

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY — J. L. NEVILLE, Managing Editor.

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New Brunswick and Aviation

The aviation situation within British North America does not appear to be working out very favorably so far as New Brunswick is concerned. In fact, there is evidence that Montreal is to be the eastern terminus of the trans-Canada air services, and whatever service New Brunswick gets will be merely an appendage of no vital interest to the system that is at present being created by the powers-that-be in Ottawa and the west.

Present indications are that the two great railways will dominate the new corporation, which is to be launched by the Dominion. Shares in the new company are to be allotted, according to the present plan, on a basis of 37½ per cent. to the Canadian Pacific Railway; 37½ per cent. to the Canadian National Railways, and 25 per cent. to the James Richardson interests of Winnipeg.

In all the preliminary information sent out from Ottawa the Province of New Brunswick is absolutely ignored, and from an Ottawa viewpoint aviation seems unnecessary so far as the Maritimes are concerned.

But this whole aviation scheme is a matter of grave concern to New Brunswick, and the Government of the Province should get busy at once through its department of federal relations to find out what part this province can secure in the general scheme of aviation transportation. This is a matter that should not be delayed if the Province of New Brunswick is to have any important place in flying matters. It has been said there is a possibility of New Brunswick being supplied with an air service in 1939, but even that possibility is clothed in a very thick covering so that the public cannot tell whether there have been any real plans made for any of the provinces east of Montreal or not.

From Ottawa comes word that a sub-committee of the cabinet is working out details of the semi-government aviation company which is to be given exclusive rights to fly the mail and passenger services from the Atlantic to the Pacific. So far this scheme has designated Montreal as the Atlantic terminus of the service.

The new company is to be called the Trans-Canada Airways, Limited.

At Ottawa there has been prolonged lobbying by major aviation companies and other interests prepared to enter the field. The Government's tentative plan has been altered several times and at one time there was serious consideration given to handing the route completely over to the two railway companies and thus eliminate any jealousy which might develop when a choice had to be made between competing private companies. This might still happen.

The Dominion has invested heavily in the trans-Canada route and already has spent \$6,500,000 on air fields and contemplates a further expenditure of \$1,500,000. In addition to the capital cost there will be annual maintenance and service costs running into substantial figures.

The service starts out as one that has cost the Dominion much money. In other words, the people of every Province have contributed to the costs, and will be called upon to pay the future bills. While the Government considers it has every right to say who is to run the air passenger and mail services, it must be remembered that the whole Dominion should benefit and that the country east of Montreal has as much proportionate claim for service as has the section west of Montreal.

With the set-up as outlined, the Maritimes and particularly New Brunswick would have no representation on the controlling board, and the whole situation calls for immediate action by the New Brunswick Government to protect the rights of this Province. Under the constitution this Province must have a say in any aviation plans that are launched by the Dominion. Under the constitution the Province still has control over property rights even to the extent of controlling aviation in and over its territory. While the present subject under discussion is aviation, the scheme, if carried out as proposed, might have far-reaching results and no Provincial Government can safely ignore the situation. New Brunswick is in a key position so far as the Maritimes are concerned, and its Government should take the necessary steps to see that this Province gets a square deal and proper representation in this scheme that is being launched in Ottawa.—Saint John Citizen.

Challenging the Church

Deploring the effects of a liquid traffic, far more rampant and ruinous to social standards than before the prohibition period," a clergyman urges the leaders of his denomination to provide youth a "substitute for roadhouse entertainment and cocktail parties." If his appeal is not that of a lone prophet crying in the wilderness, it may mark the awakening of the church to a sense of the need for new weapons in its fight for temperance and against all forms of evil.

Youth seldom indulges in prolonged meditation. It demands action, motion, a physical means of expressing its vigorous and abundant life. Frequently the church has failed to recognize in adequate terms the demands of youth for expression. Preaching a negative righteousness, some churchmen overlook the teaching that when a devil is cast out of a man's life and, approaching again, finds that life empty, it regains possession with "seven other devils," so that "the last estate is worse than the first."

The old Adam is a resourceful fellow in devising entertainment for youth. It will take some invention to circumvent him. After all, why repine? Youth always was, and always will be, a trial and tribulation. Yet somehow the race survives; and occasionally there is evidence that it makes some progress toward better things.

Free From Locarno

Announcement that Britain is negotiating a tripartite alliance with France and Belgium snuffs out all hopes for a revival of the Treaty of Locarno. To some extent it is an admission of the formation of a Central European political bloc, but its real importance is that it brings to an end Britain's outstanding military commitment. While again underwriting French and Belgian security, she is now free to detail the conditions of her future obligations in terms of existing treaties and new alignments.

There can be no doubt that, while Hitler's destruction of Locarno returned the German menace to the Rhine, it was of considerable benefit to both Britain and Belgium. Neither nation could conceal its anxiety over French alliances, and particularly the Franco-Russian mutual assistance pact. While Locarno remained both were indirectly committed to aid Russia should her troubles involve France, and the full extent of their nervousness was not appreciated until Belgium broke free and resumed her neutrality.

Now both countries are at liberty to withhold assistance to France in any entanglements which, in their opinion, may be the result of direct or indirect action on the part of her allies. In the light of current developments in Europe this is a fortunate gain for British policy, and should give considerable freedom to its future operations on the Continent.

SNAPSHOTS

So the work on the new bridge will start in a couple of weeks. Good news.

December 14 will be the birthday of the new King. Not a very good day for St. Andrew's Society to go to Cold Springs.

A man has just died in New York who had reached the age of 108. He attributed his long life to drinking whiskey—but it always gets them in the end.

The new House of Iniquity on King Street is doing a good Christmas trade.

Residents of Victoria Mills are waiting for a Christmas box in the shape of a sub-postoffice.

Our reporter has suddenly developed a bashful streak and has decided that he cannot meet the U.N.B. co-eds to discuss the kissing germ.

It will be good news that the Morrison's Mill School is to receive a cleaning up. According to reports this is none too soon.

The suggestion of using the High School auditorium as a community centre hall has been made. The suggestion is a good one. The people own the hall. They should be able to use it for community purposes.

HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

SMALLPOX

Smallpox one of the most readily controlled of all infections. Vaccination, properly used an absolute preventive. The invention of Dr. Jenner in 1796.

Previous to the discovery of smallpox vaccination by Dr. Edward Jenner in 1796, smallpox was one of the most destructive of the agents of death in all countries. As told by Macaulay the historian, "smallpox was always present, filling the churchyards with corpses . . . turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered and making the eyes and cheeks of the betrothed maiden objects of horror to the lover." It was the chance remark of a milkmaid in the hearing of this country doctor that gave him a hint of how smallpox might be checked. She said, "I cannot have smallpox because I have had cowpox."

Neither she nor Jenner knew what is now known, that cowpox is smallpox modified by passing through a cow.

Jenner tried the experiment of inoculating a boy with cowpox and to his delight found that the boy when exposed to smallpox failed to contract the dire disease.

Smallpox vaccination was first introduced into Canada in 1802 when Dr. Bond of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, vaccinated his own child.

Public health officers, indeed all physicians, are thoroughly aware of the absolute protection successful vaccination affords against smallpox.

One of the finest demonstrations of this protection known to the writer occurred during the outbreak of haemorrhagic smallpox in the city of Windsor in 1924. Due to the exertions of a skilful health officer, the outbreak was limited to 67 cases but its virulence may be judged by the fact that, of these, 32 died after a few days' illness.

The results of vaccination in a single household were so striking that the facts should be broadcasted far and wide. The household in question comprised a grandfather of 82, his daughter, a widow of perhaps 50 and the latter's daughter, a school-girl of about 16 years.

\$3,000,000

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eous commodities came next with a total from all countries of about \$758,000, including \$516,000 from the United States; furniture and household appliances, \$410,000, including \$387,000 from U. S.; boots and shoes, \$284,000 and \$266,000; automobile accessories, \$94,189 and \$94,144; auto tires and tubes, \$46,154 and \$46,120; foodstuffs, \$13,798 and \$10,462. Nearly \$200,000 worth of clothing was brought in on the exemption privilege in November.

DIED

BURDEN—At Fredericton, December 10, 1936, Walter B. Burden, at the age of 62 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon with service at the home, 141 Brunswick Street, at two o'clock and will be under the direction of the Knights of Pythias. Rev. John Linton will officiate and interment will be in the Rural cemetery.

Weekly Payroll

Free Credit Coupon

GOOD FOR 100 FREE CREDITS

(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.)

Statute

(Continued from Page One)

procedure required to carry out this provision of the Statute of Westminster, which were not contemplated when it was drawn and enacted. The constitutional convention set forth in the preamble requires the assent "as well of the Parliaments of all the dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom," to any alteration in the law touching the succession to the Throne. The action involved in giving effect to His Majesty's instrument of abdication constitutes such an alteration. But the time element enters in. It is understood to be the desire of His Majesty as well as of His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom that the required legislation be introduced at once. So far as Canada is concerned, Parliament has been called to meet January 14th. It could not be summoned in special session before definite action had been taken by His Majesty which would require the consideration of Parliament.

If summoned now, it could not, under our geographical conditions, meet in time to take action prior to or simultaneous with that of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Under these circumstances the Canadian government is adopting a course designed in the first place to insure that from a legal standpoint the abdication of His Majesty and the accession of his successor will take place in Canada at the same time as in the United Kingdom, and in the second place, to preserve the constitutional convention referred to. To achieve the first end, action is being taken by the government of Canada in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Statute of Westminster, which reads as follows:

"4. No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a dominion as part of the law of that dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that act that that dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof."

Order-In-Council

Following upon this receipt this morning of the expression of the King's declaration and desire, an order of His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council was approved, embodying the necessary request and consent to the enactment of the appropriate legislation as regards Canada by the Parliament of the United Kingdom and the government of the United Kingdom was advised accordingly. To achieve the second end, the government will invite Parliament, immediately after the opening of the session, to take appropriate action to give its assent to the alteration in the succession.

It may be of interest to note that there are some differences in the position of the several dominions in relation to the Statute of Westminster. Every dominion in 1931 formally requested the enactment of the statute. It was, however, provided that certain sections, including Section 3, should not extend to Australia or New Zealand unless and until adopted by their respective Parliaments. That action has not been taken in either country. South Africa, on the other hand, passed the Status of the Union Act in 1934, involving certain further limitations on the application of a United Kingdom Act to the Union. Some differences in the language of the United Kingdom bill, as regards the several dominions, is therefore necessary and these differences may be seen in the preamble to the bill.

Ontario Will

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and other outlets, Quebec and Manitoba beers at the same prices as Ontario beers. In so far as Ontario is concerned, beers, wines and all spirits no matter in what part of Canada they are made, are all sold at the same price," said Mr. Odette.

It is considered unlikely that any retaliatory action will be taken against Quebec and Manitoba beers. Earlier, the Brewery Workers' International Union had asked a tax placed on such products sold in this province.

Ontario Mines

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Hon. Thomas A. Crerar, when he delivered a notable address to the association of Life Insurance Presidents at New York.

The Minister of Mines and Natural Resources gave his American hearers an impressive picture of the Canadian scene and in the course of his address he said this:

"I think it is reasonable to expect that within five years Canada's gold production will reach at least \$200,000,000 annually, and perhaps \$225,000,000. As already stated, our production in gold last year was approximately \$116,000,000. This year it is estimated on current production that it will reach \$133,000,000, an increase of \$17,000,000. This is, of course, based on the existing price of \$35 an ounce, as we are taking encouragement from the fact that the price is not likely to be reduced. We are living now in a metal age, and the uses for commercial metals such as Canada can produce in abundance are likely to expand. It might be added here that our mineral production of all kinds in Canada will probably this year reach \$340,000,000."

"The total value of mineral production in Canada in 1935 was \$312,344,457, the value of precious and commercial metals produced amounting to \$222,000,000 of this; gold accounted for \$116,000,000; commercial metals—in copper, zinc, lead, and nickel—\$88,000,000, the remainder being made up of silver, platinum and other precious metals. It will thus be seen that not only in gold, but in the useful and necessary commercial metals Canada is a large producer. Within the last few years, discoveries made indicate that in nickel, copper and zinc, production can be further increased.

"In the northerly parts of Eastern Ontario we have two important gold-mining camps in what is known as the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake areas. In the former, four hundred and twenty-five million dollars' worth of gold has been produced in the last 25 years, and in the latter camp, although of later origin, the annual production now is not far behind that of the Porcupine camp. At Sudbury, on the main line of the C.P.R., we have the International Nickel and Falconbridge Nickel mines, producing nickel, copper, gold, with some other precious metals, with ore reserves not by any means delimited, that guarantee it a life for a long period of years. Further west, in Ontario, in what is known as the Central Patricia area, almost one hundred miles from the railway, we have a gold production approaching three million dollars a year. Still further west in Ontario we have the Little Long Lac area and the Red Lake area, all these developed within the last few years, but with excellent promise.

"The people of Alberta are very far from being united in supporting the policies initiated by the Present Government, and if I may express a personal view it would be that within a few years that province will get back to the methods which have generally been characteristic of the public administration of our various governments. Even in the present case, I am sure there are very few people in that province of Alberta who consciously and deliberately wish to repudiate their obligations.

"Like a good portion of the rest of the world, the hand of economic hardship has lain heavily upon them in the last few years, as it has on the rest of Prairie provinces, and some of the actions of the present government, fantastic as they are in some aspects and dishonest as they may be in others, were nevertheless inspired from a feeling of desperation that they were necessary to a solution of their difficulties. In this I am convinced they are wholly wrong, and we shall probably find, with a definite improvement in conditions, that the province of Alberta within a few years will alter its course."

Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Dec. 9.—Henry B. Smith, Independent Labor Party candidate, and William C. Ross, Communist, were elected to the School Board today to complete Winnipeg's civic bodies for 1937. As in the Council, the I.L.P. lost control of the School Board in last Friday's elections.

New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Tobias Wildstein, a young 'un who likes to slip out for a brisk stroll when the mercury is near-zero, celebrated his 101st birthday today. There were rumors, unconfirmed, that Tobias may wed in the near future.

CAPITOL

NOW PLAYING

INNOCENT . . . but in 60 minutes the noose draws taut around her lovely neck unless he traps the unknown killer!

"THE FINAL HOUR"

Ralph Bellamy
Marguerite Churchill

Extra Added Attraction—
He twisted justice in his mad climb for power!

"THE ACCUSING FINGER"

A Paramount Picture with
Marsha Hunt
Robert Cummings
Paul Kelly
Kent Taylor

MON. - TUES. - WED.

Edward G. Robinson
— in —
"BULLETS OR BALLOTS"

— with —
Joan Blondell

Germany Will

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sceptical as to the correctness of this interpretation of German-Soviet and Japanese-Soviet relations, are invited to a glance at the state of German-Soviet trade. In 1934 German exports to Russia amounted to 28,000,000 roubles and during the first nine months of 1935 this figure was 14,300,000 roubles but during the corresponding period this year German exports have amounted to as much as 202,000,000 roubles to Russia and the larger part of this consisted of machine tools for armament factories.

"This enormous increase in German exports to Russia is the direct consequence of the Rm. 200,000,000 credit granted by Germany in April, 1935. The credit is now exhausted and negotiations are in progress for a further German credit of Rm. 300,000,000. It is scarcely probable that Herr Hitler would supply M. Stalin with Rm. 500,000,000 worth of essential machinery, if he were contemplating war."

TWO APPENDIXES
IN ALBERTA PATIENT

LAMONT, Alta., Dec. 11.—An untidified patient was recovering here tonight after having two appendixes removed in an operation. The operating surgeon found one appendix on each side of the patient's body.

Canada Led

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on being called to fulfill the highest position within the Empire, is assured of the loyalty and devotion which are characteristic of the Ulster people."

With Relief

Bombay officials expressed relief that the King's renunciation of his throne ended a constitutional crisis without endangering the Crown.

South Africa received the actual announcement with calm.

"King Edward has been called upon to make one of the most heart-rending choices that can fall to any man," The Rand Daily Mail commented. "The people will not forget the many services he has rendered them."

From far-off colonial stations in India, on tiny islands in the Pacific Ocean, from eastern Crown lands, came formal expressions of regret coupled with pledges of fealty to the new occupant of the throne.

"In the act of abdication," said The Rangoon Gazette, "the man in Edward VIII triumphed over the King, and by the irony of fate the most popular of English monarchs has voluntarily given up the throne of his fathers."

The Times of Malta observed "it has been a moment to make the upholders of tradition quail. Now that it is past, Malta joins the Empire and the Duke of York in the words "God Save the King."

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—Usually informed persons said late last night the Irish Free State Parliament probably would sever its last direct connection with the British Crown tomorrow.

These sources said proposals would be submitted to the Dail Eireann to amend the constitution of the Free State, which has the status of a British dominion, so as to eliminate the King from the charter and vest all

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

A LITTLE GIRL WITH A HEART SO BIG...

She even gave away her daddy . . . her home . . . her name!

That's why they called her

LITTLE MISS NOBODY

• FOX Picture with JANE WITHERS

JANE DARWELL
RALPH MORGAN
SARA HADEN
HARRY CAREY

Executive Producer Sol M. Wurtzel
Directed by John Hyams
Based on the story "The Mother's Regret" by Frederick Harill Brennan

ALSO COMEDY — NEWS — SCENIC

HERE MON. - TUES. NEXT WEEK

Katherine Hepburn
Frederic March

— in —

"MARY OF SCOTLAND"

A SERVICE

THAT IS SUPERIOR — one of unobtrusive charm and tranquility is furnished by our organization.

THE CHAPEL

FUNERAL HOME

PHONE 714 102-21

70 WESTPORTLAND ST. - FREDERICTON, N.B.

DR. G. R. LISTER

: Dentist :

PHONE 531-11

Burchill-Wilkinson Building

QUEEN STREET : Below Regent

Tenders for Gravel

CITY OF FREDERICTON

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up until MONDAY, DECEMBER 21st, for the supplying of 3,500 cu. yds. of clean, sharp gravel to be delivered on the wharf at the rear of the City Hall, Fredericton, N.B., on or before February 1st, 1937.

All gravel delivered must be satisfactory to the City Engineer or some other authorized representative of the City.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

FRED I. HAVILAND,
City Hall, City Clerk.
December 7, 1936.

executive authority in the Dail and the Irish cabinet.

Authoritative sources said a sudden declaration of the Free State as a republic could not be expected, however.