

# THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY — J. L. NEVILLE, Managing Editor.  
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FREDERICTON, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1937

## History Decks Coronation

The philosopher or republican tendencies is inclined to regard much of the ceremony attending the Coronation of British monarchs as mere ostentation involving needless expense.

Actually, like many of the other British customs and observances which cause the foreigner to smile more or less indulgently, every part of it is a living reminder of British history and tradition, and is a part of that love of its past which holds the Empire united as no other empire in world history has been.

Their Majesties, in their state robes and jewels, carry on their Royal persons an epitome of Empire history since before the days of the great Elizabeth, who herself is represented in the pearl earrings now set in the Imperial State Crown, but once worn by the virgin Queen.

The Imperial State Crown, which was made specially for Queen Victoria, also embodies the Black Prince's ruby, presented to the famous Prince by Don Pedro, King of Castile, in recognition of military aid rendered, and worn by Henry V at the Battle of Agincourt.

Other crowns, which may or may not be used for the forthcoming occasion, are adorned with such historic gems as the Koh-i-nur—the Mountain of Light—and the Star of Africa, both of which are well-nigh priceless diamonds, and the Stuart sapphire.

William of Orange is remembered by the Queen's Orb, which was made for Queen Mary, his consort, to carry at her Coronation.

And much of the regalia was designed and constructed for Charles II, so that it serves as a reminder of that monarch's murdered father, Charles I, and the dictator Cromwell, who ordered the destruction of the Crown jewels existing at that time, some of which had been handed down from the day of Alfred the Great.

However, Cromwell was not completely successful, for a silver spoon, heavily gilt, which was used in connection with the anointing oil was in safe-keeping in Westminster Abbey instead of resting with the remainder of the regalia in the Tower of London.

This spoon, which first was used probably at the crowning of Edward the Confessor, escaped the vandals, and, though it has been repaired and altered many times since, will be employed at the Coronation of Their Majesties next Wednesday.

It is not merely gems and glitter which make the Empire's state ceremonies outstanding, but the manner in which they bring to life once more, for however a brief period, the glowing figures of Imperial history.

## A Highway Traffic Flare-Up

Not all visiting motorists who run foul of Ontario's highway regulations are gifted with Prof. Stephen Leacock's sense of humor. His was a truck experience, but it must not be assumed that the professor was at the wheel. There is no evidence that he was on the truck at all.

The main point is that the professor's truck driver didn't know that in that Province he must carry flares and have them flaring at night when he stops along the road. It cost Professor Leacock \$19 in a Brockville court to learn about these flares; so now he knows all about them.

Another point is that the professor didn't "flare-up" when he received the blue paper. So that, in addition to his knowledge of economics and his flair—there it is again—for humor, he is something of a philosopher.

"Now what," he asks in paying the fine, "comes next?" That is the obvious question. There may be a dozen more "obligations and limitations" in Ontario that a visiting motor driver doesn't know anything about. For example, it may be obligatory to buy a certain make of flare—and a little probing along this line might be interesting.

"In what direction can I look for light?" Professor Leacock asks; and brother humorists may retort: "In the direction of the flare." But that information has been bought and paid for. The inquiry should broaden out. How many tricky traffic regulations are there that dwellers in other provinces never heard of? And why is a flare better than a red lantern?

Isn't it time for codification of rules of the road throughout the Dominion? Ontario, for example, invites tourists. A large percentage of these may come in trailers. If a trailer be regarded as a glorified truck, how many flares should the driver have in stock when he enters Ontario, and what brand of oil should he burn? For the benefit of visitors more light should be thrown on these matters, but flare lights alone will not do—not at a cost of \$19.

## Religion Worries Russia

All is not well with the vigorous campaign of Godlessness in Russia. Moscow is lashing the whip, this time at its campaigners for atheism, telling the anti-God lecturers that they are falling down on the job, and not only is the public showing definite signs of boredom at the anti-God harangues but even peasants are asking searching questions which the lecturers have been unable to answer.

Many Canadians have an idea that the new Russian constitution contains guarantees of the right to practice religion. It contains no such right. In fact, the new constitution is much more anti-God than the old one. Under the old constitution religion could be taught. Under the new constitution "religious rites" may be held. Teaching is forbidden. This restriction came because so many people were seeking religious instruction.

For a time, Moscow tried what it called "administrative punishment" against believers in religion. "Administrative punishment" meant loss of jobs by the offender and members of his or her family. This did not work and now Moscow sends out a plea for anti-God lecturers who can answer the people's questions at atheistic meetings.

Dismay is publicly expressed at the fact that Young Communists, mere boys and girls in their teens, have become disgusted by destructive, anti-religious propaganda and not only are deserting the meetings but actually are going to religious services. Church marriages are increasing rapidly. That is the story of inside Russia today. Under its new constitution, which forbids any opposition to the clique in power, Russia today is a worse tyranny than before.

## SNAPSHOTS

The police would do well to keep an eye on the boys and others who are stealing flags and decorations off the people's houses. This is a new brand of patriotism.

One of the several beds on which the late King Edward VII was supposed to have slept during the two days which he spent in Fredericton in the Sixties, is on exhibition in a local store.

In Saint John they are starting a drive against relief chisellers and spongers. It might be a good idea to try this out in places other than Saint John.

Germans travelling on vacation must have countersigned cards to obtain butter. Seems like everytime they ask for a pat they get a punch.

Robins nesting on the International Peace Bridge provide a soothing interlude, which some lovers of peace will hope may be permitted to last for at least a few days.

The American women who, despite dress-color restrictions, appeared at King George's first court reception attired in a flaming red gown must at least be commended for her courage.

It is said that king snakes, in good condition, eat only once in about eighteen months. But nervous people encountering one of them have no means of knowing whether the snake was fed yesterday or back in the fall of 1935.

## C.W.L. Will

(Continued from Page One)

lain, Rev. J. Arthur Burns, and words of welcome by the president, Miss Grace Caughlin, of Woodstock, spoke on the "Survey of Employment For Women and Girls" and Mrs. F. G. Foster, of Fredericton, dealt with the "Youth Movement" and junior subdivisions.

Miss Amelia Haley, past diocesan president, addressed the meeting on organization. She urged the individual subdivisions to increase their membership and gave many suggestions as to the best methods to follow. Miss Haley also presided at a question box period in which the by-laws and constitution were under consideration. The diocesan chaplain, Rev. J. Arthur Burns, congratulated the members on the good work accomplished and encouraged them to put forth every effort in continuing their work "for God and Canada."

Gratifying reports were presented by the following conveners of standing committees: Study clubs, Miss Josephine Lynch; finance, Miss Emily Maxwell; historian, Miss Mary Smith, Hampton; Sisters of Service, Mrs. A. J. Mallette, Loch Lomond; organization, Miss Amelia Haley and Mrs. Frank Kennedy of St. Andrews; legislation, Mrs. George Crawford, St. Stephen; Travellers' Aid, Mrs. Anna Curran, Milltown; religious work, Mrs. George Gilbert; child welfare, Miss Grace Caughlin, Woodstock; provincial scholarship, Mrs. Walter Bardsley; Girl Guides, Mrs. F. B. Fitzgerald; social service, Miss Alice Dever; national scholarship, Mrs. Henry O'Donnell; immigration, Mrs. George O'Leary; education, Mrs. F. G. Foster; lay retreats, Mrs. T. W. Thompson; publicity, Mrs. E. T. Moran.

## Delegates Attending

Out-of-town delegates attending were Mrs. Frank Mahoney, Gagetown; Mrs. A. J. Mallette, Loch Lomond; Miss Florence Coleman, East Saint John; Mrs. Anna Curran and Miss Alice Regan, Milltown; Mrs. Frank Kennedy and Mrs. H. B. Hachey, St. Andrews; Mrs. George Crawford, Mrs. E. V. Sullivan and Miss Mary McKenna, St. Stephen; Miss Dorothy Giddens, Rollingdam; Mrs. Mary T. McDonald, Mrs. Henry O'Donnell, Petersville; Mrs. George O'Leary, Mrs. Gallagher and Mrs. S. R. Brown, Minto; Miss Grace Caughlin, Woodstock, Mrs. Charles Kent, Miss Mary Smith and Miss Loretta Burns, Hampton; Mrs. George Gilbert, Oromocto; Mrs. Frank Shortell, Devon; Mrs. F. G. Foster, Mrs. E. T. Moran and Miss Nan Kelly, Fredericton; Mrs. Leo Reardon and Miss K. Morrissey, McAdam.

The Saint John delegates present were Mrs. Walter Bardsley, Mrs. Bud S. Tippet, Mrs. F. B. Fitzgerald, Mrs. S. B. Donovan, Miss Josephine Lynch, Miss Mary Chaisson, Miss Frances Bardsley, Mrs. W. P. McDonald, Jr., and Mrs. B. P. McCafferty, from the Saint John sub-division; Miss Winnifred Glenn, Mrs. F. J. Fitzgerald, Miss Emily Maxwell, Miss Genevieve Dever, Miss Margaret Gillen and Miss Margaret McElhinney from Saint John North sub-division, and Mrs. T. W. Thompson and Mrs. T. C. Fox from the Holy Trinity sub-division.

Phil Baker is being haunted by Los Angeles real estate men since it was announced that he departs for Hollywood this summer.

Frank Black denies the report that he will conduct a programme from Hollywood this summer.

## Role Canada

(Continued from Page One)

erent nations of Europe are eagerly looking for a chance to increase their exports and to get away from a policy of economic isolation and to slow down in the tempo of rearmament.

Therefore, it is no secret that the British policy of patience and care in international political manoeuvres within recent months is now openly showing signs of great rewards to the whole Empire.

But the story is not finished, and before the last chapter is written some means must be found whereby the economic causes of war are removed, and when it is recalled that great optimism prevailed everywhere prior to the 1933 world economic conference and yet all plans collapsed completely, it is obvious why extreme caution is being exercised by the statesmen of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

According to reliable information, it appears that Canada will play a big role in all plans along this line which aim to preserve peace and to avoid bloodshed and economic disaster since Canadians have not forgotten the cost of the last great war or 1914-1918, when Canada contributed over a half million of which 60,000 paid with their lives.

No rash decisions and no sacrifices are contemplated by Canadian statesmen, and the Dominion's contribution to any such scheme would be proportional to the rest of the Empire. It may even result in considerable benefit and profit.

Now Canada reserves the right by Parliamentary voice to hold aloof from European wars even though Britain be involved, but if a test should come it is extremely doubtful if our country can remain idle under such conditions. Consequently it is the policy of Canadians of all political shades of opinion to accept a proportional share of responsibility in the means that are to be taken to solve international problems in which the interests of the whole Empire are involved.

That is one of the main objects of the Imperial Conference, whether all these facts are disclosed or not at the Conference itself, since it is no secret that many subjects will be taken up privately between the heads of the various Governments of the Empire and the final decisions will never be openly discussed at any official meeting of the Imperial delegates.

Into this scheme is certain to enter certain considerations about the Dominion of Canada. The country has a population of only eleven millions that are spread over a territory which extends for more than 2,800 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the most southern point at the United States border to the north for over 1,200 miles. The depression years brought a sharp halt to immigration, and it is the opinion of the leading Canadian statesmen that the country needs a population much larger than that which it is getting through natural growth, although all further schemes along this line will very likely be scrutinized and supervised to select the right types. Then again Canada is extremely rich in natural resources. She has developed hundreds of thousands of horse power in the last twenty-five years, and it is estimated that the potential water power of this country should be about 43,700,000 horse power. There are untold resources in minerals including huge belts of gold, nickel, lead, copper, zinc, platinum, asbestos, etc., and which fact is especially significant in view of the international rearmament race, the high price of gold on the world markets, and the dearth of natural products in many parts of the globe. The Dominion leads the world in the export of wheat, and the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan are known as the "granary" of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It would be no surprise under these circumstances if Canada contributes a large share to the betterment of the whole world's economic situation and yet not without profit and benefit to the entire British Empire, particularly to the Dominion itself, which may emerge out of all these plans as the one which gained most.

## McAvity Strike

(Continued from Page One)

and Labor Council, when addressing a meeting of the walkout strikers from the plant of T. McAvity and Sons. The meeting was held in the Trades and Labor Hall, South Market street, yesterday afternoon.

The walkout came at 1.00 p.m. Saturday after officials of the firm had refused to grant the demands presented to them on behalf of the workers, three hours earlier.

Company officials had asked to be given until Tuesday to make their decision, but a vote taken by the strikers, shortly before the "zero hour" resulted in the strike taking place.

Although the demands for the wage increases varies in the different departments, in most cases they are for a ten cents per hour increase, but require as much as a 30 cent per hour increase. Adjustments in the rates of pay for piece work also figure prominently in the demands. No stoppage for bad work, in the case of piece workers is also desired.

## OUR MAIL BAG

### ANENT CITY HYGIENE

Dear Mr. Editor:

Your commendable contributions in efforts to modernize our Capital City are daily evidencing progress, others recognize the merit of your progressiveness, though comparatively few assume assistance, hesitating, quite naturally to usurp what seem to be the special prerogative of editors. So that it is hoped that what follows may not do any harm, since we all wish to see Fredericton classified as "the best dressed, cleanest, most beautiful, most sanitary little city in Canada" for it has all these possibilities. Being the seat of Government; University of New Brunswick; Administrative Headquarters of (or should be) Health, Labour, Justice, Compensation, Law, Age Pensions, Publicity, Agriculture School, Provincial Training School, R.C.M.P., High School, Vital Statistics, Cathedral, Government House, etc., etc. it is quite natural that you should now emphasize the absolute significance of adequate, safe potable natural water supply. Since water consists of two gasses (hydrogen and oxygen) any additional decomposed or decomposable noxious matter constitutes a menace to health. An infected or infectable water supply is to a city, what an infected bloodstream is to an individual, and since about 80 per cent. of the human organism is water, it must be apparent that neither a person or a city cannot long allow perversion of nature without paying the penalty. We may compromise with evil but that does not by any means justify abandonment of ideals. Science has convincingly proven to all intelligent peoples of the earth, that disease can be artificially modified, ameliorated, immunized, lessened, and, where modern hygiene is observed, eliminated. There is no doubt among competent peoples as to the fact that living disease organisms—no matter what type—can cause its special disease in mankind, and many in the lower animals. But no scientist has yet tried to explain what dead—so termed—disease producers can cause. Any water supply capable of contamination whether in country or city is a menace to health. Our city's source at present is the surface sewage of some 14,000 square miles of filth soaked drainage, over which soil—all inclined towards the river—every possible excrement of animal or vegetable is washed at intervals into the Saint John river, and we—on a level sand constructed filtered soil—including graveyards, and still some seeps, add their quota of contamination. This cannot be explained as "Therapeutic Bunkum"—the only argument of the ignorant, and always the greatest obstacle to progress in all efforts made for human happiness from remote time. Such methods of reasoning, and application of similar now well understood laws, has prolonged the average human span of life some 35 years within the past century, and practically eliminated such well defined diseases as the black death; plague; malaria; smallpox; diphtheria; cholera; yellow fever; syphilis; rabies; septicemia; and many others of humanities enemies, not to mention anthrax; actinomycosis and other animal diseases some of which are contagious to mankind. Asiatic Cholera is endemic to the Ganges River in China, and provides in regular thousands yearly; though of late sanitary precautions are being considered to agree with modern methods of disease prevention. It and typhoid are essentially "water born" afflictions. The scientist has not yet appeared who will explain what dead bacteria, etc., will cause to one's chemistry; we explain them something like this: neuralgia, neuritis, arthritis, blood pressure, rheumatism, anaemia, myalgia, lumbago, debility, gripe, nerves, or whatever may seem to fit.

What therefore seems to most reasonable explanation—entirely setting aside what the laboratory researcher knows—and which facts were emphasized over 30 years ago by the writer in a talk on preventive disease given in the Y.M.C.A., but of course disregarded here since it was not initiated by some outsider. About that time too the writer was able to get a few together and we organized what we called "The York County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis" which very society played an important role in the prevention of this destroyer of our people, and incidentally this was one of the very first such endeavours made in this now great work for humanity. Our officers were Bishop Richardson, as President; Allen Randolph, as Vice-President; Frederick Chestnut, as Treasurer, and myself as Secretary, with a membership of several dozen others as I remember. This was a pioneer movement and was soon discontinued and our glory duly reflected on Saint John, quite as usual. Likewise, years ago this matter of pure natural water was brought to the attention of our citizens, and indeed a survey effected detailing somewhat the method best suited to take our water from Yoho Lake, and the saving along lines in all those

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KAREN MORLEY in  
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Added Attraction —  
JOHN BEAL, JOAN FONTAINE

— in —

"THE MAN WHO  
FOUND HIMSELF"

## Dr. B. R. Ross

DENTIST

HOURS:—

9 - 6 or by APPOINTMENT.

404 Queen Street

## NOTICE

Mrs. Jennie Johnston  
FURRIER

has removed her fur repairing and remodelling department to

516 Queen Street,

where she will be pleased to extend the same cordial and satisfactory service to all customers.

years in health, money and fire protection would doubtless long ago effect a wonderful saving incident to the wrong system adopted by men who considered "That sort of thing as Bunkum." Seattle has a water supply 100 per cent. pure, the water comes from the melting of the perpetual snows, it is one of the healthiest cities in the entire world. New York brings its natural water from Croton Lake, 80 miles remote; and for its size and ever changing character is a healthy city. Baltimore, and many other places have reservoirs often of natural water, with relative health ratio as against the chemically treated water other places.

In order that Fredericton may register up to the standard wished for in the opening of these remarks she must provide: (1) Good water; (2) Sanitary plumbing; (3) Clean premises; (4) Removal of firetraps—disreputable, dangerous wooden sheds back of most streets; (5) Modern maternity hospital; (6) Clean streets; (7) Modern market buildings; (8) Abattoir; (9) Modern hotel; (10) Centralized public library—a splendid location would be next to the Post Office at the Queen Street end of the G.W.V.A.; (11) Public sanitary conveniences; (12) Rest and writing room for visitors, tourists, etc., centrally located and the decoration of open spaces with flowers, etc., along with the junking of old guns, etc., eye sores and reminders of misery. Fredericton is well advanced in a few of the above, but lacking in many things conspicuous to the visitor, notably the uncared for river front; absence of rest rooms, lack of hospital (suites) exclusive, maternity hospital, good sidewalks, lectures—public—by our U.N.B. staff occasionally—a common practice in educational (university) towns. And probably one of the most fragrant mistakes, the snow and ice laden dangerous pitched roofs, so common heretofore.

These remarks are offered not as criticism, but as suggestive thoughts, of one who has lived long enough, and seen the advantages and disadvantages of some of the influences enumerated and which so impress visitors.

W. H. I.

## GAIETY

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Walter Abel • Henry O'Neill  
A Frank Borzage Production  
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## City of Fredericton Notice of Sale of Lands

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the City of Fredericton Assessment Act, 1926, there will, for the purpose of satisfying taxes assessed and levied in the City of Fredericton, for the years mentioned hereunder, against the parties hereinafter named, unless the several sums due, together with the costs of this notice, are sooner paid, be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 3rd DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1937 the lands and premises in the said City of Fredericton, hereunder mentioned and set opposite their respective names.

FLETCHER PEACOCK  
Lot on West side Lansdowne Street, near University Avenue, 67 ft. front, 71 ft. 5 inches deep.

Arrears for Years 1932-1933-1934-1935-1936 ..... \$33.64  
Interest ..... 13.17

ESTATE ELLEN R. ANDERSON  
Property on south side of Woodstock Road, 70' front, 167' deep.

Arrears for Years 1932-1933-1934-1935-1936 ..... 349.26  
Interest ..... 52.24

Dated the 29th day of April, A.D. 1937.

FRED I. HAVILAND,  
City Treasurer of the  
City of Fredericton.

DR. G. R. LISTER  
: Dentist :  
PHONE 531-11  
Burchill-Wilkinson Building

QUEEN STREET : Below Regent