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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1938

Spain's War Nears the End.

SPAIN'S "civil war" hastens to its close. What was the cause of the sudden collapse of the loyalist defense can wait on the partisan post-mortems. The first importance of a rebel victory is the effect of another Fascist dictatorship in Europe. Most significant, under existing conditions, is its effect upon the Rome-Berlin axis and the alignments or realignments that might follow.

Any speculation on these points is momentarily prejudiced by the unconfirmed reports of the arrival of thousands of fresh Italian and German troops in Spain. Such a development naturally falls under the shadow of events in Central Europe. Yet there is nothing but rash surmise to explain the belief, expressed in some despatches, of an attempt by the dictators to seize control.

Until victory actually has been achieved and General Franco has had time to assert himself, all speculation can only add to the confusion of what, admittedly, are new complications. At first blush, it does remove one of the major obstacles to the London-Rome negotiations, but without indicating what the influence will be on the ultimate settlement.

Domestically, the conclusion of the war does not necessarily mean peace. It will require considerable force to put down and keep under control the Anarchists, the Syndicalists, the Communists, and those other factions, some of them on Franco's side, which made government in the Second Republic an almost continuous revolution. It will mean military rule, and even then Franco's success will depend almost entirely on how quickly he can accomplish the task of rehabilitation. The size of the task is what makes it most likely—other forces permitting—that he will resume last summer's overtures to Britain.

The Social Credit Folly.

SOCIAL Credit came badly out of its tilt with Finance Minister Dunning in the House of Commons. It was recklessly tossed into debate by Mr. John M. (Frank-It-Through) Blackmore, who again advocated the mass production of goods but of money—"State-created money"—as the cure-all of the nation's ills. Whatever may be the faults of the present system, and Mr. Dunning did not attempt to hide their existence, the only result of the Social Credit formula would be, as he pointed out, inflation, "the most unwise, most unjust form of taxation which has ever been devised."

In this the Minister of Finance was not theorizing. The horrible scars of inflation "booms" still disfigure post-war European economies. But there is no need to go abroad for examples of the inseparable relationship between printing-press currency and inflation. All the necessary ones exist in the Social Credit plans Premier Aberhart has sought to work out in Alberta. His famous scrip, or credit certificate, was State-created money. But even before he got down to issuing it, a process which, fortunately, was short-lived, he took "precautions" to deal with what even he knew, or had been told, was the inevitable result.

One of the two pieces of legislation passed during the first session of the Social Credit Legislature was a Retail Codes Act. It provided for Government-fixed minimum prices for all commodities and primary products and, "should the need arise," the fixing of maximum prices as a means "to check inflation" when the credit system went into effect. But codes were not enough. Supplementing them were the various licensing acts, which, like the Credit Regulation Act held ultra vires by the Supreme Court, gave the Government regulating powers, through which it would control the retail, wholesale, distribution and service industries.

All these things were considered essential to Social Credit for the manipulation of credit or money. Adopted into any system of government on earth, they will result in the same thing, the totalitarian economy. Consequently when Mr. Dunning asserts that Canada under Social Credit would ultimately become an authoritarian State he is not talking from surmise, but from the well-demonstrated facts, plus the knowledge that there cannot be any half-measures about controlling inflation.

As he pointed out in the debate, Social Credit's first error is that it proceeds from a false premise. The whole philosophy is built upon the totally erroneous assumption that money as purchasing power creates production. In reality money is but a symbol that represents purchasing power which has been created by production. Purchasing power comes from two sources and two only, profits (interest and dividends) and wages. They are increased only as production increases, which explains why credit and currency are determined by the Bank of Canada on the basis of imports and exports prevailing business conditions and the prospects.

New Settlement Roads.

IN referring to the work performed last year on colonization roads, the report of the Department of Public Works, says: "During the last few years new settlements have been opened up in various parts of the province. Acting in conjunction with the Department of Lands and Mines, roads have been constructed connecting these settlements with the provincial highway system. During the past four year period a total of 509 miles of new roads have been cleared, grubbed, graded and maintained. During 1937 the new mileage constructed or improved was 90 miles, at an expenditure of \$65,906."

Food and the Next War.

AT the height of the U-boat campaign Britain had six million tons of merchant shipping available. The Germans were sinking it at the rate of nearly half a million tons a month. Some say that Mr. Lloyd George thought of the convoy system, some say Mr. Churchill, and some say Bonar Law, who probably did think of it. At any rate, by this method of grouping ten, twenty, or fifty merchantmen and protecting them with cruisers the sinkings fell to a quarter of the old figure. But the convoy, which defeated the submarine, would positively invite the bomber. The larger that slow-moving target the greater the measure of the convoy's peril. All the more reason then for growing an increasing quantity of food at home. But this is not the final argument for raising our farm output. We pray with Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Agriculture, that war "may never come." But unlike him we do not wonder "What will happen then?" We'll tell him. We'll have a happier, healthier race, richer in goods and stronger in the sinewy qualities that mark the people who dwell close to the soil.—London Daily Express.

Snapshots

The Pied Piper of Hamlet has been engaged to pipe the rats from the Hospital.

Some of the trustees object to people calling the old hospital wing a fire trap. Others agree that it is such. If it is not a fire trap, what is it?

Irish whiskey and orange juice don't mix as one Irishman found out yesterday. Maybe it was the orange juice that disagreed with him.

Incompetency in regard to one's position, coupled with unlimited gall is a bad combination in any young man, but when impudence to those whom he is paid to serve is added it makes a bad mess. When this is rolled together into a public servant the thing is worse still. We may have a story to tell in this regard some of these days.

In the light of international affairs, the fellow who has always preached that a big bully never gets anywhere is having a hard time making explanations.

Perhaps it is well to remember these days that a certain Napoleon also strutted about Europe a great deal, and that in his life story there is a moral for modern dictators.

Circus animal keepers say that when they gave an elephant whisky for a cold, 39 others began to cough. Better not give in to them. They could have an awful big headache.

The newly appointed American Ambassador to the Court of St. James made a hole-in-one at the Stoke Poges Golf Club. Memory suggests that the Poet Gray also did something remarkable in the same neighborhood.

No matter how many homes and legal ties a man may have, he always manages somehow to look awfully lost and neglected in a hotel lobby or a store.

ROAD PAVING

(Continued from Page One) and the farmers will make it a point to move their garages nearer the highways so that they may be able to get their cars on the road without much difficulty. I congratulate the Government on its snow plowing policy and express the hope that it will be extended next winter.

I saw by the newspapers the other day that it was rumored that the John Fenderson Company were selling out their limits to the Bathurst Company Limited and may I take this opportunity of impressing upon the Government the necessity of protecting the people in the Parish of Durham in my County, which has been very hard hit during the past several years by reason of the fact that the Fenderson Company has not been operating to any extent upon its limits nor running its long lumber mill at Jacquet River. This has been a big loss to the people of that parish and I hope the Government will see that the new company properly operate these limits and keep the sawmill going.

I note that the New Brunswick Fish and Game Association is desirous of having the appointing of game wardens taken away from the local members and placed in the hands of an independent body. I feel that in my own county the appointments which have been made to the positions of game wardens have been fairly satisfactory and I hope that the Government will not accede to this request. I know that the game wardens appointed by the Government have been much more satisfactory and enforced the law much better than those which were appointed by the previous administration and until it can be proved to this Government that they are not doing their duty, I do not believe any change should be made in this system. I note that the Assistant Leader of the Opposition, as he is called here, is apparently in favour of taking it out of the hands of the Government. It has seemed to me rather funny that he did not ask for this when he was a supporter of the Baxter-Richards-Tilley administration. Possibly he thinks that by making this change some of his own Tory friends would be appointed game wardens in his county.

The speaker hoped that the system of appointing of the game wardens would not be changed. He was pleased to note that wages of men in the woods had been raised by the commission. The wage for river drives was raised to \$3 per day, under the Tory regime they were only \$1. I want the public to know that I have always at heart the interests of the labour men in this province, Mr. LeBlanc said. This applies to both organized labour and unorganized labour. He hoped that proper legislation will be introduced at this session which will be satisfactory to the labour organizations in allowing them the right to form their unions and bargain collectively. He was firmly convinced that labour should be properly organized and he cannot help but point with pride to the labour unions which exist in his own county. (Continued on Page Five)

SCIENCE

(Continued from Page One) concede the necessity for academic training, there is abundant reason for asking that these laboratories be brought to the highest point of efficiency so that at the same time they may be linked with industry.

In the industrial field, because of its small population, New Brunswick must have export markets. That means entering into competition with other producers who have brought harvesting, manufacturing, packing, transporting, selling, up to a highly scientific level. To meet this competition we too must apply science to our various undertakings. Thus we can achieve relatively the best possible results in production and distribution. Austria did not simply wait, Micawber-like, for the great powers to settle her economic problems. She accomplished a great deal by way of self-help. With no outlet for her industries and her banks, she set to work to build up her agriculture in the little land remaining in Austrian possession. Wheat is now growing where once there were shooting estates. Though Austria is by no means self-sufficient in this item, it has gone a long way to that end. In dairying and sugar-raising progress has been notable. Present-day Austrian territory produced immediately after the war only 12 per cent of its sugar requirements. Today the proportion is 93 per cent.

The fact that there has been improvement in employment is encouraging but that is not the end. Our objective is, or should be, to apply our best efforts to promote industrial expansion so as to enable those to work who are able and willing to do so, at wages sufficient to take care of themselves and their families and also enable the workers to save something for the years ahead; to provide against old age, sickness, and other needs of life.

There must be cooperation between all elements of industry and he hoped to see legislation brought about that would recognize the rights of labor and collective bargaining.

Labor Legislation

The speaker believed labor had the right of association and the organization of workers is a fundamental right. The right of workers to bargain collectively and to be heard through chosen representatives in matters pertaining to their employment follow as an incident the right of association. That there should be no further doubt or anxiety on this score it is but proper that definite and clear-cut declaration of this right be made.

It is therefore gratifying to note that the administration proposes to bring forward legislation recognizing this right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively.

The speaker continued: I am quite satisfied that honorable members of the Opposition are not serious in their criticism of the expenditures for hard surface roads. The country realizes the necessity of this modern highway as well for the needs of our own citizens as a means to develop the possibilities of our tourist trade. Would Honourable members of the Opposition have us go back to the gravel road, with its dust, danger and detriment. The march of progress with this administration is forward and there is general approbation of the Administration's actions in this respect in all sections of the Province.

Must Train Citizens

The building of hard surfaced roads is of importance to the people of New Brunswick in that it makes for their comfort as well as being conducive to better values of property and crops.

New Brunswick must follow the example of Nova Scotia and train its citizens in the best methods of catering and accommodating of tourists as competition is keen with other states and provinces.

The conserving of New Brunswick forests and the splendid work of the N. B. Fish and Game Association and wisdom of encouraging.

Adult Education

That a better and more abundant life be made possible through the avenue of true education was the aim of the present administration.

The goal of true education is, as Ruskin once phrased it, "efficiency in action"—the knowledge how to live successfully in a world of living men, said the speaker.

Education should teach principles and processes. It should teach the young man how to live, how to care for his health, to understand himself, and to understand in principle the past and potential progress of the human race.

When we stop to realize the present social economic and moral conditions of our country we can see quite clearly the great problem facing our young men and women. After going through common and high school they are thrown out in the world at the mercy of our disordered economic system to eke out an existence as

Daily Foreign News Comment

(By H. M. Paint of the Daily Mail Staff)

The Chinese and Spanish War are not isolated outrages or restricted quarrels within narrow national limits. The annexation of Austria, the threat to Czechoslovakia, and the dispute between Poland and Lithuania are not ordinary haphazard national disputes brought on by an excess of ultra-nationalism. The persecution of the Jews in Poland, Germany, Rumania and now Austria, Yugoslavia and Palestine is not a blind outburst of Anti-Semitic feeling. The establishment by Krupp of a huge munition factory in Argentina, the overturn of the Brazilian Government recently, the fact that Italy has an aeroplane factory in Peru, and that the Chilean and Bolivian armies are officered by Germans is not an accident. Nor is it entirely due to blind chance that the Italian and German immigration has for the past two decades directed itself in such vast numbers to the South American countries of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

The world today is faced with a gigantic conspiracy between Germany, Italy and Japan which transcends anything ever seen in 'power

best they can. Youth is giving this great problem much thought.

It is gratifying to note the forecast of legislation covering cooperative association. The spread of the cooperative spirit in this Province is astounding. The credit union has become firmly established as a tremendous force in the cultivation of thrift, self-confidence, faith in fellow creatures and economic interest in community development.

The movement begun by the Rochdale pioneers is today world wide. It is found in practically every country of the globe and is growing daily. Outside of England, the strongest developments are found in the Scandinavian countries—Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and in the United States.

In September, 1934, the International Cooperative Alliance met in England. Delegates were present from 35 nations representing some 75,000,000 families. The spirit of the 28 hungry weavers marches on—they were the pioneers of the world's tomorrow.

The story of the cooperative movement in Finland, as with the experience of all countries where it obtains has disclosed the efficacy of this mode of economic action in meeting the needs of the common people.

Finland, a land of simple peasants and with few natural resources beyond her forests, has, through the cooperative movement, made her people prosperous and contented.

(Continued on Page Five)

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