

THE DAILY MAIL
NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER
THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY — J. L. NEVILLE, Managing Editor.
Published every afternoon (except Sunday) at 327-329 Queen Street,
Fredericton, N. B.

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FREDERICTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1936

Our Confederation Basis

The Federal Government is reported to be willing to appoint a Royal Commission to examine the present basis of Confederation and make recommendations as to constitutional changes, re-allocation of tax fields, re-allocation of social obligations and so forth, in the light of modern conditions. The appointment, however, would be contingent upon reasonable unanimity of the nine provinces. Since any constitutional amendments would require such unanimity, the authorities see no point in even going ahead with an inquiry unless it is present.

New Brunswick at the recent conference was said to be favorable toward such an inquiry, provided it went far enough back to consider the pre-Confederation railway situation. Nova Scotia, while only lukewarm, was said not to be opposed. The central provinces were not in favor of the idea. It was most warmly sponsored by the prairie provinces. British Columbia was chiefly interested in a special commission to investigate the grievances of the far west coast.

There is much to consider in regard to our pre-Confederation situation and the sooner the matter is dug into the better for all concerned. New Brunswick has not had a square deal so far as the Intercolonial is concerned and it is not getting a square deal at the present time. The old Intercolonial railway agreement under which we went into Confederation is still in force, no matter how much side-stepping may be done by the railway authorities at Ottawa.

New Brunswick needs to assert herself. And we must make up our own mind that we cannot count on much help from Nova Scotia. It is time that New Brunswick looked after itself. All this talk about the Dominion being united as a nation is all rot so long as we down here are getting the wrong end of the stick.

Folly at Crossings

The following from the Board of Railway Commissioners shows how careless some people can be at railway crossings. It also shows that all the crazy people at Fairville are not locked up in the Provincial Hospital down there.

The board of railway commissioners has issued a report concerning traffic accidents and near-accidents at protected railway crossings for six months of the present year. The Canadian National reported 77 cases "where there was danger at protected crossings due to the negligence of those using the crossing", and the Canadian Pacific reported 244 such cases. "Ignored stop signal" is common in the list. Many cars—25 in fact—drove into traffic gates when they were down. Six drove into the side of trains. Fifty-seven crossed in front of the locomotive, regardless of stop signal; 131 passed over the crossing when the bell was ringing or wigwag working. A case reported by the commission from Fairville, N.B., is:

"Car went under gates while being lowered. Warning bell ringing." And ten days later: "Same car as above. Went under gates while being lowered. Brakes poor. Warning bell ringing."

What can publicity do with careless drivers like this?

Hunting Bear

Hon. F. W. Pirie, Minister of Lands and Mines, recently made the announcement that the shooting of moose would be prohibited during the season of 1937. Everyone who is familiar with the conditions as they exist is aware that the moose is fast disappearing in this province and that some measures are necessary to conserve this important feature of our big game resources.

In this connection, however, an important statement was recently made to the Hartland Observer by Arthur Pringle, a well known York County guide. Mr. Pringle claims that the bears kill more moose in a season than all the hunters put together. The bears get the moose to a large extent when they are calves. While everyone will agree that Hon. Mr. Pirie is doing the right thing in putting a close season on moose, the suggestion is made that the hunting of bear instead of moose be exploited. The license on bears has already been lowered, but New Brunswick as a place to hunt bears should be advertised. Many United States hunters have stated that they would rather shoot bear than moose or deer. The hunting of bear would not only save the moose which the bears kill, but it would be a help to the farmer who has suffered from the bear menace. It would also be a revenue for the guides.

Advertise bear hunting.

The End of an Era

The destruction of the Crystal Palace in London might almost be considered symbolical, marking the end of an era. The England of today is not the country it was in the days of the "good Queen." Doubts and perplexities assail its statesmen. The lowering war clouds on the Continent are large enough for all to see and view with alarm.

The Crystal Palace was a thing of beauty to the Englishman of yesterday. Millions of these generations wandered through its spacious halls which covered 17 acres. The conception of Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, the Crystal Palace was opened to the public in 1854. Built at a cost of £1,500,000, it was used in recent years for the edification of the British masses. Shows, exhibitions and concerts were staged within its walls. The decorations illustrated the architecture and sculpture of various nations and periods—Byzantine, Moorish, Gothic, and modern. Here were the famous Crystal fountain, the gateway of the Kashmir camp which was used at the coronation durbar in India 25 years ago, here were the Imperial War museum, and other exhibitions dear to the British heart.

Some great treasures were lost in the destruction of the Crystal Palace, among them the original manuscripts of George Frederic Handel's musical compositions and many works of art typical of the Victorian era. With the destruction of the Crystal Palace, which tourists from the United States for three generations included in their itinerary, there has disappeared a memorial to the "good Queen" and her consort, Albert. Liberal England has strangely died. Hail and farewell!

SNAPSHOTS

A Cockney might sum up the constitutional crisis by saying "that Britannia rules the wives."

The people of Morrison's Mills, Victoria Mills, Wilsey Road and Doak Settlement are all within the city limits and a mile or two from the Post Office and all without a mail service—another month goes by without this service.

The postal authorities should wake up. Do they want to give service or just draw their pay?

Dr. Mable M. Hannington of Saint John, Saturday discussed social conditions and the need for social institutions for the mentally deficient. Dr. Hannington knows of more than 300 families that should be looked after along social lines and whose condition is encouraging crime in the province.

The single man should not try to flirt or get fresh with the young ladies who visit a certain institution in the city. It gives the place a bad name.

You've often heard of persons waiting for them, but have you ever seen anyone wearing dead men's shoes?

If he seizes your lapels to prevent escape from his boring talk, he is a plain drunk or the father of a phenomenal child.

Gaily colored parcels, carried by happy-looking people, to be seen everywhere, indicate that Yuletide is just around the corner.

You can always tell which side is safe and sensible and solid. It does not inspire much oratory.

Salaried

(Continued from Page One) Eastern and Southern treks was very bad. We did not understand the tremendous significance of this thing. Our forces were not thrown into it. Only 210 men left Queen's Park and left under conditions which were not a credit to our party in this district. They left Queen's Park as a gesture of desperation rather than as a well organized body of men with a strong party leadership at the head of it. A task was placed before us, we had to do something about it, and we did it just to say we did it.

And so the party realized a new means of advancing the party's movement. There was a special session on "the unemployed," to determine how they could be used.

Busier Than Ever The Communist Party is more active today than ever before. Its Propaganda Department is working harder than ever before. As to the extent of Communist propaganda, the output of this branch is not generally known. In its campaign in the Federal elections a year ago the party distributed 1,250,000 pieces of literature. More than half a million pieces were distributed in French and English, and there were 20,000 special French pamphlets and 20,000 Ukrainian.

Absolutely anti-religious, the "Reds" soft-pedal on this in their public utterances, seek to disguise the fact from church groups whom they would join. But in the foreign born work and in their undercover work generally they deride all religion, seek to break down the fabric of church work.

For Communists there can be no two ways about religious teachings. Canadian Communists, despite what they may say, must follow the code laid down by the Communist International. And this is: "As militant materialists the Soviet leaders are uncompromising in their atheist position."

In the words of a Soviet leader the Communist says to Toronto churches: "As for your religion, I spit on it as I spit on all religion."

The Communists in Canada adapt their machinations here to changing situations but they are in close touch with the Soviet.

They extend throughout the Dominion, the provinces being termed districts, Ontario being subdivided into sub-districts, and each district has its own executive under control of the Headquarters in Toronto. Canadian Communists are in close touch not only with the Soviet but with "Reds" across the border. Earl Browder, No. 1 Communist in the U. S. A., came here to address an executive meeting. But the Canadian Communists gave Browder more advice than he gave them, for Communism is more active in Canada than in the United States. And in the words of the Communists themselves, Toronto and this area generally is their "banner district."

Because we have established the rational character of moral conduct, it does not follow that morality has its origin or even its foundation in pure reason.—Henri Bergson.

Weekly Payroll

Free Credit Coupon

GOOD FOR 100 FREE CREDITS
(Must be cast within week from date of this issue)

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

OUR MAIL BAG

POOR POSTAL SERVICE

Editor Daily Mail, City.

Dear Sir: Did you hear whether anything had been done by the Post Office authorities towards providing a mail service for the residents of Morrison's Mill, Victoria Mills, Wilsey Road and Doak Settlement? As pointed out by your paper a couple of weeks ago there are several hundred families living in the city limits and within a mile or two of the Post Office who are absolutely without any mail service. The people at the Mills have to walk to the Fredericton Post Office. The people at Doak and Wilsey have a three times a week service. In winter it is not that good.

At the upper end of the city where there is a less number of families, there is a free delivery almost as far as the golf links. At the lower end we have the service which I mention here and which has already been mentioned by The Daily Mail.

Do you think this fair? What are we to do about it?

Yours truly,
EAST ENDER.
December 20, 1936.

(No, we do not think it is fair. We think it is terrible. We doubt if the same thing exists in any other city in Canada. Get after the Federal member and get him to take the matter up at once. He should be glad to do this. That is what he is there for. Also get after the Postal authorities. They need to be stirred up. They seem to be asleep.—Ed. Daily Mail.)

B.N.A. ACT

Editor The Daily Mail, City.

Dear Sir: Never have we heard so much about "isms" and radical movements. The press has been constantly carrying on a campaign, wide in scope and well directed, against different movements that are apparently the result of the injustices of the present social order. If we are to be broad-minded, our criticism of these various movements must be constructive. These movements are the results of certain causes. Therefore, if we wish to rid the word of communism and other "isms" we must get to the causes of the social disease rather than hope to accomplish our object by merely suppressing symptoms. If we wish to kill an obnoxious weed, we do not merely cut the top off. We pull it out by the roots. Cutting the top usually stimulates its growth. And so it is with social movements. They are strengthened by oppression and criticism.

Communism in its extreme form is preached on the streets of every city and town in Canada. But do its advocates know it is communism? They would be very indignant if they were called Reds. They are only ordinary folks who finding themselves victims of the two old line parties can do nothing but give vent to verbal and ineffective protests.

The old line parties still have a chance to do something for the people. Social reform, some of it must be drastic, will remove some of the causes of social unrest. The social reform programme of the Bennett government, had it been put into effect, would have in some measure held up the spread of communism. But after four years of Laissie Faire policy such a gesture by the Bennett government looked suspicious. This eleventh hour policy availed Bennett nothing. Furthermore the whole programme, or practically the whole of it, has been held up until we could send it to the Privy Council to see if it complies with the provisions of the British North America Act, a delay of another year. As far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, they have been treated rather unfairly. Something is rotten in Canada as well as in Denmark, but the only difference is that in Canada we conceal the stink.

If the British North America Act stands in the way and aids the spread of communism we should amend it now and not when it is too late. The sooner we face the truth, ugly though it may be, the better it will be for Canada.

Yours truly,
PLAIN CITIZEN.

Archbishop

(Continued from Page One)

low, alike, for as the trustee for revealed truth, and moral principle, the Church can have no respect for persons. Kings and commoners alike are subject to its teaching. Interference by the Church with personal liberty is seldom popular, and those who come under its rebuke are never likely to lack sympathy in the sacred name of charity. Yet charity, while it is called upon to suffer long can never afford to compromise with moral evil, and that is what not seldom it is asked to do.

No thoughtful person can look back upon the drama of Empire that unfolded itself with such tragic swift-ness, while a whole world watched and waited with almost bated breath, without a feeling of profound regret. Nor can there be any lack of sympathy with him who was the central figure upon the stage. For none will deny that there was much to admire in that gay and gallant figure, upon whom the hopes and expectations of a loyal people had been set. Our Ambassador of Empire we dubbed him in his youth, and, indeed, the titular description was well deserved, for he sought with might and main to promote the interests of the Empire. How deep his devotion to the poor, and how tireless his efforts to relieve the sad lot of the unemployed! How admirable in a prince the spirit of comradeship that recognized in every other man a brother! How fine his sympathy with, and feeling for, the "under-dog"! And who amongst us can ever forget that episode—for which it would be difficult, perhaps, to find a parallel in all history—of a prince of the royal blood pressing his lips in silent sympathy the disfigured face of one, who had given his all to King and Country, and whose days and nights were spent in ceaseless misery? Nor shall we fail to recall with grateful admiration the dignity and self-restraint with which "at long last,"—to use his own words—he bade farewell to the Empire that listened with unutterable sadness, and then, dropping from his shoulders the robes of kingship, passed to his self-imposed exile in the darkness of the night. Such things as these can never be forgotten, nor will the Empire fail to render to them its meed of praise.

I am concerned, however, at this moment, with principles, and not with persons—principles that lie at the firm foundation of Christian living—for it is in the light of such principles that we must look at what has taken place.

Rebukes have been spoken by those in high authority, and rebukes are never likely to be popular. In every age they are resented by those upon whom they fall, and by others who fail to understand their warrant. Society of a certain shallow sort, moreover, is always resentful of open criticism; and when the rulers of the Church rebuke the sins of social life, words of angry protest are sure to follow. So it has always been. So it is today. Yet the Church must not, therefore, shrink from doing its duty, even at the cost of bitter criticism. Denounced indignantly as narrow-minded Puritans by those, who, forgetful of our English history, are blind to the value of the contribution made by the Puritans to Anglo-Saxon life, satirized by captious critics as those who would vainly try to turn back the clock of time, and forge upon the world once more fetters to rob men of their freedom, sneered at as "members of the old guard," "die-hards," and the like, by those who are strangely deaf to the well-nigh united voice of England and the Empire, condemned with scorn by those who confound liberty with license, ridiculed by those who would make of marriage a merely temporary contract, to be easily set aside at any passing whim, or under the base appeal of passion that knows no mentor yet must those upon whom there has been laid, not by man, but he remembered but by God, the heavy responsibility of religious leadership, say with the boldness of John the Baptist to all who sin, "it is not lawful, for Christ Himself has taught us to the contrary." For, beneath all the clamour and confusion of contending tongues, of which the past weeks have been so full, there has been a great principle at stake—the sanctity of Christian marriage, and the safety of the Christian home. It was with that great principle in view that the Archbishop of Canterbury gave the radio address, that has been attacked so bitterly in certain quarters.

CAPITOL

NOW PLAYING

She set her cap for a guy who didn't know his heart from his elbow!

"ALONG CAME LOVE"

— with —

Irene Hervey
Charles Starrett
Doris Kenyon
H. B. Warner
Irene Franklin

Added Feature—
2 ACT MUSICAL
RADIO BARRED

NEWS OTHER SHORTS
Shows start 3, 7.15 and 9.10
Usual Prices

HERE! THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

Ann Sothorn
Bruce Cabot

— in —

"DON'T GAMBLE WITH LOVE"

Buck Jones in
"THE COWBOY AND THE KID"

Whether the Archbishop, greatest of all English primates, perhaps, for two hundred years or more—whether he was wise in making the radio the medium of his pronouncement, whether the exact moment chosen was the most opportune for such a task—all that is beside the question. It is likely to remain a matter of opinion. Yet it may fittingly be pointed out that the object that the Primate had in view was to reach the whole of England, and in the most impressive manner possible. It will be conceded that for such a purpose no agency could have been equal to the radio. So far as the moment of deliverance is concerned, it must be borne in mind that "so long as the matter was sub judice in the mind of the King, it was impossible for the Archbishop to speak publicly." He was compelled to wait until the issue had been decided finally.

To describe the action taken by His Grace as "hitting a man when he is down" is really a little foolish, for the ethics of the boxing arena may not properly be applied to the pronouncement of moral judgment. Of his own accord, and without the pressure of compulsion, the King made his deliberate choice, and from that moment his decision was public property. With a view to impressing upon all the world the lofty principles at stake, no time was so opportune as the dramatic moment in which the King, having deliberately weighed the relative importance of his love for a woman (whom almost the whole of England had declared unfit to be his queen) with his duty to his ancestral crown, decided in favour of the former.

These considerations are likely to remain, for a time at least, a matter of opinion in the minds of many. What is not a matter of opinion, however, is this—that no responsible person with any real knowledge of the Primate will doubt for a single moment that his action was taken under the grave urgency of his responsibility to God, and to the Church of which he is the titular head, and with an intimate knowledge of all the circumstances in the case, that none of us in Canada can claim to have. Nor will any impartial person

Earthquake

(Continued from Page One)

San Vicente's communications with the outside world were cut by the first shocks last night, but an emergency telegraph line was rigged up hastily.

The mountain of Santa Rita, southwest of San Vicente, was stated by one arrival from the city of ruins to be erupting.

Springs near the base of the volcano of San Vicente became superfluous after the provincial capital was devastated, making large supplies of drinking water unfit for use.

Officials said the number of dead and injured was not immediately determined because of rescuers' difficulty in making their way through the ruins.

Temblors continued to shake San Vicente today, it was stated, causing additional damage. Experts asserted they believed the temblors would continue as long as the nearby volcano of San Vicente did not throw out any lava.

The volcano, which overlooks the city of San Vicente, had shown signs of increasing activity for several weeks.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

Romance packed with excitement as two All-American stars battle it out on the gridiron for a girl's love.

The big East-West football classic this thrill-paced gridiron romance.

Adolph Zukor presents

"ROSE BOWL"

A Paramount Picture with

Eleanore Whitney
William Frawley
Larry Crabbe
Tom Brown

Directed by Charles Barton

MUSICAL COMEDY
NEWS and
SCENIC

HERE THIS, WED. & THURS.

Brian Donlevy
Glenda Farrell
Norman Foster

— in —
"HIGH TENSION"

ALSO—

Paul Cavanagh
Helen Wood

— in —
"CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE"

doubt that, when Cosmo Gordon Lang—saint, scholar and statesman—castigated so severely a certain shallow set in society as being in no small degree responsible for the trouble that has come upon the Empire, he spoke with a full knowledge of the irrefutable facts. It is to my mind a matter for profound regret that anyone should be found willing to distort his motives, and to impugn the Christian character, of one who is loved, honoured, and revered, from one end of England to the other, and, indeed, all through the Anglican Communion.

"Oh, my friends, suffer the exhortation. I give it to you from my heart. Instead of criticizing that great leader of the Church, who with infinite reluctance, and at great cost to himself, has thus flung out to the world the challenge of Christian marriage, we may more wisely thank God for the courage with which he has done his duty."

CITY ELECTION

THE ELECTION FOR ALDERMEN AND MAYOR FOR THE CITY OF FREDERICTON.

For the ensuing year will be held on

MONDAY

the 11th day of January 1937 at the Polling Places as follows:

DIVISION NO. 1.—For all voters residing or owning property above the northwest centre line of Carleton Street, prolonged, at or near the City Hall, in the said City.

DIVISION NO. 2.—For all voters residing or owning property in the remainder of the said City, at or near the County Court House, in the said City.

NOMINATIONS

Every candidate for the office of Mayor or Alderman shall be qualified to vote at the election for which he is nominated and shall be nominated by at least TWO ratepayers residing in the City of Fredericton, and qualified to vote at the ensuing election for which such candidate is nominated.

Every nomination paper, with the certificate of the City Treasurer, shall be filed with the City Clerk or at his office, and not later than FOUR O'CLOCK on the afternoon of MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY of JANUARY, 1937, and the City Clerk, before receiving such nomination paper, shall ascertain from the same that the requirements of the Election Act have been complied with.

No candidate is qualified to be nominated for Alderman unless at the time of nomination he is a resident of the Ward for which he is nominated.

The acceptance of each candidate and the signature of at least TWO resident qualified voters, who must sign the nomination paper, shall be proved by affidavit attached to the nomination.

In case of a contest, each elector shall be entitled to vote for one candidate for Mayor, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Wellington Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for St. Anne's Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Carleton Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Queen's Ward, and for ONE candidate for Alderman for King's Ward.

Dated this 19th day of December, A.D. 1936.

FRED I. HAVILAND,
City Clerk.