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The Indigent Sick

Whilst Governments everywhere are hard pressed for cash, they are also hard pressed with the problem of how to care for those who are unable to care for themselves.

The problem of caring for the health of the indigent, both by preventive measures and by proper treatment when such measures are not enough, is one that is worrying most medical men and most governments on this continent. The depression brought with it a large increase in the number of people who have limited means or none at all. Poverty brought with it undernourishment and consequent weakening of resistance to ill health.

Our Health Department under Hon. Dr. Roberts has done and is doing an excellent work in maintaining a standard of public health. But the problem does not stop here. Governments, like individuals, have limited resources and, in most cases, these resources are not sufficient to take care of the staggering cost of caring for all of the sickly poor.

A sick person awakens our sympathy. A sick person who lacks the money to pay for treatment awakens still keener sympathy. The problem is one which weighs heavily on any thoughtful mind.

The solution of the problem still seems to be wanting. Not that there is any lack of suggestions. Numerous schemes rise up on all sides. State medicine in various forms is one of the most commonly suggested remedies and its proponents plead a strong case for it. Its opponents, however, make a cogent case against it. As a result there is no definite unanimity of opinion about its value.

Between out and out state medicine and every man for himself, pay as you go, private medical service are divers schemes of health insurance.

But none of these has yet commended itself to a really large percentage of medical and governmental officials. This is a problem which needs solving.

When the King Went Out

Since the expulsion of King Alphonso from Spain the country has been torn with revolt and rioting. The Rightist argument in the present trouble against the Leftist Government is that the latter cannot maintain order in the country because it is incapable of controlling extremist labor elements in its own ranks, who have been responsible for almost incessant strikes and disturbances.

Lately there has also been evidences of dissension in the Leftist ranks, particularly between the Syndicalists and the Socialists of the General Workers' Union. The Syndicalists seek a workers' dictatorship, the Socialists a proletarian government patterned after the Soviet regime. The former, to gain their end, have precipitated nearly 500 general strikes in the last three months.

Observers recently have predicted that out of the political and labor conflict in Spain a dictatorship would emerge as the only solution, whether instituted by the Fascists or by the Leftists bloc. At any rate, the position of the present cabinet, under Premier Santiago Casares Quiroga, is believed untenable.

On Children's Aid

We have often thought that more fuss was made over dumb animals such as dogs and cats than there was over aid to poor children. The following editorial in the Summerside Pioneer, one of the brightest weeklies in the Maritimes, strikes the nail on the head in this regard:

"To this editorial desk there frequently comes a magazine devoted to the prevention of cruelty to animals—a highly worthy object, of course. In its columns, there is a form of bequest, by which a person, if he so wishes, may leave to the society a sum of money to carry on its work; and it is doubtless indirectly through the propaganda of this society that large sums of money are from time to time left to found homes for cats and dogs, or similar objects. Wills of this nature are not infrequently chronicled in the press, and invariably draw a certain amount of comment.

"The eloquent appeals for aid from this society, however, leave this writer 'cold' to use a colloquial expression. The reason for this is not that cruelty to animals should be in any way tolerated; but that there is a greater and more crying necessity facing society today.

"One does not hear of large sums of money being left to found homes to look after homeless children, nor does society in general, which can work itself into a dreadful lather of sentimentalism over the maltreatment of animals, seem to be moved to more than a callous glance at the wholesale maltreatment of children—maltreatment of which examples can be found in every community on this continent. There is no need to be specific, and give examples—the reader who will think for a moment can supply his own examples.

There are places where children are treated in a manner that would bring down the immediate maledictions and revenge of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—yet nobody is greatly perturbed. The general attitude seems to be that the parents brought them into the world, and it is up to the parents to look after them—in other words, we are certainly not our brother's keepers.

These agencies which do exist to help children—the Children's Aid Society, settlement houses and the like—struggle on under a tremendous handicap of insufficient funds, and lack of public interest. For this, society pays tenfold when the child grows up—pays, and wonders how on earth these criminals are made.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me, for such is the Kingdom of Heaven," said the Teacher. What we are doing to citizens of that kingdom ought to make us stop and think.

SNAPSHOTS

Some understrappers whom no person had ever heard of before held a meeting down in Saint John and decided that the "Dysart government has lost the confidence of the people." This line of bull was brought out by the fact that a man from York county received an appointment as Fair-Wage Officer, when one of the Saint John bunch thought that they were entitled to it. You have to hand it to this Saint John Labor bunch to want the earth. These people are always running around with a chip on their shoulder.

No person seems to have found the pot of gold under the building. It must be at the end of the rainbow.

British trade is said to be booming. Now, if statesmen can only prevent the guns from doing the same thing all might be well.

It would be interesting to know the thoughts of the United States tourist who brought a pair of snowshoes to Canada.

The Northern Ontario fire loss is estimated at over \$2,000,000. But what price can be put on beautiful, untouched forests?

When the husband is jealous, the wife feels insulted; when the wife is jealous, the husband feels flattered.

Home—A dwelling popularly known as the abode of the heart. Frequently used as a place to go, to bathe, change clothes and eat—so as to be ready to go somewhere else.

There is no other job that a woman enjoys so thoroughly as that of "saving" a man. It doesn't matter what she's "saving" him from—whether it's the devil or himself or another woman.

Women Aided

(Continued from Page One)
Woolfe, general manager of the film company, said.

Then the same couple will carry out their same tasks without stress. The secret is to return to the balance and rhythm of natural man which has been lost in most modern occupations.

A city typist will demonstrate the wrong and the right way to go about her work to show other typists how to keep their shoulders and necks straight and their faces free from the ugly aging lines of tire.

The films are being made in association with Major Gem, Organizer of Physical Education for the London County Council, and Miss Colson, Secretary of the Central Council of Recreational Training.

Women Lose Jobs

(Continued from Page One)
marriage rate is officially described, is less pronounced in the better paid categories than in the lower. In the administrative class no feminine incumbent appears to be willing to give up her career for marriage, and in several other lower paid grades the "marriage wastage" has ranged from only 1.4 to 3.4 per cent.

The "hello girl," who is included in the minor and manipulative class, seems to be more attracted by marriage than the others, as 5 per cent. of telephone operators have given up the switchboard for home-minding, with its possible risk of the ironing board. A telephone girl may receive as much as \$750 as a dowry on retiring to marry. The "dowry estimates" in the telephone service for 1936 amounted to \$807,500.

There are 80,000 women in a total of more than 300,000 civil servants. Approximately 50,000 men and women are employed in the Whitehall or headquarters area.

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New Trends

(Continued from Page One)
and School Clubs, expressed the belief that it was a useful thing to have members of the associations watch over the deliberations of the school boards. Miss J. Norris, President of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, urged a national council of education for research and more intensive training of teachers. She added, "I am going to advocate that the Home and School Clubs interview members of Parliament and municipalities to obtain their policies in relation to grants for education. So many vital questions that should be investigated could be sponsored by the Teachers' Associations and the Home and School Clubs." Other speakers were L. A. DeWolfe, director of rural education for Nova Scotia; Dr. J. A. Long, Ontario College of Education; Dr. Kenneth Rogers, secretary of the Big Brother Movement; W. G. Frisby, Eastern High School of Commerce; Prof. W. G. Black, Vancouver; and Dr. Gordon Bates, director of the Health League of Canada. New trends are spiritual, moral, physical and mental education. Dr. Geo. Kerby in his presidential address made a comprehensive survey of the new trends placing emphasis upon the fact that education is a continuous process which begins with birth and ends only with life itself. Adult education, education for parenthood, and education which directs a community to solve its own problems were indicated as future developments in education. The old educational system was a mastery of facts; the new one calls for a mastery of life. Emphasizing the need for parent education, the speaker showed that every child has the right to be well born. He spoke of the race between education and civilization and pointed out the fact that there are now more inmates in our institutions for the mentally deficient and incapable than there are students in our Canadian universities. Dr. Kerby referred to the course in parent-training now established at Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia. Prof. W. G. Black of B. C., speaking on school administration mentioned the small percentage of membership of home and school clubs who have criticized personal teachers and personal officials but could see no reason why parents should not lobby school boards in the interests of their children. A petition to prohibit the printing and distribution of lurid literature in Canada was before the convention and the following resolution to be presented to the Federal and provincial governments reads: This federation deplores the fact that magazine literature of a lurid and obscene nature is being published in Canada and further deplores the fact that certain magazines of similar type are allowed into this country for distribution to youth and adults. This federation petitions the departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and all concerned to prohibit the printing, sale or distribution of such within the borders of Canada. It invited Teachers and Trustee Associations to urge this prohibitory request. Provincial governments are being urged "to explore the possibilities of apprenticeship and of continuation of education in day classes or night school classes for young people who have left school but are unemployed, and to consider the school unit of financial support."

A drive through the city, visiting schools and having tea at High Park Forest School, where children in need of special care are cared for and tutored was a very interesting and instructive feature of the programme. Promenade Symphony Concert at Varsity Arena with nearly 500 voices heard in the Mothers' Home and School choir was also very enjoyable. At the banquet which concluded the four days, meeting Mrs. Ralph Brodie, President of the New York State Parent-Teacher Association and Director of the Parents' Institutes, was guest speaker. "Potentially we are one of the greatest organizations in the world and the rock upon which we are founded is parent education," declared Mrs. Brodie.

W. K. Tibert, Director of Vocational Education in this province, has been appointed Vice-President for New Brunswick on the National Board of Home and School Associations. The next meeting of the National will be held during 1938 in Nova Scotia.

Mrs. A. R. Menzies who has just returned from the convention at Toronto, reports a very enthusiastic, educative, interesting and enjoyable programme. "We could hardly appreciate, however, the very warm reception given us by the weather man. Thermometers soared to heights unrivalled for over one hundred years in Toronto."

W. R. Thompson of Chalfort St. Peter, England, is visiting in Fredericton and is a guest at the Queen hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Brown and Miss Dorothy Brown are guests at the Queen hotel.

Moroccan Rift

(Continued from Page One)
Last February, when the general election sent 250 members of the People's Front to the Cortes, a general amnesty was granted to the 30,000 persons imprisoned since the 1934 revolt, including Luis Companys' prime advocate of restoration of autonomy to Catalonia.

Demand Agrarian Reform
Since May, when former Premier Manuel Azana succeeded Niceto Alcala Zamora as president of Spain, he has been under great pressure to fulfill the reform programme advocated by the Leftist front. To demonstrate their desire for agrarian reform the peasants have seized extensive land holdings, while in the cities the workers have temporarily taken possession of factories to enforce their demands.

Paralleling the disorders in Spain, clashes between Left and Right elements have occurred in Spanish Morocco in the last few months. Many of these were attributed to friction generated by the attempt of the Spanish government to industrialize this essentially agrarian country in order to bring back some profit to the home government.

The Moroccan peoples, already upset by the effort of trying to adjust themselves to new ways of life, have been made pawns of political propagandists seeking to influence changes in the situation at Madrid.

Human Riddles

(Continued from Page Five)
Shakespeare of the credit so long granted to him. According to Sir Edwin, the real Shakespeare was but a "drunken, illiterate clown," who was totally unable to write a single letter of his own name and of whom we are told that he could not read a line of print.

While some of these propagandists claim that Marlowe was the real author of Shakespeare plays, many others ascribe them to Francis Bacon, the greatest English scholar and lawyer of his day. According to the theory of the pro-Baconites, Bacon was writing "Richard II" greatly incensed Queen Elizabeth, who was reported to have said, "Seest thou not that I am Richard II?" Bacon, afraid to recall his own identity, thereafter — "tis claimed—hid himself behind the toga of the Stratford actor.

It must be admitted that the author of Shakespeare's plays displayed the most profound classical learning and a deep knowledge of law, as well as an intimate acquaintance with the details of royal etiquette and of court life. He must also have been an ardent reader of history, who had mastered Latin, French, Italian and Spanish and who devoured the world's literature, ancient and modern. To some who in the chronicles of his time it seems inconceivable that a country lad of his parenthood and rearing could have acquired all of this knowledge, which, unquestionably, was at the finger ends of Lord Bacon.

It is argued that Shakespeare's name never appeared upon any play until after he had retired to Stratford, and this has been seized upon as evidence of his having been sent there by Bacon that he might remain in obscurity while the great plays were being turned out under his signature — Stratford then being farther from London, in time of travel, than Canada is today.

Strangely enough, there are extant no samples of Shakespeare's writing except several alleged signatures, no two of which are very similar, nor is there in existence a single letter addressed to him save one asking for a loan of £30. And the only contemporary letters referring to him are unimportant missives referring to the money.

None of his alleged writings mentions picturesque scenes associated with his life such as Stratford, the Avon river, of the magnificent Warwickshire country, whereas these plays are replete with references to St. Alban's, Bacon's home.

Bacon's qualifications for writing Shakespeare's plays have been summed up as follows: He was educated not only in English but in French, Latin, Italian and German; he was the compiler of a book of 1,560 axioms and phrases selected from the great authors and works of all times. Because literary geniuses were frowned

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upon in England during his generation, he spent several years in Paris, where the literati were in high favor at court.

The vexed question of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays has been discussed in 20,000 separate volumes, and 20 year ago Judge Richard S. Tuthill of Chicago Circuit Court, in an injunction suit, rendered a decision that "the name and character of Shakespeare were used as a mask by Francis Bacon to publish philosophical facts, stories and statements contributing to the literary renaissance in England, which has been the glory of the world."

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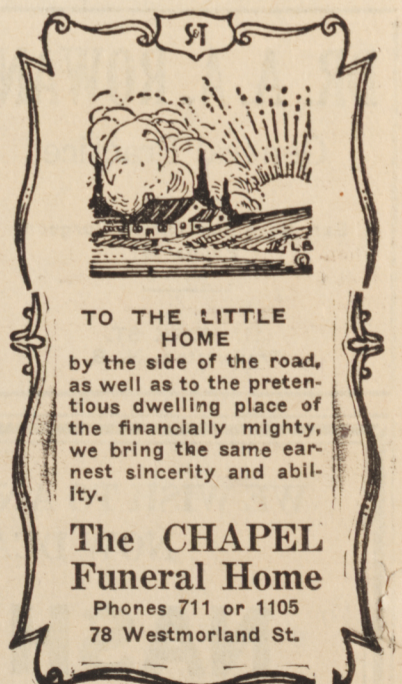
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