

THE DAILY MAIL
NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 15, 1937

DR. W. C. CROCKET

GENERAL REGRET will be felt at the death of Dr. W. C. Crocket, which took place at his home this morning. In addition to being a prominent physician, Dr. Crocket, in his active years, took a leading part in all matters that were in the welfare of the community. He served Fredericton as Mayor for two terms, was a member of the School Board, represented York County in the Legislature, took an active part in matters connected with his Alma Mater, the University of New Brunswick, serving as a member of the Senate and of the Alumni Society. He was an active member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, of the Medical Society and of various other organizations. As a physician he was numbered amongst the leaders in his profession in this province. He was a gentleman of kindly disposition and hundreds of friends not only in Fredericton, but scattered throughout the province of New Brunswick, will learn of his death with sincere regret. The Daily Mail joins in extending to Mrs. Crocket and to the members of the late doctor's family, sincere sympathy at his passing.

BRAZIL COUP OMINOUS

IF THE NEW CONSTITUTION President Vargas has thrust on Brazil on the excuse of a political and economic emergency does not mean dictatorship on the Fascist order, it makes fascism an easy next step. That something "radical" was in the making has been hinted by a series of developments over the past eight months. The promulgation of a state of war early in October because of fears of an "armed revolution" convinced many observers that the climax was near. It came less than twenty-four hours after the President's opponents had appealed to the army and navy to be prepared for a "coup."

When President Vargas speaks of a political emergency he means Communist. To support him there is the revolution of 1935, the uprising that was allegedly nipped prematurely last year, and the situation which led to martial law six weeks ago. His economic emergency depends less on official say-so. That conditions were worse than was commonly believed became evident last week when the Government abandoned its coffee-control policy. Here, too, the shadowy plans for replacing it aroused suspicions that more than coffee was involved and that the remedies applied would not be exactly orthodox.

What the domestic repercussions will be are less important, perhaps, than those in the international sphere. First fears in Washington were that the coup would be the impetus by which fascism would spread through South America, especially in those other Republics which, if still maintaining the democratic forms, have already been saddled with dictatorship. And more ominous than the spread are the potential alignments with Europe, meaning the intrusion of the European dictators into Latin America's affairs.

Five years ago such fears would have been untenable. Dictatorships in South America have been chronic, but always they preserved the form of democracy and, unconcerned with political forces of any consequence, represented little more than "armed" or "patronage" control. Born in intrigue, they died periodically and swiftly by the same process. But in recent years Latin America, encouraged by its struggles with communism, has given more attention to the Fascist ideology. That the doctrine has caught has proof in what has happened in Brazil. Its adherents are equally numerous in other Republics. This is the situation which makes the Vargas shift really ominous, at least to the democracies.

A COLD STORAGE PLANT

THE URGENT NEED of cold storage facilities in this locality was demonstrated during the past summer when thousands of dollars worth of meats and other perishable goods were lost owing to the warm weather conditions which prevailed. While the conditions during the past summer were somewhat exceptional, there is not a summer goes by but what merchants, hotel keepers and others are subjected to a considerable loss in regard to goods that perish on account of the heat. Some time ago a movement was on foot to provide an abattoir and a cold storage plant to be located in the vicinity of this city. Such a proposition seems to have been held up owing to the fact that it seemed too big a proposition to handle. Whilst according to the health authorities there is every need of an abattoir where a proper examination of cattle might be made before the same is slaughtered and sold to the public, still the proposition at the present time seems to be too big a one to swing. There is no reason, however, why the cold storage plant should not first be provided and the abattoir might come at a later date. We feel that if the proposition were put up in the proper way to the citizens especially to the business men who yearly lose many dollars' worth of commodities that the cold storage plant might be put over. It is a matter which is worthy of very serious consideration.

THE SOVIET SYSTEM

THE MOST DAMNING INDICTMENT of the Soviet system is given by a former Communist. Fred E. Beal was a communist. He organized strikes in the United States of America. When he received a 20-year prison sentence he escaped and went to Russia where he worked in a tractor plant in the Ukraine. He declares that it was part of his job to steer foreign visitors. He speaks of the gullibility of these 'students' and of their readiness to write books and to give lectures on their experiences. Mr. Beal turns the spotlight on the whole farce.

"Beal, on his own showing, went into the business in an effort to improve the lot of the worker; but communism sickened him. First of all there was the paying of American strike officials out of money given for the relief of the strikers. When he got further into the thing he discovered that the Soviet regime is a dictatorship over the proletariat. In Russia he found that if a worker was discharged, for any reason, it meant death by starvation (no work-card, no government-owned home, no bread card). In one house in Russia he found two dead men and a child and on the door this note: 'God bless those who enter here: may they never suffer as we have.' It was all bad enough (in spite of the preferential treatment Beal received as a foreigner) to make him get out and take a chance on being dragged in to serve his 20 years' sentence in the U. S. A. 'I was crushed', he says, 'by a dogma more soulless than the walls of any penitentiary.'

Snapshots

If the miners at Minto are only getting twenty dollars per year, as is claimed how is it that a large number of these miners go to work each day in good cars and have radios in their homes? The pickets in the strike areas are using cars and the working miners are in many cases driving to work in their cars.

When a man or a corporation is paying all the overhead which the business can stand the only way to meet the increased demand for wages etc., is to close down the works.

The miners at Minto who only received twenty dollars per year net are those who owing to market conditions which prevailed, only worked part time. In some cases they only worked two or three days per week. So that statements along these lines in regard to the Minto mine do not seem to be hardly fair unless they are qualified.

Many of the miners at Minto fish and farm in Kent and Westmorland counties in the summer and work in the mines in winter. One miner, a foreigner, who worked steadily in the mines claims that he averaged more than four dollars per day the year around.

Everyone should have sympathy for the miners and for the working man, but there is a certain amount of sympathy due the operators also. There are no bloated millionaires amongst the operators of the Minto mines. Some of the operators would no doubt be better off if the business were to stop.

A lady signing herself "Righteous Indignation" writes us a letter re the Minto coal situation. Will she please send her name in confidence, as a mark of good faith, not for publication. We do not publish the names of the writers unless they wish but they certainly should send their names to us in confidence if they expect us to use their letters. Another letter re the Duke of Windsor written by a Devon gentleman will be published tomorrow.

A writer from Devon asks if the amalgamation took place between Fredericton and Devon what would Devon do with the Police Commission? It is to be hoped that there will be no police commission by the time the amalgamation takes place.

CAN COMMISSION

(Continued from Page One)

which opinion has been hastened by the recent decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that involved some references made on behalf of the Federal Government.

But where the problem enters now is the claim of many persons that any change of the British North America Act, which is the Constitution of Canada, cannot be effectively carried out by means of a Royal Commission such as the one which has been appointed. Veteran observers on Parliament Hill point out that a Royal Commission can only enquire and recommend, but not execute. Thus, after much money is spent in investigations and much valuable time passes, it may find Canada facing the same insurmountable problems of conflict between the Federal and the Provincial authorities as they exist today. On the other hand, it is stated that the Federal authorities will make a request to the Parliament at Westminster to bring about the necessary changes in the British North America Act only after consultation with

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the various Provincial Governments and it will be based on the discoveries of the Rowell Commission.

It may not be generally known, but the British North America Act was based on the Federal Constitution of the United States, whose 150th anniversary was celebrated only last month. When the Fathers of Confederation framed the Constitution of Canada in 1867, they had in mind the experiences of the American people, especially during the Civil War. Under the provisions of the American Constitution, the residue of power is vested in each individual state of the union, it being stated the Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," and it was this very power of the State that brought on the Civil War on account of the major slave question of that time. The Fathers of Confederation sought to avoid any happening of this nature in Canada, and therefore, they enacted that "it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate and the House of Commons, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the Provinces." Thus, in Canada the residue of power is vested in the Federal Parliament, although there has been a strong tendency on the part of various Provincial Governments during the past seventy years to take unto themselves powers that they did not possess, enlarging and extending the scope of their operations. These actions invariably found their way to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as references, and in many instances this highest court of justice in the Empire has shown distinct annoyance with the fact that this matter of relationship between the Federal and the Provincial authorities is not settled once and for all time through some amendments to the Canadian Constitution.

The path of Canadian unity has been a thorny one since 1867, with a number of stubborn fights marking the history of this problem in various Provinces, particularly in the Maritimes, Ontario, the West and the North. At one time it was a question involving the matter of tariffs, or trade, or just plain national sentiment as opposed to local or sectional prejudices, jealousies or similar disturbances, but these became weaker in time. Today, the dominant and most vexatious problem is taxation and finance, since the worries along this line overshadow all others for the Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities, and debts are increasing at an astonishing rate, with the fact that heavy taxation is seriously impeding the natural progress of this nation's trade and industry, directly and indirectly.

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this national problem that the Federal authorities created the Rowell Commission for the purposes of changing the Constitution of this country, and which will be no easy or simple task, nor one that can be readily accomplished. Although there is no written law, which forcing the issue, could compel the Federal Government to consult the Provincial authorities on this matter, yet it is an act understanding that the Federal Government must seek the advice and the consent of all Legislatures in this country prior to making any amendment to the Canadian Constitution. Anyone who follows closely the current history of Canada will readily appreciate what this implies.

Simply, the Rowell Commission will have to uncover the proper method or way to govern this Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, to increase the powers of the Federal authorities if their obligations are increased in matters of finance, to lessen the duplication of public services in Canada, to find the ways and means to inculcate strict principle of economy in every official operation and to create a new national system of closer co-operation in all affairs between the Federal and the Provincial authorities.

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Modern Home Lighting Provides For Everyone's Comfort



In this charming living room, cove lighting at the ceiling combines with lamps and wall fixtures to provide proper seeing conditions for every member of the family.

By Jean Prentice

WHEN homes were lighted with candles and gas jets, there was some excuse for glare spots and dark corners. Today, with the cost of electricity coming down all the time, and with the improvement in electric light bulbs and lamp designs, there is no reason for any light they really need.

Proper home lighting today supplies light for seeing as well as decoration, providing for the eye tasks of every member of the family. Track shades are definitely a thing of the past and busy little colored globes are being confined to

fixtures that are used only for decorative purposes.

In general, the new lamps have greater height for better spread and utilization of light; their shades have white linings for greater efficiency and increased quantities of useful light; their shades are open at the top to contribute larger amounts of illumination throughout the room. These virtues combine to help achieve softness in lighting result.

Perhaps most noteworthy of the features of these new lamps is the diffusing glass bowl, which provides better quality and control of light, permitting some of the light to go downward to the book, newspaper or sewing, and the remainder upward into the room where it helps

to illuminate the area surrounding the chair, desk, or divan.

Cove lighting is becoming increasingly popular, particularly in new homes. Here the light comes from a cove or trough built around the ceiling, with concealed bulbs shedding a soft radiance throughout the room. When combined with appropriate floor and table lamps, a lighting flexibility that assures maximum eye-comfort and convenience is obtained.

No room can rightfully call itself a living room—in the fullest sense of the term—unless every chair has a lamp either directly beside or nearby it. For perfect comfort depends upon the ability to see without eyestrain, and good seeing is impossible without good lighting.

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