

## THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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## UNREST FOLLOWS TYRANNY

IT WOULD be only natural, under the circumstances, if a spot of "color" were used to heighten the rumors of unrest in Germany, Italy and Japan. There can be no doubt that recent developments have some bearing on their number. But that they represent discontent on a scale that immediately endangers any of the dictatorships is quite unlikely. Nevertheless, discontent, though still underground, does exist in them all, and the fact that it does should be of tremendous importance to the democracies. Unquestionably it is their greatest ally.

There has never been any pretense that Russia is 100 per cent. Communist, that Germany is completely National Socialist, or Italy blindly, solidly Fascist. The ructions in the Diet give a clue to the depth of the anti-militarist feeling in Japan. Stalin has been almost two years killing off an incipient uprising. Temporarily, the purge, with gestures toward parliamentary freedom, may maintain order. It has not eliminated opposition.

That is as natural to a tyranny, of whatever form, as two or more political parties are to a democracy. No man, nor any group of men, however sincere, however democratic in policy, can think for and convince all the people. Everything we have in existence, through the arts to business, supports this. It may be possible to silence people, but there is no compulsion that will prevent men from thinking freely and disapproving. Opposition that is forced underground festers, breeds new sores, and, worse, it spreads and infects. Sooner or later it comes up to the surface; the result is a revolution or a purge.

History is littered with the proof. Stalin himself survived exile and the firing squad to overcome oppression. Democracy was born out of and spread by revolution. It has survived and progressed only because in it men have remained free. But now the challenge is made from without. That democracy is to give way is as unthinkable as is the idea that any of those totalitarian creeds, as we know them today, can endure. Yet it is a fact that it cannot continue in retreat. The time for a show-down is not far distant, if indeed it has not already arrived.

A show-down need not mean war. There is an alternative to that and still time to accept it. A united front of the British Empire and the United States is the one remaining defense against triumph of dictatorship in a larger field. Only with such leadership can the remnants of democracy in Europe hope to survive. And only by its example can there be recovery from autocracy and the establishment of a lasting peace.

## TIMBER MARKET IN CHINA

WHEN peaceful conditions are restored in China and reconstruction is under way there should be a large and sustained market for imported softwoods from the Pacific Coast for general building and construction work, writes Mr. M. T. Stewart, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

In spite of the fact that the Chinese timber merchants and dealers have been adversely affected financially, the timber importers, being usually foreign firms of first-class financial standing, are still in a position to function normally when trade is resumed, and although certain small firms may possibly be embarrassed, the structure of the timber import trade is unimpaired and will be able to carry on without difficulty. The accumulation of cargoes of timber, diverted to Hongkong at the outbreak of hostilities and estimated at 25,000,000 feet, will have to be absorbed before the usual shipments from the Pacific Coast of North America will be required for this market.

Indicative of the extent of the Chinese market for timber, imports of softwoods during the first eleven months of 1937, with figures for the twelve months of 1936 within parentheses, were as follows: sawn softwoods, 171,242 cubic metres (336,632) of which Canada supplied 64,328 cubic metres (141,834); manufactured softwoods, 18,383 cubic metres (35,371), Canada supplying 10,078 cubic metres (20,481); and softwood logs, 218,320 cubic metres (317,438) of which Canada supplied 68,350 cubic metres (74,463).

Chinese imports of railway sleepers in the eleven months of 1937 amounted to 1,289,989 pieces (1,757,063 in 1936) of which Canada supplied 198,558 (869,456). Imports of hardwood logs totalled 126,750 cubic metres for the first eleven months of 1937 as compared with 154,741 cubic metres in the corresponding period of 1936, Canada supplying 5,042 and 12,376 cubic metres respectively.

## MILK MUST BE MADE SAFE

UNDER the above heading the British Medical Association, the official mouthpiece of the English medical profession, advertises the need for pasteurization of milk in England. The advertisement goes on to state the following facts:

"Some 6,000 persons are killed on the road every year in Great Britain. There is much public anxiety and some agitation in consequence. There is little anxiety and less agitation about the deaths from bovine tuberculosis. About 2,000 deaths a year in Great Britain are due to this disease. And this disease is carried by unsafe milk.

"Further, during the past twenty-four years there have been over 100 outbreaks of epidemic diseases—scarlet fever, enteric fever (typhoid) diphtheria, para-typhoid, and septic sore throat—all bore by unsafe milk. These outbreaks would cease if all milk were made safe.

"In 1929, in one town alone 1,000 families were affected by such an epidemic, and 65 people died.

"In another in 1936, there were 718 cases of infection and 51 people died. Every primary case had drunk milk from the same source of supply. As soon as this milk was made safe primary cases ceased. So many more deaths were prevented."

The Association goes on to point out that the importance of milk as a food is supreme. No other single food can compare with it. Abundant evidence shows that pasteurizing milk does not significantly affect its value as food.

The Bulletin of the Health Organization of the League of Nations records the view that "considered and emphatic opinion is that all liquid milk for human consumption should be adequately pasteurized or boiled."

British authorities are extremely conservative in their actions. Once convinced of the value of a given course of procedure, they go ahead to the objective. The objective in respect to milk is that it shall be made safe for use. The measure of safety for milk is adequate pasteurization. Steps for the protection of milk supplies are identical both here and in Great Britain.

## Snapshots

Dave now says that the stone yard in the middle of the city may not be moved for a year or two. The movement has been postponed. Great bodies move slowly, and so does the stone yard. This must be great fun for our friend Barney who had the darn thing all ready to move this spring.

The School Board is opening its heart, according to one of the Aldermen. The Board really was civil to the Aldermen and told the representatives of the city what these gentlemen wanted to know, when the board asked for the \$115,000 of the people's money. Wasn't that nice of the School Board? The Aldermen were delighted with the civil way in which the School Board received them, when the School Board wanted the handout. There is yet some hope for the School Board. Some day the Board will open its doors and let the people know what is going on at those secret meetings. We still have hopes. The Aldermen won a victory when the School Board received them in a civil manner. It is said that there used to be a time some years ago when our Aldermen had to stand straight and say "Please, may we talk to the School Board."

It is to be hoped that city ex-dump will be fixed up this year. This would not cost any money to speak of, only a little good will and elbow grease.

Our friend Fred Squires leader of His Majesty's Opposition in the Legislature, will probably tell the House today how he would build highways without spending money, or perhaps he will say that he does not want any hard surfaced roads in Carleton County.

Tonight is the night which used to be known as "Pancake Night."

Mahatma Gandhi is thinking of trying the yogi "youth maker" remedy.

Frank Pridham has an easier treatment to suggest, if you would never grow old, says Frank, "get up and sing." There is an element of truth in what you say, Frank.

Tonight—pancakes for the Irish, leeks for the Welsh, poutine rappee for the Acadians, and pancakes for the rest of us.

## GOV'T.

(Continued from Page One)

Premier Hepburn's plan would divert 1,200 cubic feet of water a second from Long Lake into Lake Superior.

In a letter to Mr. Hepburn dated last Feb. 22, the prime minister denied his government had refused to make the necessary representations to Washington for such agreement and referred to a communication from the Canadian legation in Washington to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Jan. 27, setting forth Ontario's project for diversion at Long Lake.

A reply to this letter has been sent by Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Mackenzie King told the House this afternoon he would take it tomorrow if it arrived in time. Mr. Hepburn wired him today that the latter was on the way.

Mr. Mackenzie King also denied in his Feb. 22 letter what he described as "public statements that our government have been trying to impose a general scheme upon Ontario against her will."

In previous communications he had expressed the belief that the United States would not desire to deal with the Long Lake diversion as a separate project from the larger St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterways and power project which has never been ratified by United States and which the Hepburn government definitely opposes.

The Dominion government had taken no stand but had been endeavoring to explain what it knew to be the attitude of the United States government, as indicated in previous discussions.

The Long Lake diversion, which would have increased the flow of boundary waters, was to be a preliminary to a similar diversion from the Ogoki River to Lake Superior by way of Lake Nipigon. And was to be accompanied by a huge timber development in that area.

## Drawing For Camera

MRS. CHAS. TODD was the winner in the recent drawing for the automatic Kodak Camera.

Ticket No. 75

Always Delicious  
"SALADA"  
TEA

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued from Page One)

Between the years 1933 to 1940, it is expected there will be nearly 4,000 more Japanese on the labor market of British Columbia.

The growing strength of the Japanese, and their inability to assimilate has caused a fear to grow on the Pacific that a "Japanese State" will be created in British Columbia, as was created, he said, in Hawaii. The Imperial Government of Japan, he said regards all Japanese abroad, including Canada, as Japanese citizens.

In Canada, they become British subjects, but Mr. Reid maintained their first loyalty of citizenship is not with Canada, but with Japan. The Japanese government sends teachers and instructors to British Columbia to conduct Japanese schools for Japanese children after their regular hours in Canadian schools. The Japanese schools are also taught at week-ends and during the Christmas holidays. The children are taught Japanese culture and religion, he said.

## Cannot Assimilate

Since 98 per cent of the Japanese and 80 per cent of the Chinese in Canada lived in British Columbia, it was difficult for other Provinces to appreciate the problem faced by British Columbia, he said. If Ontario and Quebec had the same number of Orientals on a proportionate basis as there were in British Columbia, there would be half a million in the two central Provinces, he said.

"They cannot assimilate, that is the great problem," he said. "There is only one way that could be brought about—through intermarriage, but the Japanese would regard it as an insult to marry a white. In the rare instances where it does occur, the offspring is not a Canadian, but a Japanese. His physical characteristics are Japanese and he is taken in to the Japanese schools."

Japanese immigrants were entirely different from other immigrants who came to Canada and adopted it as their native land, giving it their full loyalty. Japanese came to Canada with the idea of dual citizenship, but with their first loyalty to Japan.

In Hawaii, he said, some 25,000 Japanese had signed a petition asking the Imperial Japanese Government to release them from their citizenship obligations to Japan.

## VARIETY

(Continued from Page Eight)

Fortunately, the chief competition to New Brunswick strawberries on Canadian markets is the supply of Senator Dunlap, and not some other variety, from other provinces. It would appear, therefore, that with proper attention to growing and marketing methods, the local growers should be able to hold their place up on the market until such a time as new varieties can be introduced and popularized.

In variety tests of strawberries conducted some years ago at the Experimental Station, Fredericton, the variety Premier out-yielded by a small margin the variety Senator Dunlap in one-year old plantations, over a period of eight years.

A recent unofficial statement states that Premier is now being grown almost exclusively in the state of Maine, having replaced 99 per cent of the Senator Dunlap plantations. In view of its extremely wide adaptability to environmental conditions this variety is worthy of extended commercial trial under local conditions.

Some of the newer varieties, among which may be mentioned Dorsett and Fairfax, are worthy of trial on a smaller scale. It is doubtful if either variety, although doing exceptionally well under special conditions, will ever prove as generally satisfactory as Premier. The Horticultural Division of the Central Experimental Farm has been conducting a strawberry-breeding program over a long period of years. A number of their more promising originations are being tested at this station as opportunity permits. Many of them are late in season and produce firm berries, making them especially promising under local conditions.

HELPS AVOID  
MANY COLDS

Especially designed aid for nose and upper throat, where most colds start. Used in time, helps prevent many colds.

VICKS VAPOROL

## ALL AVAILABLE

(Continued from Page One)

expected that further accommodation will be made available.

"The chief difficulty is a shortage of hold and package freights, without which boats with accommodation suitable for cattle transportation would incur heavy financial losses on every eastbound crossing. That is to say, there is very little wheat for shipment this year due to the small crop last year, and for that reason there is very little freight to go into the holds of boats, which would make possible a carriage of cattle at the usual rates.

## Other Cargoes Needed

"Under these circumstances, even guarantees given steamship companies for capacity cattle loads are not in themselves sufficient inducement to bring additional boats into service. It is quite clear that additional space for cattle is contingent upon the securing of a minimum volume of hold and package freights," Mr. Gardiner said. The steamship companies wanted to co-operate with the Government but the carrying of cattle was dependent upon securing other cargoes, he said. The opening of the St. Lawrence would improve the situation, he believed.

The fluctuation of the British market added to the difficulties. In 1935, only 6,000 head were shipped. In 1936 more than 36,000 had been shipped. The following year it dropped to 9,000 head, and this year the Canadian producer wanted to ship 60,000 head.

Only about 20,000 head of cattle in eastern pastures had come from the west under Government assistance, he said.

Another difficulty was that the American market was pretty well cared for by both Canadian and American cattle, which were being fed in rich feeding areas.

## CAPTAIN

(Continued from Page One)

is proceeding with his ship and the rescued men southbound to Kingston Jamaica, at which ports he is expected to arrive on March 3.

A little less than a year ago (April 3, 1936) Captain LeBlanc met with another sea adventure when he came across the schooner yacht Kaydet on his path from Halifax, west of Bermuda, en route to Jamaica. Seeing the Kaydet with no lights, he sent a boat over to her and when his men found the schooner abandoned but in fairly good condition he took her in tow south. The strain of towing led water into the schooner, and when Captain LeBlanc found he was losing too much time, he dropped her. A United Fruit steamer was reported at the time as having picked up the Kaydet also and towed her for three hours and then in turn dropped her, probably for the same reason.

Capt. Anacleto LeBlanc is an Acadian whose forebears having emigrated from the seafaring portions of France—Breton and Normandy. He was born at Lower West Pubnico, N. S. before entering the service of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Captain LeBlanc served as mate and Master in the coastal service, two years as mate in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and one year in the Fisheries Protection Service. Like others of the Canadian National Steamships skippers, he served his apprenticeship in sail and on April 19, 1925, joined the former Canadian Government Merchant Marine, three years later securing his master's certificate and commanding several of the ships, some of which are now in the Canadian National Steamships West Indies service.

Hoot Man!  
smoke—  
**WHITE OWL**  
Cigars  
IN TWO SHAPES  
INVINCIBLE  
and STREAMLINE  
**5¢**

## Capitol

—NOW PLAYING—

Three mysterious deaths in a row! A fortune in bonds missing! A dozen men and women under suspicion! And Charlie Chan himself . . . in jail!

CHARLIE CHAN  
AT  
MONTE CARLO

WITH  
KEYE LUKE  
VIRGINIA FIELD  
SIDNEY BLACKMER  
HAROLD HUBER  
KAY LINAKER  
ROBERT KENT

NEWS :—: COMEDY  
Shows at 3; 7:15 & 9:15  
Mat. 10-20; Evg. 15-25; Plus Tax

Here THURS., FRI., and SAT.

Gene Autry  
The Singing Cowboy, in  
"Springtime In The Rockies"  
ADDED ATTRACTION:  
THE JONES FAMILY  
-in-  
'Borrowing Trouble'

## EARLY

(Continued from Page One)

said, a photostatic copy of what appeared in the United States Congressional Record. (Congressman Andrews had Premier Hepburn's letter read into the records. It concerned the Ogoki diversion project in Northern Ontario.)

"I am sure if the Prime Minister read the letter of the Premier of Ontario he would be astonished at its contents," said John R. MacNicol (Cons., Toronto-Davenport), who opened the power question in the House today. It was, he said, "a remarkable letter."

## ITALY UPHOLDS

(Continued from Page One)

big one held at Klagenfurt, not far from Graz, yesterday.

Fatherland Front circles said Premier Mussolini of Italy had sent a special envoy to von Schuschnigg with the assurance that Italy now—as before—upholds Austrian independence.

The chancellor was said to have been given special permission to announce this support as a trump card when he considered the time most propitious.



## THE VALLEY ROUTE TO THE SEA

(Continued from Page One)

SPENT IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS TO BRING THE NEW BRIDGE UP TO A PROPER STANDARD SUFFICIENTLY STRONG TO HANDLE TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC. MUCH EXTRA MONEY HAS BEEN SPENT FOR TERMINAL FACILITIES AT DEVON AND THIS WAS SPENT WITH THE VIEW OF HANDLING TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC. UNLESS THIS BRIDGE IS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ROUTING THE TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC VIA FREDERICTON WHY WAS IT NECESSARY TO SPEND SEVERAL HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS EXTRA IN MAKING THE BRIDGE OF A STANDARD TO HANDLE SUCH TRAFFIC?

We believe that Mr. Hungerford the President of the Canadian National Railways is not using his own judgment in regard to this matter because as a railway operator HE HAS DECLARED THAT IT IS FOLLY TO HAUL A TON OF FREIGHT A SINGLE MILE LONGER THAN NECESSARY. WE BELIEVE MR. HUNGERFORD IS BEING COACHED BY INTERESTS IN THE EASTERN END OF THE PROVINCE AND BY INTERESTS IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA WHO WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE TRAFFIC ROUTED TO HALIFAX INSTEAD OF TO OUR WINTER PORT AT SAINT JOHN. WE HAD TO FIGHT MR. HUNGERFORD IN ORDER TO GET THE BRIDGE AND WE BELIEVE THAT THE SAME PEOPLE WHO TRIED TO PREVENT US FROM GETTING THE C.N.R. BRIDGE AT FREDERICTON ARE NOW TRYING TO RENDER THE HEAVY STANDARD BRIDGE WHICH WILL BE FINISHED IN A MONTH OR TWO UTTERLY USELESS BY NEGLECTING TO ROUTE TRAFFIC VIA MONCTON INSTEAD OF BY THE VALLEY ROUTE TO THE SEAPORT AT SAINT JOHN.

The time has come for those interested to take such diligent action as will result in the construction of the connecting link between McGivney Junction and Devon so that the central traffic may be routed across the Fredericton bridge and down the Valley Railway to the seaport at Saint John. The bridge is now nearing completion. What is being done to provide for the extra traffic?

We are pleased to see that the Saint John Telegraph is following the example of The Daily Mail and is devoting front page editorials to boosting the "Valley Route to the Sea."

## GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

THE LOONEST LOVERS  
WHO EVER STOOD THE  
TOWN ON ITS EARS!



NEWS :—: COMEDY

HERE WED. &amp; THURS.!

Leslie HOWARD & Joan BLONDELL  
—IN—

## "STAND-IN"

