

# THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER  
THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY — J. L. NEVILLE, Managing Editor.  
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## Snowden of Ickornshaw

It is not in exaggerated tribute to a memory that Viscount Snowden of Ickornshaw is spoken of as the "brains" of the Labor Party. Full realization of how true this way never came until he had retired into self-exile in the House of Lords, a "deserter" in the 1931 crisis. Yet nothing the party could have done would have been likely to prevent his action. For the British Labor Party never understood Philip Snowden's socialism, and he realized the futility of trying to give leadership there.

Indeed, it is hardly possible that those of the Left Wing, who were always suspicious of his compromises, have yet satisfied themselves as to whether or not he was consistent in the essentials of his philosophy. Their uncertainty reflects their own minds, not his.

The legend is that Philip Snowden began life as a Liberal. His conversion, if ever there was one, occurred before he entered politics. Perhaps the socialism which filtered into the drab homes of the Yorkshire-Lancashire border crystallized his thought and gave direction. But if there had been no such philosophy, sooner or later, he would have evolved it. He was a practical, not a text-book Socialist such as Laski, Lansbury and many others of the same table. That was partly why they misunderstood.

There can be no denial that Philip Snowden altered in the thirty-five years he was in active politics. The experiences and struggles of the war years, taught him what he should know of his own people, mellowed him. The "Hot Gospeller," as the almost Scriptural fervor of his early campaigns had labelled him, became a practical politician, in full control of a keen, powerful, machine-like, well-ordered mind.

He moved away from the extremes, the trend of his moderation being in the application of his ideas rather than in his principles. His socialism was native. He saw it had to be applied through the democratic institutions he believed in, if it could be applied at all. Communism and the Bolsheviks were his strongest hate. He continued to think of distribution of wealth, of collectivization, but he urged against the "crude idea" that industry could be run from Whitehall. His formula, much the same as the party's today; so far as possible community ownership and control of major industry and the public services, without too great a restriction on individual initiative and enterprise.

It was his first term as Chancellor of the Exchequer that marked him as a "moderate." He pulled so far away from many of the Party that by 1929 some observers, like H. G. Wells, fancied he could become leader of the Liberals. They too misunderstood Philip Snowden and miscalculated the strength of his sincerity. It was true he had done what he could to soothe the Liberals, but they were then a diminishing force, still disorganized, and if he worked with anyone he was employing their services, not giving his. Philip Snowden entered politics a Socialist, and he left and died clinging to his belief.

In one other respect he was misunderstood. Some thought him vindictive. His tongue was bitter, cruel. In the House he capitalized on the tolerance an infirmity drew from his antagonists. Crippled early in life, suffering contributed much to the gaunt severity of the ascetic face, which only at rare moments caught the flicker of a soft smile. The smile was another key to character. He had a kindly nature, and kindness, far more than bitterness, shaped Philip Snowden's career. Bitterness impoverished British socialism of the most capable man it ever enlisted.

## Martin Tells the Story

The C.I.O. organizations have shown that riots, bloodshed, unbridled illegality are their weapons in compelling employers of labor to bow to their demands. There would seem to be a sufficient demonstration of callousness toward humanity. But they do not tell all. Any who doubt should read this, by W. L. Clark, columnist in the Windsor Star:

"We have been looking at the pictures of the stricken Hindenburg in flames. A shudder of horror came to us as we saw the terrible state of those whose clothing had been burned off their bodies. Their torture-wracked persons were terrible to behold. And the look of terror on their faces was enough to make the blood run cold.

"From those pictures we turned to read again the remarks of Homer Martin, C.I.O. leader. Speaking in connection with the strike at the Douglas Aircraft Company of Los Angeles, Martin said:

"I think it is awfully bad to lose a wing because some worker thought he was getting a bad deal from his employer. If Douglas expects people to ride in his planes with any sense of safety he must be sure of the good will of his employees."

"We read that again, then we looked at the devastation of the Hindenburg and its stricken passengers and crew again. Then we shuddered with horror again."

Little more need be said. The man who directs the C.I.O. automobile union has expressed the cold, calculated, inhuman character of his organization in a sentence.

If the Douglas Aircraft Company does not accept the terms, whatever they may be, its planes may crash to earth with their passenger victims. The company must pay for the privilege of having its employees do their work right, according to the C.I.O. view.

And this man Martin is dictating to the automobile industry.

## Misemployed Gold

Gold is the most beautiful of metals, and if more plentiful might be one of the most useful; but it doesn't make good spikes. A riveter proved this when he tried to make a golden spike a part of the new Golden Gate Bridge. Ceremonially the golden spike has been used to mark the finish of construction enterprises—notably as the last binder of rails to ties on a railroad line. But when a California workman trained his rivet gun on a spike of gold valued at \$400, to signal completion of the world's greatest bridge, fine particles showered spectators, the head fell off, and the useless smashed remainder dropped into the harbor waters.

The purpose of the ceremony was served, but at the same time it was demonstrated that it is folly to use gold for any but its proper employment in the arts and as a measure of material values. Gold is too soft to hold anything together very long. It is a safe foundation for currency, but not for public or personal policies. It isn't resistant to the relentless action of human greed. It cannot be safely substituted for building material, for human attainment, for justice, or for love. Whenever one tries to use it for unorthodox purposes it reacts unfavorably and seems to rebuke the effort at perversion of its function. In short the phrase "heart of gold" is apt in many ways, for gold seems to have one and resents misuse. It's no good as a spike.

## SNAPSHOTS

A black cat sleeping peacefully in the Speaker's chair in the Legislative Assembly Chamber caused some amusement amongst visitors to the Parliament Buildings this morning. This peaceful domestic scene was in contrast to the divorce proceedings which were taking place upstairs in the same building.

For what reason does the police department prevent the small children playing on the green on Smythe Street in front of their own doors, where the parents can keep their eyes on them? It would seem to be a good idea to use the green for this purpose instead of preventing it.

The person who is stealing the money from the milk bottles on the doorsteps out on George Street should be watched and stopped.

It is the general belief that it is against the law to hit a pupil across the head or face. This however, does not seem to be the opinion of one of the teachers at the Fredericton High School.

Fredericton is getting strong on divorce.

A typewriter saves your pride. When you spell wrong, the charitable assumption is that you hit the wrong key.

What a world! Crowded nations planning war, while South America and Africa have enough unused land to support all mankind.

Mussolini has barred reporters from Italy, but there won't be any gasps of astonishment until the world hears he has banned photographers.

Now it is high treason in Germany to tune in on Moscow radio broadcasts. The marvel is that a generally sensible people put up with this kind of thing.

Now a scientist comes along to say that some persons think with their hands and not with their brains. Maybe his theory originated when he saw a young boy writing a letter with his tongue.

## Ministers Go

(Continued from Page One)

senger capacity, to operate the service as soon as ground facilities are ready.

Work on the airports and the various scientific ground services including the radio beam, is progressing, and tests will soon be under way in Western Canada. The intention is to operate a daily service from Halifax to Vancouver in about 21 hours flying time.

Permanent organization of an operating corporation will await the tie King from London, but in the meantime the work is under control of the Canadian National Rail return of Prime Minister Mackenzie, with a provisional corporation set up by Act of the last Parliament.

Another matter of outstanding interest is appointment of the royal commission to study the economic relations between the provinces and the Dominion with particular reference to the four western provinces.

The question of constitutional reform will probably be shelved, awaiting the deliberations of this commission since the provisions of the British North America Act enter into almost all problems of relations between Dominion and provinces.

Mr. King and the four Ministers who accompanied him to London will not return until the middle of July, according to present indications. It is possible he may have completed the personnel of the Royal Commission before that time, but the chances are it will not get down to work until autumn.

## Clergy Favor

(Continued from Page One)

to hand in our resignations before then."

Rev. A. Briarly Browne pointed out that in the Diocese of Toronto it was taken for granted that a clergyman would retire when he reached the age of 65 years.

"There are exceptions, of course," commented Rev. John Frank, "but as a general rule it ought to be applied. In days gone by, it didn't matter so much, but nowadays men are pretty well past effective ministrations when they reach that age. I think, though, that a little more wisdom should be exercised in placing ministers so that they will get the idea that they are of no further use."

## DIED

GOODINE—Passed away in Victoria Public Hospital, May 18, 1937, John B. Goodine, Kingsclear, aged 42.

The funeral will take place Friday, at St. Anne's Church, Kingsclear. Rev. Father Goughan will celebrate High Mass, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery.

## Sunday Observance

(Continued from Page One)

had for many years carried on faithfully in different parts of the diocese.

Special reference was made to the Coronation of George VI and an expression of loyalty to the King and Queen and other members of the Royal family was given. An address of congratulation is being prepared by a committee of the senate. Continuing in regard to the Coronation the Archbishop said:

"I am moved to say, however, that the Church will do well to weigh and ponder carefully, the spiritual lessons of which both in its approach and in its consummation, the Coronation has been so full. As we look back upon the days of dark anxiety through which the Empire passed a short time ago, we realize, as we did not realize at the moment how solemn was their warning, and how pregnant their appeal. It was with the Monarchy itself that we were first concerned—whether it would survive the impending shock—whether political disruption might not follow in its train. With the passing of the crisis, however, thoughtful men and women came to understand that the main issue before the Empire has been a moral and spiritual issue—that in our trouble God has been calling us to consider our ways and to return to the old paths of righteousness from which we had wandered. We have been led to see that there is a close connection between the present chaotic condition of the world, and the low level of religious life that is so painfully apparent everywhere. In our days of prosperity we wandered away from God, and in our days of adversity God is calling us to return to Him.

The Archbishop spoke plainly in regard to the growing disregard of worship as a fundamental duty of the religious life. He said this disregard of worship was rapidly growing amongst the different parishes of the dioceses and was the cause of much misgivings. Speaking of Sunday he said that it was losing its proper sanctity as a day of worship.

"I see much," said Archbishop Richardson, "to cause misgiving. In not a few parishes there would seem to be a growing disregard of worship as a fundamental duty of the religious life. More and more, it would seem, Sunday is losing its popular sanctity as a day of worship, and is becoming transformed into a day of rest and recreation. It is a day of rest, of course, and, within reasonable limits, it may not improperly be used, I think, as a day of recreation, for it cannot be insisted too strongly that the Puritan Sabbath with all its prohibitions and restrictions, with all its sombreness and sadness, is not a Christian Sunday. We shall not commend religion to our people, and in particular, perhaps, to our young people, if we hold up before them the Puritan ideal and practice in this respect. On the contrary, we are only too likely to alienate them from religion, and, if that be done, the Church of the next generation is sure to suffer sadly. It is with that danger in view that I observe with satisfaction the rapid growth of the Anglican Young People's Association in the diocese. I am not unmindful of the limitations to which that organization, like all other organizations of the sort, is subject, but I see in it great possibilities for good and I commend the association to the clergy.

I turn back for a moment to what seems to be an increasing tendency to neglect the duty of public worship on the first day of the week. It is a tendency that manifests itself in the cities and towns, I think, more than in the rural districts, and, as might be expected, is more manifest in the summer months than at other seasons of the year; although at all times of the year here would seem to be a certain shrinkage in the number of those who habitually go to church. I am inclined to think that the change is largely due to certain new factors in human life, which the Church is powerless to control—the extraordinary increase in the use of the automobile as a vehicle of pleasure, and the popular cult of the radio in such a countless number of homes. It is impossible to doubt that here are two factors that become increasingly adverse to the practice of worship on the first day of the week. More and more it is becoming a habit to spend Sundays 'on the road,' and with the advent of good roads all through the country that habit is likely to become more common. This certainly during the summer months. So, also, more and more people are finding in the lure of the radio an easy substitute for the duty of going to church.

As I have said, these are factors of interference with the Church's program of worship, which are out of our control, and we have to reckon with them. We can, of course, urge upon people who are in the habit of taking to the road on Sunday the propriety of attending some place of worship during the day, just as we must seek to persuade those city residents, who have country homes in which they spend the summer, to identify themselves both in worship and support with the parishes in which those country homes are situated. A more positive measure may be taken, however, in trying to teach all our people to be present at an

early celebration of the Holy Communion in their respective parish churches.

## Baptism and Marriage

The matter of baptisms and marriages was taken up by Archbishop Richardson who exhorted the clergy to follow the rules of the prayer book and to see that these sacraments were administered in the churches, rather than in the homes. He stated that it was an irregularity when marriages and baptisms were administered in a private house.

## Divorce

Speaking of matrimony His Grace said: "That never was it more needful to surround marriage with the most solemn sanctions than it is today, when the clamour for easy divorce is heard on every side, and when in the eyes of many marriage is little more than the temporary contract to be dissolved at the whim of either party to the union. It cannot be stated too clearly that in the eyes of the church marriage is a life long union to be terminated only by death. The state may pronounce the degrees of divorce, but for the church such degrees mean only a legal separation. The intimacy of the union is broken but the bond remains.

It is with that fact in view that under the canon of the general Synod of the church of England in Canada no clergyman of the church in Canada is permitted to solemnize a marriage between persons either of whom shall have been divorced from one who is living at the time. Archbishop Richardson referred to the amendment of the marriage act passed at the recent session of the legislative assembly with reference to the requirement that no less than five days notice shall be given of any intended marriage. The Archbishop also quoted several sections of the new act for the benefit of the clergy.

A considerable portion of the Archbishop's address was taken up with the discussion of the finances and with the matter of how to handle the aided missions of the dioceses. He appealed to the parishes to make a greater effort to deal with the budget apportionment so as to avoid financial troubles at the end of the year. A good word was put in by the Archbishop for the Diocesan Summer School which His Lordship referred to as an institution of very real value in the Dioceses.

The matter of revising the constitutions and canons and the revision of the church act was brought up and the need for such a revision was outlined. A radical change in the manner of nominating the rectors to self-supporting parishes was suggested.

In 1912 such a change was made with reference to aided Missions, which until that time were upon precisely the same footing as the Self-supporting Parishes. All alike had the right in law of nominating their Rectors. In that year, however, the Church Act was so amended as to make a clear distinction between the aided missions and self-supporting parishes as to the method of appointing rectors. The self-supporting parishes retained their right to nominate their rectors at a meeting of parishioners duly qualified to vote. It was provided, however, that the incumbents of aided missions may be appointed, and removed, by the Bishop after consultation with the church wardens and lay representatives in Synod, and that such incumbents shall not be instituted or inducted. In actual practice I have not found it possible in the majority of cases to have a formal conference with the church wardens and lay representatives of aided missions, but I have always consulted the church wardens before making an appointment.

The entire question was considered at much length in the Synod of 1911, and I have a clear recollection of the fact that the proposed change occasioned a somewhat acrimonious debate. It was felt by some of the laity that their vested rights were being infringed upon, and there were expressed some dark suspicions that the Bishop had 'something up his sleeve.' The suggested change was made by an overwhelming majority of both orders, and I do not think that anyone will doubt that it has proved to be in the best interests of the Diocese. Not once in all my experience has it caused the slightest friction.

The time has come in my opinion for a somewhat similar change as regards the appointment of rectors to the self-supporting parishes, and I invite the Synod to consider the question carefully. I may say that in actual experience for many years I have hardly ever had the slightest friction with any self-supporting parish. Whereas in the early days of my episcopate, and this was still more the case in the time of my immediate predecessor, the last person to be consulted by a self-supporting parish looking for a rector was the Bishop, and upon more than one occasion I was compelled to refuse to accept a nomination. For many years now I have been treated with great consideration by the parochial authorities.

I am firmly convinced, however, that, in the best interests of the Diocese, and of the parishes themselves, there ought to be a change in the method of making appointments to self-supporting parishes. Speaking quite frankly, I am persuaded that the best results are not attained un-

## Capitol

NOW PLAYING

Anchors aweigh and awa we go with a yo-ho-ho and a barrel of fun!

## "THE CAPTAIN'S KID"

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Jane Byran  
Fred Lawrence  
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der our present plan. It is a fact familiar to most of us, I think, that not seldom it lends itself to abuse. It will surprise many of you to be told, I fancy, that this Diocese stands very much alone in regard to the method of appointing rectors.

The necessity of having some place for the protection and training of feeble-minded children was stressed by the Bishop who added his appeal to that of the Mental Hygiene Council with a hope that the government could see its way clear to help the mentally deficient children of the province and take such steps as may be necessary to give the feeble-minded children in New Brunswick the protection they require.

## Blossomland

(Continued from Page One)

as the visitors were homeward bound and police had to hold it up to allow pedestrians to cross the main thoroughfare.

## Elderly Woman Injured

An elderly woman, whose name could not be immediately learned, was painfully injured near Winona, when thrown against a windshield. Many refreshment stands were completely sold out of soft drinks, ice cream and cigarettes by tea time. In Grimsby and all other municipalities along the line, restaurants were almost cleaned out of food.

Hurry-up calls had to be made to district dairymen and bakers, when supplies of milk and bread were exhausted.

The tens of thousands of visitors were well repaid for their trip as the blossom display was a magnificent sight. Most peach orchards were in full bloom, as were the sour cherries, the mixture of pink and white bloom being a sight not soon forgotten.

Overcast skies during the morning undoubtedly kept many more thousands from coming to the district. Only a few drops of rain fell, however. During the afternoon, the sun came out at intervals, adding greatly to the lovely scene.

## HISTORICAL

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society will be held

Wednesday, May 19  
at 8 p.m. in the Post  
Office Building

Mr. S. H. McFarlane will give a paper on "Some Early Industries in Nashwaaksis."

Public cordially invited.

W. A. HAINES  
Recording Secretary.

## GAIETY

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WOULD YOU  
give up the man to whom  
you owed your love... to  
marry the scoundrel to  
whom you owed a debt that  
only your lips could pay?

KAY FRANCIS

complete the web of the century's  
most stupendous swindle... in

"STOLEN HOLIDAY"

and

CLAUDE RAINS

IAN HUNTER

Alison Skipworth - Alexander D'Arcy

Directed by  
Michael Curtiz  
Screenplay by  
Norman Krasna

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"LOUISIANA KING'S ORCHESTRA"  
PICTORIAL

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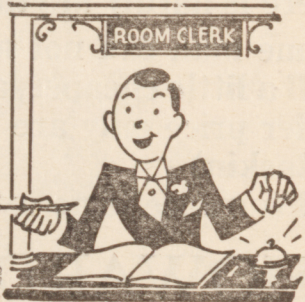
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