

BRITISH AMBASSADOR LEFT TODAY FOR ITALY TO ARRANGE FOR ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

Sir Samuel Hoare Says Britain Will Not Have Peace At Any Price

Will Not Submit Dictation From Any Quarter World

Knows Risks And Realizes Possibility Of Failure

LONDON, March 5—Great Britain will not "submit to peace at any price," Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare assured a Chelsea Conservative meeting last night.

"The government have no intention of supporting any peace in Europe that is not peace with honor," he said.

The difference in the cabinet resulting in the resignation of Anthony Eden as foreign secretary—which he regretted—was one of detail and not principle, Sir Samuel asserted.

Admitting a growing feeling of gravity in Britain arising from the realization of the horrors of modern warfare, Sir Samuel said the horrors did not mean "we will submit to peace at any price."

"Our great rearmament program shows we are determined to make our defenses secure and we will not submit to dictation from any quarter of the world," he continued.

"The government's efforts toward reconciliation of Europe were taken deliberately and consciously. We know the risks and we realize the possibility of failure. But if we fail I am still convinced no other course was open to us," Sir Samuel declared.

IN LEGISLATURE

The House met at 3.10 p.m.

The following Bills were read the second time: Relating to the Town of Dalhousie; to Amend the Town of Dalhousie Assessment Act, 1935; to authorize the Town of Dalhousie to Issue Debentures; to Fix the Assessment for Rates and Taxes within the Town of Chatham, upon the Canada Cement Co. Ltd.; to Amend Chapter 75, 1 Edward VIII, 1936, An Act to Authorize the Town of Shediac to Issue Debentures; to Enable the City of Fredericton to Issue Certain Debentures; to Provide for the Installation of a Sprinkler System in the Provincial Hospital Annex.

Mr. McDonald (Westmorland) from the Standing Rules Committee presented their third report.

Mr. Squires gave several Notices

ABERHART SAYS JUDGMENT MAY GO PRIVY COUN.

EDMONTON, March 5—Possibility that supreme court judgments adverse to Alberta references may finally go to the Privy Council was under consideration here tonight.

"I always understood from press despatches that Prime Minister Mackenzie King was going to refer the judgments to the Privy Council regardless of the supreme court decisions," said Premier Aberhart when asked if his provincial government would appeal the decisions.

Although the Alberta cabinet met today, the judgments delivered earlier by the supreme court of Canada in Ottawa, were given no official consideration pending arrival of the texts.

"Naturally I am disappointed," he said. "I would not care to make any comment, however, until I have had an opportunity to give more consideration to the situation and have more information on the judgments."

The judgment declaring the bank taxation act unconstitutional precluded possibility of the government deriving \$2,000,000 from this source, which Provincial Treasurer Solon Low had indicated would finance the 1938-39 deficit and the deficit carried over from the 1937-38 fiscal year.

of Inquiry for Tuesday next.

Mr. Porter presented a petition for a Bill to Provide that Certain Bonds issued by the Saint John Masonic Temple Limited, be authorized investment for Trustees.

Mr. Doone presented a petition for a Bill authorizing sale of the St. George Electrical distribution and street lighting system to the N. B. Electric Power Commission.

Mr. Doone presented a petition for a Bill authorizing the Town of St. (Continued on Page Eight)

Back To The Farm

THERE is scattered throughout this province many heads of families who some years ago left farms in different sections of the country and flocked into the cities and towns hoping to benefit their condition. With the advent of the depression which followed shortly after, hundreds of these people were thrown out of work and finally had to subsist on relief. The Saint John Citizen in the course of a series of articles refers to a number of these people who abandoned farms in Kings and Queens Counties and moved into the city hoping to benefit their condition. The men had promise of employment and the move from the farm to the city seemed to be a good one, but the employment petered out and there was nothing more. The families were forced on relief. The heads of the families were willing to go back to the farm but were unable to get a fair start. If these people were provided with some such a start many of them would reinstate themselves in the country and take up again the farm work with which they are familiar. Their living condition on the farm, while it might be poor at first, would be much better than living on relief in the slum quarters of a large city. These people are skilled in the ways of New Brunswick and in farm work and yet they must continue to live as "relievers" in cities like Saint John. The same condition on a smaller scale applies to Fredericton.

This is a problem which might well be considered in connection with any colonization scheme which might be suggested. It is one thing to put on the farm people from outside of this province, many from cities and people who do not know farm conditions as they exist in New Brunswick. The experience in the past we believe is that the majority of people brought here from outside of Canada and placed on the farms have proved failures even while many of them landed on our shores with plenty of money to provide well stocked farms for themselves. We know of good farms on the Saint John River which have been taken up by people from across the sea and we know where these people have made a failure of the work even when starting under the most favorable circumstances. It is one thing to put city people on a farm but it is another and more logical thing to put our own country people who have had tough breaks in the city back on the farms where they belong.

There are many abandoned farms scattered throughout the province of New Brunswick. They are situated in some parts of the most fine agricultural centres to be found anywhere. The houses are rotting away and the farms are growing up in weeds and bushes. We believe that it would be an advantage to everybody to have these abandoned farms occupied. The people who are used to farming and who are living in crowded tenements in the cities would be glad to go back to the free open air country in many of our counties in this province. They belong to the farm, not to the crowded tenement in the city streets. One gentleman well known in this city, J. W. Hill, a former University professor dealing with the situation, says that he knows of one abandoned colony in New Brunswick with many farms unused. Whilst the farmers that should be on those farms are a burden to the municipalities and the cities they are itching to get the feel of the plow in their hands. He points out that hundreds of farmers are swinging picks on relief jobs in the city streets instead of forks in the hayfields or axes in the barnyard. Instead of screaming at meal time "come and get it" to the family who are toiling up in the fields, robust and healthy, producing their own food supplies, the children in the crowded city tenement hover near the stove and eat the relief provided food before it has hardly time to hit the plate. It would seem to be that the problem to consider is, take the former farmer off the relief in the towns and cities and place him on the abandoned farm and the condition with which he is familiar, rather than import from across the seas clerks and office men who are used to white collar jobs and have no knowledge whatever of farm life. One has only to visit the successful farm colonies in the vicinity of Bathurst and in the County of Madawaska to find the success which our own New Brunswick people are making of farms which only six or seven years ago they hewed out of the virgin forest. These few remarks may be well worth considering in connection with any proposition aimed at advancing colonization within the province. However we pass them along for what they are worth.

LEAVES FOR ROME FRIENDLY MISSION WITH BRITAIN

(Special To The Daily Mail)

LONDON, March 5—Lord Perth left London today for Italy where it is hoped he will arrange Anglo-Italian relations. In Germany Chancellor Hitler has received the British Ambassador with the hope of arranging with him alliances between Germany and Britain.

Among the conditions which Germany has laid in this friendship alliance is that Britain does not interfere with the plebiscite which is to be taken in order to settle the Austrian affair nor to interfere with German and Italian affairs.

VIENNA, March 5—Nazi students of the Austrian University attacked an Austrian meeting last evening. They entered the hall singing "Heil Hitler" and the Austrians replied singing "Long Live Dolphus". The police were called in and stopped the riot stating that the trouble had been caused by personal jealousy and not politics.

Liberals Policy Road Building Make Perfect Base And Sub Base Carrying Body of Road

H. A. Porter Gives Legislature Interesting Information On History Of Armorial Bearings Of New Brunswick, Not Uniform In The Province

LIBERALS DID MUCH FOR WELFARE OF N. B.

Every Garment In Vestry Of The British Monarch In Coronation Ceremony Is Symbolical Of Some Special Power, Speaker Was Much Impressed

"Better to Live For Betterment of The Province"

(By Mrs. J. L. Neville)

That the policy of the present government is among other improvements in the province to build good roads, with first of all a perfect base and sub-base and a carrying body for these roads was brought out, yesterday in the legislature by H. A. Porter, M.L.A. for Saint John City in closing the debate on the address. Mr. Porter added words of tribute to the many which had already been pronounced by members on both sides of the House since the opening of the legislature to the late Hon. Dr. Roberts. Mr. Porter in particular noted the fact that insofar as it concerns the late Dr. Roberts that although it is glorious to die for one's country, "How much better to live for its betterment." The speaker also referred the epoch making event of the Coronation and the honor conferred on the province by its representation by the Lieutenant Governor and his daughter and by the Premier and Mrs. Dysart.

Valuable information was given to the House on the history of the armorial bearings of the different provinces and their history. The speaker also waxed eloquent when commenting on the ceremony of the Coronation.

H. A. PORTER

Mr. Porter, rising to continue the debate on the Address, said:

Mr. Speaker, I rise to continue the debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne, but wish first to say a word respecting my deceased colleague the Honourable Doctor Roberts. On behalf of the City of Saint John, I wish to thank the Premier and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition for their eloquent and kindly words on the day of the opening of (Continued on Page Four)

Armorial Bearings Studied by Speaker; Information Given

Mr. Porter continued as follows:

Our Coat of Arms. The other matter arising incidentally from the accession and coronation of the king is one which was referred to me by the Executive Council who were in search of information. I feel that the information obtained is of interest to each member of the House, and therefore with the consent of the Premier I purpose to give it to you. Ever since we came into power and possibly even before that there has been considerable question as to what were the armorial bearings of the province. Whether we had simply an escutcheon, or whether we were entitled to put a crown above a shield; and if so, whether the crown rested on the shield or was to be kept separate from it. Matters were more or less brought to a climax by the accession of a new monarch and a feeling in certain quarters that the accession of a new monarch demanded a new seal for the province. As I have already said, the matter was referred to me to make a report, not only in respect to the specific things which I have mentioned but also as to why the Province of Ontario had supporters, and we had none; and generally the authority for what we have at present, and the procedure to be followed should we wish to make a change.

In the early days when New Brunswick was a Crown Colony apparently on the accession of a new monarch we did receive a new seal, because in those days the seal had two faces—the obverse and the reverse—and on the latter there was depicted a picture of the monarch seated on his throne. Naturally, such a seal had to be superseded when a new monarch succeeded. Later on the character of (Continued on Page Five)

Things Bought By The Liberal Party Are Cited

Continuing the speaker said:

As I listened to him the other day, I could not but admire the facility of his language and the way in which he clung to the old Conservative traditions. I could hear again the echoes of Mr. Baxter preaching the ruin and bankruptcy of the country while he was in Opposition, and I could not help but think of the vast expenditures made by the Conservatives when they came into power, so totally at variance with their claims when in Opposition.

As I listened to the Honorable Leader recounting figures with such adroitness, I realized that his Party had always been noted for their ability in this connection; juggling figures is one of their specialties. I have before me the accounts of 1934 when the Balance at Credit of the Province at Ottawa was earked for Sinking Funds. On pag A 36 I find in Capital Assets this sum of \$529,299.39. On page A 38 I find the same amount included in the Sinking Fund Investments, thus cutting down that year's deficit from \$1,400,000 to a mere \$875,000, we corrected this in 1937 and that half million is part of the increased debt of \$9,000,000 which we show.

The Honorable Gentleman charged that the Liberal Party had failed to do certain things. One of the things which the Liberal Party did not do was to change the firm of Chartered Accountants who audit the Province's accounts. These gentlemen were continued in office and are allowed under this Government to conduct an independent audit. If there is anything to be criticised in their manner of setting up figures, we can only say that they are still carrying on as they were evidently instructed and (Continued on Page Five)

200 REPORTED DEAD, RESULT CALIFORNIA FLOOD

LOS ANGELES, March 5 — Death and damage figures fluctuated with the faltering of communication lines in Southern California. It seemed the toll might be 200 lives and the devastation in the tens of millions of dollars. A recheck of casualties late in the day showed 74 bodies found, 56 of which were identified. Others reported missing aggregated 124. Many sections remained isolated but large areas were slowly shaking off the storm apyrals.

Orange County appeared to be the scene of the greatest floods. The mad Santa Ana River, breaking over wide areas, was reported to have caused 60 deaths. Thirty bodies were found. In Los Angeles County 30 bodies were reported recovered, 23 of them identified. Thirty others were reported lost.

Five deaths were reported in San Bernardino County and unconfirmed reports from the desert section east of the San Bernardino Mountains indicated 38 missing in the Barstow-Victorville region. Riverside County reported six bodies recovered, four

identified. Thirteen others were reported dead.

In Ventura County two bodies were found and three others reported missing.

County Health Officer John L. Pomeroy of Los Angeles said there was no danger to public health yet evident. "Conditions are far better than most people expected," he said. Food supplies were adequate.

Los Angeles engineers estimated damage in the city at \$3,000,000 and county road and bridge damage at \$8,000,000. San Bernardino reported \$500,000 damage; Pasadena \$715,000; Glendale \$100,000; Santa Monica \$50,000; Glendora \$39,000. Motion picture studios lost \$150,000 in property.

The most tragic stories of the floods came from Orange County. Two little communities east of Santa Ana, the villages of Atwood and La Jolla, were completely washed out. Homes, business places and even huge oil tanks were swept away. The villages were occupied chiefly by Mexican laborers and their families.

Woman M. P. In Canada Asserts Her Sex Getting Deserved Rights

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5—Women have had a "bad break through the ages," and only now are getting the rights they deserve," Miss Agnes Macphail, first woman member of the Canadian Parliament, said during a visit here.

Miss Macphail was elected a member of the Dominion of Canada Parliament 17 years ago, a position she has held ever since. Two other women were elected while she has been in office, she said.

The prim, gray-haired woman legislator is second only to Lady Astor in length of service in a British Parliament.

"It is too bad that more women are not politically ambitious," she said. "Women, I think, are more respon-

sive to human values and are ideally suited to be representatives."

Miss Macphail was prominent in Canadian legislation for adult and child education, prison reforms and agricultural relief. She now is fighting encroachment of "Fascistic tendencies" in Canada's provincial governments.

"Fascistic tendencies," though still confined by parliamentary procedure, she said, are prevalent in Canadian provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Alberta.

She is a strong believer in democracy and is bitterly opposed to such acts as the so-called "padlock law" of Quebec, which attempts to padlock meeting places of liberal groups. "Some provincial officials call such

people Communists to justify the padlock law," she said. "I consider such laws a tendency toward Fascist dictatorship, and favor action by the federal government to suspend it."

Canada's problems, Miss Macphail said, are similar to America's. They have a labor conflict, unemployment, relief problems and even a "western dust bowl."

"Our labor troubles, however," she continued, "have not been marked by bombings and disturbances as in this country. Canadians are not by nature a troublesome people."

Canada has an 8 per cent sales tax she said, pointing out that American taxes are "low compared to your high standard of living."