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Weather: Decidedly cold

TOKYO ANNOUNCES PLANS TO INCREASE ITS ARMAMENT PRODUCTION PROGRAM

F'ton Mass Meeting Pledges Its Support Embargo and Boycott

Passes Three Resolutions Regarding Japanese Conflict

MEETING PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS

City Falls In Line With Public Action In Great Britain, United States and Canada

At a mass meeting of the citizens which was sponsored by the Fredericton Peace Council and which was held last night at the Provincial Normal School resolutions were passed pledging the meeting's support to a boycott and embargo on Japanese goods.

The resolutions were passed with one dissenting voice in the entire meeting. Dr. W. C. Kierstead moved the resolution urging the Government of the Dominion of Canada to utilize the very wide powers vested in it by an amendment to the Customs Act of 1937 to prohibit henceforth the export to Japan of all materials which may be utilized in the war of aggression now being waged in China and that the Government of Canada be urged to bend every effort towards securing the co-operation of Great Britain and the United States in enforcing this embargo.

Because it was felt that to purchase Japan products by Canadians makes it possible for Japan to buy war materials abroad the meeting in

its second resolution promoted by Miss Dorothy Cox and seconded by Harry Ryan endorsed a drive for wider boycott of Japanese goods being conducted by the International Peace Campaign, which requested the Fredericton Peace Council to co-operate.

A resolution moved by F. W. Park and seconded by Professor Graham MacKenzie provided that the Government be requested to enforce the articles of the Criminal Code with the importation and sale of goods bearing a false or misleading trade inscription. The regulations of the Customs Tariff Act provides that all goods imported into Canada shall be labelled clearly to indicate the country of their origin.

Dr. R. H. Wright of the University of New Brunswick presided at the meeting. The speakers included Dr. W. C. Kierstead, Dr. F. J. Toole, Rev. Dr. J. H. Milligan, F. W. Park, Dr. Graham MacPherson, Wilfred Richardson and Robert Porter.

Similar resolutions to those carried last night were adopted a few days ago by the Fredericton Board of Trade.

Dr. R. H. Wright in opening last evening's meeting referred to the aims and objects of the Fredericton Peace Council. The Fredericton Peace Council was formed in the belief that the threat of war is real and that there rests a duty on the citizens of preventing another war. Upon the

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Embargo and Boycott

THERE is no doubt that today the peace of the world is being threatened by aggressor nations. The last great tragedy was supposed to be a war to end wars. The next general war will surely be because there will probably not be any person left to fight a future war.

In discussing embargo in connection with Japan, it must be taken into consideration that a virtual embargo already exists on hundreds of articles of Japanese goods placed there by Western countries.

Q. What is all this talk of an embargo and a boycott about?

A. The peace of the world is being threatened by aggressor nations. In a recent speech, the Prime Minister of Canada said that the way to Peace is to be found in Matthew, v, 15, 16 and 17. Concerning the last of these verses he said, "In our day, it means in addition to an informed public opinion, reliance upon the moral power of the much larger communities and countries to find the necessary means of redress where a wrong is done their sense of justice."

Q. We elected the Government to carry on the administration. Should we not leave them to do so?

A. When the Government was elected the present situation did not exist. We expressed our opinions then—it is even more necessary now!

Q. In a matter as grave as this, should the Government not take the lead?

A. A democratically elected government cannot take the lead in a serious matter unless and until it is sure of the support of the people. If those who want Peace do nothing, there will be nothing to offset the pressure which will be brought to bear by those who profit by war.

Q. The Government is more in touch with things than the people. May we not be recommending an unwise or an impossible course?

A. On April 1, 1935, Rt. Hon. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King said, "I think this country ought to declare that any nation which could be shown to have threatened the peace of the world by violating a pact of collective security should be denied any assistance in the shape of men or munitions, should be denied any assistance in the nature of food, should be denied any assistance through credit. Our country, small as it is, might well lay down a definite policy in that regard as expressing Canada's attitude toward any country which, upon the facts being disclosed, was found to be guilty of attempting to destroy what otherwise might be collective security. If that example were followed by other parts of the British Empire, as I believe it would be, it would soon be followed by other parts of the world."

Q. Has Japan been found guilty of unwarranted aggression?

A. She has been found guilty by the Lytton Commission. She has been found guilty by the Assembly of the League of Nations. She has been found guilty by the Nine Power Conference at Brussels.

Q. What is an embargo?

A. An embargo is a legal prohibition of any or all exports to a specified country.

Q. Could an embargo not be easily evaded?

A. Very probably certain selfish and unpatriotic interests could violate the spirit of the law by sending war materials to Japan through a third country. But such trans-shipment could

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Juror In Robicheau Case Brings Up Point Regarding Shooting

Was Shot Fired In Street Fatal One? and Was It Done In Self Defence?

CASE TO JURY TOMORROW

Alleged Confession Was Allowed To Be Admitted In Evidence Today

(Special to The Daily Mail)

SAINT JOHN, Jan. 18 — At the opening of the Saint John Circuit Court this morning, Mr. Justice J. H. A. L. Fairweather announced that the alleged confession and statement made by William Robicheau, charged with the murder of Aaron N. Cohen will be admitted to evidence. Judge Fairweather stated, however, that any verbal statements that the accused had had with the detectives or police officers would not be admitted to evidence.

Evidence in the Robicheau case is being continued today and it is expected that the evidence will be completed and the case will go to the jury at noon.

Somewhat of a mild sensation was created in court this morning during the time that Inspector Biddiscombe was being examined. Juror McGuire who seemed to separate the two attacks on Cohen—the one in the house and the one in the street—questioned the Inspector at some length asking if it was not a fact that the shot at Cohen in the store was not a fatal one and that the second shot alleged to be fired by the prisoner on the street, was not fired until after Cohen had jumped on the prisoner's back and might it not be a fact that Robicheau had fired the second shot, which was possibly the fatal shot, in self-defence after Cohen had attacked him on the street. This form of questioning caused some of the spectators in the courtroom as well as some of the jurymen to look at each other. Inspector Biddiscombe, in reply, stated that he was not in the position to answer these questions as he was not an expert along these lines. Crown Prosecutor P. J. Hughes, K.C., made the statement that this is only a matter that could properly be decided by medical authorities.

Argument by Crown and defense counsel and examination of 15 members of the police force—all who had anything to do with Robicheau from the time he was taken into custody—occupied the entire proceeding, yesterday. Members of the jury were excluded as this "trial within a trial" proceeded.

The Crown sought to establish that the 24-year-old youth made the statement of his own free will. Defense counsel argued Robicheau had been induced to give statements to police under certain circumstances that should result in their exclusion.

Miss Frances Ward, material witness for the Crown, who was taken to the General Hospital Saturday following completion of her evidence the previous day, was still a patient at the institution last night. She is being given treatment and resting, attended by special nurses.

Crown Argument

Mr. Hughes continued his lengthy citations of authorities yesterday afternoon to uphold his contention that the police had acted within legal channels throughout; no fraud, deception or traps had been used against the prisoner, and that therefore any statements he may have made were of a voluntary character, and should be excluded.

Robicheau had been illegally detained in jail until after the inquest and deprived of his liberty as a "material witness," he claimed.

"A material witness to what?" he wanted to know. The onus was on the Crown to prove that Robicheau

was detained legally, he said.

The accused was sent for before making his statement.

Mr. Justice Fairweather: "Suppose just for argument, that he was held illegally?"

Mr. Huestis: "The purpose was to make him talk."

The general trend of Mr. Huestis' argument was to the effect that the incarceration as a "material witness," questioning by police, the confronting him with statements of others led up to the point where any statement was not a voluntary one, but that one that came about as the result of influences brought to bear on him.

Mr. Huestis cited a number of other cases in which statements or confessions were not admitted. Summing up, he said the accused had been deprived of his liberty and was watched closely. There had been no request by the prisoner to come forth voluntarily, but he had been sent for in each case. He added the accused had been given no warning by detectives and that there had been created such a state of mind of the accused that he had made subsequent statements and given police a written confession.

Mr. Huestis contended that on the law "submitted" here not only written statements, but any and all statements could not be admitted.

Mr. Hughes' Reply

Replying, Mr. Hughes dealt with the cases cited by the defense. He said these decisions had been arrived at from different circumstances rather than different principles. He answered each in turn.

TEXTILE FIRMS PLAN PROTEST OF TRADE PACT

Burden Already Too Heavy, Ontario and Quebec Industries Maintain

OTTAWA, Jan. 18—The textile industries of Ontario and Quebec will argue that, through the purchase of raw materials and through the entry of manufactured goods, in competition with Canadian textile mills, the industry has done its fair share to ward "purchasing" trade concessions in Great Britain, but it also argues that it is carrying a heavier burden in this respect than any other industry in the Dominion.

If the forthcoming trade treaty with the United States grants reduced tariffs, those tariffs will apply to twenty-two other countries, as well, it is claimed. These countries will include Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia and other countries which produce textiles and which have subsequently lower wage scales in their textile industries than the United States, Canada or Great Britain.

In the fiscal year ended March, 1937, the industry claims, the total imports of textile fibres and their products from Great Britain amounted to \$46,633,283 out of a total of all imports of \$129,524,000, or, in other words, that textiles amounted to 35 per cent. of the total imports.

TOKYO, Jan. 18—Yesterday Prime Minister Konoye informed leading members of both Houses of Parliament that failure to bring China to terms had "compelled the government to resort to another course of a serious nature." What this might mean was not disclosed.

The official statement said Japanese Cabinet, military and naval authorities were in complete accord on pursuing the war until complete "pacification" of eastern Asia was achieved. Japan withdrew recognition from the National Government of China.

The War and Naval Ministries invoked the munitions industry mobilization law giving the Government fuller control of armament production.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota explained the readjustment of Japan's relations with third powers made necessary by the increased seriousness of the situation. The War and Naval Ministries reviewed the strategical steps to be taken to make effective the new policy.

Hochi said: "Germany and Italy informally have already notified Japan of their readiness to recognize the provisional government at Peiping. It is expected that when Japan extends formal recognition they will follow suit." Japan, Germany and Italy are linked in a pact against international Communism.

Domei quoted Shigeru Kawagoe, the ambassador to China, as proposing establishment of a new Central China regime at Shanghai.

In the present instance, he argued, condition were such that the statements were made under proper conditions. "Here is a man who was perfectly at ease. He sat at a table and smoked his pipe. He knew what he was doing. He was perfectly at ease under all circumstances." Mr. Hughes pointed out these were matters which would aid in determining admissibility.

Discussing some of the earlier cases mentioned, Mr. Hughes argued these could not be considered as good law now. He cited subsequent rulings. "That over-rules the cases on which my friend relies," said the senior Crown counsel.

Turning to further references on criminal cases he read an extract pertaining to constabulary rules. They were explained as "not of law but of discipline." This dealt with regulations forbidding constables to question prisoners.

"As to the State of mind of the accused" argued Mr. Hughes, "evidence shows this was not a new experience for him." He referred to his being in custody before.

Mr. Logan interrupted with a remark about the condition of the cell occupied by the accused.

"But a cell is a cell," reminded Mr. Hughes.

"Yes—but I'd like to see you in this one," put in Mr. Logan.

Mr. Hughes concluded the exchange with: "Stone walls do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage," he quoted.

Mr. Hughes contended it was not an inducement when Detective Stubby had said to Robicheau, "Why don't you tell us all you know about it?" To strengthen his contention he cited four or five cases, showing no inducement. "Its some material gain such as freedom which must be taken into account," explained Crown counsel.

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RECALLS HE NEARLY SHOT A GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Streetsville Octogenarian, While Serving in Riel Rebellion, Mistook Lord Minto for an Enemy

THISLETOWN, Jan. 18 — The unique experience of almost shooting and killing a man who was later to become Governor-General of Canada is one that E. C. T. Doole, who celebrated his 80th birthday here today, believes to belong to an extremely small group, of which he is one.

The incident occurred during the Louis Riel Rebellion in the Canadian Northwest, shortly after it began in 1885. As one of the first volunteers, he accompanied the troops into the West and took an active part in the fighting.

During a skirmish, Mr. Doole, who was scouting for the loyal troops, sighted a man near by. Mistaking him for an enemy scout, he raised his rifle to shoulder and was about to fire, when he noticed a white identification band on the other's arm.

"I was still a bit doubtful about what I should do, but I decided it would be better to investigate," Mr. Doole recalls. "When I came closer, he turned out to be Lord Minto, an officer in our service, who afterward became our Governor-General.

"I was shaky for quite a while afterward, for it was a mighty close thing. I often wonder what would have happened if I hadn't stopped just in time."

One of the oldest residents of this district, he came over to Canada as

a boy with his parents from Ireland, and settled near Streetsville. The trip across the ocean on the City of Paris required three weeks, with sails helping out the ship's motors in emergencies. The engines of the vessel failed just off the Newfoundland coast and the wind blew so hard that the yardsmen touched the water, Mr. Doole remembers.

Junior Chamber of Commerce Formed At Moncton

MONCTON, Jan. 18 — The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Moncton was formed at a meeting in the city hall here last night, when F. A. Lynds was named president, with Cyril Wrynn, vice-president.

The secretary and treasurer are to be named later by the council, which is composed of John Lambert, Jack Grainger, J. E. Belliveau, Donald Downing, Laurie Cormier, John Bursley, John McFarlane, and Donald Steeves.

Mayor W. E. McMonagle and A. D. Holyoke addressed the meeting, and most of the session was taken up with discussion of by-laws.

OTTAWA HEARS ELECTION NEXT FALL IS CONSIDERED

Trade Pact and National Unity Believed Issues on Which Liberal Party Could Sweep Country

OTTAWA, Jan. 18—A general election for the fall of this year based upon an appeal for national unity and for endorsement of policies which would tend to strengthen ties between Canada, the Empire and the United States is being seriously considered by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The Prime Minister, it is said, has already canvassed some members of the Liberal Party for their opinions regarding early election and will test the feeling of the rank and file of the Liberal members of the House of Commons at the forthcoming session of Parliament.

Recent by-elections have indicated that Liberal strength still runs high from coast to coast in Canada, and

the Conservative Party is in a state of almost complete disorganization. These factors have been weighed by Mr. King and have encouraged him to believe that the prospects of success in a general election are excellent.

The Prime Minister believes he has a made-to-order election issue in the U.K. - U.S. - Canada trade treaty, now in the stage of negotiation. This, it has been made clear from London, is plainly an appeal to the democracies to stand shoulder to shoulder against a world bristling with Fascist armaments.

The cry of Anglo-Saxon solidarity in an election would be an appeal to the emotions, and an appeal which would stand a good chance of success.

Walter Quartermain York County Boy, St. Stephen's Mayor

ST. STEPHEN, Jan. 18—Walter W. Quartermain was yesterday elected mayor of St. Stephen by acclamation.