

THE DAILY MAIL
Published Every Afternoon (except Sunday) at 327-329 Queen Street, Fredericton.
THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY
J. L. Neville, Managing Editor.
Subscription Price: \$4 per year by Carrier; \$3 per year by Mail.
TELEPHONE 67.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1935

MUNICIPAL RESOLUTIONS

The Union of Municipalities at its last session held in Fredericton passed several resolutions regarding taxes. These will be laid before the Legislature this year.

Two of these resolutions would seem to contradict each other. One says resolved that if necessary an amendment may be made that any taxpayer who has paid his poll tax, income and personal property tax be qualified to vote at any town election. In contrast, it would appear by another resolution that any municipality may have the right to prevent any person voting at a county election who has not paid his taxes.

All these resolutions and others will be laid before the Legislature this year. Another resolution which does not appear to be on the agenda, was to the effect that certain regulations regarding the payment of taxes as they prevail at present should be abolished. One regulation which is in effect in this city provides that although a man may have paid say one hundred and fifty dollars of a two hundred dollar tax bill he cannot vote because the balance of fifty dollars has not been paid. The same man's clerk whose total tax bill may be fifteen dollars or one-tenth of the employer's taxes may vote because the clerk has paid all his taxes. That is only one tenth of what the employer has to pay. The employer has property and business interests in the city. The clerk has none whatever. The clerk has a vote, the "boss" has none. This foolish law is enforced right here in Fredericton. It was discussed at the last municipal convention and the more it was discussed the more foolish it appeared to all the outside aldermen and municipal councillors. What is more foolish some chap who has only a poll tax of seven dollars and may in an election contest have that paid for him and vote for the man who paid it—may vote, while the heavy tax payer with big business who has paid perhaps two hundred dollars and who still owes only seven dollars cannot vote. This is a fact although a stranger would hardly credit it.

After all the talk that was made last fall it is a wonder that this is not amongst the resolutions to be submitted to the N. B. Legislature this year. The Daily Mail has referred before to this foolish law and it was understood that it was to be discussed before the Municipalities Committee at least this year.

MR. SCLANDERS' SUGGESTION

In a practical address given on Monday night before the Fredericton Board of Trade Mr. Sclanders, Secretary of the Saint John Board of Trade referred to the need of a good class of immigrants to inhabit our vacant places and to perhaps take up our abandoned farms. The opinion has been expressed that it does not seem possible to place a stranger on a vacant farm and have him make a success where the original settler who knew the country had failed. This must depend to a larger extent on local conditions, and the individuals and class of immigrants must be considered. Some new settlers with all the chances in the world have been failures. Others again have made good. As has been pointed out the Danish Settlement in Victoria County is an example of what thrift and a community spirit together with a knowledge of farming conditions as we have them can do in this country. It would seem that this is a country well suited to these Northern peoples as was pointed out by Mr. Sclanders.

Speaking along the same lines the Saint John Telegraph-Journal says:—"Manitoba seems to have gathered a large proportion of the Icelanders, many of whom have risen to high positions. Ontario has a very high opinion of the Swedes who settle in New Ontario. An Ontario newspaper observes: "It is a country which in climate, appearance and resources is strikingly similar to Sweden. People

from Great Britain or even Old Ontario hesitate to settle in New Ontario, but Swedish settlers would readily adapt themselves to conditions. When immigration opens up again Canada and Ontario would be ably advised to make an effort to secure Scandinavian settlers for New Ontario and the North.

"Scandinavians are industrious and thrifty people who are so akin to the Anglo-Saxon stock that they merge easily in British nations. The process is facilitated in that they seem to arrive with precisely the same ideas of disciplined liberty that is the British ideal state. In Canada, the fact that they come from countries whose winter climate is not unlike that of the Dominion is an added recommendation. Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Icelanders make excellent settlers of the ambitious pioneer type."

SNAPSHOTS

The down-town sheet is still trying to make a liar out of the Chief Superintendent of Education. The Daily Mail is in a position to know that Dr. MacFarlane told The Gleaner again yesterday that their report of what he said was untrue. The Gleaner knows this as it was so informed. The Gleaner is only succeeding in making a laughing stock of itself. It still tells its readers that the report on the Australian Essays is "fiction." The poor Gleaner.

The commanding officer of the C.O.T.C. at the University of New Brunswick will have his compulsory military service corps at the opening of the House. The U.N.B. Lambs will parade to the drill hall. Mussolini is to go one better. He is to have his Black Diapers in baby carriages at the opening of the Italian house.

What's the matter with the Girl Guides for the opening parade. They would be good lookers anyway.

A correspondent from Bangor, Me., wants to know if prohibition was a success in New Brunswick. We never remember having real prohibition in New Brunswick. We are mailing our friend the names of a couple of former bootleggers on the North Shore who were in favour of prohibition. Under the present system they are out of business.

It is said that several leading public officials are amongst those who are sending their dollars earned here, away from the city by the mail order route.

After you get your walk all shovelled out the snow plow comes along and shovels it all in again.

WILD DISORDERS IN PUBLIC GALLERY DELAY SITTING

London, Jan. 29—Disorders broke out last night in the public gallery of the House of Commons among a score of men and women spectators shouting criticism against the British government.

Attendants were forced to use violence in ejecting some of the disturbers from the gallery and getting it cleared.

A man began the trouble by shouting "Down with the Unemployment Act." Attendants rushed him and ejected him, but he fought back. Women joined in the cries of "Leave him alone!" and two of them were finally ejected, also. The cries became so general that members on the floor could not hear each other for 20 minutes until the gallery was cleared.

Three men and one woman were detained after police reserves were called out to quiet the disorders, the like of which have not been seen since the pre-war days of suffragette campaigning.

The uproar from the gallery was marked by shouts of "Down with the baby starvers!" "You cowardly lot of robbers!"

Actually, the disorders started when someone shouted approval of a warning by Neil MacLean, Glasgow Laborite, that unemployed workers would bring down the government unless their demands for a larger dole are met. Spectators took up the attack.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S SUBSIDY CLAIM

New Brunswick's claim for a very substantial increase in her annual Federal subsidy has, it must be admitted, been put forward at a time when Ottawa would find it difficult to accede to it, at least as presented. With every dollar of national revenue needed, a demand for more than a million and three-quarters more annually for one Province alone will naturally arouse little enthusiasm in the Treasury.

At the same time it must in fairness be admitted that Premier Tilley has reasonable ground for demanding consideration for a revision of the scale of his Province's yearly grants. By one means or another the other Provinces have had conceded to them very material additions to their sources of wealth. Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba have each had their boundaries increased; the two former very greatly. Large timber and rich mining regions have been added to their original areas and their revenues have benefited accordingly. The Prairie Provinces have had their natural resources returned to them after years of ceaseless agitation and from them these Provinces have already derived and will in the future continue to enjoy substantial increases in their yearly incomes.

Unfortunately for the Maritimes, nothing of this sort can be done for them. There are no adjacent areas that can be given to them, and they are already in control of their own natural resources. Only by increasing the actual cash subsidies payable to them under the terms of Confederation can their revenues be augmented to keep proportionate pace with those of their sister Provinces obtained by the exploitation of added sources of revenue which have been surrendered to them by Federal action.

It would be unfair therefore to dismiss the New Brunswick claim as merely an attempted raid upon a Federal treasury already unable to meet the enormous demands put upon it. Mr. Tilley's claim should and we believe will be considered by the rest of Canada fairly upon its merits. Whether it can be admitted and acted upon, either wholly or even in part, in these very critical times is for the Government to say, but even should it not be possible to meet that claim immediately the principle in it should, we believe, be recognized as a part of the national obligation toward the Maritime region.—Montreal Star.

Bennett Introduces Job Insurance

(Continued on page four)
air and stevedoring, banking, trust company, mortgage, loan, insurance or other financial business, nursing, teaching, permanent service with Dominion, provincial, municipal or other police forces, public service, agents on a commission basis.

The compulsory feature of the unemployment insurance bill introduced in the House of Commons is dealt with briefly but definitely. Except where regulations otherwise prescribe, the bill states that "the employer shall in the first instance be liable to pay both the contribution payable by himself and also, on behalf of the employed person, the contribution payable by that person." This latter share is recoverable by the employer whether by reduction from wages or otherwise.

Another section fixes the penalties for failure on the part of the employer or employed person to pay the statutory contributions, or in the event of an employer endeavoring to make the employed worker pay the whole or any part of the employer's contribution. The penalty, on summary conviction, is fixed at a fine not exceeding \$50 or three months' imprisonment, or both.

Contributions to the government's unemployment and social insurance scheme if and when the bill containing it passes through Parliament and is proclaimed, will be made by the worker, employer and government each week as follows:

	Em- Worker	Govern- ment
Boys (16).....	7	2.8
Girls (16).....	6	2.4
Boys (17).....	11	4.4
Girls (17).....	9	3.6
Men (18-20).....	18	7.2
Women (18-20).....	15	6
Men (21 or over).....	25	10
Women (21 or over).....	21	8.4

HOW EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLAN WILL BE WORKED

Ottawa, Jan. 30—The details by which the provisions of the employment insurance bill are intended to work out follows:

Each week an adult workman will buy a 25 cent special stamp and his employer will also buy a 25 cent stamp for him. Both these stamps will be pasted in the workman's book supplied him for the purpose.

The same procedure will apply in the case of women and those under 21 years of age, with the stamps for the lesser weekly payments.

When a worker becomes unemployed, he will go to the exchange in his district where his case will be investigated from his book and information he and his employer will be able to supply. The first efforts of the exchange will be to supply a new job, getting in touch with other exchanges and other employers.

If after nine days, the worker is still out of employment, the insurance officers in charge of the exchange will decide what benefits the worker is entitled to. The worker's benefit year begins then. What benefits he receives from time to time will be entered.

Should the worker or employer object to the findings of the insurance officer, either may appeal to the court of referees. The insurance officer may also refer any claim to this court.

A court of referees will consist of one or more members chosen to represent employers, with an equal number of members chosen to represent insured contributors and a chairman appointed, probably a county judge. The members of the court of referees will be prepared.

Further appeal is possible to an umpire, probably a supreme court judge. The decision of the umpire will be final.

HEREDITY FORCES SEEN IN NEW LIGHT

Washington, Jan. 30—The workings of heredity and evolutions were likened yesterday by two scientists to a game of cards in which nature does the shuffling.

Out of this riffing, the study said, come new arrangements of the genes, tiny cell parts which control heredity, and as a result—new species.

The discovery has a bearing on almost every phase of heredity and evolution from the origin of the human race to the development of new breeds of corn or cotton resistant to disease.

Until now most scientists had believed that new species and hereditary changes in living creatures were produced only by changes within individuals. But the new work shows that nature shuffles the genes around besides changing individual genes, and both things can cause hereditary changes.

It is the work of Prof. H. J. Muller of the University of Texas, and Dr. A. A. Prokofyeva of the Moscow Academy of Sciences, and was made public by the National Academy of Sciences in Washington.

Not only are species probably created partly in this way at times, but this could account for the appearance of minor hereditary changes, a black-eyed child in a family that has been blue-eyed for many generations for example.

Genes usually are believed to be arranged in strings, in sausage-shaped objects known as chromosomes, resembling a row of peas in a pod. The "shuffling" of genes takes place when the "pods" or chromosomes are occasionally broken and the parts shifted into new positions, so that the genes

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Maritime Financial Affairs Discussed

(Continued from Page One)

stand. That was the purpose of the enquiry he stated.

The question came up when C. G. Heward, Montreal, opened argument for the Dominion. He was proceeding to argue any revision of subsidies race to the development of new to the Maritime Provinces might be downward when Sir Thomas interrupted with his statement.

The argument occupied both morning and late afternoon sittings. From the scope of enquiry, the contentions ranged over a variety of questions, dwelt on the claims of the Maritime Provinces for compensation for lands handed over to Ontario, Quebec and the Western Provinces, and concluded for the day on Prince Edward Island's special claim as the only province without public lands.

Presentation of the case of the Dominion will be concluded today. The three Maritime Provinces will be heard in rebuttal, probably on Thursday when the commission expects to conclude its hearings.

inside are arranged in different order than before

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