

THE DAILY MAIL

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THE NAME CANADA

HOW CANADA GOT ITS NAME has been a matter of controversy for a long period of time, but the historians now seem very generally agreed that the Iroquois word "Kanata" is the real derivation. Kanata is still used in the Iroquois language to mean a collection of dwellings or settlements.

Cartier, in one of his vocabularies of the Iroquois speech, says of it, "they call a town Canada." Its evolution into the place-name Canada can be fully followed in the narrative of the Explorer, where it appears first in his account of his second voyage in 1535. The two Iroquois Indians whom he had seized at Gaspe and taken to France the preceding year informed him on entering the Great River (now the St. Lawrence), that their home was in Canada, which proved later to be an alternative name for the village of Stadacona on the site of modern Quebec City. Cartier himself seems to have extended the word to the surrounding region as a convenient territorial name—much as the name Quebec has been extended from the City to the Province.

There have been other explanations of the derivation of the name, such as "Seguada Canada," meaning in Indian "men seeking land," but they appear to be just guesses based on chance resemblance of words. Probably the view of the authorities is the correct one, that Cartier was the originator of the name, and that he took it from the Iroquois tongue.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

THE NATIONAL DEBT OF CANADA has assumed large proportions during the last two decades. In 1913, the year before the Great War broke out, the net debt amounted to \$314,000,000. Last year it was over three billions. It was almost ten times greater.

In 1913 the per capita net debt was \$41 but in 1936 it was \$272. The interest paid per capita in 1913 was \$1.65; last year it was \$12.20.

For many years preceding the War, customs and excise duties, together with the head tax on Chinese immigrants, were the only revenues classified as taxes, and as customs and excise were indirect, the average Canadian felt but little the pressure of taxation for Dominion purposes. The War enormously increased the expenditure and this increase had to be met in the main by loans.

In 1913 the national debt had been incurred almost altogether either for public works of general utility and was represented by corresponding assets or had been expended as subsidies to enterprises of a national character. Broadly speaking it was a debt incurred for productive purposes. Also it was held mainly outside of Canada, chiefly in the United Kingdom. The debt which was incurred for war purposes is not represented by any tangible balance-sheet assets and it is now held mainly in Canada. However, nearly two and a half billion of it, five-sixths of the total net debt of Canada, is now payable in this country, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

HOW TO KILL YOUR TOWN

ALWAYS CULTIVATE the idea that you can do better in some other town. Denounce your merchants because they are trying to make a living here.

Glory in the downfall of any man who has done much to improve your own town.

Get all you can out of the town and the merchants, but spend your money somewhere else.

Tell the merchants that you can buy elsewhere cheaper, you probably can't, but charge them with being extortionists anyway.

Always believe everything that peddlers and specialty agents tell you and buy from them. You could no doubt do better at your own stores but don't ever, ever do that.

If a stranger stops in town tell him to go on to the next place. Call your merchants and the place where you live, as the meanest on earth.

Always have your mind firmly made up before you go into any of your own home stores, that you simply can't get anything to suit you there.

And now after having religiously done all of the above, you ought to have the satisfaction of very shortly seeing your town reduced to a small burg with possibly a general store, a service station or two and a post office.

All this may not have enhanced the value of your property any or improved your own living conditions, but you don't care.

THIS BUSINESS OF EATING

AT INTERVALS news of the world seems concentrated on the ordinary things of life. Just now it is food. On a recent occasion it was announced that a group of gourmets, greatly gifted in table activities, declared New York to be the good food capital of the world. The judgment was not pronounced hastily, as these gourmets had sampled the delicacies of many Old Country centres; and it was after sipping the "Alsation white wine, Gentil—vintage 1932," that the verdict was reached. So New York has another distinction.

Other news comes from Colchester, England. At a feast celebrating opening of the oyster season a knightly diner declared that world peace might be attained if statesmen of various brands ate more oysters. He put it this way: "What a pity it is we cannot cultivate enough oysters to give to our politicians throughout the world, and get them into the state of mind that we are in at this moment."

The state of mind, of course, means contentment. What is there about the dull and clammy oyster that it has this effect on man? There is nothing exhilarating about it; yet every one with the correct taste knows the soothing influence of an oyster feast. Even nearer home the oyster exerts a benign influence. Recall the oyster suppers, that mark festive occasions, such as harvest homes, in Ontario. And it is an old medium for the payment of election bets.

Perhaps the oyster has some sort of elusive quality that charms; sometimes appearances are deceptive. Still, there are individuals who can't eat it in any form. Even dictators may have this among their other deficiencies, and for these an international oyster supper wouldn't have any effect at all in promoting world peace.

So it is doubtful that the enthusiasm aired at the Colchester feast is justified. Martial figures clamoring for battle will not have peace stuffed down their throats with a raw oyster. Diplomats are cautious about committing themselves to anything, even when under the influence of a steaming oyster stew, faintly tinted by floating butter and flavored to the taste of a New York gourmet. Diplomacy is an elusive, slippery thing; but so is an oyster. The third food news item comes from Berlin, and says, without any enthusiasm, that Germans eat 1,500,000 yards of sausage every year. But this has no place in a discussion of epicurean tastes regarding viands—especially oysters.

SNAP SHOTS

A letter criticizing the police service—or lack of police service—has been received. Whilst we agree absolutely with the matter contained in the letter we will have to refrain from publishing it as the party sending in the communication neglected to sign his name or to send it to us in confidence, not necessarily for publication.

Charity is to be commended but our local merchants who are disposed to be charitable should not have it rubbed in.

Local women's organizations which take upon themselves the discussion of people's private affairs should learn the facts before butting in to matters which do not come under their jurisdiction. If they did this they would not make little of themselves.

Is it true that the County of York has control of the land about the County Court House including some of the property now used by private individuals. Is it true also that the front between the Rainford corner and the river bank may be reserved for sidewalk purposes? A sidewalk formerly extended along this side of the street to the river.

The winner of the Nobel prize in medicine isolated Vitamin C from paprika. Science gets hot.

After all, what's the use of trying to cure a cold? By keeping the old one, you escape the bother of developing new ones every week or so.

Mussolini has abolished the courts and substituted fascist committees. Seems strange how much liberty those Italians can put up with.

Scientists have completed a study of the Dionne quintts. They confirm reports that there are five of them, all girls.

LLOYD GEORGE

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march, growing in strength and audacity and reckless power. That was the outstanding fact. World appeasement would not be found along the path of surrender.

Mr. Lloyd George poured scorn on those who argued that suppression of liberty was no concern of Britain's so long as she was not attacked. With his pointer, he indicated growing Fascist power along the Mediterranean and down the Red Sea.

In the great war the Mediterranean route for British merchant ships was kept open only with difficulty. If a great war came again that route would be closed to British ships.

"I tell you quite plainly, that pact would be a thieves' bargain. You are never sure thieves will keep their bargain. When they have finished other things, can you guarantee what will happen to Egypt, Palestine and the Sudan? Can France be quite sure what will happen to North Africa?"



E. R. McDONALD, K.C., M.L.A. Member for Westmorland County, who is investigating strike conditions at Minto today

DEATH OF FORMER YORK COUNTY WOMAN IN MONCTON

The death occurred recently in Moncton of Mrs. C. E. Northrup, one of the city's oldest residents.

Mrs. Northrup, who was 85 years of age, had come to be one of the city's most esteemed residents during the more than fifty years in which she resided here since her marriage over sixty years ago. Her staunch efforts on behalf of the First Baptist Church will cause her memory to be long cherished by that congregation. Not only in the church but in societies, affiliated with the church, was she active. Her sterling efforts while a member of the Ladies' Aid caused her to be named a life member some time ago. She also took a great deal of interest in the missionary work of the Baptist denomination.

During the long span of years in which she has resided here she had made for herself a host of friends who will genuinely regret her death. Mrs. Northrup has been a citizen of Moncton for all but three of her years of married life.

She was born Miriam Sutherland MacNabb on Feb. 4, 1852, the daughter of Peter Ross MacNabb and Mrs. Miriam Sutherland MacNabb of Nashwaak, York county, N. B., and spent the early years of her life in that village.

Surviving are her husband for a long period of years before his retirement secretary of Moncton sub-District Board of Health, and three daughters, Henrietta, Mrs. A. C. Seile Moncton; Ida, Mrs. W. C. Nickerson, Boston, Mass.; and Greta, Mrs. W. C. Weldon, Denver, Colorado. Also left to mourn are one sister, Mrs. David Dow and a brother, Joshua MacNabb, of Fredericton.

The funeral services will be held from the family residence this afternoon at two o'clock and interment made in the family lot at Elmwood, Moncton.

F'TON MERCHANTS AND THE STRIKE

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regrettable one. Every sympathy is coming to the women and children. But it is up to their own husbands to consider their condition, and to go back to work. AFTER THAT IT IS UP TO THE GOVERNMENT, THROUGH THE FAIR WAGE BOARD, TO SEE IF THERE IS ANY REAL GRIEVANCES, THAT THESE GRIEVANCES BE ADJUSTED AND THAT THE MEN BE GIVEN A FAIR SHOW IF THEY ARE NOT GETTING IT AND THE PUBLIC WILL DEMAND THIS. THE WORKERS HAVE RIGHTS AND THESE RIGHTS SHOULD BE RESPECTED.

If, however, they are striking only for recognition of the U.M.W. or of the C.I.O., this is another question. So far the operators have given the men a good show during the strike. Notwithstanding the fact that strikers and their wives are picketing and trying to prevent from going to work men who want to work, the operators have allowed the strikers to occupy the Company houses even though they have paid no rent to the company owners.

Why do the striking miners not try out the Fair Wage Board? They have tried the U. M. W. apparently without success. We have every confidence that they will get a fair deal from the Fair Wage Board. The right thinking public will see that the miners get a fair show.

The Fredericton merchants should not be expected to help the strikers carry on when the strikers' own union is apparently leaving them depending on the public.

A COMMUNICATION RECEIVED FROM MINTO THIS MORNING STATES THAT THE CITIZEN'S LEAGUE DOES NOT REPRESENT ALL THE CITIZENS OF MINTO, BUT IS COMPOSED OF A FEW INDIVIDUALS WORKING ON THEIR OWN HOOK. THE STATEMENT CONTINUES THAT THE DIFFERENT CHURCHES AT MINTO, INCLUDING THE BAPTIST, CATHOLIC, UNITED, AND OTHER DENOMINATIONS HAVE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH CAN HANDLE RELIEF AFFAIRS AND WHO ARE CAPABLE OF DOING SO. THEY RESENT THE ACTION OF BODIES BRINGING IN SUPPLIES FROM OUTSIDE WITHOUT BEING CALLED UPON TO DO SO. The so-called Citizen's League are, we believe, public spirited, sincere citizens of Minto, who imagine that they are doing the right thing in seeking this aid from outside. Others in Minto say they can get along without this league's assistance. So why worry about them.

OUR MAIL BAG

AID FOR MINTO

Editor The Daily Mail,
Fredericton, N. B.:

Dear Sir,—Why does your town place us on the charitable list and send us down supplies without being asked to do so, Or to these college students just do it on their own hook? We have several church organizations here who are quite capable of looking after our needy. These include the Catholic Women's League, the Ladies' Aid of the Baptist, United, Presbyterian, Pentecostal and other churches and the Women's Institute. As one clergyman says: The time for outside appeal has not yet arrived.

The U. M. W., which got us into the strike and the C.I.O. organizer for the Maritime Provinces who has spent much of his time here, should get our men enough money to keep their families; otherwise they are not doing their part towards the men.

If we organized carloads of clothing and sent them to Fredericton your people would think we should mind our own business. Please publish this.

Yours,

—MINTO.

Dec. 2, 1937.

NO MORE TAX

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paid income tax will be collected. Estimated at the corporation rate of 15% used in the previous illustration, this would mean an annual income tax of \$770,000.

One out of every ten persons in Canada bought a bond. Chorus girls, debutantes traded kisses as an added inducement to purchasers as the army of bond salesmen invaded theatres, public meetings. Scrub women bought bonds. University students were released from lectures to canvass every corner of the city selling bonds. In Montreal, Mayor Mercur Martin proclaimed a public holiday featured by the biggest parade the city had ever seen to push the bond sales "over the top." Bond selling was the big news story and vied with the war for the front pages.

Typical of the literature of the day is this quotation from a circular sent to one dealer's clients:

"Your help is required today. The liberty of mankind is at stake. Life, labor and wealth must be thrown generously into the scale on every hand in order that our enemies must be crushed and peace restored."

Indications of how widespread was the sale of the bonds came this week when banks were deluged with bonds brought in by farmers, artisans, people who had never before or since bought securities.

LIBERAL MEMBER

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It is well known here that the Federal Liberal Party is playing its hand in Alberta politics. In that Province there is being organized a coalition party to oppose Premier William Aberhart. The proposed fusion would include Liberals, Conservatives, United Farmers, C.C.F., and Labor. The Liberals are the strongest group. The other groups in the Province, it is said here, want equal representation with the Liberals in any coalition.

But the Federal Liberals do not want any such thing. If Aberhart is defeated in the next election by a coalition group, Ottawa hopes that the Liberals will be the dominant factor, thus strengthening the Federal Party. Ottawa hopes that the Liberals will be the dominant factor, thus strengthening the Federal Party. Nor are the Alberta Liberals anxious to cede equality to the others, so that the appointment of Mr. MacKinnon to the King Cabinet would silence cries of non-representation and would strengthen Provincial Party.

There is another consideration in the proposal, one not much talked of here. That is, that some Liberals would like to see the authority of Hon. James G. Gardiner lessened somewhat. He is one of the most aggressive and ambitious men in the Cabinet and his authority in matters pertaining to Western Canada is considerable. There are those it is reliably reported, who would like to see him "taken down a peg."

In Alberta the Social Credit Party is making excellent political capital of the fact that the Province is not represented in the Dominion Cabinet and this is being given weighty consideration here.

KING IS SEEN

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would like to invite Mr. King to a strictly private meeting, where he could ask Mr. King to return to Canada and persuade Premier Hepburn to abandon his opposition to the project.

The American President is also in Florida at the present time, but it is not held likely here that the two will meet in the south. It is possible however, that Mr. King will stop off at Washington on his way back to Canada, it is believed. At that time Mr. Roosevelt will also be in Washington.

Capitol

NOW PLAYING

EXTRA THRILLS!
DOUBLE ACTION!
With the new "stand-out" on every girl's list—Robert Wilcox

ARMORED CAR

WITH

Judith Barrett
Cesar Romero
Irving Pichel
David Oliver

—ADDED ATTRACTION—

Clarence E. Mulford's
HOP ALONG
RIDES AGAIN

FEATURING
William Boyd

Here MON., TUES., and WED.
NEXT WEEK!

The Pilgrimage to Vimy
"SALUTE TO VALOUR"
Also "LET'S GET MARRIED"
with Ida Lupino, Walter Connolly

SALES TAX

(Continued from Page One)

countered trouble with only about 5 per cent of those subject to the impost.

As far as income tax was concerned, Mr. Ilsey said, it must be remembered that 90 per cent of the tax was paid by less than 10 per cent of the taxpayers. One object of taxation was the redistribution and equalization of wealth as an alternative to radical and even revolutionary measures to ensure the maintenance of a decent standard of living for the people.

"We are living under a capitalistic system, and as long as the system continues we must have capitalists," he remarked. "If we make taxation too steep, we will lose our capitalists and this loss will take its toll."

STORY OF

(Continued from Page One)

to forty and fifty thousand and was rapidly mounting.

Millions Expended

The Federal Treasury poured millions upon millions of dollars into Saskatchewan and Alberta to relieve the farmers whose land had turned to dust and whose cattle were dying of thirst.

Finally the Department of Agriculture, aided by private charity in Eastern Canada, stepped into the situation. Civil servants literally became food merchants—on a tremendous scale. Nearly 2,000 carloads of food and clothing were routed into Western Canada, but the problem presented itself of how to distribute the food to families scattered across thousands of square miles of land.

The situation was near the danger point when the Department set up a central bureau in Regina, and trainload after trainload of food rolled into the West, to be broken up and rerouted across the prairies to outlying districts. Private charity, social service clubs and churches of the East sent 900 carloads of food and clothing and the Federal Government matched the number with 900 carloads of food.

Civil servants became purchasing agents on a grand scale. They went to the Maritimes and bought 100 cars of fish, to Ontario and Quebec and bought 143 cars of turnips, 34 of beans, 51 of cheese, 229 of carrots, beets, cabbage and parsnips, then went to British Columbia and bought 200 cars of apples.

Railway Co-operation

The railways co-operated by giving fast schedules at half the usual freight rates.

As the one job became conceivable however, another problem arose—the thousands of cattle dying of thirst.

Again the service functioned smoothly. At Casberry, Man., ninety-eight sections of land were fenced in and an assembly and distribution plant set up. Organized shipping days were appointed in 250 municipalities in the drought areas, and farmers shipped their cattle to Carberry, whence 100,000 head were eventually sent to Ontario and Quebec for feeding. The farmers were paid cash on the spot. A Treasury official stood beside the auctioneer and as each sale was made the deal was completed with cash.

It was a triumph of organization. But so far as official Ottawa is concerned, the only story told is told in statistics. Huge columns of figures—dollars and cents, freight rates, purchases and sales.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

ROARING ROMANCE!
A girl reporter beats
the man she loves at
his own game!



HERE: MONDAY, TUESDAY

Edward Arnold, Cary
Grant, Frances Farmer,
Jack Oakie in:—

"TOAST OF NEW YORK"

Boy Scouts
Toy Shop

over Capitol Transit Station

SAT DEC 11

Show at 10:00 A. M., at Capitol

Admission ONE TOY in good condition

DR. KOO

(Continued from Page One)

nese refugees. On nearly every university campus money-raising schemes had been adopted, he said.

Beverly L. Oaten, secretary of the Committee on Chinese Student Relief who conferred with Dr. Koo, stated that many groups, including sports and fraternities at McGill University had combined their efforts in raising money for the Chinese students' relief fund.

At Queen's University, Kingston, the presidents of all years had formed a special committee to assist the food for Chinese students.

A special committee had been formed at the University of Toronto and met Sunday night with Dr. Koo and members of the National Committee. The University of Western Ontario and McMaster University have organized committees to raise funds, following the visit of Dr. Koo. Permission has been granted by the authorities of the University of Manitoba to hold a tag day on the campus of that University.

Geoffrey Smith, a former student of Ling Nan University, is chairman of the National Committee.

Dr. Koo in describing the plight of thousands of Chinese University students, said that they are confronted with some or all of the following conditions: their universities have been destroyed, occupied by the enemy, or closed; they have been forced to flee with what supplies they could carry on their backs, to interior colleges or universities; they have been rendered completely destitute of clothes, books and means of livelihood.