

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1936

J. H. Conlon Appointment

The appointment of James H. Conlon, as Director of Federal and Municipal Affairs, is one that is bound to give general satisfaction all over New Brunswick. Already The Daily Mail has heard favorable comment on this appointment. Mr. Conlon, as has already been stated elsewhere, started in as a newspaperman and the wonderful training which a newspaper office gives stood him in good stead when he accepted the position with the Federal Department of Fisheries at Ottawa. He later severed his connection with this Department to become secretary of the Canadian Fisheries Association and editor of the Canadian Fisherman. Later he was associate editor of the Journal of Commerce and was also connected with the Ottawa Journal and the Halifax Herald.

Last year Mr. Conlon became publicity secretary of the provincial government and upon the establishment of the Department of Federal and Municipal Affairs he, with his extended experience in federal and commercial affairs he was the natural man to be picked out to assist the new Minister of Federal and Municipal Affairs. The selection of Mr. Conlon is a good one. He is a hard-working, conscientious, capable official and he with his chief, Hon. A. P. Paterson, should make a good combination in getting the new department away to a right start.

Provincial Liquor Sales Aid Alberta's Revenues

Profits from the provincial monopoly of retail liquor sales have formed an important part of Alberta's revenues in recent years, it is shown in the Elliott-Walker survey of the province's fiscal problems. Average annual earnings from this source in Alberta were \$1,715,248 in the five years ended March 31, 1934, or more than 11 per cent. of the average annual ordinary revenues for the period. In the year 1934-35 liquor act revenues provided \$1,526,000, or 9.7 per cent. of the total revenue for that year. For the year 1935-36, liquor act revenues rose to \$1,843,589, or 11.2 per cent. of Alberta's total revenue in that year.

Through a change made in March of this year in the method of beer distribution and an increase in liquor prices, the Alberta Government estimates that this source will yield \$2,200,000 in the fiscal year 1936-37.

Figures quoted in the survey were supplied from official sources and collated by a chartered accountant who was formerly Provincial Auditor of Alberta. (In the section dealing with revenue, comparative figures for the other two Prairie Provinces are quoted. These show that in collecting revenue from liquor Alberta has been more successful than either Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Average annual revenue from liquor for the five-year period ended March 31, 1934, was \$1,715,248, compared with \$1,539,538 collected in Saskatchewan and \$1,491,880 in Manitoba. In the fiscal year 1934-35 Alberta collected \$1,526,000 in liquor act revenue, Saskatchewan collected \$1,027,572 and Manitoba collected \$1,014,804.

"Democracy" --- By J. Stalin

By the standards of Joseph Stalin the new Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is truly a remarkable document. It signifies the achievement of real and complete socialism, establishes the permanent foundation for ultimate communism and provides the Soviet with the only system "that is democratic to the limit."

Joseph Stalin has not been among the dictators who like to quibble over the meaning and expression of democracy. Previously he has held this system and its few remaining symbols in utter contempt—polls removed from communism with all the virtues resident in the latter. What transition there has been in the U.S.S.R. to encourage him to deal in democracy is not explained; but even now he does not quibble, he simply claims.

The Constitution is poor support for the claims. It does provide a bi-cameral parliamentary system in which, theoretically, is vested all the power of the State. It extends the privilege of the secret ballot to all citizens over eighteen for the purpose of electing the Council of the Union, or Lower House, of the Supreme Council. The Council of Nationalities, or Senate, is selected by the Supreme Councils of the constituent Republics and autonomous Provinces. Having both legislative and administrative authority the Supreme Council controls the high courts, and the lower courts are elected locally by popular vote.

Beyond this the Constitution "liberates" the people, assuring them the right to work and security for old age, during illness or incapacity. It gives equal rights to women, freedom of speech, or assembly and of the press. It guarantees religious freedom, assures protection against wrongful arrest and extends to every citizen the privilege of personal ownership of property.

If all this were not circumscribed by the authority of the Communist Party dictatorship, Stalin would indeed have gone a long way toward democracy. But over all stands the superstructure of dictatorship, and will stand indefinitely, for there is nothing in the Constitution to permit attack upon it. Ruled by Stalin, the party will rule Parliament. All its "elected" delegates will be of the party's selection, and the permanent officials of what corresponds to the civil service will be persons of Stalin's personal choice. All agencies of his creation under the old system will remain except the Congress of Soviets, which votes itself out of existence when it adopts the Constitution.

The freedom thus granted is the freedom of fascism or nazism. Citizens are granted the privilege of property ownership, but they cannot own land, their homes or the means of production. Assemblage, speech and press are free so long as they remain communistic and espouse nothing that can be interpreted as "social revolution." Religion is free so long as it does not attempt to extend its influence or combat the anti-religious agencies of the State, which are to be retained.

The only claim Stalin has to democracy under his Constitution, therefore, is that the Soviet system, again theoretically, is classless. In reality that is all he claims. For him democracy is a classless society, irrespective of how it is governed. To him our system is undemocratic, regardless of its liberties and the power of the people to shape its course, because there is in it a "capitalist class." He refuses to admit that in his system there are the makings of the same class, held down by the oligarchy of the Communist Party and Joseph Stalin.

Actually, all Stalin has given Russia is the key to democracy, being careful to plug the lock.

SNAPSHOTS

King Henry VIII not only divorced his wives but also cut their heads off, and England backed him up. Why not back up our present King without making so much fuss about it.

Everybody likes our beloved King. Everybody was afraid of Henry VIII and yet he "reformed" England.

Is it the King's labour activities and his friendship for the working classes and the depressed that sours Baldwin against him—not Mrs. Simpson?

We hope that the King does not satisfy Baldwin and abdicate. Stick to the job, King Ned, old boy.

The New Glasgow Chronicle, whose editor is said to be a Sunday School teacher, says: "On Saturday night while the crowd on Provost Street was the thickest and it has some jam, a woman emerged from one of the dry goods stores carrying a parcel. The night air was bracing and the cold was evidently being felt. And anyway a parcel is a poor thing to have to carry. So at the post office, her ladyship undid the parcel, disentangled a pair of bloomers and minus a bluish, calmly and contentedly slipped into the bloomers, shook down her skirts and went her way up our Main Street, to the applause of a lot of watchers on the curb.

Mrs. J. S. Allen went to Saint John this morning where she will spend a few days with friends.

Mrs. Hannington of Sackville is the guest of Mrs. A. J. Gregory at Acacia Grove.

T. E. Merchant, Halifax, is registered today at the Queen Hotel.

W. R. Clarke, Edmundston, is a visitor to town today.

Charles M. Johnston, Saint John, is in the city today.

C. F. Wetmore, Amherst, is a guest at the Queen today.

Strenuous

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sibly by Mrs. Simpson voluntarily deciding to leave the country.

The device of a morganatic marriage finds little favor. Legislation, it is stated, would be necessary to make it effective and legislation might have to follow a thorny path.

Clement Attlee, Labor leader in the House of Commons, has made it clear that if Mr. Baldwin resigns over the issue, Labor will not be prepared to form a government. The alternative might be in some prominent Conservative other than Mr. Baldwin.

Alfred Duff Cooper, secretary of state for war, has been mentioned as a member of the cabinet who has been reported to take the view that the King's marriage is his own concern. But if a Duff Cooper government were formed, it would be unlikely to be long-lived. It probably would end in a general election with the King's marriage an issue on the public platforms. And that is what no political party wants.

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, Labor, gave notice in the House of Commons tonight of a motion that the oath of allegiance which members of Parliament have taken to Edward VIII will be unaffected by any form of Coronation ceremony "or by the presence thereof or absence thereof of any dignitary or personage whatsoever, nor will they substitute any other for the King of England."

Colonel Wedgwood explains that by the absence of any dignitary he means the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Bradford, or anyone else. He holds that abdication should be avoided at all costs.

No Change

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not abdicate without consent of both the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

There has, however, been no occasion to find out how this could be done. The best guess, historians said, would be that Edward, if he should decide to give up his Throne would communicate his intention to should wish to abdicate. Complications arise, however, from a new law which makes necessary the additional consent of each of the Parliaments of the British dominions.

The Statute of Westminster, making the dominions independent of the home government and bound together only by the common ties of allegiance to the King, says no change in succession to the Throne can be made without the approval of the dominion Parliaments. Parliament and the nation through the prime minister.

The prime minister would then be called upon to introduce two bills, each starting: "Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, with

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the tempo of the times. The perennial reds and greens, for instance, achieve, up-to-date distinction with new shadings and a variety of new colors in the new "Coronation" shades are having a vogue.

First and foremost, of course, there is coronation red, a rich shade that is just about the most appropriate Christmas color possible, with its gay suggestion of holly berries and poinsettias.

A rich blue, a bit lighter than the deep sapphires and midnight so popular last year, makes its bow under the name of coronation blue, and there is another new blue, Marlborough blue, named after the new home of Queen Mary, in a pale, almost forget-me-not shade.

A Coronation Green, Too
If you hold out for green, you can still be just as up-to-date with Coronation Green, a bright clear shade much like the original "Vert" used in British heraldry, and Holyrood Green, named after the Scottish palace of the royal family. The latter shade is a delicate pastel that combines beautifully with silver.

For those who really want novelty, there are Coronation Gold, a soft rich tone, and Buckingham Lilac, all paying honor to King Edward's reign and realm, a particularly fitting sentiment since cards for holiday greeting originated in England in 1851.

The good old-fashioned Christmas motifs are smartly new again this year. Gone entirely is the "Noel" sponsored in recent seasons by smart sophisticates, and this year's cards prove that there is nothing quite like the traditional holiday symbols.

Santa Claus and his reindeer, Donner and Blitzen, plum puddings and bulging packs, whole holiday herds of reindeer, a score of different types of sleighs, holly sprays, gayly decked trees, merrily-pealing bells, candles, and carollers in endless variety establish the perennial Christmas motifs.

Christmas cards expressing religious sentiments which staged a revival last year, are more numerous than ever this season. There are etchings and engravings of great cathedrals, reproductions of famous Madonnas, and exquisite pictures of Biblical subjects.

Many Have Gone Modern

One of the most striking things about the 1936 Christmas cards is the extent to which they have "gone modern." In keeping with certain trends of modern art, block letters are used on many of the cards of this type, but there is noticeable, too, a wide use of script.

The favorite sports and interests of modern youth are illustrated in a number of novel ways conveying the old, old wishes for joyful holidays. The ski enthusiast or the skater, the horseman or the golfer, and even the animal-lover, can send and receive appropriately designed and worded cards and the new popularity of the bicycle inspires a number of the "Bicycle Built for Two" missives.

Many of the new cards are delicately sacheted, obviously to be treasured as keepsakes. Cards designed for the insertion of a check or money are more numerous this year than ever, and permit the practicality of a cash gift.

Meeting the newest principles of child-training, not to mention pleasing the youngsters no end, the children of the family will find a wide variety of designs in Christmas cards to convey their own greetings this year. Mother, father, grand-parents, aunts and uncles and even the Sunday school teacher are not forgotten.

Whatever the design or color, however, there is no difference of opinion about the sentiment conveyed. Definitely the 1936 Christmas cards have been set to a style pace all their own in conveying sincere good wishes, most of them notably coached in simple language, with little or no attempt at elaborate or out-of-the-ordinary expression. And prices are scaled to fit every purse.

advice and consent of his most faithful Commons," one bill declaring the abdication of King Edward VIII, and the other making the Duke of York King.

Obviously the consent of Parliament would be given if the King

"Weekly Payroll"

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(Must be cast within week from date of this issue)

M

Address

Collect all these Coupons you can. Get your friends to save them for you. (CLIP NEATLY. DO NOT ROLL OR FOLD.)

Holiday

EMPLOYERS AND WAGES

Recently the Manchester Guardian Commercial referred to the Roosevelt election sweep as proof of a world-wide movement against a perverted "Darwinism" which would starve the unsuccessful. Rooseveltian policies have been stupid and impractical in many respects but this splendid theme of resisting "perverted Darwinism" has run through many of them. The same idea will be found in the labor policies of all unselfish employers.

The series of articles on the wage policy of Canadian industrialists that has been running in The Financial Post has brought out a very significant fact. It is that the larger Canadian employers see little benefit in a policy of pressing down on wages. They agree that industrialists should seek to pay the highest wages that can be borne equably by farmers and other consumers; that widespread wage reductions are not the answer to our more pressing problems; that the means of paying high wages must be found in large production, in efficiency, in machinery.

One cannot apply to wages unreservedly the laws of supply and demand. And in framing labor policies no industry and no government can forget human and social elements.

It is right and just that there should be a world-wide search for the means to security for the common man, whether through a fairer division of the income he helps to create, through practical social legislation, through insurance plans designed to give him protection against economic storms.

Unfortunately, many of the measures undertaken to help the worker do him more harm than good. This was certainly true of the N.R.A., which set out to benefit some workers at the expense of others. Some of the industrial codes in Canada, that restrict production and increase the cost of everyday articles, simply result in there being less to distribute among workers. A great deal of our social legislation takes more from the worker in taxes than it gives him in benefits. Or take the labor aspects of the railway problem. The chief obstacle to its solution is a sentiment in favor of "protecting" labor from a reduction in the number of workers employed on the railways. Yet the money wasted on operating unnecessary railway services in Canada is enough to provide the Dominion Government's share of a scheme of unemployment insurance for all Canadian workers. The workers of Canada get little benefit out of such short-sighted protection that ignores their longer term interests.

WORKER FINDS SOLAR CYCLE AFFECTS BIRDS

Many earthly phenomena, ranging from wars to weather, have been blamed upon or at least correlated with sunspots and solar changes of which they are indices.

Now, L. W. Wing, University of Wisconsin graduate research worker, has found that solar cycles apparently have an influence upon both the abundance and migration of many species of wild birds and animals.

Just how this influence is exercised is still unknown. The most probable theory seems to be that the sun has some effect on reproductive glands, which in turn influence either the number or the vigor of the young. Whether the sun affects the animals directly or indirectly by controlling the vitamin, mineral or other content of the food eaten by the animals, is still a subject for speculation. Some authorities believe the sun influences the virulence of diseases which attack the animals, rather than their reproductive systems.

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CANADIAN TURNIPS COMMAND PREMIUMS

Because of their fine flavour and appearance, Canadian turnips shipped into the United States from the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Ontario have predominated on all major wholesale markets of the Eastern United States within moderate shipping distance of the Dominion. Passing through the usual channels of trade of consumption in hotels, restaurants and homes, these turnips have commanded a premium over those of domestic origin. The domestic turnips in the Eastern United States for the most part are sold on local farm markets or to factories or transported by truck to nearby wholesale centres. However, they do not exercise a decisive influence on the market prospects for Canadian turnips.

In the two main consuming centres for Canadian turnips, New York and Boston, Prince Edward Island turnips command the highest prices, states the Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York. During the season, which extends from September to the following April or May, opening prices are usually moderate in October, rising to a peak in November as the holiday season approaches, and as a rule rise again after the first of the year. This season prices quoted on the New York and the Boston markets for Prince Edward Island turnips have averaged about 50 cents per bag of 50 pounds ex wharf. Under date October 31, 1936, New York wholesale quotations listed Prince Edward Island turnips at 55 to 60 cents, and Ontario turnips at 50 to 60 cents per 50 pounds. Dealers anticipate that the market will be comparable to 1935—that is, peak prices will reach about 75 cents or more, and an average season price of about 60 cents per 50-pound bag should be realized.

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