

THE DAILY MAIL

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, AUGUST 16, 1937

W. S. Sutton

MANY friends in this city will regret to learn of the death at Woodstock of William S. Sutton, a former mayor of that town and a former member of the New Brunswick Legislature. Mr. Sutton entered the Legislature as a member for Carleton county in 1916 as a Conservative and was re-elected in the general election in 1917. During his term in the Legislature here he made a large number of friends in this city, where he was well and favorably known.

He had the respect of all members of the Legislature irrespective of political affiliations.

Mr. Sutton took an active interest in the affairs of the Town of Woodstock. He was trustee of the Fisher Memorial Hospital. An Elder of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Woodstock Lodge F. & A. M. Mr. Sutton's death will be a distinct loss to the town of Woodstock.

Supply and Demand in the Professions

NEARLY three per cent. of the young people growing up in Canada today become graduates of a university—about four per cent of the young men and one and one-half per cent of the young women, according to a bulletin prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The proportion receiving a degree in Arts or Science is nearly double what it was fifteen years ago, but in several of the professions the increases have not kept pace with the increase in population, and in a few the annual number of graduates has definitely fallen. The population is larger per doctor or clergyman now than it was a generation ago, and is nearly double in some provinces what it is in others; the number of veterinarians has actually fallen while livestock has become much more numerous.

Some of the most rapid increases in professional workers have been in the several branches of engineering. Native-born Canadians have not little more than half of the demand for mining, mechanical or electrical engineers, designers, draughtsmen and architects, and only about two-thirds of the demand for civil engineers, surveyors, chemists, assayers, and metallurgists. Much the greatest outside source of supply has been the British Isles, while the United States has supplied larger numbers than the continent of Europe. In spite of greater liability to unemployment than most other salaried professionals, the earnings of engineers and other applied science workers are higher than for the average professional, whose salary in turn is more than double that of a non-professional worker.

The continent of Europe has contributed its greatest proportions to Canadian professionals among clergymen, artists and musicians, and only in these fields has its contribution exceeded that of the United States. Yet by racial origins music and art are two of the most "English" of the professions in Canada, and theology one of the most "French." Journalism is one of the most "British" in the sense that persons of English, Irish and Scottish origins all occupy a considerably greater share of positions in journalism than in other occupations. Considering all the professions together, persons born in the British Isles occupy more than their share of positions, i.e. considerably higher percentages of the total than in other occupations, while the opposite holds for immigrants from Europe.

In publishing the accumulated annual records of university graduates in Canada for seventeen years, and in summarizing trends in the professions for a still longer period, this bulletin provides data that may be of some value in the general field of vocational guidance. It is not in any sense a finished study; its aim is the less pretentious one of bringing together the most significant of the information in possession of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics concerning the supply of, and the demand for, professional workers. It indicates the extent to which different professions have grown, their rate of pay, the extent to which they have been manned by immigrants, and the rate at which Canadian universities have supplied them in the post-war years. Only data from the universities are published at length, as detailed tabular matter from the census has appeared in earlier bulletins of the Bureau.

Canadian Exhibits Abroad

THE organization of Canadian exhibits abroad originated in the Department of Agriculture, was later taken over by the Department of Immigration and Colonization but is now part of the Department of Trade and Commerce. The Exhibition Commission has its headquarters in London, England, and has a liaison officer in Ottawa.

The primary purpose is to assist Canadian manufacturers to demonstrate their products under the most favorable conditions and to direct attention to the Dominion as a land of opportunity.

Canadian sections were organized in seventeen exhibitions last year. In London during the British Industries Fair held in February, the Canadian section accommodated 28 individual exhibitors representing 44 firms. At the same time in Birmingham, 12 Canadian industrial undertakings were shown as well as a large display of economic minerals and export timbers. A second exhibition at Birmingham in October dealt chiefly with timber and minerals associated with the building trades.

In France, the Canadian section displayed timber, minerals, fresh apples, grain and flour. An illuminated map showed Canada's national parks. For the first time a Canadian section was organized in the Royal Netherlands Industries Fair and 18 individual exhibitors represented 29 Canadian industries. A large Government display, including timber, minerals, casts of Canadian fish and a thirty-foot panoramic map of the Dominion was prepared and shipped to the Centennial Exhibition at Adelaide, Australia. The rest of the exhibits were in the British Isles.

According to the External Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, the export of living animals for exhibition purposes last year was valued at \$207,000 and the import at \$150,000.

SNAPSHOTS

The Bureau of Information seems to be holding back information which should properly appear first in the local press and shooting it out to other portions of the press. Certain bridge contracts relating to York County were awarded on Saturday morning and instead of being passed out to the local afternoon press on that day the information was apparently held over for local publication for today. In the meantime it was given to other portions of the press outside of this city. In our opinion this is not a square deal. We are getting fed up on it.

The people who spread the rumor that The Daily Mail was going out of business have another think coming to them. We are still going better and stronger than ever and will continue to do business at the old stand. Come in and see us and smoke a cigar but bring the cigar with you,—also one for the Editor.

Is the Fredericton Tourist Committee having it put over them by these false reports regarding the roads made to tourists en route to this city?

FURNITURE IS

(Continued from Page One) revealed yesterday by members of the National Association of Local Government Officers of Great Britain, seventy of whom are visiting Canada, and arrived in Toronto yesterday, to study Canadian methods of local government.

"Take Bradford for an example," said W. Margerison, Chief Child Welfare Officer of the British wool city. "We have a population of 350,000 and have 84 Councillors. Our Mayor receives 1,000 pounds a year with which to entertain."

"Would he pay for a civic luncheon like this," asked The Globe and Mail, indicating the luncheon given by the City of Toronto yesterday to the British visitors at the King Edward Hotel.

"Oh, yes," agreed Mr. Margerison. "And if at the end of the year he found he had given too many luncheons he would have to pay the difference."

COLUMBIA TRAINS

(Continued from Page One) furnished to the child. If a special portable desk is needed, one whose top tips to catch the best light, that is provided. Special pencils, a cream colored paper and large print text-books—twenty-four point type—are supplied. Also, the government sends its pamphlets of instruction to teachers of these children. It has been my experience that the child with defective vision usually develops memory to a higher degree than the child not so handicapped.

"In the high school grades, we provide readers to accompany the pupil to the library; we try to make the handicapped child drop the sense of defeat and give him courage. We train for leadership in weekly debates."

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness has co-operated in the opening of sight saving classes, also in Western Reserve University where Mrs. Hathaway is giving a course at the moment, at the universities of Chicago, southern California and Cincinnati, at the State Teachers College in Buffalo and at Tulane University in New Orleans. It has also co-operated with Wayne University, Detroit, Mich., and Dr. Lewis Carris, managing director of the society, is now giving a summer course there. Going out from these summer centers are the school teachers who will be literally sight savers for the children of the United States.

CHURCH SERVICES

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church
The regular morning and evening services were conducted at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church yesterday by Rev. Dr. George E. Ross. In the morning the service featured a duet by Mrs. Tina Pulsifer and Miss Mary Toner. Services were largely attended.

Baptist Union Services
The summer union services of the George and Brunswick Baptist churches were conducted yesterday. The morning service was in the Brunswick Street church while the evening service was conducted in the George Street church. Special speakers at each service were Rev. Milton Munn, Aylesford, N. B., and Rev. George Ferguson, of the Puritan Ave. Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan.

Christchurch Cathedral
Yesterday, the 12th Sunday after Trinity, services in Christchurch Cathedral were conducted by Very Rev. Dean Moorhead. Special speaker at the morning service was Rev. Karl Fairweather. Services were conducted at 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

PRIME MINISTER

(Continued from Page One)
"The government is confident that the commission's presentation of the facts and report, will be of great value to the Dominion and the provinces, and to the people of Canada as a whole, in facilitating an equitable and effective solution of the problems created for our country by changing needs and conditions."

Text of Order-in-Council
The prime minister also released the text of the order-in-council setting up the commission, detailing the reasons for the inquiry and the terms of reference. The order, approved Saturday by the deputy governor-general follows:

"The committee of the privy council have had before them a report dated Aug. 5, 1937, from the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the prime minister, submitting, with the concurrence of the minister of finance (Hon. Charles Dunning) and the minister of justice (Hon. Ernest Lapointe):—

"1. That, as a result of economic and social developments since 1867, the Dominion and the provincial governments have found it necessary in the public interest to accept responsibilities of a character, and to extend governmental services to a degree, not foreseen at the time of confederation;

"2. That the discharge of these responsibilities involves expenditures of such a magnitude as to demand not only the most efficient administrative organization on the part of all governments but also the wisest possible division of powers and functions between governments. That particularly is this the case if the burden of public expenditures is to be kept to a minimum, and if the revenue-raising powers of the various governing bodies are to possess the adequacy and the elasticity required to meet the respective demands upon them;

"3. That governmental expenditures are increased by overlapping and duplication of services as between the Dominion and provincial governments in certain fields of activity. That in other respects the public interest may be adversely affected by the lack of a clear delimitation of governmental powers and responsibilities;

"4. That representations have been made on behalf of several provincial governments and by various public organizations that the revenue sources available to provincial governments are not in general adequate to enable them to discharge their constitutional responsibilities, including the cost of unemployment relief and other social services and the payment of fixed charges on their outstanding debt; that, consequently, it is necessary to discharge their responsibilities, either new revenue sources must be allotted to them or their constitutional responsibilities and governmental burdens must be reduced or adjustment must be made by both methods;

"5. That representations have been made by provincial governments that municipal governments which have been created by, and derive their powers and responsibilities from, the

AVERAGE

(Continued from Page One)
of Nursing Education in Canada compiled by Dr. George Weir, finding 60 per cent. of student nurses serving a 12-hour day felt tired 20 per cent. of the time while 8 per cent. never felt rested. Miss Church also pointed out the increase in employment among private duty nurses serving an 8-hour day. This fact was later emphasized by Miss Pearl Brownell, Director of Manitoba Nurses, and met with general approval, though all recognized the difficulties of "converting" hospital boards and treasurers.

The system of sickness and unemployment insurance and superannuation for health workers, at present in practice in Great Britain, and a bill now being passed by the British Parliament regarding these subjects, were matters of open admiration from nurses of other countries. Mme. Paul Lippens of Belgium gave a speech showing the advance made in these matters in her country.

More extensive education for nurses was advocated by several speakers. Miss Mary S. Mathewson, Assistant Director, School for Graduate Nurses, McGill University, stated boldly "Dissatisfaction with the product of our nursing schools has been almost universal and resulted in a realization that certain essential aspects have been neglected in the undergraduate course, notably health and social aspects." She advocated the finding of opportunities for nurses to practice outside the hospital under skilled supervision.

RISES

(Continued from Page One)
weeks with her family at Pointe Claire, Quebec, she will go to New York for a special town hall performance on October 20th. She is travelling with Miss E. Mann of London.

provinces, are confronted with similar problems; that, in particular, necessary municipal expenditures have placed an undue burden on real estate and are thereby retarding economic recovery; also that the relations between provinces and municipalities are an essential part of the problem of provincial finances;

"6. That, finally, it has been represented that unless appropriate action is taken the set-up of governmental powers and responsibilities devised at the time of confederation will not be adequate to meet the economic and social changes and the shifts in economic power which are in progress without subjecting Canada's governmental structure to undue strains and stresses.

"The prime minister, therefore, with the concurrence of the minister of finance and the minister of justice recommends:

"That, without limiting the general scope of their inquiry, the commissioners be instructed in particular:

"(a) To examine the constitutional allocation of revenue sources and governmental burdens to the Dominion and provincial governments, the past results of such allocation and

ARE WE SHIPPING WAR MUNITIONS?

(Continued from Page One)
TRAINLOADS OF THIS SCRAP MATERIAL GO FORWARD TO THESE NATIONS EVERY WEEK.

A few days ago The Daily Mail received a letter from Rev. John Copp, of this city, who is now in England stating that a house-to-house canvass for scrap iron and similar material was being made in England at the present time. In view of the evident necessity for these materials in the Motherland would it not be a good idea for those people here who are handling scrap iron to consider charity begins at home, and to consider that the material now being shipped to certain foreign nations might some day be used against this country in the form of war materials.

It is a well-known fact that during the first years of the Great War our nickel was sent to the United States and was shipped from that country to Germany to be used against our men who were fighting the Germans.

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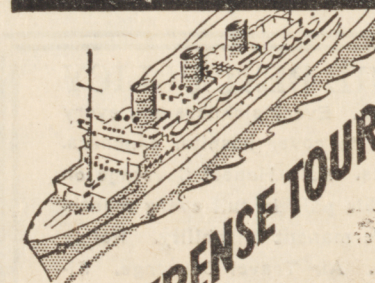
its suitability to present conditions and the conditions that are likely to prevail in the future:

"(b) To investigate the character and amount of taxes collected from the people of Canada, to consider these in the light of legal and constitutional limitations, and of financial and economic conditions, and to determine whether taxation as at present allocated and imposed is as equitable and as efficient as can be devised.

"(c) To examine public expenditures and public debts in general, in order to determine whether the present division of the burden of government is equitable, and conducive to efficient administration, and to determine the ability of the Dominion and provincial governments to discharge their governmental responsibilities within the framework of the present allocation of public functions and powers, or on the basis of some form of re-allocation thereof:

"(d) To investigate Dominion subsidies and grants to provincial governments.

"That the commissioners be instructed to consider and report upon the facts disclosed by their investigations; and to express what in their opinion, subject to the retention of the distribution of legislative powers

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essential to the proper carrying out of the federal system in harmony with national needs and the promotion of national unity, will best effect a balanced relationship between the financial powers and the obligations and functions of each governing body, and conduce to a more efficient independent and economical discharge of governmental responsibilities in Canada."

The government's decision to appoint the commission followed discussions of the adequacy or inadequacy of Canada's constitution which extended over a long period of years but which became particularly prominent during the recent year of economic depression which the burden of relief placed heavy strains on governmental finances.

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