographically and that it is too far from the market of central Canada. Maybe we believe that we are victims of circumstances beyond our control.

True, we are victims of circumstance, but the circumstance is of our own making, and this is aggravated by our own indifference.

The Saint John Citizen puts it thus:

"New Brunswick, geographically and otherwise, is one of the most favored provinces in the Dominion and the chief reason why the people here are not enjoying the full share of Canadian prosperity is due to the New Brunswick people failing to take advantage of their position and the materials with which they are endowed by Nature, and allowing themselves to be victims of political party policies, which are aimed at centralization.

"New Brunswick helped to create the Confederation in partnership with three other Provinces. We were to have access to the markets of the other provinces on equal terms with them. The trade of the provinces was to flow east and west, with exports and imports through our own ports.

"This picture has never been realized. New Brunswick is now struggling under a burden of debt, with federal taxes being imposed to build up other Provinces. Our industries have been forced into idleness because of the domination of centralized industries, which have been built up through the protection afforded by federal policies.

"All this has come about because our people have allowed themselves to be exploited. They have failed to exert themselves when it was necessary. Will this land of promise become a really great province or will it go down in later history as merely a place where some loyalists landed?

"The cry goes out for an united Canada. New Brunswick wants an united Canada but it must be a union with every unit being given a square deal and where the weak will not be exploited for the benefit of the powerful. But New Brunswick does not want a Canada such as has been in existence during the last 60 years. It wants the agreement and even the promises made at the time of the Confederation carried out as was intended. New Brunswick does not want to be the football of political groups and subjected to their whims. New Brunswick did not want that in 1867 and does not want it today.

"The Dominion needs New Brunswick just as much today as in 1867. As a unit in the Confederation New Brunswick is entitled to direct attention to the unfairness of some actions of the federal government. New Brunswick must make decisions for itself and not have them made for it. Numerous commissions have formed and have made their reports, which generally have not been implemented. Now another commission is to sit and take evidence on the relations of the Provinces. What may we expect from this commission? How can we hope for anything more than we got before?

"The future of New Brunswick rests with the people of New Brunswick and it must be realized that the future of the Province is of much greater importance than any political party or the game of playing party politics.

"The time has come when the people of New Brunswick should show an united front, irrespective of class, creed or political affiliation, and get on the right road, which will lead to a great New Brunswick and a great Dominion of Canada."

SNAP SHOTS

Alderman McCaughey who was rosey in regard to the necessary changes in the subway now believes that the errors which were allowed by the Roads and Streets Committee "may be changed some time in the future." Last week the alderman told The Daily Mail that the changes were to take place "in the near future."

"You pays your money and you takes your choice" of the Alderman's statements. Probably the changes have been postponed indefinitely.

We hear some funny ones in regard to who are going to run for mayor. Some people are just dying to get into "the official set."

And the Boy Scouts did not need the schools announcement after all. The boys this year are bigger and better.

Oh, yes, there are changes needed in our educational system. Thank goodness these changes are on the way.

The unmarried and good looking Minister of Agriculture was one of the attractions for the young ladies at the Experimental Station at noon yesterday. They are hoping that he will return to the social function next week.

Now that the miners may return to work at Minto the Fair Wage Board will get a chance to function and to make a report on the investigations into conditions at the mine.

Women as Ministers Said as Good as Men—Headline. It is a modest claim.

Fellow who patented air cooling device for beds could do far more for tranquil slumber if he'd find some way of warming cold feet.

A man is not actually beginning to get old, until he discovers that a perfect dinner satisfies the longings of his soul more completely than a woman's kisses.

Bernard Shaw says he is too old to make a speech. Maybe he is just old enough to know better.

FALL OF

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occupation of Nanking as the end of the hostilities.

Simultaneously with the government's decision to press the hostilities with China further, Japanese newspapers reported that the movement for the establishment of a new regime in North China is 'gaining momentum as the fall of Nanking approaches' and that the new regime is expected to be established at Peiping within the next few days, unifying all the local so-called autonomous bodies which have sprung up in the wake of the Japanese conquest.

NOTICE OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of a Warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of York County, and according to the provisions of Section 76 and 77 of The Schools Act being Chapter 52 of The Revised Statutes of N. B., 1927, the said warrant bearing date the 25th day of November, 1937, there will for default in payment of School Taxes assessed against Annie B. Godsoe by School District 23A, Benton, N. B., in the County of York, be sold at public auction in front of the Court House, in the City of Fredericton, N. B., on

Thursday, December 30th, 1937, at 2 p. m.

to the highest bidder the following lands and premises:—
All that certain piece of land in the village of Benton, in the County of York, N. B., described as follows:—

On the north by a road leading from the main street to the old tannery, on the west by Benton Street, on the south by a lot of land owned by William Gibson, and on the east by the main road leading from Eel River to Martin Settlement and a lot of land owned by said William Gibson, and also the use and privileges of a spring in connection therewith.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.
Dated at Fredericton, N. B., November 25th, 1937.

C. N. GOODSPEED,
Sheriff of York County.

BABY'S OWN SOAP
Best for You — Baby Too

OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE ST. JOHN RIVER

The dates of the opening and closing of the St. John river at Fredericton since 1825 are as follows.

Year.	Open.	Close.	Days.
1825....	April 15	November 20	215
1826....	April 17	November 14	215
1827....	April 5	December 3	241
1828....	April 20	November 19	213
1829....	April 17	November 15	212
1830....	April 18	November 29	225
1831....	April 10	December 1	235
1832....	May 3	November 15	196
1833....	April 10	November 5	208
1834....	April 11	November 17	220
1835....	May 1	November 23	205
1836....	April 23	November 19	205
1837....	April 17	November 9	205
1838....	May 1	November 25	205
1839....	April 25	November 23	217
1840....	April 16	November 23	221
1841....	April 27	November 27	214
1842....	April 24	November 22	212
1843....	April 26	November 13	201
1844....	April 14	November 27	227
1845....	April 23	December 4	225
1846....	April 6	November 28	236
1847....	May 2	November 30	212
1848....	April 19	November 10	205
1849....	April 8	December 2	238
1850....	May 2	November 27	209
1851....	April 16	November 17	215
1852....	April 26	November 25	213
1853....	April 17	November 25	222
1854....	May 7	December 10	217
1855....	April 23	November 22	208
1856....	April 25	November 17	206
1857....	April 18	December 5	231
1858....	April 22	November 13	205
1859....	April 16	November 29	227
1860....	April 23	November 27	214
1861....	April 20	December 3	227
1862....	April 18	December 3	229
1863....	April 22	November 17	209
1864....	April 20	December 9	233
1865....	April 6	November 10	218
1866....	April 14	December 12	242
1867....	April 22	November 17	209
1868....	April 22	November 16	208
1869....	April 20	November 26	230
1870....	April 11	November 22	225
1871....	April 10	November 24	238
1872....	April 22	November 29	221
1873....	April 23	November 12	204
1874....	April 21	November 22	215
1875....	April 27	November 19	206
1876....	April 22	November 30	222
1877....	April 13	December 4	235
1878....	April 5	December 18	257
1879....	April 27	November 22	209
1880....	April 22	November 21	203
1881....	April 2	November 22	234
1882....	May 1	November 26	217
1883....	April 18	November 15	211
1884....	April 16	November 19	217
1885....	April 23	November 27	218
1886....	April 21	November 23	216
1887....	April 27	December 1	218
1888....	April 26	November 21	209
1889....	April 16	December 1	229
1890....	April 21	November 24	217
1891....	April 14	November 29	229
1892....	April 15	December 6	235
1893....	April 14	November 21	221
1894....	April 21	November 20	213
1895....	April 19	November 22	217
1896....	April 18	November 21	217
1897....	April 21	November 21	214
1898....	April 26	December 3	233
1899....	April 26	November 13	201
1900....	April 21	November 13	206
1901....	April 17	November 24	221
1902....	March 23	November 29	255
1903....	March 24	November 27	247
1904....	April 25	November 10	199
1905....	April 20	November 21	215
1906....	April 15	November 26	223
1907....	April 17	November 20	225
1908....	April 21	November 23	218
1909....	April 19	November 30	225
1910....	April 6	November 29	235
1911....	April 19	November 17	217
1912....	April 16	November 27	227
1913....	April 1	December 1	214
1914....	April 27	November 19	204
1915....	April 12	December 11	245
1916....	April 12	November 15	211
1917....	April 19	November 23	218
1918....	April 11	November 30	243
1919....	May 1	December 4	216
1920....	April 17	December 4	231
1921....	April 14	November 27	227
1922....	April 19	November 23	223
1923....	April 8	December 2	243
1924....	April 3	December 3	244
1925....	April 9	November 27	232
1926....	April 17	November 12	209
1927....	April 16	December 7	235
1928....	April 22	December 3	225
1929....	March 19	November 19	258
1930....	April 14	December 11	240

45,000 SASK.

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Medical attention was guaranteed the whole province by the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the province paying every doctor without an income \$150 a month, with a small allowance for transportation and operations at 25 percent of the usual fee, not exceeding \$100 a month.

Placement of single unemployed on farms had been reasonably successful, Mr. Parker said. This year 42,000 had made application. While placements last year were 25,000. Many applicants however would be weeded out.

The functions of government had grown so rapidly in the social service field that the province's response in an average year would still leave a deficit of more than \$3,000,000.

The simple fact was that the government had reduced services and stretched taxation to the limit. The adjustment now had to come from outside the province, if the province was to continue paying interest on its debt.

Mr. Davis said the government might default its debt charges but felt it should exert every effort to meet interest charges as long as it possibly could. Arbitrary reductions

OUR MAIL BAG

THE OXFORD GROUP

Fredericton, Dec. 10, 1937.

Editor, The Daily Mail,

Dear Sir,—A very fine article in your paper on the sermon delivered by Rev. Sam. Shoemaker on Nov. 17 in Toronto, stated that he "warned Canadians that churches would be closed and burned on this continent unless existing anti-Christ forces were immediately checked." Also, that "the answer to a burning church is a church aflame." This leader of the Oxford Group Movement expressed a desire to see the organized church on this continent "lay off all trivial things that occupied her attention and energy and bend every effort to warn her people of the real danger existing at the present time, and range them in spiritual phalanx on the spiritual front."

"If we pay the price of peace, by being honest about ourselves, confessing our sins and not the other person's, daring to live up to absolute honesty and absolute love, we shall have the true answer for the peace of the world."

Last Sunday morning I heard a minister say that "some of us could not agree with the Oxford Group Movement regarding the standards of absolute perfection. As one to whom this Movement has opened up a whole new spiritual technique, I feel led to write this letter, believing that this minister owing to lack of information and perhaps, interest, gave a wrong impression of the use of these standards in the Group."

While they do use them as a measuring rod for their own lives and conduct as compared with the absolute love, purity, honesty, an unselfishness as found in the life of Christ, they do not assume to always possess these things. This facing of the "absolutes" has brought conviction to many people. By admitting failure to themselves and others they have met the often disconcerting question, "What are you going to do about it?" An honest answer to this has brought many to the point of a complete handing over of all their problems past and present to God and the acceptance of His solution.

To a true Grouper this means a surrender in the presence of another surrendered person, willingness to let God have daily control, believing beyond a conventional, comfortable standard, daring to let God use him in any situation to the maximum.

I am speaking of what I have seen, heard, read, and have experienced. One of the things I have most admired in those people is their lack of positivity. They are a group of sinners, not saints, who have found God—no longer seekers, and growing daily in the finding; flexible in the hands of God without organization, without binding human influences. Heaven forbid that anyone should get the idea that I, because I have identified myself in this way, think of myself as a kind of human saint, with a "holier than thou" attitude. Anything in me of goodness I have received only through the power of the holy spirit.

I had found God before I met these people, but my experience since has been like an excellent spiritual course with a very definite and effective technique. I have learned the "how" of religion—how to get back if I fall, how to pass on my experience to others, how to hold up my friends to their highest and how to let them hold me up—how to pray effectively, how to use the four absolutes. Above all, how to use and develop my spiritual faculty of listening to God the Great Teacher in two-way prayer. How to follow His directions although I am given the free will to obey or not to obey. The road has not been easy but invariably when I obey, I have freedom from the strain of the old way and a sense of peace even in the face of antagonism.

I believe that this fellowship is a tremendous power from God in the form of a quality of life that is bound to permeate all phases of life and result in the unification of all classes and creeds until life will be lived on a much higher level than it is now.

Did I hear someone say, "This is not the only way?" J. Oxenham tells us it is not in "what" we believe that matters but, "whom." We hear so often that what we need is a revival, a spiritual revolution. Does this not mean the uniting of all Christian people to combat the forces of anti-Christ. How else can the roots of war in society be eliminated? And is not society made up of human nature? Thank God, human nature can be changed.

Altho there may always be some who will choose a second standard, the effective church of the future will be a church aflame because entirely controlled by the holy spirit working through wholly surrendered lives.

What are we of this "Celestial City" going to do about it?

Sincerely,

— "GROUPEE"

in debt charges would provide some immediate relief but would ultimately prove costly.

Capitol

— NOW PLAYING —

'HOLD 'EM NAVY'

With Lew Ayres, Mary Carlisle, John Howard, Elizabeth Patterson.

— ADDED ATTRACTION —

A Fighting Fool of the Ranges
Cracks down on Racketeer Rats!

Richard Arlen in Harold Bell Wright's SECRET VALLEY

With Virginia Grey

Here MON., TUES., and WED.
NEXT WEEK

Rubyy Keeler, Lee Dixon in

"Ready, Willing and Able"

TRAINING

(Continued from Page One)

be supplemented from time to time as they qualify. It has been suggested that these teachers be stationed in central parts of the province where they will work in conjunction with the Women's Institutes and other organizations in an endeavour to bring instruction in arts and crafts to the rural sections of the province. This work will be of untold benefit to the rural districts both from a social and an economic standpoint. This is only one feature of a new educational program which is being worked out by the government at the present time and is in line with up-to-date educational methods in other parts of Canada and elsewhere. Such a program has long been needed in this province.

Hon. Dr. Paterson

As stated by Hon. Dr. A. P. Paterson yesterday the young ladies gathered at this training school, selected from different parts demonstrated that we have a high standard of intelligence in this province but we have heretofore lacked the machinery to develop this. Hon. Dr. Paterson paid deserving tribute to Dr. Fletcher Peacock, Director of Education for his efforts to work out this machinery which will be of untold benefit.

Premier Dymally

Premier Dymally who was presented with a sample of home art work, for the use of Mrs. Dymally, stated that the work started here was a move in the right direction. It was a start that would grow to larger proportions. Dr. Peacock happily realized the need as well as the value of the course now being carried on. It will go a long way towards improving conditions in our rural life. The result in the country areas should be a happy one. The young people will be brought under more happy conditions both socially and economically and instead of leaving the country for the overcrowded city areas they will be contented to remain at home and to help make the country district a happier and more prosperous place in which to live.

Miss Hayes

Miss Hayes who introduced the speakers yesterday at noon said that the picture shown in this school yesterday was one which would be carried out into the outside districts of the province. The picture was one of a creative nature. The work done here will be extended outside by those

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

The Greatest
Gang of Talent
You Ever Saw!



NEW
FACES
OF 1937

With
JOE PENNER
MILTON BERLE
PARKY KARKUS
HARRIET HILLIARD
WILLIAM BRADY
JEROME COWAN
THELMA LEEDS
and a Hundred
New Faces!