

A COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS IN MIDDLE EUROPE UNDER GERMANY'S LEADERSHIP IS OBJECTIVE ANNOUNCED

N.B. Guides at National Sportsmen's Show Attracts Crowds

Footage Allotted To Province Considerably
Larger Than In Boston

LOCAL MEN PRESENT

New Brunswick Publication is Popular with Vis-
itors to the Show and Eagerly Sought For

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The New Brunswick exhibit, now in "The Big Town", was ready for the opening of the National Sportsmen's and Boat Show in Grand Central Palace here today.

As soon as the curtain fell on the Boston show of 1933, the New Brunswick guides began dismantling their exhibit. All small properties were crated and ready for shipping by 3 a.m. Work was resumed by 8 a.m., and the big log lodge which had fascinated Boston spectators the week before was loaded on a truck and on its way to New York City early Sunday afternoon. Prompt movement was facilitated through co-operation of Campbell-Fairbanks, Inc., sponsors of both the Boston and New York shows. D. W. Griffiths, in charge of the New Brunswick exhibit, with a corps of guides and outfitters, left Boston aboard the cruise ship Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Lines on Sunday evening and arrived in New York on Monday morning. Rebuilding of the New Brunswick display in Grand Central Palace was in progress by noon of the same day.

Footage allotted to New Brunswick for the metropolitan stand approximately 2,000 square feet, which is con-
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Hockey Champion Being Decided Today In Czechoslovakia

(Special to The Daily Mail)
PRAGUE, Feb. 19—England, United States, Canada, and Czechoslovakia are today meeting in the latter country to decide the world championship in hockey. Canada was the winner of the championship last year.



HIS WORSHIP MAYOR J. A. RAYNAULD, of Montreal, who will be one of the speakers at the Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of C.N.R. Railway Brotherhood

A. Hetherington Of Woodstock Again Secretary

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 19—J. W. Howard of Campbellton, N. B., was elected President of the Agents Association of the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways at the final session of their annual meeting held in the Nova Scotia Hotel here yesterday. W. McGrath of Sydney was elected vice-president and A. Hetherington of Woodstock, N. B., was re-elected secretary.

Rural Education

OUR system of education which, it is agreed, will be revamped and brought up to date should be of untold advantage to the rural districts of this province.

As outlined in an excellent address by Hon. Dr. A. P. Paterson, Minister of Education, delivered during the past week the department is endeavouring to provide improved conditions for teachers and pupils living in the rural districts.

The present set up of our educational system is unfair to the rural districts.

For instance, it surely is not fair that while one man pays a school tax of 85 cents per \$100.00, another in the same county is called upon to pay ten times that rate for a service not half so good. While the 85 cents pays for a complete elementary and secondary school service, the other man pays ten times that rate for only a very poor ungraded elementary school.

The small rural district is today as inadequate to provide up-to-date educational services as is a donkey cart to provide transportation.

New Brunswick should without delay, modernize the rural set-up for education by adopting a larger Unit for School Administration.

A County School Board advised by a County School Superintendent with a County financial basis, would very quickly transform the educational services in this Province.

Existing rural schools would be improved and used for the elementary grades only, as was the intention when they were established in Pioneer days.

Pupils over 13 years of age would be transported to Modern Regional High Schools strategically placed so as to be within reach of all except those in the most remote districts for whom a high school service could be arranged by correspondence.

These Regional High Schools would be organized to fit the needs of the districts that pay for them.

In addition to the traditional college preparatory work, courses would be provided in Agriculture, Commerce, Home-making, Mechanics, etc., so that boys and girls may prepare for the vocations for which their talents fit them.

We have a good class of rural teachers but they are not getting a fair show and it is the aim of the Department to provide improved conditions for both pupils and teachers in the rural districts.

More than half of our teachers are working in single room Country Schools where neither salaries nor working conditions are as good as those obtaining in urban centres.

In fact, there is a sense in which the towns and cities are using the Rural Schools as the training ground for their teachers. Those who make good in the country are soon attracted to the larger centres, many of which will not engage teachers with less than two years' experience, leaving the less successful and the inexperienced to serve the rural areas.

This situation is developing a social cleavage between urban and rural people (including teachers) that is not good for either group.

Certainly, it is a source of weakness to the teaching profession to have over half its members feeling that they are unfortunately placed and waiting for the first chance to move to some town where salaries and living conditions are better.

According to Hon. Dr. Paterson the Department of Education believes that in fairness to all, educational opportunity and educational costs should be more nearly equalized throughout our Province.

Those who heard Hon. Dr. Paterson's speech could not but be impressed with the program which he outlined for the improvement of the rural school districts. The people of the rural districts are deserving of the best there is in education.

There is no reason why the sons and daughters of the rural districts should not have the same educational advantages as those in the cities and towns. Better educational advantages mean better social advantages and it means keeping the young people on the farm instead of having them come to the over-crowded cities to become hewers of wood and drawers of water. Those who might later come to the cities after the new system was allowed to work would be able to cope educationally and socially with their city brothers and sisters. All that is needed is co-operation to make the scheme a success.

Situation In Mid Europe Is Causing Grave Concern To European Democracies

France Urged By Great Britain To Take Joint
Steps Safeguard Rule By People

NAZIFIED CENTRAL EUROPE ON HORIZON

Recent Coup D'etat By Berlin and Austria May Include Czechoslovakia

Political and Economic Ties Upset By the World War

BERLIN, Feb. 19—A Commonwealth of Nations under the leadership of Germany was the objective of several mid-European nations according to statements given out yesterday by Franz von Papen, retiring German minister to Austria.

He declared other similar agreements were expected to follow, especially with the "succession states" carved out of the old Austro-Hungarian empire at the end of the Great War.

Von Papen disclosed the important part of the agreement was economic and that Chancellor Hitler would guarantee Austria's independence in his Reichstag speech Sunday.

In general, he said, Hitler's economic measures in Germany will be duplicated in Austria, tariff preferences will be granted to Austria and tourist centres will be increased.

The interview with Von Papen was the first statement made by anyone who actually was present at the now-historic conference last Saturday between Hitler and the Austrian chancellor, Kurt von Schuschnigg. It was that conference which brought to a head the long years of tension between Germany and Austria, placed ardent followers of Hitler in key posts in the Austrian bans on Nazi efforts to bring about union with Germany.

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Jap Official Says Japs and Americans Always Friends

(Special to The Daily Mail)
TOKYO, Feb. 19—A Japanese government official today in a public gathering stated that the Americans and the Japanese "have always been the greatest of friends." He further stated that these two nations should sign a written pact against war.

American diplomats were at a loss as to how to construe this seemingly official message, and it was finally decided that in the opinion of the American diplomats, these words had been given out to test the attitude of the Japanese people.

Whole Colonial Question May Be Soon Reviewed

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 19—A despatch from South Africa states an intimation that Germany's claims for return of her pre-war colonies will be considered at an early date was given yesterday by Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog.

The hint came during an interview between the premier and a delegation from Southwest Africa, former German territory now held by South Africa under League of Nations mandate. The delegation suggested the territory be incorporated as a fifth province of the union.

General Herzog expressed sympathy with the proposal, but declared it would be inadvisable to make any change at present in view of the fact that the whole colonial question is likely to be canvassed in the near future.

Extraordinary Meeting Called by British Cabinet

LONDON, Feb. 19—At an extraordinary meeting of the British cabinet called as a result of representations made by the French government that Great Britain should join her in a strong effort to safeguard interests of the two democracies against Germany's strides through Austria toward a Nazified Central Europe, Prime Minister Chamberlain, called an extraordinary cabinet council on foreign affairs to meet tomorrow and consider the whole European situation.

The French representation was said to have been made personally to Foreign Secretary Eden by Ambassador Charles Corbin. This meeting was held after the foreign secretary and prime minister held two long conferences with the Italian ambassador, Count Grandi. Grandi then talked at length with Rome by telephone, presumably reporting to Premier Mussolini.

Ambassador Corbin was reported to have told Mr. Eden that Paris felt France and Britain could not passively accept German penetration into neighboring countries.

Eden's Reply
Earlier in the day Mr. Eden told the House of Commons he would make a "much fuller statement" on Austria next Monday. By that time Chancellor Hitler will have made the Reichstag speech in which he is expected to review at length the German attitude toward Austria and other European problems.

Answering a Labor question in re-
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Another Section Ver- sailles Has Been Scrapped

PARIS, Feb. 19—The Treaty of Versailles expressly forbade such a union has this week been brought about by Chancellor Hitler with Austria. Great Britain, France and Italy got together at Stresa in 1934 and affirmed their backing for Austria's sovereignty.

Thus the dictator has scrapped another section of the Versailles Treaty and the confederation of Germanic peoples is on its way. Another slice of the war treaties would go if Hitler reached for the republic of Czechoslovakia.

Hitler wants Czechoslovakia for several reasons. Some of its population of 15,000,000 is German, mainly living in Bohemia, which is rich in industries, including the famous Skoda munitions works. The republic is a possible gateway for German armies to reach the Russian Ukraine and its rich wheat fields.

Other smaller Germanic territories remain for Hitler's attention. The free port of Danzig on the Baltic already has been attended to. That was taken from Germany at the end of the war, but Hitler has completely Nazified it by working through the local adherents.

There is Memel, another important Baltic port, taken from Germany along with 945 square miles of territory and given to Lithuania. Another rather troublesome situation has existed in the Trentino, Austrian territory which was ceded to Italy by the war treaty of St. Germain. The Germans in this mountain country, backed by Austria, have protested often against efforts to Italianize
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POISON FAVORITE MEANS OF WOMEN MURDERERS

Bryant Arsenic Case Cited by Scotland Yard to
Show Difficulties in Obtaining Conviction

LONDON, Feb. 19—In the opinion of Scotland Yard, poison is the instrument favored by women when they turn to murder. Women dislike using knives, sledges, hammers, or guns. Occasionally women will try to use a small revolver, but they are, as a rule, bad shots and rarely kill in this fashion. Poison involves no use of force, no fighting or struggling and it has obvious advantages for persons who handle food in the home.

Men poisoners, according to British police, are rare, but are very, very dangerous. Almost invariably they are cold, calculating, cautious; desperately hard to catch and even harder to convict.

From the outset, the death of Frederick Bryant, on May 13, 1935, of Sherborne, Devon, was difficult to classify. Was it natural? Bryant was 35 years of age, worked in a tannery. Sherborne is a big leather centre, and arsenic is one of the chief materials used in tanning. Bryant died from arsenic poisoning, but he had been ill for many months; there was nothing sudden about his death.

Dr. MacCarthy of Sherborne declined to sign a death certificate. The police were called in, a Coroner's inquest had to be held, and the local police, feeling unable to cope with the case, called in Scotland Yard. The Yard officers took 156 samples from the Bryant home: scrapings from pantries, cupboards, mud off boots, earth from the garden, ashes from the fireplaces. Chemical analyses showed arsenic in all of them, varying in parts per million from 16.5 to 149. The whole place was impregnated with arsenic.

Strange Factors Noted
The doctor's suspicions were aroused by the fact that Bryant's two serious attacks of poisoning (the second killed him) were not shared by other members of the family, al-
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Gov't. Forces Expected To Surrender Today

(Special to The Daily Mail)
HENDAYE, Feb. 19—Insurgent forces are steadily advancing around the besieged city of Teruel. Government forces are expected to give in some time today.

ROAD-BLOCKING SNOW HAS PRAIRIES SMILING

Near-Record Fall in South Sask. Stirs Hope In
Farmers that Added Moisture to Assure Crop

REGINA, Feb. 19—Saskatchewan feels better. The Province is digging itself out from what, in the southern districts at least, is a near-record snowfall. Inconveniences of blocked roads are as nothing to the farmers, who see the snow as a blessing, not a nuisance. Of recent years the blistering drought of summer has been associated with windy, dusty winters and light snowfalls were swept away quickly, leaving the dry farm land unprotected.

The February storms of 1938 have thrown a snow blanket averaging six inches deep over some of the districts most severely damaged by drought. This moisture will be added to the store already in the ground from the

Ontario Mine Strikers Meeting Operators, Government

(Special to The Daily Mail)
TORONTO, Feb. 19—Representatives of 2,000 Ontario coal miners, on strike for higher wages, are today meeting with coal mine operators and members of the government here.

beneficial rains of last fall. Together, they give promise of the 1938 wheat crop having a better start than has been enjoyed in Saskatchewan for eight years. Grain experts have pointed out that the lack of subsoil moisture has been their most pressing anxiety. Without this moisture deep in the ground to be tapped by the long wheat roots, the crops wither and die unless there are bounteous early summer rains. After dry winters in the past, spring and summer showers have saved many a crop; but if the soil is dry and the rains are meagre the end comes with the first two weeks of hot weather.

The meteorological bureau at the Regina Airport issued figures showing the improved moisture conditions in this district. Precipitation was as follows:

	1937-38	1936-37
September	1.36	nil
October	.52	.02
November	.60	.28
December	.73	.60
January	1.10	.58
February, 12 days	1.11	.32

Totals 6.42 1.80
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