

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY — J. L. NEVILLE, Managing Editor.
Published every afternoon (except Sunday) at 327-329 Queen Street,
Fredericton, N. B.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

It is as easy to stop The Daily Mail as it is to start it. Send us a card or letter marked "refused" and your name will be removed from the list of subscribers. All arrears for subscriptions must accompany the stop request. Subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will confer a favour on us by notifying us.

FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1937

The B. N. A. Act

The Ottawa Journal dealing with Dominion labor legislation says this:

"The Dominion Government's legislation dealing with hours of labor and minimum wages was based upon Canada's adherence to international conventions sponsored by the International Labor Office at Geneva. In other words, the Dominion Government thought or assumed that if Canada had the right to enter into a treaty with a foreign country Canada must have the power to give the treaty effect. "The Privy Council says 'No.' The B.N.A. Act won't let Canada do any such thing. Thus:

"It would be remarkable that while the Dominion could not initiate legislation, however desirable, which affected civil rights of the provinces, yet its government, not responsible to the provinces, need only agree with a foreign country to enact such legislation and its Parliament would be forthwith clothed with authority to affect provincial rights to the full extent of such agreement."

And further:

"The Dominion cannot, by merely making promises to foreign countries, clothe itself with legislative authority inconsistent with the constitution which gave it birth."

"So what? If the B.N.A. Act, which has us in a half dozen strait-jackets, won't let us make a treaty with any foreign country unless we're dead sure we're not affecting the right of somebody in some of the provinces, or the rights of somebody in any one of the provinces, what's the sense of all this talk about our being a nation with treaty-making powers? Putting it another way, why spend money sending people to Geneva to sign treaties for us when, so far as Canada is concerned, the treaties aren't worth the paper they are written on?"

The Privy Council's answer is that we should get all the provinces to agree to the treaties. Thus:

"It must not be thought that the result of this decision is that Canada is incompetent to legislate in performance of her treaty obligations. In the totality of her legislative powers, Dominion and provincial together, she is fully equipped."

"But legislative powers remain distributed, and if in the exercise of her new functions derived from her international status she incurs obligations, they must, so far as legislation is concerned when they deal with provincial classes of subjects, be dealt with by the totality of powers, in other words, by co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces."

"Well, all we can say to this is that Their Lordships evidently don't know our provinces. Imagine this country signing a treaty with some foreign country, but having to warn it that nine of our provinces must agree to the treaty before it could have any effect! Worse than that, imagine the Dominion waiting until the Legislatures of all our provinces met and debated and ratified a treaty! Especially if the treaty were concerned with minimum wages and hours."

"The truth is that the position revealed by the Privy Council (we know nothing of the legal rights and wrongs of it) is an intolerable one. If it isn't the straw to break the back of the B.N.A. Act, then the situation is a hopeless one."—Ottawa Journal.

The Privy Council did not say that the British North America Act would not permit Canada to give effect to undertakings with other nations. What it did say was that "the interprovincial Compact to which the B.N.A. Act gives effect" would not allow the Government and Parliament of Canada to do so without the consent of the provinces.

If the editor of the Journal would fix this fundamental truth in his mind, he would not be misled and would not be misleading his readers.

Think of the wisdom of the political leaders in Ontario and others in 1868, who provided such protection for the people of Ontario.

Following the editor's line of reasoning to the extreme, a few politicians could arrange a treaty with some foreign power that would terminate the existence of Ontario and the editor of the Journal, we presume, would then say—"Hurrah, see what we have done, now that we are an independent nation."

The League of Nations Society

The League of Nations Society in Canada, through its Fredericton Committee, is conducting a local drive for membership on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

Such an announcement is calculated at first glance to arouse in the average citizen that feeling of suspicion excited by something thought of as "impractical" and "idealistic." Others might feel that more than enough demands on pocketbook and time have already been made.

We think, however, that a short resume of the aims and achievements of this society will show its importance to us all.

Everyone in Canada wants peace; we do not say "peace at any price," but peace in the sense of that feeling of security which enables us to carry on our daily task without having before us the shadow of war. Without seeming too pessimistic we can surely say that we are living in a period of great insecurity in which the possibility of war is constantly increasing. This is a matter of intimate concern to every Canadian citizen.

What can we, each of us, do to avert this possibility? There may be several theoretical solutions, but here and now the League of Nations offers us the one and only method for the peaceful settlement of disputes, a forum where national differences can be publicly aired. The League of Nations has not been in the past, is not now and never will be perfect, but its critics must realize that it can do just as much and no more than the member States want it to do. If the League is weak that is the fault of the members and to correct that weakness there must grow up in each member state what we may call a "League-feeling." That feeling it is the task of the various League of Nations Societies to create and solidify. The League of Nations Union in England wields a powerful influence and similar groups in continental Europe are equally important.

The Society in Canada is a Canadian organization operating through local peace Action Councils made up of individual and corporate members. The latter consist of such clubs, groups, associations and societies as desire to co-operate in the work of the Society.

These local Peace Action Councils are instruments for the co-ordination of peace forces and the public discussion of international affairs. To put it more realistically, the Society aims by the distribution of literature and the organization of lecture tours, to create in each community an informed body of public opinion and that is the sine qua non of real democracy.

The Society has received the active support of some of the most distinguished figures in Canadian life. It is non-sectarian and of course non-political. The citizens of Fredericton can well be recommended to give the local canvassers their hearty support.

SNAPSHOTS

They say that this year's Con was one of best yet.

The snow plow men have given the city very satisfactory service so far this season.

Trenches Out in Future War—Head line. Then what are we going to get the boys out of before Christmas?

As we understand Europe's leaders they don't care anything about the Spaniards; it's just the principle of the thing.

A university freshman avers that "love has helped me and a lot of other fellows stay in school." Love, you funny thing.

It is good manners to make the other fellow feel important. But so often, Alas! he doesn't know it works both ways.

Those in the receiving line at U.N. B. last night were trying to keep up with the Jones'.

Did the gentleman who scribbled in the Bible get paid for his job. This is worse than charging Loyalist supper invitations to the government, and having the family album printed and circulated.

German Ambassador

(Continued from Page One)

when in London Ribbentrop seems to be constantly in the society of leading Conservatives outside the Government whose avowed object is to establish an Anglo-German alliance on an anti-Russian, and indirectly on an anti-French basis.

It is further charged that subtle propaganda on behalf of certain distinguished men in British public life has emanated from German quarters in London and that the friends of Foreign Secretary Eden are indignant, for much of this propaganda has been directed against him.

Railways Not Their Own Bosses

Dissatisfaction over the wage award of the Railway Conciliation Board is not likely to bring a strike and tie-up, but the differences between the majority and minority reports indicate lack of a basic understanding which makes for an unhealthy situation in so large an enterprise. The railways are so closely associated with the country's economic life, so dependent on its ups and downs, and labor costs consume so large a portion of the revenues, that there ought to be a standing formula to eliminate all danger of warfare over wage disputes.

If wages were a matter of agreement between companies and employees it would be comparatively simple to reach an adjustment. But the companies have little or nothing to say about their selling costs, and cannot arbitrarily pass additional expenses along to the public. Rates and many other conditions of operation are determined by a Board responsible to the Minister of Transport. Revenues may be affected by the policies of Governments both at home and in other countries. They are influenced by the attitude of the public, which has shown its readiness to turn to other means of transportation.

The railways are not their own bosses when it comes to operating, and are even subject to public approval in financing. However undesirable it may be, the public has to be considered in making or adjusting wages. In the case of the Canadian National, at least, the taxpayer is seriously concerned.

In view of prevailing conditions it is probable that the majority report has gone as far as is wise in making commitments. The employees are in no way responsible for circumstances of which they are victims. It is unfortunate for them that they are connected with a line of activity that has failed to speed up notably; but such is the case, and it will not help to discount too heavily the earnings of an uncertain future.

"Cheap Money" Not Everything

The impression that cheap money would automatically set the wheels of industry moving received quite a challenge from General Manager H. F. Patterson of the Bank of Nova Scotia at the annual meeting of that institution.

"Easy money," he said, "has enabled strong government bodies to make substantial savings. It has also permitted a considerable amount of refinancing of outstanding high coupon issues on the part of corporations of good standing. As yet, however, it has not resulted in any substantial volume of new financing. It has led the way to lower rates on mortgages, but such reductions have not been reflected in much new building. It has done very little to assist farmers, particularly those in greatest need of assistance. In brief, the benefits of 'easy money' have as yet been enjoyed only in a limited field."

Mr. Patterson explained that he did not wish to minimize the part taken by "easy money" in domestic business recovery, but pointed out that undue emphasis on it involves dangers of unbalanced expansion.

One of the effects has been to reduce the spending power of those holding securities for income. If the full extent of this were known, it might prove very substantial in limiting the purchases of commodities, and thus in its effects on employment. Governments have been enabled to save on carrying charges, but the economies have been exceeded by the cost of idleness. An obvious assumption is that cheap money contributes to lower prices. According to the Bureau of Statistics index, wholesale prices have risen during the period money was being cheapened.

The hope for greater buying power rests on the activity of money (including credit), and, while it is accumulating in banks at a low interest rate or none, or is invested in low-rate Government securities, its main purpose is not served.

Both the General Manager and Mr. J. A. McLeod, President, are hopeful of the future, nevertheless. "The immediate outlook for business," said Mr. McLeod, "both domestic and export, is favorable to continued improvement, provided that peace is maintained." A plentiful supply of money ought to bring acceleration.

Clark Plea

(Continued from Page One)

in the national parks and the Northwest Territories, is a Provincial responsibility, and the Migratory Bird Treaty, entered into between Canada and the United States 20 years ago for the purpose of giving effective protection to the migratory birds of the North American Continent, was ratified in Canada with the consent of the Provinces. As a result of this treaty many species of birds which were in danger of extermination have been given adequate protection during the nesting season or while on their way to and from their breeding-grounds.

Difficulties Overcome

Canada, in spite of grave difficulties connected with such matters as the dependence of the native populations in remote areas on wild life for food, the difficulty of adequately policing the great territory involved, has kept faith with the principles of the treaty and is making great progress in the conservation of wild birds. The Canadian laws for wild life protection are enforced by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, operating in most of the nine Provinces, with co-operation by the Provincial Police in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Strikers Will

(Continued from Page One)

ting into effect immediately that part of the board's recommendation.

"The compensation of other employees working under deductions not in dispute will be adjusted to the same basis from Feb. 1, 1937.

"Communications received by the railways show that some confusion exists as to the manner in which volume of railway gross revenues will affect the wage of the workers. The three adjustments, Feb. 1, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1, recommended by the board are not conditional on gross earnings. The board, however, recommended that if gross earnings reached a certain figure further adjustments to the benefit of the employees would be made."

FALL OF STALIN DICTATORSHIP IS ANTICIPATED

Trotsky Says Political Aim of "Framed" Mos- cow Trials is Elimina- tion of All Trace of Critical Thought.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The early doom of the Josef Stalin dictatorship in Soviet Russia is predicted in a copyrighted article by Leon Trotsky in the New York World-Telegram.

The story was by wire from Mexico City by Trotsky in response to a telegram from Roy W. Howard, editor of the World-Telegram, asking for an explanation of the amazing confessions made during the recent trial of 17 former Bolshevik leaders, and by defendants in previous trials.

"The Moscow trials have nothing in common with a tribunal," Trotsky wrote. "They are purely theatrical productions with roles written out in advance with an absolute 'Fuehrer' as stage manager. Their political aim is to kill the opposition, to remove everyone who speaks in its name, and to poison at its very source, once and for all, every vestige of critical thought."

"Has bureaucracy attained its purpose? No. Stalin is greatly mistaken. The consequences of his error will be fatal to his dictatorship. We shall see that in the near future."

Alleges Frank-ups

Trotsky referred to the Moscow proceedings as "a chain of frame-ups."

"The criminal may confess under pressure of proof and testimony of witnesses," he declared. "But here there is neither. Absence of proof is as much an enigma as the sweeping character of the confession."

Trotsky said that the confessions have been built up over a period of years in a sort of geometric progression.

Oppositionists, frightened by the prospect of persecution by the dreaded G. P. U. (secret police), he said decided to re-enter the ranks of the party at all costs and publicly recanted.

"From time to time," Trotsky continued, "the unfortunate capitulators were again arrested for insignificant or purely fictitious reasons. The aim was to destroy their nervous systems, break their will—after each new repression, a new amnesty was granted at the price of more humiliating self-accusations. . . .

Bedford

(Continued from Page One)

Standard time, brings her elapsed time to five days, 15½ hours. Captain C. H. Sapsworth is in command of the Duchess of Bedford.

Passengers left for western points early today by special train due to reach Montreal at 8:50 a.m. tomorrow. Connections for Ottawa will be made at Montreal West which ensures the arrival of two members of the Government House staff, Captain G. P. Campbell Preston, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor General, and Mrs. George Pape, Lady in Waiting to Lady Tweedsmuir, at Rideau hall in time for luncheon Saturday. The Duchess of Bedford's time for the crossing beats the next nearest in 1936-37 by more than 18 hours.

Government

(Continued from Page One)

existence, the companies may not be so pleased since the new corporation is bound to raid their staffs in organizing the personnel for the new trans-Canada service.

Nations British

(Continued from Page One)

pire through economic development of the Empire, the units that compose it will not be economically rigid enough to take their full share of Empire responsibilities."

Empire defence, he contended, always depended on mobility, planned on a big scale. It formerly depended entirely upon sea power but advent of air power rendered isolated local defence more inadequate than ever.

Duke to Marry

(Continued from Page One)

because the expenses there would be less than in the Austrian capital.

He emphasized, however, that these current plans are subject to change—particularly after the Duke confers with his sister, the Princess Royal, who will arrive in Vienna Sunday.

(The Princess left Leeds today for London on her way to visit her brother. She will be the first member of the Royal Family to see the former ruler since his abdication last December.)

CAPITOL

NOW PLAYING

Twenty tons of danger and disaster hurtling a hero to doom or to triumph—in the thriller you'll never forget!

George O'Brien

— in —

"WHISPERING SMITH SPEAKS"

— with —

Irene Ware
Kenneth Thompson

Extra Attraction —
AIR DAREDEVILS...FOREIGN
SPIES ... FIGHTING MADLY
IN MID-ATLANTIC!

"CRACK-UP"

— with —

Peter Lorre
Brian Donlevy
Helen Wood

HERE MONDAY!
Rosalind Russell
Robert Montgomery

— in —

"TROUBLE FOR TWO"


A SERVICE
THAT IS SUPERIOR
— one of unobtrusive
charm and tranquility is
furnished by our organization.
THE CHAPEL
FUNERAL HOME
PHONE 7H 2-102-21
10 WESTBORO ST. - FREDERICTON, N.B.

AMPLE SNOWFALLS FOR DOMINION SKI CHAMPIONSHIPS

BANFF, Alta., Feb. 6.—Any lingering fear that snow conditions would not be adequate for the Dominion Ski Championships at Banff March 5 to 8 have been dissipated by precipitation of the past two days.

Twenty inches of powder snow had fallen on the wooded slopes of Mount Norquay, four miles from Banff station, where the jumps, slalom and down hill courses are situated and on Friday evening it was still snowing.

February is the month of the warm Chinook wind of the eastern slope of the Rockies and ski experts were confidently looking forward to weather conditions which would pack an ideal base for new top snow on the Mountain side.

While full lists of competitors are not yet available for the men's Dominion champions and the western Canada women's championship heavy entries are anticipated. Emergency measures are also being taken in Banff to provide accommodation for an extremely large attendance of spectators. Meantime the various courses on Norquay will be given a preliminary test by 200 skiers from Edmonton, who are arriving in Banff Sunday morning by Canadian Pacific special train from the Alberta capital and who will spend the day in the mountains.

DIED

O'BRIEN—At St. George, N. B., Miss Lillian O'Brien, aged 43 years, daughter of late Charles O'Brien.

The funeral will take place Monday morning at 8:50 o'clock to St. Dunstan's Church. High Mass of Requiem will be sung by Very Rev. Msgr. Carney. Interment will be at the Hermitage.

CROWLEY—Passed away at the family residence, South Devon, Feb. 6, 1937. Mrs. Frances Crowley, wife of Joseph Crowley, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon with service in the residence at 2 o'clock conducted by Rev. Dr. Kennedy. Interment will be made at Forest Hill.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

Tell the boys that girl is here . . . in a dizzy, dazzling melody romance!


LILY PONS
GENE RAYMOND
OAKIE
"THAT GIRL from PARIS"
RKO RADIO PICTURE
With
Herman Bing
Mischa Auer
Lucille Ball
Frank Jenks
Directed by Leigh Jason. Music by Arthur Schwartz. Lyrics by Edward Heyman. Pandro S. Berman Production.

FOX NEWS USUAL PRICES

HERE MONDAY!

"3 SMART GIRLS"

— with —

Deanna Durbin
Binnie Barnes
Alice Brady

CHURCH SERVICES

Christchurch Cathedral
Quinquagesima Sunday. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Ash Wednesday, Holy Communion at 7:30 and 10:30; Matins and Communion service at 9 a.m.; Lenten service and address at 8 p.m.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church
Rev. George E. Ross, D.D., minister 11 a.m., public worship. The Hour of Communion. The Master's Gracious Invitation. 2:30, Sunday school and Bible Class. 7:00 p.m., public worship, subject: "Whither Bound?" Every member who can possibly do so is expected to attend these Communion services. The World's Day of Prayer will be observed in George St. Baptist Church Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Wilmot United Church
John W. Bartlett, Minister. 11 a.m., Public Worship, sermon "The Paradoxical Christ"; 7 p.m., Special Moody and Sankey Service. Celebrating the Moody Centenary. Songs and Solos of the good Moody meetings; sermon: "O Moody, the World Hath Need of Thee;" The Wilmot Brotherhood will attend this service in a body; 2:30 p.m., Sunday School. Brotherhood in Pythian Hall. Welcome to all services.

Gibson Memorial Church
Worship will be conducted at Nashtawaaksis at 11 a.m.; Kingsley at 3 p.m.; South Devon at 7 p.m. Theme: A continuation in the series "Great Hymns and Hymn Writers." Minister, Rev. W. A. Burge.

NOTICE TO UNEMPLOYED

In order to study the unemployed situation in the City of Fredericton, the City Council are anxious to get a complete registration of the unemployed. All male residents of the City of the age of 18 years and over, who are unemployed are requested to register at the Employment Office, City Hall, between the hour of 2 and 5 starting Monday, Feb. 1, 1937.

E. C. ARMSTRONG,
Supt. Fredericton Office,
Employment Service of Canada.