

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, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1938

United States Live Lobster Market

TWO distinct species of lobster are sold in the United States in commercial quantities—the true American lobster with claws and the clawless spiny lobster or sea crawfish, writes Mr. C. H. West, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner at New York, in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The first is caught from the Middle Atlantic coast northward, and all imports from Canada are of this type. Live lobsters command the best price, and consequently the bulk of the United States catch (over 95 per cent.) is so marketed.

The domestic catch of American lobsters has been steadily declining since 1930 and is now exceeded by imports. Over 90 per cent. of all lobster imports into the United States are the true American lobsters and come almost entirely from Canada. Most imports of live spiny lobsters are from Mexico.

Imports of lobsters (not canned), including spiny lobsters and crawfish, totalled 11,121,533 pounds valued at \$2,487,211 in 1936, of which quantity Canada was credited with 8,812,361 pounds (\$2,207,519). Mexico, the Union of South Africa, and the British West Indies were the next most important sources of supply. The Canadian figures may be taken as relating to live lobsters. Imports of spiny lobster "not canned" include cooked lobster from Mexico, entering principally into California, and also frozen lobster tails from Cuba, the British West Indies and South Africa.

The lobster-fishing industry in the United States is centred mainly in Maine and Massachusetts, with a more limited production in Rhode Island and New Jersey and the other Middle Atlantic States. Eastern lobsters, from Maine and Canada, are rated first quality and ordinarily command a premium of several cents over those from other areas.

Agricultural Situation In Germany

AS a result of the intensification of the agricultural program in Germany, described officially as "the battle of production," it is now stated that Germany itself produces some 81 per cent. of its requirements of foods and feedstuffs as against 65 per cent. in 1927, writes Mr. J. C. Macgillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. It is stated concurrently that the domestic output of the country's needs of agricultural raw products used by industry has increased by from 29 to 47 per cent. Thus, while Germany was only 50 per cent. self-sustaining from an agricultural point of view in 1927, it is now stated to be 75 per cent. so.

Despite this increase the food situation remains an unsolved problem, and the bread grain harvest, which was below standard in 1936, was even less satisfactory in 1937. Unfavourable climatic conditions caused a contraction in the output of both rye and wheat, which has necessitated drastic measures to conserve the existing supply.

Unemployment In Germany

ONE of the achievements of the Third Reich in Germany has been the solution of the unemployment problem, and in its place there has arisen a shortage of labour, both skilled and unskilled, writes Mr. J. C. Macgillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. It is estimated that during the current year some 200,000 foreign workers will have to be imported to assist German agriculture. They will be secured in Italy, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Holland.

In October, 1937, the number of people out of work, including a large percentage of unemployables, was given as only 502,000 as against 1,076,000 in October, 1936, and 5,109,000 in October, 1932. By December there was a seasonal increase in unemployment, caused principally by the early winter, which brought the total up to 995,000. This seasonal feature has, however, been less noticeable than during the past two winters. The employment returns show 11,500,000 women as being gainfully occupied, about 40 per cent. of whom were married.

Market for Dairy Products in the B. W. I.

THERE is a steady demand in the Eastern Group of the British West Indies and in British Guiana for dairy products which can be stored and distributed under tropical conditions, writes Mr. G. A. Newman, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner at Port of Spain, Trinidad, in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Cheese is the one important product obtained from Canada, the supplies of Canadian butter and condensed milk being negligible on all the markets except the smaller Northern Islands, where the volume of trade is limited.

Total imports of cheese into this territory in 1936 were valued at \$180,414 and were distributed as follows by colonies, Canada's share in each case being shown within parentheses: Trinidad, \$91,641 (74 per cent.); Barbados, \$24,120 (87 per cent.); British Guiana, \$45,530 (36 per cent.); Windward Islands, \$9,571 (85 per cent.); Leeward Islands, \$9,550 (89 per cent.).

New Canadian cheddar cheese in Daisy rounds of 21 to 22 pounds has been found to keep exceptionally well in the British West Indies markets despite high temperatures and excessive humidity. The price of this cheese in recent years has been sufficiently low to bring it within the volume market provided by the native population. This has led to a steady increase in shipments from the Dominion, comparative figures for 1931 and 1936 for the three principal markets being as follows: Trinidad, 265,185 pounds and 457,744 pounds; Barbados, 59,138 pounds and 116,618 pounds; and British Guiana, 49,859 pounds and 108,132 pounds.

British Guiana is the only market where Canadian cheese meets with keen competition from the New Zealand product. In 1937 Canada supplied to this market 139,865 pounds (\$23,441); other British Dominions (i. e. New Zealand), 85,865 pounds (\$13,533); the United Kingdom, 17,854 pounds (\$3,246), and foreign countries, 47,486 pounds (\$8,541).

Snapshots

It shows that everyone reads The Daily Mail. We stated yesterday that the twenty below zero weather was over. This morning the weather man went back on us and staged a nose dive for twenty-four below zero. Then the trouble started. We received seventeen indignant calls and one indignant letter which we publish today. Some men said that acting on our snapshots they had taken off their outside windows. Others took off their heavy underclothes. Some gave away their red flannels. Mark Twain used to say that "Some men are weather wise, but most of them are otherwise."

But really it is going to be warm from now on. If The Daily Mail says it's going to be warm, it is going to be warm. Give it time.

All the big financial papers and independent journals who do not want to knock, are loud in their praise of Hon. Mr. Richard and the Budget.

Closed cars are superior in some ways, but alas! the village sponk can no longer creep along with one leg elegantly draped over the door.

"Half the people don't know how the other half live," said the philosopher, but that was before the other half began to live on the Government.

And now Albertans may as well conclude that their long-promised \$25 a month has gone glimmering altogether.

Love is a sentimental "jag." The remorse and the headache may follow but while the glamour lasts, you say and think sublime things that would never occur to you when cold sober.

Now Premier Aberhart is back where he started, and Alberta has reason to wish that he was even further back than that.

Conservatives consider dropping the prefix "Liberal." Well, that would be easier than deleting "Conservative" from the party title.

ADOLF

(Continued from Page One) in a new effort to patch up security arrangements calculated to save European peace. Chancellor Hitler is prepared to expand the Berlin-Rome axis into a triangular arrangement with London, or even a quadrangular arrangement with London and Paris—but at a price, and today he is in a strong bargaining position.

He demands, among other points, a relatively "free hand" in working and the return of the bulk of former German colonial territory in Africa now held under a League of Nations mandate by Great Britain, France and other powers.

Flexible Program As far as can be determined, the middle European program is a rather flexible affair. The minimum seems to include the gradual Nazification of Austria with Anschluss as its ultimate goal, various degrees of Reich authority over German minorities and other territories to the east and southeast, and finally an economic plan for Danubian Europe.

Undoubtedly, the minimum calls also for the erection of a new sanitary cordon intended further to isolate Soviet Russia. The maximum program is outlined vaguely in a famous passage in Hitler's "Mein Kampf", one sentence of which (omitted in some English editions) reads:

"When we speak nowadays in Europe about new territory (for German settlement), we can think in the first place only of Russia and the border states under her shadow."

Notice of Legislation

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for the passing of an Act to amend the several Acts relating to the Victoria Public Hospital in the City of Fredericton for the following purposes:

1. To provide that a member of the Medical Staff appointed to be a member of the Board of Trustees of said Hospital shall not thereby cease to be a member of the Staff.
2. To provide for the alteration of the term of office and the time of election of a member of the said Board of Trustees by the County Council of the Municipality of York.
3. To grant authority to any County Council and to the City Council of the City of Fredericton and to the Town Council of any incorporated Town to give aid toward an addition to extension or improvement of the said Hospital.

Dated the 22nd day of February, A. D., 1938.

PETER J. HUGHES,
Solicitor for the Victoria
Public Hospital.

HON. MR. RICHARD

(Continued from Page Two) This statement discloses there are increases in certain departments, whilst in others decreases are shown. I propose to pass in review the expenditures which may be classified as controllable. In the Attorney-General's Department there is a decrease of \$5,723.53, and anyone recognizing the ability of the Minister will not doubt that justice will not suffer thereby.

The Department of Agriculture shows an increase in expenditures over last year of \$24,302.00. Every Department when preparing estimates was requested to pare down to essentials. Figures submitted were again revised, every item was gone into thoroughly, but there is one factor that we always had to keep in mind, even though stressing the practice of strictest economy, we must not impair our services, as otherwise the whole structure will fall and progress shall cease. Taking the principal item the increase is due to the cost of short courses, the enrollment was practically double this year as compared with last year. Another item is the encouragement of stock raising and dairying. The farmers of this Province have, for years, through their Association, demanded that the Government give more assistance to that phase of Agriculture.

The Department of Lands and Mines shows a decrease in expenditures of \$21,575 as compared with last year. The major items of expenditure in this department are Forest Service Game Warden, Forest Service Ranger, Forest Service Prevention, Colonization and Mining Development. The cost to the Province for Game Warden will amount this year to \$70,000, a decrease of approximately \$18,000 from the amount spent for this service last year. No one can criticize this expenditure, it compares with a cost of \$87,615 in 1930. We are budgeting for \$80,000 for the services of Forest Rangers. This also compares well with the amount of \$101,659 spent in 1930, although the cut off Crown Lands during the coming year will undoubtedly be greater than at that time.

\$115,000 is set aside for Forest Service Prevention.

We come next to the cost of Colonization. There is a feeling, especially in the southern part of the Province, that this is a sort of preferential treatment for the citizens of the North Shore, where colonization work is more pronounced. It is not my intention to impute any wrong motives, but this criticism appears to me to be slightly tinged with jealousy. Let the people of the central and southern parts of the Province bear in mind that the development of the Province, especially along agricultural lines has far exceeded that of the Northern Counties and it is time that these same counties should receive their just share of public monies spent to advance agriculture and the opening of new land. Moreover, we on the North Shore consider that we have contributed largely in the past, and are still doing so, to the exchequer of the Province, through the large revenue derived from our Crown Lands, almost entirely situated in the Northern part of the Province. Time does not allow me to elaborate as to the work which has been done during the last two years in the colonization branch of the Department of Lands and Mines. Expenditures are now carried out on definite established policies. The new settler is not now the forgotten man allotted a piece of land and left to shift for himself as a mere squatter. Settlers are now grouped to form a community, having advantage of schools, churches, postal service, etc. Strict supervision is maintained to insure a proper observation of all regulations and inspectors direct their activities, encouraging them to open up a certain acreage of new land every year so that they may in time grow sufficiently to become self-supporting. During the last two years over some 2,000 families have been so placed on new lots.

I venture to say that a large number of these settlers were people who were either on relief or would have become entitled to same had the government not adopted such a plan to come to their assistance. Was the administration justified in making the expenditure or should we have adopted an attitude of "laissez faire," a policy which might have broken the morale of these people and created an attitude of mind which might have been a perfect setting for the fostering of a spirit of Communism—for Communism is the result of utter despair or discontent.

Another item appearing in this Department is that of Mining. I would prefer to leave any comment on this item to the Honourable Minister who presides over this Department, as I know he will deal with same when we come to the consideration of these Estimates. We are making an attempt to discover whether New Brunswick is the only Province in the Dominion that has no mineral deposits. Important indications of minerals have been discovered, particularly in Gloucester County. Eminent Engineers who have visited the territory, and have thoroughly examined the ground, assure us the geology and formation are favorable. Hundreds of claims have already been staked and a strong mining development Company is already in this territory conducting a thorough investigation.

Other items contributing to the

Our Mail Bag

A POOR PROPHET

Mr. Editor,

I ain't much at writin' letters and that kind of stuff but Jennie (that's my wife) argued me into it this time. Says she, "you just got to write the Editor of The Daily Mail and complain about all the trouble that man who takes the Snapshot pictures, has got us into. I didn't want to do it but gosh, you know what a woman is—specially your wife."

We alus read the snapshots and take great stock in them. Now last night it says that there ain't going to be any more cold weather this year. Natchurly we were right glad to hear that.

You know this spring, after a long winter, does something to a feller. When the first signs of the break-up come along he's just rarin' to go.

I couldn't wait any longer when I read that in the paper so after supper I goes out and takes off the storm winders. On top of that my wife, she has a little tech for beautifyin' the place, has a couple of bushes planted in front of the house. I don't know what they are 'cept they look a little like alders but more bushy and some flowers grow on them. Anyway she goes out and takes off the sackin' we had around them.

That's all had enough but now I'm goin' to tell you the worst. Granpaw, he sees that in the snapshots too and he and granmaw both take off their red flannels.

This mornin' we gets up and the thermometer says 24 below zero. The water was frozen in the buckets so that the kids couldn't wash their faces before they went to school. The wife's alder bushes are just ruined she says.

What I wan't to know now, does that feller who writes these snapshots know if Joneses horse linament is good for granpaw and granmaw's numonia.

Sorta keep my name secret will you? Call me "Backwoodser" or somethin' BACKWOODSER.

Killarney Road.

THE RADIO

Fredericton, N. B.

March 7th, 1938.

The Editor Daily Mail, City.

Dear Sir:

Perhaps you can find room in your newspaper, so widely read, for the following thoughts on radio.

It has been said that all do not like canned music by radio or gramophone; that some employees of hotels and restaurants say the constant noise gets on their nerves.

In a chain store in this city employment had to be given up on account of the constant grind getting on her nerves. No employees say they like it, others that they do not hear it.

In many homes radio is turned on special items, but the steady grind is not usual, particularly for music lovers.

In Saint John the same story, restaurants and hotels do not please all patrons where radio grinds out everything that comes.

It is to be presumed that this music, so called, is good for business. It may also bring revenue to nerve specialists.

It is to be noted, that in this city loud speakers are no longer heard on the streets, owing to disturbance to schools and banks.

Perhaps some one will give the other side of this problem.

Yours truly,

"LET US DIE IN PEACE."

BRITAIN

(Continued from Page One) port companies from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds the government will be guided by three principles:

1. The limits within which expenditure can be incurred must be clearly envisaged.
2. A decision between competing projects should be governed by two main considerations—first, the importance of maintaining and developing Empire routes, second, the importance of selecting routes which afford an opportunity of substantial traffic and postal revenue and where important British commercial interests are concerned.
3. In deciding ways of encouraging the development and production of civil aircraft the government will seek the co-operation of the air operating companies and will act in close consultation with Sir Charles Bruce-Gardner, independent chairman of the Society of British Aircraft construction.

increase in our public expenditures are those having reference to the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium and the Provincial Hospital, coming as they do under the Department of Health. Increased accommodation in both of these institutions constitutes an urgent need, which cannot be further

(Continued on Page Five)

Capitol

—NOW PLAYING—

Hollywood's glowing Glamour Girl and the dramatic star of "Winter set" . . . teamed for love and laughs in a zipping story of a man with money and a girl in love!

Ann Sothern
Burgess Meredith
Mary Boland

—IN—

THERE GOES THE GROOM

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

Here THURS., FRI., and SAT.
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
BETTY FURNESS

—IN—

"Fair Warning"

ADDED ATTRACTION:

CHARLES QUIGLEY
RITA HAYWORTH

—IN—

The Game That Kills

A. C. SMITH

(Continued from Page One)

of St. John by an Express Company which is a Government owned one. And I would ask the Department of Federal Affairs to see that when this company puts out its adds for expressing apples this coming December that St. John will at least be included on their sailing list with the dates that the ships sail from our New Brunswick port.

I notice that the Tourist Department of this Province have gotten up a very nice add with a map of the Province showing roads, etc. On this, for instance, they show the points of interest throughout the Province, which is very admirable, but may I suggest to them that when they put out any further literature that they put on all of it the slogan "Ship through St. John, Canada's all year round port." This Government must remember as we all must, that every tourist may be a potential customer who might ship goods through our port at St. John. We have had a good example of this lately demonstrated by our sister port of Halifax who for the past few weeks have been striving in every way possible to divert wheat, general cargo, and everything possible form the Port of St. John; doing it through editorials in their papers and by representations of all kinds. They have the proper fighting spirit realizing as they do that they are 281 miles farther away by rail than we are. It was only on Saturday last that an editorial in the Evening Times Globe of St. John brought to the attention of the people of this Province the fact that the rates on plaster and gypsum from Hillsboro, New Brunswick to Halifax, N. S. are the same namely fifteen cents per hundred pounds with the difference of mileage in favor of St. John of 126.2 miles. It is unfair to the taxpayers of New Brunswick as well as of Canada that they should have to pay their proportion of the C. N. R. deficit when they know that this railway is hauling goods hundreds of miles over their road bed for practically nothing. Let us all, gentlemen, get behind the Port of St. John one hundred per cent. Let every citizen of this Province do his part in this matter, and let us try to convince the officials of the Canadian National Railway that it's about time that they stopped discriminating against the port of St. John in the interests of a port which is over 250 miles far rail haul away. The press of St. John, Mr. Speaker, deserves our heartfelt congratulations for the noble fight they have been putting up for New Brunswick's great sea port. We will certainly stand side by side with Halifax in fighting against the raise in harbour dues proposed by the National Harbour Board, but we will naturally fight for our own rights when we realize that freight is being hauled daily right by our door with ships lying at our docks waiting to take this freight. These same ships call at Halifax a few days later and there load this freight which has been hauled this extra distance without compensation. Mr. Speaker, I ask this Government to do all in their power to back up the movement of freight through the port of St. John. We are still inadequately equipped, we need more sheds, and passenger accommodation. Will not this Government get after Ottawa to give it to us.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

Love begins in earnest
when she socks him
in the eye!

An untamed heiress from
Texas decides to marry a
wild young man who
doesn't want her.



BARBARA
STANWYCK
HERBERT
MARSHALL

BREAKFAST FOR TWO

With

GLENDA FARRELL

ERIC BLORE

Etienne Girardot
Directed by Alfred Santall
Produced by Edward Kaufman
Screen play by Charles Kaufman
Paul Verdie, Viola
Brothers Shore.

ADDED ATTRACTION:

"Daughter of Shanghai"

—WITH—

ANNA MAY WONG

HERE FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

GEORGE
BURNSGRACIE
ALLEN

—IN—

"A Damsel In Distress"

LIBERAL

(Continued from Page One)

Premier Macdonald in tabling the public accounts for the year said the debt of the province at Nov. 30, 1937, was \$95,219,246.68. The provincial debt increased during the year by \$8,245,000, accounted for mainly by the highway paving program.

The actual revenue exceeded the estimated amount by \$486,164.59, and actual expenditure was \$528,060.98 above the estimated expenditure.



Round Trip

BARGAIN FARES

TO

\$ 8.75 Montreal

\$11.50 Ottawa

\$15.00 Toronto

\$ 7.50 Quebec

\$ 9.45 Three Rivers

Que.

From ALL STATIONS in New Brunswick, except Fraser, New Denmark, Grand Falls, St. Leonard, Edmundston, Boundary Shelter, to Quebec and Three Rivers, where a lower fare is charged.

— GOING —

Friday March 11th

Return Limit: Tuesday, March 15th. Except Toronto, and North Bay, Wednesday, March 16th.

Children of Five and under Twelve
Years of age HALF FARE

Tickets Good in
DAY COACHES ONLY

No Baggage Checked

For Further Information Consult
any Ticket Agent

CANADIAN NATIONAL
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See Canadian National Telegraph