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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, DECEMBER 2, 1937

B. N. A. DEFECTS

A SERIOUS SITUATION now exists in Canada. Provinces are going broke and are challenging the Dominion authority", declared C. H. Blakeny, M.L.A., in addressing the Men's Institute of the Central United Church at the regular meeting in Moncton.

Mr. Blakeny was speaking on the subject "Canada—Nation Building", and declared that there exists in Canada today two schools of thought—that the Dominion was created by the provinces, and that the Dominion of Canada was created by the British North America Act.

He spoke at some length on what he termed was a serious situation in Canada with some provinces going broke and challenging the Dominion authority, and stated that it was because of the fact that the machinery of government has apparently broken down, that the Rowell Commission was appointed to study Dominion and Provincial relations. He paid tribute to the talent represented on the commission. The problem facing the Commission is to find out how much power the Federal government has, and how much the provincial governments have.

There are many defects in the British North America Act, he said, and reminded that at the time of the passing of the act, radios and radio control, youth problems, unemployment insurance and many other problems were unheard of. The B. N. A. does not fill present day needs, he declared.

In the B. N. A. there is serious conflict of jurisdiction and there are dual functions which are costly. He said there were 18 duplications in provincial and federal administration and in some cases one department works against the other.

CANADIAN BUSINESS REVIEW

OTTAWA, CANADA—Business conditions in Canada during the first nine months of 1937 showed marked improvement over the corresponding period of a year ago. The index of the physical volume of business, based on 46 factors relating to the trend in mineral production, manufacturing, construction, electric power and distribution, average 121.8 compared with 109.9, a gain of more than ten per cent, which indicates the extent of the acceleration in business and productive operations.

Reflecting increased demand in external markets, the index of mineral production was 188.6 compared with 162.8 per cent, in the first nine months of 1936, a gain of 16 per cent. Exports of copper in various stages of manufacture were 308 million pounds compared with 288 million pounds, while nickel exports amounting to 169 million pounds increased by 31 per cent. Zinc exports were down 3.2 per cent, but the output of lead in eight months was ten per cent greater. Gold shipments at three million ounces recorded a gain of 12.2 per cent, while silver shipments at 15 million ounces increased by 15 per cent. Coal production gained three per cent.

The index of manufacturing production averaged 11 per cent higher. Indicating the trend in the meat packing industry, cattle slaughterings showed a gain of 10 per cent, while hog slaughterings were up 16 per cent. Tobacco releases were in much greater volume, the release of cigarettes at five billion showing a gain of 22.5 per cent. Imports of raw cotton at 102 million pounds showed a gain of 11.3 per cent, indicating preparations by the textile industry for increased operations. The manufacture of newsprint at 2,700,000 tons showed a gain of 18.4 per cent, while the lumber industry experienced expansion in the export trade amounting to 18.3 per cent.

A considerable gain over the low level on the first nine months of 1936 was shown in the primary iron and steel industry. The output of steel ingots at 1,077,000 tons gained 32.4 per cent, and the pig iron output at 655,000 tons was up nearly 41 per cent. Automobile production was 162,000 units compared with 126,000 as a result of the gain in demand in both domestic and external markets. Imports of crude petroleum totalled 979 million gallons compared with 879 millions, indicating the trend of operations in the oil industry.

New construction contracts awarded during the first nine months of 1937 totalled \$178 million compared with \$123 million, a gain of 40 per cent. The production of electric power reached a new high point at 20.3 billion kilowatt hours compared with 18.5 billion, a gain of nearly ten per cent.

HEALTH—THE COMMON DENOMINATOR

WHILE BOMBS were FALLING ON CHILDREN in China in August, 1937, Chinese physicians sat with Japanese doctors at the Conference of the Health Section of the World Federation of Educators.

Half-way round the world from Shanghai, amid the carnage of civil war, there were people in Spain thinking of national health. There is a lesson for Canadians as well as Americans in what the Health Officer has to say about this, in its November issue. The Health Officer is the official publication of the United States Public Health Service. It gives this inspiring story:

"On the first of October there arrived at the Public Health Service a sheaf of posters, pamphlets and stamps from the Central Government of Catalonia. It had been three weeks in transit. This was the whole story of Catalonia's Fourth Annual Campaign for Child Health—the campaign for 1936-37—no new war-born emergency program. We thought of that turbulent country, the stubborn fight for survival of the Catalans, and marvelled at the faith, the dogged persistence of those who fight for health.

"Who had time, in the midst of chaos, to plan and execute such a program? Were they still alive, those who conceived the plan of selling stamps at a few centimos each for the purpose of financing child health protection? Is the Guarderia de Sant Andreu with its spacious playrooms, nurseries and patio still standing? Are 200 children still being cared for in the Preventorium-School at Arenys de Mar? These and other institutions were created by the Central Government through the annual stamp campaigns. In the first campaign, the total receipts were nearly 400,000 pesetas. But last year, only 168,000. How will it be in 1936-37? Who was it who thought to send (we hope with pardonable pride) that package to the United States?

"Probably we will never know the answers to these questions. But now, while every newspaper, magazine and newsreel was bombarding us with pictures of war's horror, this parcel came to spill over our desks posters of great beauty and power, pamphlets skillfully printed, and a little marching song, composed especially for the occasion! The only news out of Spain we have seen these two years that did not tell a grim story of death, hunger and destruction! It was like a quiet summer morning on a hilltop, seen after a night of storm and terror."

SNAP SHOTS

Several boys in the gallery at the Opera House last evening made noise enough to almost spoil an otherwise excellent performance, and certain students kept annoying those nearby by carrying on a conversation. The students should have known better, and the boys should have been removed by an usherer. People do not go to a performance to be annoyed by fresh boys or fresh students.

Free men will never agree to Fascism. They can't even agree on a way to pronounce it.

How quickly the world would become a paradise if only reform began where charity does.

Ignorance simplifies life. Look how many dangerous kinds of 'tis are included in a bad cold when you're educated.

To check your judgment of a great man, ask yourself whether he would seem great if you saw him broke and helpless.

An army officer has listed the greatest generals in history. If "greatest" means the ones who influence the world most, don't overlook General Apathy.

New Jersey woman who fed her husband canned dog meat by mistake called the Board of Health to ask what to do. The first move should have been to muzzle him.

If Benito wants Adolph to have a place in the African sun, he should prove his conviction by generosity and give him some of the colony he won from Halle before anyone else comes across with acquired lands.

SPECIAL SESSION

(Continued from Page One)

in the fiscal year ending last March. In his last budget speech, Premier Hephburn estimated that collections would total about \$18,000,000 this year.

Decision to call the special session was made when a Commissioner appointed under the Succession Duty Act was restrained by a court order from proceeding with an investigation recently into the J. R. Booth estate of Ottawa. The Government sought to collect \$4,500,000 from the estate. Undue opposition to the Government's proposals is expected, through possible legislation respecting new power contracts by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, which political circles believe will be brought down, probably will be productive of the controversy.

Mr. Macaulay, recently elected as House leader, has announced that the Conservative Opposition would give no undue opposition to the Government's to the Succession Duty Act. Hon. Earl Rowe, provincial party leader, is directing affairs from outside the House. He was defeated in the Oct. 6 general election and is now as he was during the last Legislature—a member of the House of Commons.



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HON. EARLE ROWE
defeated Prov. candidate outside
house leader in Ontario Opposition party

ITALY AND

(Continued from Page One)

shek, head of the Chinese government and army.

Italian approval of this bid for an almost immediate cessation of the conflict was seen in the article published yesterday by the Popolo D'Italia, Premier Mussolini's newspaper. (Declaring Japan "invincible," the Popolo D'Italia advised Tokio's terms might not prove as harsh as might be expected).

Two major considerations were said to be behind Berlin's reported desire to effect an early armistice. First, Germany together with Italy, was described as feeling Japan would be a more useful ally if its armed forces were not so completely engaged in hostilities sapping the country's economic resources.

The second motive, according to Chinese sources here was that Berlin was apprehensive lest a too complete Japanese victory should seriously prejudice the economic interests developed by Germany in this country during recent years.

Germany's reported bid for mediation was said to have been made at a propitious moment as far as Japan was concerned. Tokio, believing Nanking's early capitulation a certainty, was described as feeling the time was favorable for an armistice, to avoid a harsh winter campaign.

Japanese financial and economic interests also were said to be advocating an end of the conflict, which has imposed heavy sacrifices.

International tension was eased in this conquered city by Japan's restitution of the United States steam launch Feiting and two Italian tugs which had been seized under a "misunderstanding." The United States consul-general, Clarence M. Gauss, and his Italian colleague, both of whom had entered sharp protests, indicated they regarded the incidents as closed.

A Japanese naval spokesman reiterated, however, that Chinese boats flying foreign flags were liable to seizure. Japanese had suspected the United States and Italian vessels had been illegally transferred from Chinese to foreign ownership to escape such confiscation.

Arrangements have been made to send a boatload of supplies to Chin-hai, port town of Ningpo, Chekiang where a number of French and English sisters were reported in need.

BRITISH CATTLE

(Continued from Page One)
King's Windsor farm is within the restricted area and the cattle have not yet left for London.

Disease Sweeps Continent
Elsewhere in Europe the disease was even more widespread and virulent.

It was on the increase in France, where official figures of the Agriculture Ministry showed it had abated 89 of 90 French departments. The French Government, unlike the British, does not require the slaughter of hoof-and-mouth diseased cattle.

Latest official reports from Berlin indicated the disease, also known as aftosa, was gaining in Germany, particularly in Westphalia, and the Belgian and French frontier districts.

The disease was on the decline in Switzerland after adoption of stringent measures. Latest compilations showed 306 outbreaks over the Nov. 21 week-end, compared with 337 for the preceding week-end period. Centres of the disease were near the French and German frontiers.

Cattle Traffic Restricted
Frontiers were closed against traffic likely to transport the disease germs. Importation of cattle and poultry dead or alive, was forbidden between Basle and Kaiserau, and similar action was taken against the importation of milk and vegetables from affected German regions.

Similar measures were adopted at the Swiss-French frontiers and caused considerable suffering to peasants in the neighboring French regions.

FAMILIES WITHOUT

(Continued from Page One)

used by the miners were old second hand affairs.

On his return from the survey of the Minto district John W. D. McKnight, Acting President of the S. C. M. and organizer of the recent appeal for relief from Minto made the following statement. "Having visited the actual scene of the strike and seen the humble conditions under which our men, women and children are at present existing I am more than ever convinced that steps must be taken immediately to improve the lot of the miners at Minto." Other students expressed their surprise and horror at what they believed appalling conditions which they claim are permitted to exist in the mining areas.

In thanking the Co-eds of the University and the S. C. M. of that body and the people of Fredericton for their wonderful co-operation. The Women's Auxiliary said "I cannot tell you how grateful we are for the interest you have taken and the help you have given us." Amongst those present were John McKnight, Jack Thurott, Bobby Porter, Miss Ethelwyn Miller, Miss Norma Linton, and others.

There seems to be a deadlock in regard to the miners return to work. In an interview at Glace Bay yesterday President D. W. Morrison stated that when the Federal Department of Labor gave assurance that a conciliation board would be appointed to probe the miner-operators dispute in the Minto coal fields, the U. M. W. would have a statement to make in regard to the miners returning to work.

Relief funds amounting to four thousand dollars and donations from Glace Bay as well as clothing donations from Fredericton people encouraged the strikers yesterday. Relief orders for food are to be issued today by Union officials. Merchants at Minto state today that they believe the merchants generally would refuse to fill more orders unless that they were assured that sufficient money was on hand to pay the bills.

Picketing was resumed yesterday at the W. Benton Evans Mine. About three hundred and fifty strikers turned out and jeered at the Evans workers as they proceeded to work.

Fair Wage Officer

Fair Wage Board Officer H. R. Pettigrove several months ago made an investigation of conditions at the Minto mines and made certain recommendations which, if carried out, would go a long way towards bettering conditions. These investigations were made before the Fair Wage Board was set up. If the strike had not taken place it is probable that these recommendations would have been acted upon before this. But the

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Mulford's
HOPALONG
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

action of the union tied the hands of the Fair Wage Board which, according to law, can only function whilst the employers and employees are working together. When men strike and leave the industries at which they are employed they cease to be employees. The miners' union are fully aware of the comments and recommendations for the benefit of the miners which were outlined by Mr. Pettigrove.

Mr. Pettigrove has made a personal visit to the mines and has gone down into the earth and has visited many parts of the mines which have not been visited by the union officials. He is an official that is fair and square and will not submit to interference from any person.

Women Pickets

Between seventy-five and one hundred women joined in the picketing this morning and went on duty in the vicinity of the mine managed by A. D. Taylor. They tried to use their influence to prevent the men going to work.

GAIETY
NOW PLAYING

LOOK!

THESE FAMOUS FOUR
TOGETHER!

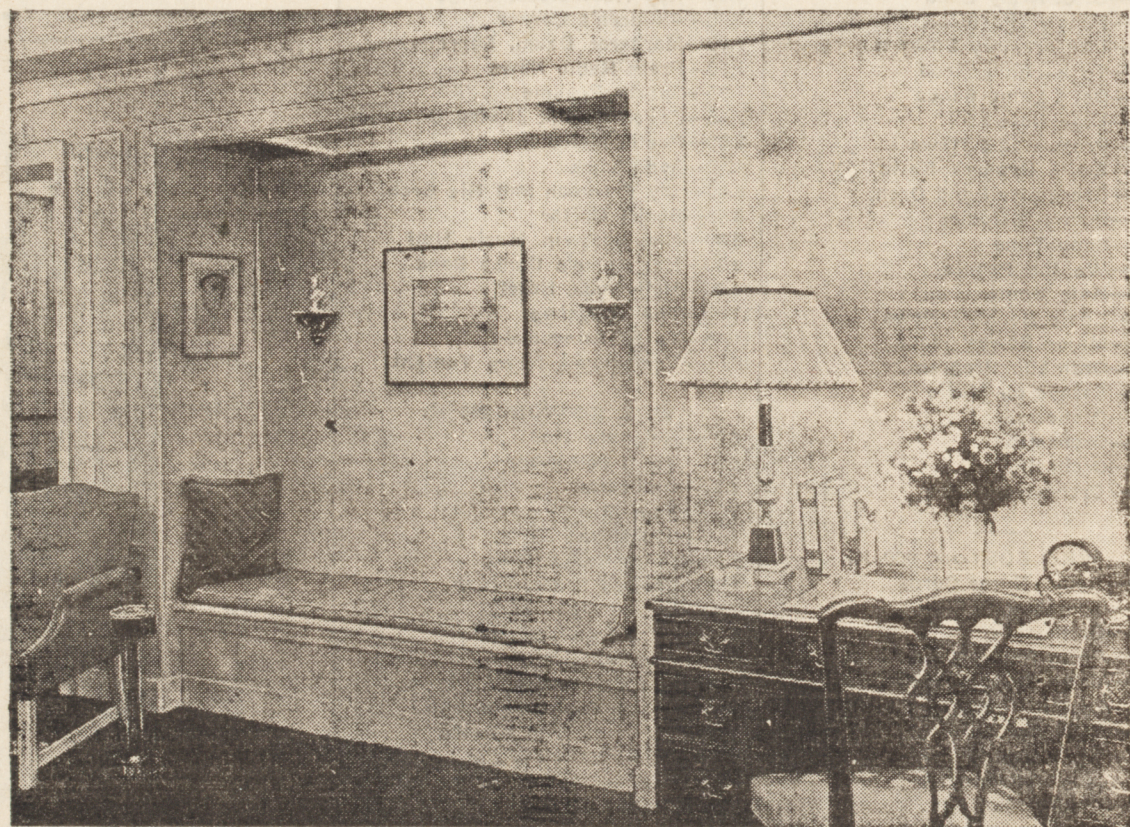


Also Technicolor Cartoon

HERE FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Fred MacMurray
Frances Farmer
Charlie Ruggles
—IN—
"EXCLUSIVE"

Dark Spots Now Becoming Cozy Corners In Many Homes



The light-panel built into the ceiling makes possible an interesting decorative effect, which is extended along practical lines by the attractive lamp on the desk.

By Jean Prentice

THE dark spots of yesterday are becoming the cozy corners of today, thanks to modern architecture and lighting.

Many a home has an alcove or window seat that has long been the despair of the family, at least insofar as decoration is concerned. Generally, these areas are sufficiently pleasant looking by day, but at night they often fade into a background of shadow that robs them of their natural beauty and charm. Moreover, frequently they are useless for reading, sewing or studying, because no original provision was made for lighting them.

The modern trend in architecture, which carefully conserves space, and permits none to be wasted, lights these alcoves and window seats from above. In many cases, particularly in the newer houses, a panel of glass with a light above it is built into the ceiling, directly overhead. This panel may contain either clear or colored light, or a combination of both. The decorative effect is completed by placing statuettes or other ornaments on wall pedestals at either side of a picture.

Sometimes a desk is placed alongside the alcove or window seat, and the overhead lighting panel is called upon to provide illumination for it. This practice is frowned upon by lighting specialists, who point out that lighted ceiling panels rarely provide sufficient light for

such purposes. Every desk, they claim, should have its own lamp, preferably one of the Better Sight type, approved by the Illuminating Engineering Society, in order that whoever is seated at it may have ample local light by which to see clearly and without eyestrain.

It should be understood, too, that regardless of what the room may offer in the way of built-in or installed lighting panels, every chair used for reading or other eye work should have its own lamp, else the purpose of the scheme, which is control and flexibility, will be defeated. Ornamental fixtures are designed largely for decoration, and should never be permitted to displace the table or floor lamps needed for lighting convenience and ease of seeing.

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