

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, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1938

EASY DIVORCE

ALDERMAN Nathan Phillips, K.C., of Toronto, wants the grounds for divorce widened in Ontario and wants the City Council of that city to help him boost easier divorce. Like many others who share his views, he seems in no way affected by the awful lesson which easy divorce countries teach. He does not seem to be alarmed by the developments in the province since divorce came under the jurisdiction of the courts. His plea for an enlargement of the reasons for breaking marriage bonds merely show how history repeats itself once the bars are let down. The pattern traced out from none to some and from some to more and from more to many thousands in the United States, he would introduce into Ontario by way of the example set in England. What has happened in the Old Country may be expected here if Mr. Nathan Phillips, K.C., had his way.

In the days when divorce decrees could be secured only by Act of Parliament, England had a record of only 230 divorces in 150 years. The first divorce statute, passed about 80 years ago, provided for divorce on one ground only, that of adultery, while legal separation could be obtained in cases of insanity, desertion and cruelty. Thanks largely to the campaign led by A. P. Herbert, the British Parliament converted these reasons for legal separation into grounds for divorce last July. When the Act went into effect last week, it was announced that Government attorneys handling cases for "poor persons"—those unable to pay the customary costs—had nearly 3,000 cases ready for trial. This classification provided 726 cases in 1936.

The annual increase in the number of divorces in Canada is disquieting. Notwithstanding the severe restrictions with regard to cause, the 19 divorces of 1901 have grown into the 1,526 of 1936. The rate of increase of approximately 200 a year for the past few years will be largely increased the moment the way is made easier. Easy divorce is an invitation to regard the bond of marriage lightly and a temptation to find the required cause when it is needed. The view is undoubtedly correct that the probability of action by the Dominion Government is very remote. The Toronto City Council quite rightly refused to be the loud speaker for Mr. Nathan Phillips, propaganda, which, neither by its origin nor by its arguments, recommends itself to those who have regard for the sacramental character and qualities of Christian marriage and concern for the welfare of Canadian homes and children.

NATURE HAS THE FINAL WORD

CANADIAN grain experts, who know as well as most the vagaries of wheat production and the humiliation that follows prophecy, have received the prediction of a 1,370,000,000-bushel world surplus in 1940 with a smile. The consensus of their comment upon the World Wheat Advisory Committee's gloomy glut is the one word "stupid." Considering the "ifs" and the combination of extremes upon which the Committee has compiled its prediction, the opinion is tolerant indeed.

Briefly, the Committee has arrived at the huge surplus in this way. If given perfect growing conditions from now until Aug. 1, 1940, if given the "relatively stable" consumption of the period 1932-37, if given the average yields, country by country, of 1922-37, and a static export market—"exports probably will not exceed 550,000,000 bushels in the next few years"—the accumulation of the enormous surplus is inevitable, with its attendant misery for the farmer.

Having dealt in averages, the Committee has shown rare skill in avoiding the trends indicated by the averages. In establishing exports at the 550,000,000-bushel maximum, it accepts a figure 139,000,000 below the average for the thirteen-year period 1923-35, which includes the three subnormal years of 1933-35. What chance there is for perfect growing weather to prevail throughout the next two crop years for all wheat-growing countries is fairly obvious. That it has ever occurred is not indicated on what records are available since 1882.

To grasp something of the fluctuations that can occur in wheat production we need only contrast the European situation in 1933 and 1934. The former year was well above the post-war average. It was the first year that the self-sufficiency movement began to show results. But with almost the identical acreage, with general conditions comparable, production of the twelve leading wheat-growing countries (Italy, Germany, France, Portugal, the Balkans, etc.) fell off by 302,400,000 bushels in 1934. More than that, production was but 78,000,000 bushels better than the average for 1928-32, when the acreage was some 3,256,000 acres less.

Ruling out the drought years from 1929 forward, one can go back into the records of Canadian production and find a discrepancy of 72,500,000 bushels such as occurred between 1926 and 1927 and no outstanding climatic change to account for it. Project such discrepancies into the future of world production, and the chances of any group of experts arriving at an accurate guess of the conditions two years hence are indeed slight. To realize what sheer nonsense it is for any group of so-called advisers to try we need only think of the discrepancies that occur between predicted yields and actual yields in this and other countries every crop season.

The "blue-ruin" landscape painted by the World Wheat Advisory Committee may mean something to United States Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in arriving at his "ever-normal granary," but it is worth little more than a smile to anyone else. As a gauge of what agriculture should do with itself in the next two years it had best be forgotten altogether.

SNAP SHOTS

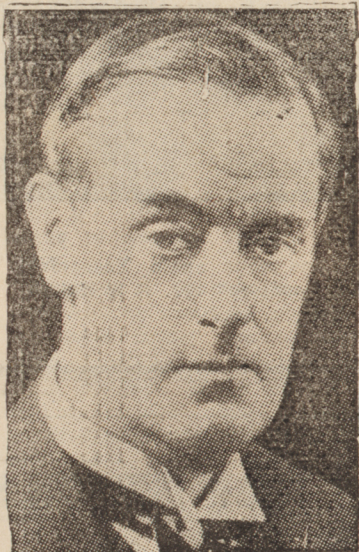
Every newspaper makes typographical errors at times. A provincial daily this week mixed up the account of a fire and a social item with rather humorous results. The item read: "the fire started amongst shaker flannel dressing gowns in the rear end of the hostess assisted by Miss Irene, perhaps by a carelessly thrown match."

This was received by the Editor of a certain newspaper: "Please send me a few copies of your newspaper containing the obituary of my aunt. Also, publish the enclosed clipping of the marriage of my niece. And I wish you would mention in your local column, if it doesn't cost anything, that I have two bull calves for sale, and our church is having an ice cream supper, tickets 25 cents. As my subscription is out, please stop the paper, as times are too hard to waste money on newspapers."

Radio inspectors are not authorized to search the privacy of a man's home for radios. It is against government regulations. A Canadian's home is his castle.

It is good news that comes from Deputy Mayor David McCaughey that he is going to carry out our idea of converting the former dump on Queen Street West into a green. This will not cost the city very much and would be money well spent. A good top dressing and a little grass seed and work and a few benches are all that is needed. This move on the part of the Roads and Streets Committee of the City Council will be popular. Then Deputy Mayor McCaughey says that he is going to have the bump taken out of the bumpway at the C. N.R. bridge. If the Deputy Mayor will do this he should get some reward. He might have his name kept off from a bronze tablet which it is proposed to erect in memory of those who gave us the present subway. No person would want his name connected with the thing. Ald. McCaughey should get credit for trying to do his best to patch up a bad job.

A young lady writes us that we are "too sassy." Some people are born great. Others have greatness thrust upon them and some are just pure "sassy," according to our girl friend. We are sorry that she did not like everything she read in The Daily Mail. No person would be expected to.



The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, has left Calcutta for Madras, beginning a six-week tour. From Madras he will go to Hyderabad.

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MR. DYSART AND LABOR

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a measure promoted through agitation and a certain measure of small petty politics. THE VERY NIGHT BEFORE THE MIRAMICHI STRIKE STARTED CERTAIN POLITICAL LEADERS IN THIS PROVINCE WERE CLOSETED WITH CERTAIN LABOR AGITATORS ON THE MIRAMICHI AND THE NEXT DAY THE STRIKE OCCURRED. As Mr. Dysart stated to the Labor Convention the whole aim of the agitators was to precipitate a strike at any cost and the motive back of that strike was largely political. The strike was not caused because of working conditions nor of wages because in most cases these were proven to be satisfactory.

As long as the Federation of Labor mixes up with political agitators and disappointed office-seekers, just so long will its influence be impaired.

MR. DYSART TOLD THE LABOR DELEGATION THAT IN HIS JUDGMENT LABOR OUGHT TO ORGANIZE AND THE PRINCIPAL OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINS IS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS SOUND. HE STATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT TODAY WAS GIVING CAREFUL STUDY TO LEGISLATION ADJUSTED LAST YEAR WHICH MAY BE REGARDED AS DECLARATORY MAKING IT LAWFUL FOR FREE MEN TO JOIN UNIONS OF THEIR OWN CHOICE AND WELL AS TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY. ANY CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS TO THIS END THE PREMIER STATED WOULD BE WELCOMED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

To our mind there has been no government in the history of this province which has given more practical, sympathetic consideration to labor than the present Dysart administration. The reasonable labor representatives recognize this. The unreasonable agitators and those who wish to stir up politics should know that they are only a very small portion of the community, and that the government while it is giving labor every consideration, has to legislate for the public as a whole, for the farmer, the fisherman, the lumbermen and others whom you never hear doing the agitating.

NOTICE
Assessor's Office

Assessment returns in connection with employees are as required by law to be completed and filed in the office of the undersigned on or before

February Fourth, 1938.

Any person neglecting to file such return will be dealt with in accordance with Section 49 of the City of Fredericton Assessment Act.

PETER FARRELL,
Chairman of Board
of Assessors of Taxes.
January 29, 1938.

BOYCOTT

(Continued from Page One)

Our reports indicate that the boycott has become sort of a game in New York city, where the girls compare notes on the number of silk stockings they don't buy. One anti-Japanese partisan bought herself a pair of lisle stockings as a means of depriving the Japanese of munitions money, only to find on arrival at home that "Made in Japan" was stamped on them.

A few store clerks here say numbers of patrons especially during the Christmas holidays, asked for goods not made in Japan, but a store manager says the amount of this discrimination was "less than you would expect from the amount of propaganda you hear about it."

However, he says some textile mills are turning out new designs of lisle hosiery and a few sheer types have appeared. He seemed not especially enthusiastic about them and expressed doubt if the ladies would give up their silks. Some clerks in New York are more zealous about suggesting what goods are not made in Japan.

We learn from a news clipping that 50 women of the "American League for Peace and Democracy" in Beverly Hills, Calif., started a door-to-door canvass, throughout Southern California, including Hollywood. They didn't say whether they would picket the movie studios. There's a bit of silk used there.

The National Association of Parents and Teachers reported they were taking no official action, but the local association says some individuals, "strictly unofficially," are going in for the boycott.

Woolworth's 5-and-10 cent stores are abandoning Japanese lines but one of their competitors here is thoroughly impatient with the idea—says talk of the boycott is "so much propaganda."

Department of Commerce trade reports don't show clearly any effect of the boycott. The department's January foreign trade summary noted that in Japan there were "reports of exceptionally low silk consumption in the United States during November" but prices were not affected.

The drop in silk trade continued on into December but department experts declined to estimate whether any part of it was due to the boycott or all was due to the recession.

If a really serious silk boycott went

Capitol

NOW PLAYING

"The Last Mile" For the Rats Who Think They're Bigger Than the Law!

Men that gangland's bullets couldn't touch . . . men that could beat the toughest rap . . . you'll find them all, forgotten numbers, on the dreaded "Rock"!

ALCATRAZ ISLAND

EXTRA ATTRACTION:—

The most lovable lug who ever slugged a mug . . . or chased a dame!

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH

Don Terry
Rosalind Keith

HERE MONDAY!

GLADYS GEORGE IN
"MADAME X"

Ruler In Punjab



Sir Bhupindar Singh, Maharajah of Patiala, premier Prince among the war-line Sikhs, and ruler of the greatest native state in the Punjab, who typifies a character out of the Arabian Nights, yet is a serious student of philosophy and economics, and has given his principality one of the best governments in India. He dominates the North as the Maharajah of Mysore does the South of India. He also is giving the new set-up for India earnest study.

PREPARATIONS

(Continued from Page One)

be held on the evening of the opening of the Legislature although no official announcement has yet been made.

Workmen and extra hands will commence within the next few days to do some house-cleaning in the Legislative Chamber, in the committee rooms and throughout the building.

Some one has suggested that, while presiding at the sessions of the Legislature that Hon. Francis Bridges wear the regulation three-cornered headpiece, imported a few years ago at the suggestion of a former clerk, the late George Bidlake. The New Brunswick House is about the only Legislature in Canada where the Speaker does not appear with the three-cornered chapeau. The Speaker in our House has always worn the silk hat and this is still worn by Speaker Bridges. It is not the same hat as worn by former Speakers, Squires, O'Brien or Dysart—just the same kind of a hat.

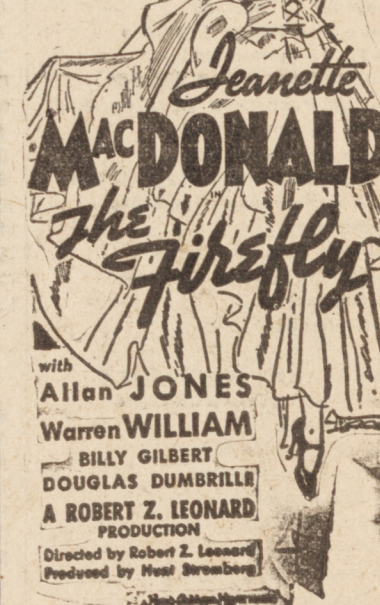
So far as is known there will be very little changes, if any, in the House staff this year.

into effect it could hurt Japan. Silk is one of the nation's chief crops and the United States buys about \$5 per cent. of the whole output. The purchases run to about \$95,000,000 a year. One store manager here says silk makers estimate this \$95,000,000 of silk is processed into products in this country worth about \$580,000,000. If that business should be wiped out it would not be so nice.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

Romance makes a new debut when they sing songs of love by the composer of "Rose Marie"!



Here MON., TUES., NEXT WEEK!
"EBB TIDE"
With OSCAR HOMOLKA and
FRANCES FARMER

INCREASED

(Continued from Page One)
import chiefly from Canada will not be found in tonight's lists.

For example, the United States imports more butter from New Zealand than from Canada and accordingly will not consider extending tariff concessions on butter in a trade treaty with Canada.

When she comes to talk trade treaties with New Zealand she will perhaps put butter on the list and if she gave a tariff concession on butter to New Zealand, the same concession would be extended to Canada because under the most-favored nation agreement Canada gets as low rates as the United States extends to any other foreign country.

The list announced tonight is considerably smaller than that announced three weeks ago for negotiations with Great Britain, because Britain is the chief exporter to the United States on a broader range of commodities than is Canada.

There will be no corresponding list by Canada of the commodities on which it is prepared to make tariff concessions to the United States, because Canada's method of changing its tariff is entirely different.

Here the Ministry decides on the changes and they have to be ratified by Parliament, a procedure which gives an opportunity for public discussion. Therefore it is not considered necessary to hold public hearings.

It is understood Canada has already made known to Washington the items on which it is prepared to deal but there will be no formal announcement of them.

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