

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1937.

Our Coal

According to statistics turned out by the Dominion Bureau at Ottawa, the Central Provinces of Canada are importing huge quantities of coal from the United States and Great Britain. In recent years the imports from Great Britain have increased. It is also a healthy sign that during the last couple of years the Central Provinces have been using more coal from the Canadian mine.

We have large quantities of coal in the Eastern Provinces and there are extensive coal mines in the Western Provinces but little of none in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. The provinces without coal are those that need it most and it has been found that owing to the distance of these provinces from Alberta and Nova Scotia it is generally cheaper to buy coal in the United States. Of all the coal used in Canada more came from the United States than from our own mines, until the last five years. The estimated production of our mines for 1936 is about fifteen million tons. The Dominion Government paid part of the freight on about two million tons of this to help move it into the Central Provinces.

Last year, we bought a few hundred thousand tons from Germany and French Indo-China. This year, under the new trade agreement of 1936, we will probably buy some coal from the U.S.S.R., which we have not done since 1931. Purchases may be as high as a quarter of a million tons. Nearly all that we buy from a distance is hard coal or anthracite. Some of what we buy from the United States is also, but most of it is of the softer bituminous, like the greater part of our own. The rest of ours is sub-bituminous or lignite. We have no anthracite, or almost none. It is because of higher heating qualities that the central provinces often find it cheaper to bring anthracite all the way from Europe.

The Government Debt of Canadians

Some of us, perhaps most of us, have debts. Many of us may feel that it would be easier to pay our debts, or to pay the interest on them, if we did not have to pay so much in taxes. Taxes seem to be something quite different from our debt problem, but the fact is that a very large part of them goes to pay our debts too—the debts that we have incurred through our governments.

For every Canadian who is making money there is \$1,300 owing through his different Governments—Dominion, Provincial and Municipal—and almost \$300 more debt of other organizations, mainly railroads, guaranteed by the governments. Nearly all of the interest on this \$1,600 for every working Canadian must be raised in taxes. Of course, there is a difference between our government debts and our personal debts, in that we expect to pay the principal of the latter in a few years (certainly within our own lifetime), whereas our children, or children's children, are expected to take partial responsibility for government debts which have been made for purposes from which they will benefit. But there is no difference about the interest; it must be paid regularly in both cases.

Most of our public debt is owing through the Dominion Government—roughly \$1,000 per worker. Of the remaining \$600, more is owed through the municipality than through the province.

Natural Increase

The population of a country may increase in two ways—either by having more births than deaths, or by receiving immigrants from other lands. The former is what is meant by "natural increase." There has been little immigration to Canada since 1930, and the natural increase, too, has been less than it was.

In the three years ending with 1932, our natural increase averaged about 134,000; since then it has been only about 119,000 a year. Previous to 1930 for several years there was an annual increase of about 13 persons for every 1,000 persons living in Canada. This rate has since been reduced to between 10 and 11 per 1,000.

There is a great deal of difference between provinces in the rate of natural increase. In Quebec it is more than three times as great as in British Columbia. Ontario has the second lowest rate.

In Canada as a whole the rate of increase is much higher than in most other parts of the British Empire. In Great Britain it is less than in the lowest Canadian province. In France it is still lower. The population of France has, in fact, almost ceased to increase, and the situation is not very different in Britain.

One of the highest recorded rates is in Japan; it is greater than Canada's. In the United States it is about half as high as here.

Australia's Trade With Canada

Sir Henry Gullett's sudden departure from the Australian Government because of differences of opinion on Canadian-Australian trade negotiations, though regrettable, demonstrates the inherent solidarity of intra-Empire relations. According to reports, Premier Lyons and his colleagues felt they could do without Sir Henry's services rather than risk endangering Empire trade by accepting his advice and ending negotiations with Canada.

The incident swings upon a difficulty long recognized in the trade relations between the two Dominions, and one which obviously cannot be solved as Sir Henry suggested. Because of the similarity between Canadian produce and Australian exports there is a large discrepancy in the trade balances of the two countries. According to the Australian Year Book, it represents a spread of £2,647,733 (\$3.91 to the pound) in Canada's favor on a total of £5,535,859 in the fiscal year 1934-35.

There is, perhaps, some way by which that spread can be reduced, if not completely absorbed, without loss of trade to either party. Hon. W. D. Euler, now en route home, evidently thought there was when he travelled to Canberra to talk concessions. Premier Lyons and his Cabinet, presumably, still think so. And certainly it is to Canada's interest and in the interest of the whole Empire union to go as far as possible toward balancing accounts.

What the incident best illustrates is the need for give and take on the part of every unit. It is impossible for such a preferential union to continue and to expand trade on a policy of bilateral balances. If that were to be the basis of Empire trade the United Kingdom would have dropped out long ago, for there is virtually no hope of it ever attaining a shilling-for-shilling exchange of trade with the Dominions.

On her United Kingdom ledger Australia is as well off as any of the others. For the fiscal year 1934-35 she held a favorable balance of £23,000,000 on that account. For the same year the favorable balance of her New Zealand account was almost equal to the advantage Canada has over her. She had an advantage of nearly 50 per cent. over South Africa, and on her total trade with the British possessions a margin of almost £1,000,000.

Australia could not be expected to equalize those accounts. To begin with, it would be impossible for her to do so without sacrificing trade. And the basis of the Empire agreements is that, while the concessions and preferences shall be mutual and shall balance out to the fullest possible extent, the units will each endeavor to expand trade over the whole circle. To increase the flow of Empire products within the Empire and to keep them increasing is the beginning and end of preferential treatment.

SNAPSHOTS

Still, you never hear the 'narrow-minded gossips' talking about people who never are naughty.

What became of that old inferiority complex? We know a lot of people who need it now.

Soon or late every good man realizes that he is a fool. The winners are those who realize it soon enough.

Another advantage of single beds is that the maid can't throw your slippers so far under.

A mother is a blessed creature who thinks she is neglecting her duty if she isn't worrying.

Turning on the heat, whether for domestic or political purposes, adds to the supply of hot air.

One thing the sit-down strike has disposed of is those old-time complaints from the old man when he came home from work that he had been on his feet all day.

Half the time, when a girl gazes dreamily into her fiancé's eyes she is thinking how wonderful he is—and the other half, she is planning how she will remodel him in 'all those little ways' after the wedding.

You can get a fair idea how valuable the opinion of experts on market values is from the fact that nine out of ten brokers advised against buying United States Steel when it was down around thirty.

Recovering

(Continued from Page One)

entered the press gallery; Gladstone was still Prime Minister of England; Laurier did not become Prime Minister of Canada until 14 years later; Mackenzie King was still a romper, and Mr. Bennett was trudging the dusty roads to school in New Brunswick with a copybook under his arm.

Link With Fathers

Mr. White is a living link with the Fathers of Confederation. During his first nine years on Parliament Hill he marched with Macdonald; during the last ten years he bivouacked with Bennett. He knew intimately George Brown and Tilley and the other giants of the Victorian era. When he made his maiden speech in Parliament many of the present members were not born.

At that time he represented the Ontario constituency of Cardwell, which included the four Townships of Mono, Caledon, Albion and Adala, of which Bolton, a few miles northwest of Toronto, was the most important town.

His father, Hon. Thomas Whit Minister of the Interior in Macdonald's Cabinet, and founder of the Peterborough Review, had previously sat for Cardwell for ten years. Strange as it may seem, the Whites, father and son, although residents of Montreal, in French-Canada, held the overwhelming Orange constituency of Ontario for 17 years, a unique record.

Collector of Customs

Mr. White resigned his seat in Parliament in 1895, and was appointed Collector of Customs in Montreal, and when he retired from that position in January, 1917, to return to the Montreal Gazette as Editor-in-Chief, the merchants of Montreal presented him with a purse of \$21,500, an incident without precedent in civil service annals.

He had joined the Gazette staff in 1874 as a cub reporter, and was for 21 years Editor-in-Chief of that newspaper. Returning to the Parliament arena 11 years ago, he has been victorious in the last four Federal elections, his opponents losing their deposits in three of these contests in Mount Royal, while in St. Antoine-Westmount, for which constituency, he now sits, he had the largest Conservative majority in the last election, nearly 6,000.

Mr. White courteously declined to compare present-day front-benchers with the giants of the past on the ground that comparisons are odious and it would be bad taste for him to criticize his contemporaries. But he observes among curious changes and in the present House "an extraordinary party whose aim is to produce something from nothing—a feat up to this time successfully accomplished only by the magician, who produces a rabbit from an empty hat."

Early Radicalism

"Was there radicalism in your early days?"

"Yes, in a small way, and it took the form of easy money. The advocate of irredeemable currency was Wallace of South Norfolk, who gained the sobriquet of 'Rag Baby Wallace,' but his voice was as one crying in the wilderness."

Mr. White thinks politics more interesting than newspaper work. There is a zest about it, the rapture of pursuing, and often "the rapture

PROVINCIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

The nineteenth week of the 17th New Brunswick Egg Laying Contest, conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station here, was concluded on March 13th, with a production of 1,238 eggs and 1,299.9 points. This is an average production of 65.5 per cent.

The Barred Rocks owned by Mrs. O. A. Mitton, Riverside, led in production for the week with 60 eggs and 64.5 points.

The Barred Rocks owned by Walter Dougan, Hampstead, were in second position for the week with 61 eggs and 64.4 points.

The Barred Rocks owned by Karl W. Smith, Prince William, were in third position with 52 eggs and 58.5 points.

The pen of Single Comb White Leghorns, owned by Arthur Pringle, Stanley, is leading to date with 611 eggs and 681.5 points.

The Barred Rocks owned by W. J. White, Moore's Mills, are in second position to date with 619 eggs and 637.6 points.

The Barred Rocks owned by Arthur L. Graham, Hoyt Station, are in third position to date with 605 eggs and 569.3 points.

Single Comb White Leghorn hen No. 7 owned by Arthur Pringle, Stanley, is the leading hen to date with a production of 100 eggs and 115.0 points.

Single Comb White Leghorn hen No. 2 owned by Arthur Pringle, of Stanley, is in second position to date with a production of 84 eggs and 93.7 points.

New Hampshire Red hen No. 5 owned by Lloyd McKinney, Gagetown, is in third position to date with 81 eggs and 91.1 points.

Education

(Continued from Page One)

all-around education that includes domestic science, crafts, trades, and so on. Out of this ancient academy—the oldest on the continent—come girls who are in demand as maids or children's nurses. The institute serves the needs of reserves all over the country.

Recently a study of pupils turned out by the schools of the reserve and by the institute revealed that 64 Indians were taking higher education studies, scattered throughout the colleges and universities of the country. One young man alone, trained by the institute, had such a brilliant academic record and outstanding character that he was assisted to attend the University of Toronto, graduated and soon will be called to the Bar of Ontario, the first Indian lawyer in the Province and the second in Canada.

Primitive No Longer

Most of the educational advancement, and, for that matter, general advancement, of the Indians, it was stated at the reserve, has been the result of comparatively recent developments. Education, particularly, had swept ahead by leaps and bounds in the past two decades. The "primitive" redman has decided to remain primitive no longer.

A thing that indicates the result was a recent study of the growth of the postoffice at Ohsweken. Government consideration of the estimated cost of operating the office focused attention on the fact that more mail passed through the office than any other comparable office in the Province. Curiosity led to a study of the mail.

The 4,500 Indians of the Grand River Reserve were getting more reading matter, of a standard that was surprisingly high and above the general average, than all but a few communities in the country that have a similar population.

of pursuing is the only prize the vanquished gain."

Canadian newspapers, he thinks, have greatly improved in our time. The editorial tone is more independent than when the fight was fiercer and the pit smaller.

His philosophy of life: "Don't worry. If you are in trouble it is only necessary to recall the scriptural saying: 'This, too, shall pass away.'"

DEATHS

COE—At Fredericton, March 16th, 1937, Florence Maud Coe, wife of James A. Coe, aged 46 years.

Funeral service at Christchurch Parish Church at 3.30 p.m., Thursday, March 18th, 1937, conducted by Rev. Archdeacon S. C. Grey. Interment at Forest Hill cemetery.

JOHNSTON—At Fredericton, March 16th, 1937, William B. Johnston, in his 50th year.

Funeral services at the home, 124 St. John street, Fredericton, Thursday, March 18th, at 2 p.m., conducted by Rev. J. W. Bartlett. Interment at the Wilmet section of Rural Cemetery.

OUR MAIL BAG

OUR RADIO PAGE

Aberdeen Street, City.
Editor Daily Mail.

Dear Sir:

I have been an admirer of your newsy journal since you started it, but lately we people with radios have just cause for complaint. We took great pride in your paper because it was the only one in the province having radio programs we could understand. When the program of each station is given individually with the kilocycles we know when and where to dial to get a certain program. Now for some reason all this is changed and your programs now seem to serve only upper Canada and for us need much puzzling over. Is this another instance of our province being sacrificed to serve the upper provinces? Formerly your radio programs were so good that a leading daily in St. John copied your style and this is the sheet we now have to buy to get programs we can understand.

Give us back our favorite radio. I feel I am not asking too much, considering all the improvements you have made not only in your paper but also in our community. Wishing you all success.

AN ADMIRER OF YOUR COURAGE

(Thank you for the suggestion. We are going back to the old style, which we abandoned temporarily because of interrupted service by the radio stations. We appreciate the compliments in the letter. The Daily Mail will be pleased to accept suggestions at any time.—Editor The Daily Mail).

Ox-Cart

(Continued from Page One)

from here to the place where Fort Walsh stood.

Ruts in the trail are from six to ten inches deep and very wide. The United States wagons were wider in gauge than the Canadian vehicles, and in shallow spots from five to fifteen ruts, made in wet weather when wheels straddled the grooves, can be counted.

It was in 1875 that Major James Morrow Walsh built a Government police post at Cypress Hills, Southwest Saskatchewan, at that time the hub of all roads leading to and from Fort Benton, 175 miles to the south. Two miles away was the scene of the Indian massacre of May, 1873, when 17 drunken whiskey traders killed 40 lodges of Indians, wiping out an entire tribe.

J. St. Eger McGunn, fur trader and freighter of half a century ago, said his firm alone freighted about 3,000 cartloads northward over the 'Old Bull Trail' from Fort Benton every year.

When the railway came the police moved from Fort Walsh to Maple Creek. Cypress Hills Valley was considered 'No Man's Land' Ravines and plateaus covered with trees afforded excellent shelter for the out law and renegade. Today nothing remains of Fort Walsh but the cellars dug into the prairie.

To Alkalize Acid Indigestion Away Fast



People Everywhere Are Adopting This Remarkable "Phillips" Way

The way to gain almost incredibly quick relief, from stomach condition arising from overacidity, is to alkalize the stomach quickly with Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

You take either two teaspoons of the liquid Phillips' after meals; or two Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. Almost instantly "acid indigestion" goes, gas from hyperacidity, "acid-headaches"—from over-indulgence in food or smoking—and nausea are relieved. You feel made over; forget you have a stomach.

Try this Phillips' way if you have any acid stomach upsets. Get either the liquid "Phillips" or the remarkable, new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. Only 25¢ for a big box of tablets at drug stores.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM: Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoonful of genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

MADE IN CANADA

CAPITOL

NOW PLAYING

He made the cry of
"CALL A DOCTOR"
a Crack of Doom for
the Man He Hated!

'Til a plea for mercy from the woman he loved reminded him that he was . . .

'ONCE A DOCTOR'

— with —

JEAN MUIR
DONALD WOODS
GORDON OLIVER
JOSEPH KING

NEWS - MUSICAL - CARTOON

HERE THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

Gene Autry

— in —

"THE SINGING
COWBOY"

Added Attraction —

Donald Cook
Judith Allen

— in —

"BEWARE OF
LADIES"

AT THE . . .

I.O.D.E. Food Show
ON SATURDAY

Door Prizes were won by
No. 388—Mrs. Jennie McCarthy.
No. 141—Mrs. M. M. McFarlane.
Hand-Tinted Picture won by
Mrs. F. H. Rowe.

Arms Orders

(Continued from Page One)
reserve unit of 10,000 barrels of oil at Halifax. Canadian oil men, consulted by the Financial Post, describe this as 'a fairy tale,' but The Post's information appears authentic. Apparently the particular reason for interest in Halifax is the huge harbor, capable of accommodating the largest vessels and the relative proximity of the Atlantic port to British waters as compared with other sea bases.

The British War Office has given substantial orders to two Canadian companies, and has delivered blueprints and patterns. One of these is the shell order to National Steel Car Corp. The other has not been definitely identified.

Many Canadian firms have been seeking contracts from the British Government and there is little doubt as indicated by Lord Riverdale, that a huge volume of business will come to Canada from the British rearmament programme when the War Office finds time to arrange matters.

Doctor Doubts

(Continued from Page One)
tario College of Education, who doubted, he said, their scientific value.

The tests at the University of Western Ontario were started by E. Orlich, a student who graduated last spring. The present experiments are in the manner of follow-up tests of his work.

When a student is hypnotized the professor suggests he is going to place the burning tip of a cigarette on the subject's wrist. As a matter of fact he merely touches the skin with the end of his fountain pen but the result is the same as if an actual cigarette had been used, at least temporarily. A red spot appeared on the student's wrist in several cases.

"One chap had a spot about the size of a quarter when the pen touched him and another produced even a larger reddened area. They certainly looked like burns, but disappeared immediately after the subject 'came to' with no ill effects," said a student today at London.

"I've heard of experiments like that, but I don't think there is very much scientific value in them," declared Dr. Sandiford, when interviewed by The Globe and Mail. "There is no law against the tests, but I should think they would have to be carried out with very great care."

Dr. Goldwin W. Howland, prominent Toronto nerve specialist, agreed that such experiments were possible and said he doubted if there was any harm in conducting them. "They used to be very popular a great many years ago and people were frequently operated on when under hypnotic spells. These experiments are not very common today, but I don't think they have a harmful effect upon the subject," he said.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

50 STARS ... 300 GIRLS ...
12 SONG THRILLS — THREE
HOURS OF NEVER-TO-BE-FOR-
GOTTEN ENTERTAINMENT!

The Great Ziegfeld

-- Starring --

William Powell
Myrna Loy
Luise Rainer

— with —

Frank Morgan
Fannie Brice
Virginia Bruce
Reginald Owen
Ray Bolger
Ernest Cossart

A Robert Z. Leonard Production
Produced by Hunt Stromberg

SHOWS START AT 2 AND 8
Mat. 15c - 35c Evg. 25c - 50c
Tax included

COMING THURSDAY!
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
JOAN CRAWFORD

— in —

"THE LAST OF
MRS. CHEYNEY"

He was so blue,
Chilled through and through
The world seemed dark and
grey;

There was no hope,
He bought a rope
To put himself away.
When passing by
He chanced to spy
Our tempting Sirloin Steak,
He ate one or two
And felt like new,
And gave himself a break.

EAT AT THE . . .

Eureka Grill

AND ENJOY LIFE

M. R. COLWELL, Prop.
607 Queen St. Tel. 492

LEARN THIS SIMPLE, EASY, NATURAL
SHORTHAND
Don't spend months learning a complicated system, when you can read & write SIGHTHAND in 1 Hour! become an expert in 10-150 times EASIER, FASTER to Read Write and Remember than ordinary shorthand! No difficult rules, positions or shadings simpler than plain ABC! Handy Pocket-size. Postpaid \$3.00 Prepare Yourself Now for a BETTER Position or Make Your Present One MORE SECURE

The Daily Mail,
Fredericton, N. B.

BABY'S OWN SOAP



The fragrance of natural flower extracts adds enjoyment to the abundant and soothing lather of Baby's Own Soap. "It's Best for You and Baby Too!" 10c. In individual cartons 5-10 ALBERT SOAPS LTD., MONTREAL.