

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1937

A Week's Study of Education

The annual education campaign arranged by the Canadian Teachers' Federation will be conducted during the week of Feb. 21 to 27 in Toronto. The campaign will be opened formally on Monday by a Dominion-wide radio broadcast originating in Vancouver, and during the week there will be other broadcasts setting forth the broader aims and ideals of education.

This is a subject of the first importance to Canada. Addresses delivered will no doubt deal with school conditions in all the Provinces, describing what is being done and what is thought should be done to make education more effective and more accessible to all. For example, the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation will stress the view that the time is ripe "for a complete review of past achievements and past mistakes, in order that the mistakes may not be perpetuated and that the benefits arising from the achievements may be spread throughout the Province and may reach every boy and girl, no matter what handicaps geography, poverty, school or home environment may have imposed upon them."

This is an objective worthy of the best efforts of all engaged in educational work. It will be suggested that Dominion and Provincial Governments should bear a greater share of the costs of education in such a way as to distribute the burden among all the people; good schools being regarded as "a national as well as municipal asset." More attention to poor but clever and ambitious students will be urged; also that an end be put to overcrowding in classrooms, a serious handicap to teachers. There will be advocated changes in the curriculum and in administration that "will bring us still nearer to the ideal state of things when the school will adapt itself readily to the requirements and the capacity of the child, rather than the reverse."

There is recognition of the fact that, in the last analysis, even if reforms be put into effect, "good teachers make a good school," and there should be better remuneration more evenly adjusted so that wealthy School Boards may not secure all the best teachers. Briefly, the view is that there should be a gradual raising of the level of salaries to attract to the profession "the best brains of the country."

This campaign should bring out a great deal of information regarding the vital subject of lower school education, enlightening the public as to what zealous educationists are doing toward improving methods of teaching.

Fixed Prices Not a Cure

Growth of the guaranteed-price theory to include all grains, poultry and most other farm products, as reported in a Regina despatch, is a natural result of the agitation of some elements in wheat-producing circles. Considering the West's present tariff mood, which has some justification, it is not difficult to follow the farmers' argument that what they seek is protection. They propose a Government guarantee as insurance against falling markets.

But any protection plan, farm or otherwise, must have regard to the cost of procuring it. Western farmers, and the Canadian taxpayers generally, do not know what it cost to protect the wheat growers during the depression emergency. They do know that the Federal Treasury—which they help to support—took a beating. They know, too, that the elaborate schemes of Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace and the United States Treasury too, and is still taking a severe beating.

What policies of this kind conveniently eliminate is that export production must be subject to the uncontrollable influences of overseas markets. As the West can readily appreciate, nature and European isolationism have played some peculiar tricks with supplies and prices. It is in appreciation of this that some producers would have the Government insure them by gambling against these factors. But would the advocates, once assured of dollar wheat, agree to submit to compulsory crop restriction? Or would they argue the vagaries of Nature, demand their democratic rights, go back to wheat mining, and irrespective of the Government's or taxpayers' ability to finance the game, build up surpluses to the ruination of prices, of the Treasury and themselves?

What such forms of planned economy attempt to deny is the existence of a law of supply and demand in a world that has thus far refused to get together on a plan that could control if not alter its action. All nations, or most, have proved in various ways that they can subsidize the action for short periods, but nothing the depression showed us gives any clue to a practical method of pegging prices nationally.

Not even Secretary Wallace has a plan for that. His "ever-normal granary," an elaboration of his crop-curtailment scheme, which with the drought reduced the United States from an exporter to a heavy importer between seasons, will attempt to keep a consistent supply on hand. If workable, that would have its effect on domestic prices, but unless Nature can be relied upon to produce the droughts at the proper places in his cycle Secretary Wallace must go back to crop curtailment; and compulsory curtailment, outside the totalitarian State, means subsidies and bonuses.

On the planners' side it is possible to see Governments making large profits under the plan. It is even possible that gains on live stock and dairy products could cover the losses on wheat or other grains and the reverse. But why should they ask the Government to run this risk for them? Certainly not out of any idea that it is a solution of Western problems. The Prairies may have legitimate complaints against tariff operations, against freight rates, against the incidence of taxation in its various forms; the country may have been badly settled, the Government charges on service costs too high and the debt problem out of hand. But a guaranteed dollar a bushel is not the cure.

What Western Canada does need is outside help in analyzing and solving its problems while it gets back to level-headed balanced farming, economic farming capable of seasonal adjustments and protected as far as humanly possible against periodic climatic dislocations.

SNAPSHOTS

Everyone will be making for Keswick to look for gold.

How about the gravel contract? What are the particulars?

Watch for all the good looking girls at the Governor's tomorrow night.

If "Red" gets through this season without being roped in, he is good stuff.

From the air Fredericton looks like a small spot but look how beautiful it is!

Those people from Saint John like to come to the Capital once in a while and get a look at a real place.

By contributing \$267.36 each, the 129,000,000 citizens of the United States could pay off the national debt. Of course, there is no evidence of such co-operation. This is a Government worry.

The "sit-down" method of demand is spreading. In an Illinois store a number of children who wanted candy tried it. Probably for lack of leadership, they were shoed out, which indicates a victory and a defeat in lesser circles.

Announcement

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is necessary. In the circumstances, we believe that the Dominion government would be justified in extending temporary aid to them pending the report of the Royal Commission. A recommendation to that effect will be made to the House when the supplementary estimates are brought down.

Claim London

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raiding squadron, equipped with the most modern weapons of destruction. Within a few minutes parts of the city could be levelled by bombs, the Thames bridges destroyed, street traffic dislocated, fires set by incendiary bombs along the dockyards and in congested suburbs, and the populace menaced by gas bombs.

With Easy Reach

He writes:
"It is practically assured that the speed of a long-distance bombing squadron sent against London in the next war will not be less than 350 miles an hour. This means that a formation sighted at Beachy Head (about 60 miles from the metropolis area) say at 11 a.m., if not intercepted and driven off, will reach the suburbs at 11:12 a.m. and be over Central London about one minute later.

The truth is, that experienced pilots, armed with high explosive bombs of suitable calibre, could destroy the Admiralty, the War Office or any other Government building with certainty. The feat might involve the supreme sacrifice on the part of the airmen, but it can be done.

"Should one such (5,000-pound) bomb fall in Parliament Square and another say, on the Horse Guards parade, there would necessarily be little of administrative London left standing. Unless the vital war ministries are removed promptly to a secret and prearranged rendezvous, the authorities responsible for the defence of the capital will have to do some very hard thinking."

New Spray

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quantity sufficient for 1,000 square feet of lawn space, he said.

Two sprays, during the summer, one about mid-July, the other in mid-August, were recommended. Both need to be done on a warm, bright afternoon. When there is no wind, he said. The two applications, the agronomy student continued, end the operation. Both turn the grass to a sickly, yellowish green within 48 hours, but after about two weeks the grass will return to its natural color. The next year, tests showed, it will come back greener and heavier than ever before and free of dandelions. The spray must hit leaves of the weed.

Commission

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some of the provincial jails, then I can understand the judges preferring to send young men to our penitentiaries rather than to the provincial jails," said Mr. Silcox.

The council secretary suggested that churches could and should help prisons. Some seminaries are inaugurating special courses in social welfare, to better equip themselves.

"I do not believe that young pastors just graduated should be sent to prisons to take office," he said. They should be given some years training in a parish beforehand."



TODAY IN HISTORY

February 17, 1919

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Died.

Civilizations

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Gypsy Tea Room" as snow crunched under mukluks on the sidewalk near the restaurant. Last night we listened to the hockey game and made bets. Tonight we will listen for Jack Benny and then Nelson Eddy.

Friday night, in Dan Maus' Hotel in Chippewyan, we drifted to sleep with the music of the Coconut Grove and we wakened Saturday to a feminine voice giving us cookery chatter.

Last night the radio carried to all outposts the news from home, yet some people here call this land home. Mrs. Walli, when she arrived, jumped up and down in the snow and waved her arms at old friends, and shouted: "Gee, it's good to be home again."

The Royal Canadian Signals is the nerve system of the north. Even the typewriter quivers slightly as the motor pounds out radio despatches into the sky, whips them into Fort Norman and Calder, Alberta, where they are relayed on to the Edmonton telegraph office.

Somewhere west of here Con Farrell is following the broad Mackenzie to Aklaik. At every foot of the way Royal Canadian Signals will know where he is and will send him vital weather information.

There were tennis courts at Fort Smith. There is a basketball team at Goldfields. Clean shaven men greeted the plane here after its long flight Kennedy wins. The North is licked.

Opening the Legislature

(Continued from Page One)

Throne which has previously been handed him by the Executive Council, and which outlines to some extent the measures to be taken up during the ensuing session. The Lieutenant-Governor then leaves the Chamber and the House proceeds with its business. If someone should happen to steal the Black Rod they could not open the House.

Before considering the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, some member gets up and introduces a bill. This is to show the right of the people to govern themselves before proceeding to consider the Governor's speech.

It may not be generally known that after the Lieutenant-Governor has opened the House, he may not enter the Chamber again during the session. He is not even allowed to take a seat in the gallery and he is about the only man in the Province who is not allowed in the House unless he is sent for to come and assent to some bills—that is all.

Some school children and perhaps grown-ups have an idea that all members elected to support the Government are "members of the Government." This is not the case. THE ONLY MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE THE CABINET MINISTERS. For instance, in this city Hon. Mr. McNair is a Government member "because he is in the Cabinet." Mr. Gunter of this city is a Government supporter but he is not a Government member because he is not in the Cabinet. It is well to remember this as one often hears Government supporters in the Legislature referred to by those who don't know any better as "Government members" or "members of the Government." The members of the Cabinet occupy the front row at the right of the Speaker's chair, whilst the supporters of the Government in the Legislature occupy seats at the right and immediately behind those of the Cabinet. The members of the Legislature who are opposed to the Government occupy seats across the floor at the left of the Speaker's chair. As the present Legislature is constituted, however, there are a large overflow of Government supporters who must necessarily occupy seats on the left of the Speaker and are using what are usually considered to be the Opposition desks. At the present time the Opposition consists of five members called the "Five Roses." They occupy front seats at the left of the Speaker's Throne, and as there are no other Opposition members they are surrounded by the overflow from the seats on the right of the Speaker.

OUR MAIL BAG

Mr. Editor:

I see per the Daily Mail 30,000 executions by Reds in Malaga. Tell us why they are called Reds when they massacre, and Loyalists when they fight a fair battle?

ROBERT SMITH

Ridge, Sunbury County,
February 13, 1937.

Editor's Note: Whether the Spanish government has been from the first of the outbreak of the revolution under the influence of Communism or not is still a matter of controversy, but many are of the opinion that it has been such. This has led many writers to style the government forces as Reds. This term as far as we know is not used any more frequently than the term Loyalist.

Steeplechase

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to allow passengers for Canada time to see the finish.

This year the Montcalm will be Grand National ship in both directions. She sails eastbound from Saint John Friday, March 5, and reaches Liverpool March 13, six days before the race. From Liverpool bound for Canada, she sails Friday, March 19, after the Aintree classic has been won. Actual delay is slight, as Aintree is close to Liverpool and a special tender will stand by the landing stage to transport the race goers to the Montcalm. Due, possibly, to the increasing interest in the race as a result of stories of sweepstakes winnings, bookings by the Grand National ship have shown steady increases year by year.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

Ald. Delmas Oils of this city, has been appointed commissioner to take affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

CAPITOL

NOW PLAYING

A STIRRING SCREEN TRIUMPH!

Rises from the pages of the immortal story beloved by all Americans. A drama of fiery love and fierce conflict.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS"

— with —

Randolph Scott
Binnie Barnes
Henry Wilcoxon

ALSO NEWS — MUSICAL PICTORIAL

HERE THURS. - FRI. - SAT.

John Wayne

— in —

"CONFLICT"

Added Attraction —

"GENERAL SPANKY"

— with —

Spanky McFarland
Phillips Holmes
Ralph Morgan

BISHOP McNALLY APPOINTED H'FAX R. C. ARCHBISHOP

HALIFAX, Feb. 17.—Rt. Rev. John McNally, Bishop of Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed Archbishop of Halifax, succeeding the late Archbishop O'Donnell.

Rt. Rev. John Thomas McNally has been Bishop of Hamilton since 1924. He was born in Hope River, P. E. I., June 24, 1871, and was ordained as priest in 1896.

He became Bishop of Calgary April 4, 1913, and was consecrated at Rome by Cardinal Diomedes Falconio June 1, 1913. He went to the diocese of Hamilton Aug. 12, 1924, and was appointed to the pontifical throne Jan. 18, 1926.

Paris Rebuilds

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Later the cement arrival and starting point will be extended into long cement tracks facing in all directions for taking off into various directions of the wind, and the field, already extended to the north, will be extended likewise to the south. It will take on then the shape of a great figure eight, with the station on one side of the center, oriented in a north-south direction.

Connected with the development of the airfield is the construction of an automobile speedway linking it to the center of the city, a project which will cost \$4,600,000. Not only is the present route choked with traffic, requiring an hour's ride from the center of Paris to the airfield, but it passes through some of the least pleasing parts of the capital, hardly what would be presented for a visitor's first or last impression.

The plan for the new speedway calls for a double roadway, each side 27 feet wide, with no intersections, viaducts and tunnels carrying it across all other roads. Arrived at the exterior boulevards it will duck underground and continue beneath the city's traffic to the Gare Saint-Lazare.

French statisticians are not remarkable for speed, and Le Bourget's are no exceptions. Therefore figures for 1936 traffic are not yet available, but those for 1935 indicate the heavy increase in air traffic through Paris, which has shown great acceleration during the past year.

For 1935 records show that 16,278 planes arrived or left Le Bourget against 6,742 in 1923. They carried 103,933 passengers, as compared to 14,311 in 1923.

Ask \$705,000

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Howard Green, Cons., Vancouver South, asked whether a portion of the service would be put into operation this year. Mr. Elliott said he was not in a position to make any statement on that point.

He said he understood most of the landing fields had been completed. When the service is instituted, air mail would leave Montreal at night and Vancouver in the morning, for delivery the next afternoon at the other terminus.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

NEW STARS! NEW SONGS!
NEW THRILLS! A NEW HIGH IN
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT!
The season's most delightful love story... worthy of
the inspired talents of your newest singing star!



ALSO SHORT FEATURES
"BACKWARD BROADCAST"
"NUT GUILTY"

USUAL PRICES

HERE FRIDAY!

James Oliver Curwood's

"GOD'S COUNTRY
and the
WOMAN"

IN TECHNICOLOR

— with —

George Brent
Beverly Roberts



1937 Taxis

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coffee by electric light at a recently built hotel. Smoke climbing straight up in zero air. Mechanics warming up planes while tons of freight trundled from warehouses to go into a dozen settlements.

Passengers arrived by taxicab, 1937 model. Planes, one at a time, roar down the Snye, soar into the leaden sky and curve wide to the north.

At Chippewyan, a dog team trots across the blinding glare snow, carry the freight ashore. Log buildings fringe the lake, with scores of new frame houses between them. The Hudson's Bay factor is a MacPherson. General Merchant Fraser extends hospitality. Dan Mah's restaurant serves traditional Oriental steaks or chops, four kinds of pie, good coffee.

Fort Smith lies ahead. Then Bear Lake and Cameron Bay.

DIED

BIRD—At South Devon, on Feb. 16, 1937, Alex. M. Bird, aged 56 years. Son of late Moses Bird.

Funeral Thursday afternoon, Feb. 18, 1937, at 3 p.m. Service by Rev. Mr. Dysart. Interment at Rural cemetery.

CARR—At Oromocto, on Feb. 16, 1937, Mrs. Cecelia Carr, aged 73 years, wife of Leslie Carr.

Funeral Friday, Feb. 19, 1937, with prayers at home at 1:45 p.m. Interment at Geary cemetery.