

DEVON SHOPPING PAGE

PRESIDENT SAYS U. S. MUST KEEP OUT OF INTERNATIONAL STRIFE

Will Be a Good Neighbor, He Declares, And Attend to its Own Business

WASHINGTON, August 14—President Roosevelt laid down to his press conference his general peace policy. It is based, he said, on two simple points:

1. The good neighbor attitude which is designed to keep the United States on friendly terms with all the powers.

2. Constant diplomatic efforts to keep the nation out of specific cases that do not concern it.

To which, after a reporter had asked if he did not include a big army and navy, the President added that to keep the nation prepared for its defense was, of course, a corollary.

And as a further corollary, it is known that Mr. Roosevelt is urging the State Department and Senate Foreign Relations Commission to hasten their final drafting of a neutrality program. He wishes authority, during the months that Congress is away, to deal with crises in which the shipment of American arms or extension of American credit might be involved. But such legislation will not be allowed to defer adjournment.

Has Carried Out Policy

The Ethiopian dispute it was perfectly clear, is considered by Mr. Roosevelt, one in which the United States' interest is simply that of preserving the integrity of the Pact of Paris to the fullest extent. Already on three occasions, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has affirmed this attitude. But any specific intervention, or even note-writing of as tangible and forthright a character as in the Man-

churian crisis, is definitely ruled out by the President.

All of the President's points have been called into action in his administration of foreign affairs. The good neighbor policy enunciated shortly after he came into office was the basis of withdrawal of final American troops from Central America and the Caribbean; was carried out to a modified extent in Cuba by phases of non-interference; was most useful to Secretary Hull in his successful leadership of the Montevideo Conference. It is generally agreed that despite the Cuban interlude, American standing in Latin America is higher than for many years.

As applied to the Far East and Europe, the good neighbor policy has meant noninterference. The United States has dropped the daily diplomatic activity which characterized Secretary Stimson's handling of the Asiatic problem, while still adhering to his doctrine of nonrecognition of Manchoukuo.

Russia, Mexico, Germany

But the Roosevelt Administration has shown its earnestness in the non-interference aspect of neighborliness by recognizing Soviet Russia, by refusing to interfere in Mexico and Germany when pressed to do so by religious groups in the United States.

The President's second plank, diplomatic activity, has run hand in hand with good neighborliness. Since the throbbing days which preceded the London Economic Conference, when European statesmen beat a path to

Washington, diplomatic activity has lulled. But American delegates have outlined to work in disarmament conferences and talks, have exchanged views on passing problems like that in Ethiopia, have officially protested such actions as German repudiation of bond obligations.

Military preparation, however, has spoken louder than most other aspects of Roosevelt's policy. The President, long a naval enthusiast, has headed the American navy toward full treaty strength in the minimum time, has greatly strengthened the air forces, and built up the army. Well over \$1,000,000,000 is going into military expenditures in the present fiscal year alone, divided between regular budgets and special PWA funds.

Similar levels appear to be contemplated for future years. Full treaty strength on the seas is set for 1942, but meantime the possibility of building another 35,000-ton battleship, or larger, has been intimated by Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy.

The mere naval aspects of preparedness, however, are overshadowed by American development in the air. A transpacific air line, commercial in inception, is rapidly being completed with the hearty co-operation of the Navy Department.

While the line is being built, fleets of bombing planes have carried on successful flights in Hawaii and back, along the path of the commercial line, and during the extensive naval manoeuvres on the Pearl Harbor Station the massed naval aircraft fleet engaged in mysterious flights, some of which were said to have extended to Midway Island, nearly on the International dateline in mid-Pacific.

Simultaneously, the Army indicated its interest in air development in Alaska, and Gen. Charles Kilburne, assistant chief of staff told the House Military Affairs Committee that a big air base in central Alaska with outposts in the Aleutian Islands would have a definite effect on Japanese policy and diplomacy.

The new "pressure-policy" in the air rounds out the Roosevelt foreign program. With it, the United States turns its face to the world in this troubled summer of 1935.

Advertise in The Daily Mail. It Pays.

Triumphs of Chemistry

We have recently learned of two fresh triumphs of chemistry south of the border. Southern slash-pine, formerly a waste and nuisance, has been transformed into a potential source of wealth for Dixie. At a cost of \$4,000,000 a paper mill is to be erected at Savannah, Georgia, which will use slash pine for raw material and will consume 70,000 cords annually to make 120 tons of pulp and paper daily for manufacture into various craft papers and bags. The other development has to do with remarkable success on the growth and use of soy beans. In 1934 the total yield in the whole country was estimated at \$17,800,000 whereas this year in the state of Illinois alone the yield will reach 28,000,000 bushels, a 50 per cent increase over again, which in turn was half again larger than in 1933. The Chinese make milk cheese and butter from the soy bean. For years it was the novelty in America and used principally as a feed for cattle. Foremost now among its commercial uses is manufacture of paint. They have learned also to turn soy beans into printer's ink, glycerine, celluloid, water-proof glue, soap and rubber substitutes. In the field of human and animal foods, lists which are admit-

tedly incomplete, name more than sixty-five different products, ranging from soy soup to salad oil. It has also been discovered that infants sometimes make good progress on soy bean milk. Clearly, this humble vegetable is one of nature's most valuable gifts to mankind.

The number of tourists' automobiles entering New Brunswick from the United States during 1935 up to July 31 showed a 5.37 per cent increase over the number which entered during the same period last year, according to figures obtained from the 27 United States border ports.

DALHOUSIE MAN IS NOMINATED

Caldwell Stewart, a native of Dalhousie, N. B., and a graduate of Mt. Allison, has been nominated by the Conservatives of the constituency of Digby-Annapolis, N. S., as their candidate for the House of Commons. The constituency was represented in the last House by H. B. Short, who has retired.

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Of Interest to Women

FOODS DIFFICULT TO EAT

Soup in Bouillon Cups

Bones, Pits and Seeds: Fish bones or other accidental bones are taken between finger and thumb and removed between compressed lips. Pits and seeds must be eaten quite bare and clean in the mouth and then dropped into the cupped fist and then into the plate.

The pits of stewed prunes or cherries that are eaten with a spoon are made clean and as dry as possible in the mouth (with the tongue and teeth) and then they may be dropped into the spoon with which you are eating and conveyed to the edge of the plate. But even so people with the best manners usually drop the pits, even of stewed prunes or cherries, into the cupped hand.

Salt on the Tablecloth: Putting salt on the tablecloth and then pinching it between the fingers to put it on food is a very old custom and therefore not tabu, if it so happens that a saltcellar is not on one side of one's plate.

But dipping celery or radishes into this salt on the table is never permitted. Salt that is to be dipped into should be put on the bread and butter plate or, if you have none, then on the rim of the soup plate or fish plate or whatever plate is in front of you.

Soup in Cups: Bouillon is tested for temperature by being sipped with the spoon. After that, it is picked up by one or both handles and drunk. When thick soups are served in cups, you eat any solid part of it with the spoon and then either drink the rest or eat it with a spoon, as you prefer.

WHEN YOU ARE INTRODUCED

What to say when you are introduced.

"How do you do?" or: "How do you do, Miss Green or Miss Jones?" This is the way one should know-

ledge an introduction, and it is much better than the "flowery remarks" so many people make.

Do not say: "Pleased to meet you." Probably you are "pleased" to meet your new acquaintance, but people with good manners simply do not use those words. They consider this response the worst that could possibly be made.

When you are introduced—Speak with a pleasant smile. Show your new acquaintance that it is a real pleasure to meet them. Make them, whoever they may be, feel at ease.

Do not act or speak as if the introduction is of no importance to you. Never turn to the friend who introduced you and talk about something the other person may know nothing about. Always include him in your conversation.

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