

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 12, 1937

THE MINTO MINES

THE STATEMENT forwarded today to H. R. Pettigrove, Fair Wage Officer, by the miners employed in the Rothwell Mine at Minto, states that perfect confidence and friendliness exists between themselves and their employers at the Minto mine. They say that while they are not altogether satisfied with the wages which they are receiving, that they recognize the fact that there is difficulty in the way of their employers giving them more money at the present time and that they are perfectly willing to leave the matter of wages to be adjusted by the Fair Wage Board which has been set up for that purpose.

The men point out that they can settle their difficulties with their employers without any assistance from outsiders whose presence at Minto have apparently stirred up trouble.

The men point out that notwithstanding the fact that they are at present a couple of dozen mounted police stationed at Minto that they are threatened by the strikers, almost pushed off the road, and in some cases some of their number have been chased and have been pelted with stones when they sought to proceed peacefully to their daily work. These men feel that it is time that this sort of thing stopped and that the law should give them some protection not only in the way of preventing them from being mobbed but also in preventing them from being threatened and jostled and insulted whilst they were seeking to perform their work. The men state that they believe that the strikers have a perfect right to strike if they wish to do so whilst at the same time they have a perfect right to continue to work if they see fit to do so. Every person should endorse this idea.

As pointed out some days ago in The Daily Mail, every man in this country has a right to sell his labor to the best advantage and he has a right to work if he wishes and he has a right to stop working if he wishes to do so, and it is nobody's business provided he does not ask them to keep him. At the same time, the law should provide that any man who wishes to proceed to his daily work should be allowed to do so without any interference on the part of any person or persons and when a man is proceeding to work and he is insulted and threatened and jostled and stoned by other men, it is time that the law should exert its influence and that the police should see that this kind of action stops. Any person who seeks to prevent any other person from working should be made an example of so far as the law allows.

SIR EVELYN'S WORK FOR PEACE

SIR EVELYN WRENCH is no stranger to the people of Canada. Even more widely known are the very decided views he holds on the subject of world peace. When he speaks of the need for brains such "as those that built the great San Francisco bridges and shored Canada's railways through the Rocky Mountains, to pound out . . . some political instrument to join the nations of the world," there need be only one guess as to the sort of instrument Sir Evelyn has in mind. Broadly it must be something that would promote, rather secure, a spirit of neighborliness, honest neighborliness.

As founder of the Overseas League and the English Speaking Union, Sir Evelyn has gone a long way toward demonstrating the practical possibilities of such an instrument. Both of these organizations have one purpose—the development of the individual's knowledge and the understanding of the other fellow as the foundation for a mutual friendship. If they are devoted largely to the Empire, they are no less useful as working models of the neighbor ideal on that account. Contributing, as they most certainly have done, to better understanding among the peoples of the Empire, they have encouraged a better understanding of other nations.

It is essentially a slow process, and for many may seem like the long way around. But only now it is dawning on many of the peace advocates that most of the instruments have been premature, years ahead of their time, but only so because there was not the foundation of a common understanding, mutual sympathy and honest neighborliness upon which to build.

REVENUES TELL OF RECOVERY

ONE OF THE LEGACIES of the depression is an understandable caution which, wisely perhaps, serves to keep optimism in check. Such caution may warn many against taking the reported Treasury surpluses as definite indication of a balanced Budget at the end of the current fiscal year. Nevertheless, giving caution a free run, the situation as summarized in the seven-month report is indeed promising.

In every Department revenues have increased out of hand, and total \$52,945,554 more than the total collections at the same period of 1936-37. Excise taxes and income tax alone account for \$21,000,000 and \$16,000,000 respectively. Customs duties, excise duties and Post-office earnings are up \$15,000,000 on the aggregate. Matched by economies in administration, declines in relief costs, and relieved of expenditures such as the \$33,000,000 on railways account under the Refunding Act for last year, the Dominion at present shows a surplus of \$33,372,600.

To be fully appreciated, this has to be contrasted with the estimated \$36,000,000 deficit, approximating the anticipated C. N. R. shortages, which Finance Minister Dunning forecast for the current year. From the recovery point of view an even better comparison is the \$64,000,000 deficit on the books at the end of the same seven-month period last year. Far from being too optimistic, Mr. Dunning was well within the bounds of caution. In estimating the deficit he was taking into account anticipated increases in revenues. The record shows that these have far exceeded his expectations, and, even allowing for a possible tapering off during the remaining five months, leave him within reach of the hoped-for balance.

Apart from the Budget prospect, the report focuses attention on the substantial improvement that has taken place in the nation. Increased revenues in the Departments and to the extent shown above are the indisputable evidence of an expanding national income—trade gains—and an increased purchasing power. The \$11,000,000 decrease in relief expenditures (direct and work projects), notwithstanding a \$3,200,000 rise in drought relief over the past seven months, shows plainly the extent to which that new purchasing power is being spread out to include many who were last year unemployed. Granting that these are the results of a stable recovery, they are the factors that promise most for the future as it will be written in the national Budget.

Snapshots

They should have closed the war in June. November is too cold a month to celebrate with any degree of comfort.

Why is the local business man asked to bear all the brunt of the various drives for charitable purposes?

Who is the city Alderman who got stuck in the mud this week on one of the city streets? Under town planning there would probably not be streets located in distant areas.

Little "Freddie" in the City Hall square was crowned with ice this morning. They should have shut off the water or given Freddie a fur coat.

Children who make a noise when a public service is going on should be spanked by their parents. If the parents are with the children then the parents should be spanked.

The Minto miners who want to work are evidently getting tired of being insulted as they pass along the roads. How long would a person in this city stand for such indignities?

When are the city authorities going to put lights on the subway. Some woman is going to get a scare one of these nights. Then there will be trouble.

Some one wants to know where the "Inside Inn" is located. It is near the "House of Iniquity". As they do not carry an adv. we are not going to give them free publicity. Those who visit these places, however say that "a pleasant time is had by all". All the rooms are generally occupied by loving couples.

There is a girl in this city who thinks that Rex Beach is a summer resort and that Zane Grey is a color.

ROTHWELL

(Continued from Page One)

been a good many news items and altogether many references have been made to the Rothwell Mine operated by Benton Evans and those employed there. We, the employees at that mine, think that it is now time for us to give the public a statement on our own account.

"When this strike began some Rothwell men stopped working, others continued, and in order to know just what the trouble was all about and what the majority wanted to do, several suggested that a meeting be called at which one of the union officials should come to present their side of the story and that Mr. Evans present his, and that after hearing both sides we vote by secret ballot and so decide whether we continue to work or not.

"This meeting was arranged for 2 p.m. on Saturday, October 16. The word of the meeting being well circulated so that all employees at this mine could be present. Before this meeting was held the union officials called the men from this mine together at the union hall at 12.30 p.m. It appeared at that meeting that not one of the union officials would be at the 2 p.m. meeting, some of us told them that they would have a good hearing and that if the majority was to stop work the mine would be closed down, but if the majority was to work it would continue working. At the 2 p.m. meeting P. G. Muise from Nova Scotia, Mathias Wuhr and William Walker of the local union spoke for the United Mine Workers and Mr. Evans spoke for himself. Anyone present was given an opportunity to ask questions. After all the speakers had talked for a long time, a vote was taken by secret ballot, the ballot box being watched by two union employees and two non-union employees, the result was 52 to continue working and 29 to stop working. The majority being strongly in favor of continuing, we have been working steadily since.

"In holding this meeting and having an opportunity to vote whether we wished to continue working or not, we have enjoyed a privilege which the union members have not had because this strike was called without all the union men having an opportunity to vote whether they wished to strike or not, that was brought out very clearly at our meeting.

"There is a great deal of talk these days about collective bargaining. We have always had the opportunity of bargaining collectively. Mr. Evans either meeting us all or a committee representing us, and the members of such committee have not been discriminated against. Several of us have worked here from 20 to 30 years, most of us who are old enough have worked here over 10 years, and as employees and employer have been able to get along in a friendly way during that time we feel sure that we can continue to do so without the help of any outsider.

"We believe that the employees of any mine have the right to decide what they want to do. If other mines wish to decide differently from us that is their privilege, and we

know the conditions vary at different mines. The majority were decided to work, therefore there is no strike here. In spite of this, since the strike at the other mines started we have been warned not to go to work because something would happen to us. Groups of strikers would meet us on our way to work and hardly give us room to pass, in several cases some of us were stopped.

"A week ago Friday one of our number was chased on his own property and threatened; another was knocked down and kicked by a mob which later stoned several of us in our cars when going to work, some narrowly escaping serious injury from rocks and flying glass.

"This stoning was not all done in a minute as if someone had acted without the knowledge of the others, but it was done at different times and as much as ten minutes apart, two attacks being made several minutes after the first. It appeared to us as all being previously planned. If Mathias Wuhr, president of the local union, who was leading these strikers was so anxious as he claimed to be to have such violence prevented or stopped, he had plenty of time after the first attack to take the mob away so that the offence could not be repeated. He did not do this nor did he produce the offenders when asked to do so.

"Every morning since that Friday there has been a crowd along the road near the mine who have made all kinds of noises at us; called us scabs; told us we might get to work this time but we wouldn't get home, and in other ways annoyed and threatened us. The crowd has been kept from actually attacking or stopping us by the Mounted Police, but we cannot understand why a mob from 150 to 350 can be allowed to gather on the highway every morning and so try to annoy and intimidate us. We have the right to work and are determined to do so, and believe that under the laws of this land we have the right to go to work without being annoyed or molested.

"Statements have been made in some papers that we are satisfied with working conditions and wages. We are satisfied with working conditions and believe that they are the very best in this district; we are not, however satisfied with our wages, we think that we should be paid more, but we know that enough money must be received from the coal to pay our wages and all other expenses, and have been given to understand that higher prices will have to be paid before our wages can be increased. We are prepared to work this out through the Fair Wage Board and by other lawful means at our disposal. We believe that workmen have the right to strike, but that a strike is the last resort after every other means has failed. When a strike seems to be necessary we think that every man should have the right to vote secretly rather than have the decision left with two or three.

"Our greatest offence seems to be that employer and employees have confidence in one another and are able to get along in a friendly way. Apparently in the opinion of the union agitators, this is not possible and should not exist, therefore we must be stopped from working. It seems strange that they oppose us because we already enjoy the privileges which they claim to be fighting for.

"What we want is that those present in the mob who stoned some or us in our cars be prosecuted and punished and that all annoyance and interference with men going peacefully to work at this mine be put an end to.

"Let us repeat in order to emphasize the fact that the majority of those employed at the Rothwell Mine voted to continue working, therefore there is no strike at this mine. We have the right to work, we want to work and we are determined to work".

Nazis Want Quebec Eels But Seek To Pay By Barter

QUEBEC, Nov. 12—The eels of the Lower St. Lawrence marshland should be able to wiggle their way into more foreign markets, in the opinion of Trade Minister Joseph Bilodeau. The Minister said today a number of German merchants were prepared to accept shipments of eels, but German laws would make it necessary for French-Canadian fishermen to accept their payments in returns of German merchandise. "And this," said the Minister, "is where the Dominion Government can come into the proposition".

PEACE MEETING

COMMUNITY Y HALL

Sunday November 14th at 4:00 p. m.

PURPOSE: To make final arrangements for sending a delegate from this community to the Canadian Peace Congress in Toronto November 19, 20, and 21st.

ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE URGED TO ATTEND

OUR MAIL BAG

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR

Fredericton, N. B.  
Nov. 11, 1937

Editor, Daily Mail, City.

Dear Sir: On the 12.45 broadcast of news today is stated that a Anglican minister of a certain church in Paris notified the Duke of Windsor that his presence was not wanted at a service to be held in the church.

Just a year ago or there about this "outcast" as he is now classed, was King of England, and one of the greatest, and best men living, according to the 12.45 news and all other news.

Now Mr. Editor, this clergy, who ever he may be should practice what he preaches. Peace on Earth Good Will to men—all men, not leaving out the Duke of Windsor, or any other man who happens to have a mind of his own—does this clergy ever stop for a moment to think that a slap in the face for H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, is a slap in the face to his family, especially his dear old mother, we must all remember that no matter what any of us do, be it right or wrong—its just about passed by, so far as our mothers are concerned.

I really think that the rector of that church in which this service was to be held, and attended by the Duke of Windsor, left his place, not only as a minister, but as a British subject, and that he spoke, or rather thought he was speaking for all the congregation, at least he took the responsibility upon his own shoulders.

Every fair minded person will agree with me when I say that the sky is none too clear in Europe today, and that before many years or maybe months, weeks if you will, England may again want to use this "outcast" or today, this one time world's greatest man, this King whom we adored, this Prince of Wales whom we admired for his diplomacy, the world's best 'salesman' his father's first Lieut. and today—yes, as late as 12.45 we find this great man of yesteryear, not wanted at a service in the church of which he was at one time, head.

Today, Sir, we celebrate a great event, the Armistice—I am proud to say I can celebrate this Great Day knowing that the Duke of Windsor is one who can take part in the celebration, one who can fall in line with the veterans, one who can say I was there, and he was there, not only as Prince of Wales, but also as a soldier, and a real soldier, one of the boys.

It seems to me that some of our clergy pass up the lesson in the Bible of the Good Shepherd who watched over all of his flock and because the Duke of Windsor made a slip or didn't o just what a few brass hats told him to do—he must not attend service in the church in which he was brought up from childhood.

We must all bear in mind that the Duke of Windsor is out of England,

Capitol

NOW PLAYING

WHEN THIEF MEETS THIEF

Starring Douglas FAIRBANKS, Jr. With Valerie Hobson, and Alan Hale

To the girl it meant love. To the boy it meant the shadow of disgrace. To the man it meant death. To you it means a story of electrifying romance and high-voltage excitement!

NEWS -- COMEDY Shows 3: 7:15 and 9:15 Mat. 10 and 20; Evg. 15 and 25 PLUS TAX

Here THURS., FRI. and SAT.

Clarence E. Mulford's "RUSTLER'S VALLEY" With Hop-along Cassidy, WILLIAM BOYD, George Hayes and Muriel Evans

ADDED ATTRACTION "CRIMINALS OF THE AIR" With Rosaling Keith and Charles Quigley

DEMOCRATIC

(Continued from Page One)

icated that though Vargas had complete military support, there was considerable—if inactive—civilian opposition to his bloodless coup.

Corporate State Set Up

By the decree powers with which he had ruled largely since 1935, Vargas yesterday dissolved Federal and State legislative bodies and proclaimed a new constitution with corporate, authoritarian trimmings.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

Spurred On By A Beautiful Girl

Men set out to find the world's richest mines!

MUSICAL COMEDY "UPS AND DOWNS" Fox News -- Usual Prices

HERE MONDAY

Frederic MARCH Warner BAXTER June LANG

—in—

THE ROAD TO GLORY

Modern Home Lighting Provides For Everyone's Comfort

In this charming living room, cove lighting at the ceiling combines with lamps and wall fixtures to provide proper seeing conditions for every member of the family.

By Jean Prentice

WHEN homes were lighted with candles and gas jets, there was some excuse for glare spots and dark corners. Today, with the cost of electricity coming down all the time, and with the improvement in electric light bulbs and lamp designs, there is no reason for any family to cheat their eyes of the light they really need.

Proper home lighting today supplies light for seeing as well as decoration, providing for the eye tasks of every member of the family. Dark shades are definitely a thing of the past, and many little improvements are being confined to

fixtures that are used only for decorative purposes.

In general, the new lamps have greater height for better spread and utilization of light; their shades have white linings for greater efficiency and increased quantities of useful light; their shades are open at the top to contribute larger amounts of illumination throughout the room. These virtues combine to help achieve softness in lighting result.

Perhaps most noteworthy of the features of these new lamps is the diffusing glass bowl, which provides better quality and control of light, permitting some of the light to go downward to the book, newspaper or sewing, and the remainder upward into the room where it helps

to illuminate the area surrounding the chair, desk, or divan.

Cove lighting is becoming increasingly popular, particularly in new homes. Here the light comes from a cove or trough built around the ceiling, with concealed bulbs shedding a soft radiance throughout the room. When combined with appropriate floor and table lamps, a lighting flexibility that assures maximum eye-comfort and convenience is obtained.

No room can rightfully call itself a living room—in the fullest sense of the term—unless every chair has a lamp either directly beside or nearby it. For perfect comfort depends upon the ability to see without eyestrain, and good seeing is impossible without good lighting.

MARITIME ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

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