

## THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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## Eat More Fish

The rich and poor can find mutual pleasure in eating Canada's fish and shellfish, without the rich being threatened with gout or the poor with increased economic worries. The one may have fillet of sole, with shrimps or mushrooms, the other baked herring in savory tomato, either dish fit for epicures.

The herring sometimes called "poor man's fish," properly prepared is fit for any occasion. Very rich in oil and with high protein content it is an ideal piece de resistance of a hearty meal. It is marketed not only fresh, but kippered, smoked and canned. Recently "marinated herring" has been partly processed at Grand Manan, New Brunswick. This last named toothsome product is herring cured by salt, vinegar, sugar and spices. New Brunswick sardines, the young of the herring, are marketed throughout the world.

We are only beginning to realize that our common fish in Canada, are choice fish in the world's markets. The qualities recommending our seafoods to foreign markets should make them equally valued at home. By increased patronage of Canadian Fisheries, Canadians will do themselves a favor, in increasing health and pleasure, a favor other countries have long enjoyed, through importation of Canadian seafoods.

The "Eat More Fish" campaign is therefore a weapon too, in the war against ill health, a weapon also against weakness of home consumption of our Canadian seafoods, a weapon to make us "not sit, nor stand" but advance in appreciation of the wealth from our seas, and in our ability to use it to our families' physical and economic well being.

The "Eat More Fish" campaign is cultural too, for the cultured person learns to appreciate good where ever it is found, as in the products of the fishing grounds of his own country, transferred to his own table.

## Industrial Peace Essential

If this country is to benefit fully by improving business conditions it is essential that industrial concerns and their employees be secured against troubles such as are hampering progress in the United States. The happenings there have been destructive without bringing apparent benefit to any group. The shipping strike cost the workers an estimated loss of \$400,000,000 in wages and tied up business. The wage loss to employees during the General Motors strike has been placed at \$1,000,000 daily, halting production in motor manufacturing and a large number of supply industries. The "sit-down" idea of striking, which has spread from the Pacific to the Atlantic, is doing more to encourage law-defiance than any other group of agencies, bringing out troops and machine guns to preserve order.

So far as recorded, the gains from these disturbances are overshadowed entirely by the losses. It has been stated that the wage increase granted by General Motors has no relation to the strike, as it was in line with the general policy of industry in that country to improve employee earnings as conditions warranted. The bargaining policy remains as it was before the strike, the corporation, adhering to the principle of negotiating with the recognized representatives of any union or any group or with individuals on the payroll. How much better for all concerned, including the public, if grievances had been discussed and settled without ceasing work.

Canada has experienced an overflow of these difficulties at Welland, and more recently at Sarnia, by way of demonstrating what this country may expect unless a firm stand is taken by officials competent to head off the firebrand type of foreign agitators.

At Sarnia 300 Canadian workmen armed themselves with such weapons as were available to fight for their positions against the incursion of the John L. Lewis sit-down programme. Heads were broken and blood flowed. Thirty Provincial Police were on riot call. Fifty-seven strikers were summoned to court for law violation. They have lost their jobs. And all of this could have been prevented.

Emissaries of the Lewis organization have been reported in Ontario attempting to stir up strife in automobile plants, some of them men who were jailed and driven out of angered communities in the United States. So far as can be learned, they were not sent for because of dissatisfaction with wages or conditions of work in Ontario factories. They came here to force their views on Canadian workmen.

Canada's Immigration Act recognizes accredited representatives of international labor unions, but it is understood that when they enter the country they will observe Canadian laws. The sit-down strike is not legal, and, considering how this method has taken hold across the line, it behooves the authorities to use more than ordinary caution at the present time.

## Going Off Half-Cocked

Some days ago all of us watched a flooded valley where muddy waters destroyed the homes of a million people and caused hundreds of deaths. Newspapers reported each new measure of disaster. For days we thought of little else.

Then the waters began to fall; the worst was over; people outside the valley began to notice other matters.

In Spain they saw another disaster that threatened the whole world. The Haves and the Havenots, blood brothers and neighbors, fought together in unreasoning hate and slowly destroyed their nation in an effort to destroy one another.

And the governments of other nations, watching the struggle in bitter partizanship, slyly added fuel to the flames and thus invited an explosion that would shake the world and wreck civilization.

Now the point is that this new threat of disaster is not new. It was there all during the flood and long before the flood began. But it didn't seem a threat while our thoughts were fixed on something else. Thinking about it made it seem important.

This is what happens every time we find a "crisis" or a "burning issue." Thinking doesn't make any matter more important, but it does make it seem more important.

Every social and industrial problem that now seems to require immediate solution has troubled our country for generations. They are old chronic ailments. And they seem quite new and acute only because they are now getting a lot of publicity.

When the rules get in the way, people always abuse the umpire. This doesn't mean that the importance of our problems is imaginary. It is real enough, Heaven knows. But why go off half-cocked in a frantic effort to solve over-night a problem that has been with us all our lives?

It may be necessary for the public to get excited about things, for statesmen interested in votes seldom waste time on matters to which the public seems indifferent.

But don't let the tumult and the shouting fool you. Your dark living room may need another window. But if you have done without it for ten years the need can't be urgent enough to justify knocking a hole in the wall before nightfall.

## SNAPSHOTS

The joke was on Mr. Melville at the Legislature yesterday when that gentleman complained about the number of R.C.M.P. officers in Woodstock. It was intimated by the Attorney-General that possibly the reason for the increased number of the police force was because they had heard that Mr. Melville was to arrive in town.

The European nations are like a lot of children snapping at each other. They deserve to be spanked but no one wants to try the job.

Weddings are no longer the affairs they once were, with the women weeping into the punch or the ice cream and the bride's mother prostrated with grief at losing her "little baby girl."

Note on manners: "Modern Girl" writes a woman's page adviser asking proper etiquette when boy friends pass out at parties.

Paris decrees that women's bathing costumes (swim suits to you) will have a little more to them this summer. The novelty of knowing how a woman looks with clothes on is about to be realized.

Our fast pace has become a necessity. It's the only way to escape being bumped by the fellow behind.

The first duty of civilization is to improve the lot of those who were never defeated by anything except civilization.

The Indians were smart when they named it The Father of Waters. When anything is a washout, Father always gets the blame.

## Market Carleton

(Continued from Page One)

power. He delved into expenses of the other members of the Government and further clashing between the two sides of the House resulted.

The constructive part of Mr. Melville's speech consisted in recommendations which he made for his own county of Carleton in which he pleaded for better hydro service for the farmers, better market for potatoes, and the encouragement of by-products of the potato, Carleton County's basic crop. The Cuban agreement had proved of little value due to the interference of the Ontario sugar beet trade with the result that New Brunswick had to suffer for Ontario. Mr. Melville placed himself on record as favoring trade agreements with the West Indies that would restore the market of Carleton County and stated that this about they would find favor in this about they would find favor in Carleton County in coming elections. He argued against increasing the price of the motor truck license. He dwelt at some length on the aeroplane which is now being used by the Minister of Lands and Mines and he quoted clippings from another portion of the press which brought a retort from the Government side of the House. Pensions for the blind under seventy would also be supported by the speaker. A roar of laughter greeted the repartee from the Attorney-General to the remark from the speaker that every time he went to Woodstock he saw six Mounted Police. "They know you are coming," said Hon. J. B. McNair.

Mr. Melville urged a new system of reporting speeches delivered in the Legislature.

## Bill Provides

(Continued from Page Eight)

Gloucester, presiding. R. J. Harrington, assistant clerk of the legislature, was secretary. The committee convened for the purpose of organization and the public accounts were not discussed. The committee will this afternoon report progress and ask leave to sit again.

It is understood that the Municipalities Committee, which has under consideration a number of Fredericton bills including that relative to the proposed abolishment of the police commission, will meet tomorrow morning. It is understood that these bills have received private consideration.



## OUR MAIL BAG

## THE OLD SAUNDERS HOME AND THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(The Daily Mail is not responsible for statements made by correspondents to this paper and reserves the right to accept or reject or to eliminate any part of such correspondence.)

Editor Daily Mail,  
Fredericton, N. B.

Dear Sir:

Some people with a whole lot of ideas which do not always seem to be very practical are unduly exciting themselves because a Queen Street business concern in order to meet the requirements of its expanding business has decided to make certain alterations in the old Saunders brick building, better known as the old Montgomery-Campbell house. At a recent meeting of a local historical organization a resolution was passed, according to your paper, protesting against the owners of this property making alterations in the old house. The advance of business conditions today unfortunately oftentimes make necessary the alteration or demolition of historic sites. But why get all "het up" over the matter? This building has for years in turn been a cafe, a dental office, and a club room. It has been in the market on and off for forty years, and no person seemed to tumble over himself to purchase this building because the bricks in the house came from England. The descendants of the Saunders family, some of whom were born in the old house, let it go, as they had a perfect right to do, and took up residence in another part of the city. These and the people who have more recently purchased the property are really the only persons who should be rightly interested in the matter.

No one has heard of anything of real historic interest connected with this fine old brick house except that it was once the home of a very worthy gentleman who was Supreme Court Judge at some time in his career, and whose descendants are very excellent people. There are many such homes in Fredericton.

If this Society, which is so anxious to have this old place preserved really wants to preserve real historic sites, there are many places in Fredericton of much more historic value to which it could profitably devote its attention. That is if the Society really wants to have history as it really is.

So why as I have already stated, get "all het up" over this Saunders house because the bricks came from

England? We have nicer bricks here. Ryan's cherry brick, for instance, and this is not an adv. for Ryan's.

It is important that as far as is reasonably possible that our real historic sites should be preserved. It is not to be expected, however, that we will be able to preserve every old building of minor interest and at the same time make any progress in a business way. The necessities of every day life make it necessary for us at times to think of the present, to look into the future, and to forget the past.

This Society is getting a grant from the Legislature for teaching history and making historical research. There are many places within a stones' throw of Fredericton which will pay research. In regard to the "instructions" in history to Normal students who may visit the museum, from what I can learn from students who have visited the Museum some of the "information" given to these students is most biased and in other cases one of those who imparts the information does not seem to know what he was talking about. The talk gets by with those who know no better and accuses those who were better informed. The trouble is that the ill-informed students are liable to pass this stuff along to their pupils without checking up on it. It would be well for this Society to check up also and to have only those who are reliably informed imparting information to students and others. Everyone who visits this museum is not a dumb bell. Some are from the very rural districts and have not been brought in touch with these matters. Others who smile and say nothing are often better posted than some of those who are attempting to give them information.

Yours truly,

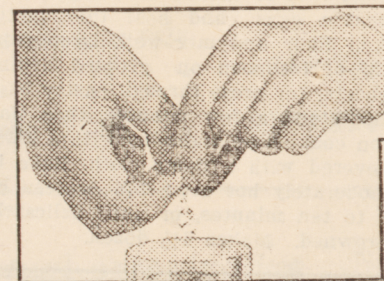
LOVER OF REAL HISTORY.  
Devon, N. B., March 10, 1937.

## Anti-Racket

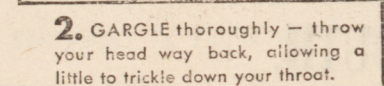
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had their own specific work and anti-racket work needed a special force modelled after the United States Bureau of Investigation.

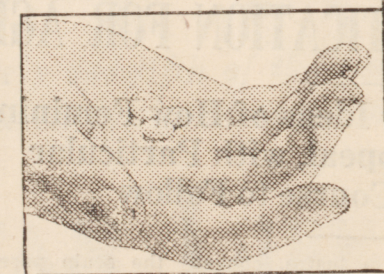
For Quebec, he urged also restoration of the Grand Jury, declaring it difficult to find a man with courage enough to lay complaints against powerful racketeers without Grand Jury support.

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## Spanish Freighter

(Continued from Page One)

commander of the Echo sent the London Admiralty last night.

He then said he had communicated with the Insurgent cruiser Canarias, which reported she had sunk the Mar Cantabrico.

The Echo and Eclipse returned today to St. Jean de Luz, France. Some of their officers then said the munitions ship was ploughing through the Bay of Biscay under her own engines conveyed not only by the Canarias, which halted her dash for a friendly port, but also by the Insurgent cruiser Almirante Cervera.

The officers said they believed she was being taken to Ferrol, at north-western tip of Spain, near Corunna. She had an Insurgent crew aboard. Her own crew and passengers were believed to be prisoners.

Earlier reports had said the Canarias and her prize were heading for Pasajes, near San Sebastian.

The British officers said they believed there were two United States citizens aboard the Mar Cantabrico. They were said to be aircraft experts taken along from Vera Cruz when the freighter sailed Feb. 19 to supervise assembling the airplanes and parts in the Mar Cantabrico's holds.

Previously a Spanish sailor who had escaped from the Mar Cantabrico and the skipper of a French fishing vessel which had been at the scene of the encounter testified they had seen the munitions ship being taken to port by her captors.

Captain Borel of the French trawler Cameleyre said the last thing he saw of the Mar Cantabrico she was moving off toward the Spanish coast, about 120 miles away, under her own power, with the Canarias and smaller Insurgent vessels sticking close to her.

Juan Boo, the sailor from the captured freighter, was rescued by Borel's ship after he had jumped into the sea. An Italian with him drowned. "All the Spaniards were shot," he said.

Fire in the Mar Cantabrico's number two hold broke out soon after Insurgent shells started crashing into the ship. Boo related, and a boarding party was sent from the attacking vessel. The confusion as to the ship's identity, which resulted in fear a British passenger vessel had been attacked, was due, the sailor said, to the fact the name Adda of Newcastle had been painted on the vessel and SOS messages sent out under the Adda's radio call letters.

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## Learn French

(Continued from Page One)

fluently, to be able to cover any news or incident, whether French or English is spoken.

"Every man is strengthened by his knowledge of languages," said Major Bassett. "If he speaks two languages, he is twice as big a man, his mind is twice as broad and deep. And in Canada it is so invaluable where French, the language of diplomacy, of fine shades and meanings, is the language of so many of our citizens."

Fluent Speech

"The greatest statesmen of Great Britain speak French fluently," he continued. "Anthony Eden, a very close friend of mine, owes much of his diplomatic success to his fine gift of languages. Von Ribbentrop, another personal friend, is Germany's great Ambassador because he speaks English better than most English-speaking people. In Canada, every young man should speak both languages, and all our great so-called differences, your Ontario fetish against bilingualism, and our nationalist tendency, would vanish."

Major Bassett came to Toronto yesterday to address the Dominion-wide gathering of curlers for the bonspiel at the Granite Club. His Irish wit and contagious enthusiasm seemingly wears well, for it was his third visit on the same mission in seven years.

He was only recently elected President of his paper, and its wide commercial ramifications, and attributes much of it to his decision years ago that too few newspapermen learn the business and technical phases of their establishments. His son will start in the business end of the Sherbrooke Daily Record, which he recently purchased; then the young man can swing into the editorial end.