

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1938

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS OVERDUE

THE WORK of the National Employment Commission is done. Its full report and recommendations have been submitted to the Government and will be released shortly. But already enough is known of its accomplishments, and sufficient of its earlier recommendations acted upon, to establish beyond any one's question the splendid service it has given. The Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. A. B. Purvis, those numerous local units associated with it, and the Government which appointed it have every reason to be pleased with, and to feel the public as a whole is pleased with, its achievements.

was known of unemployment was to a large degree the result of guessing, taking against the background of national unemployment conditions when the Commission began its work less than two years ago. At that time what was known of unemployment was to a large degree the result of guessing. The Commission immediately began to register and to classify the jobless from coast to coast. The classification was important. Through it, and only through it, did we arrive at a proper appreciation of the condition and what needed to be done. In fact, the Commission found that, perhaps, less than 22 per cent. of those commonly held to be unemployed were employable. The remainder were unemployable workers, their dependents or those receiving Government aid, but who, like the Western farmers, could not in any sense be called unemployed persons.

Among the first recommendations made to the Government was that for the abolition of the single jobless relief camps. The men affected by this change were sent to the farms in thousands (13,000 in Ontario alone), or work found for them in railway gangs or the timber industry. In keeping with the work-finding policy the Commission recommended the home-improvement program which the Government undertook over a year ago in co-operation with the chartered banks. Under it more than 34,000 persons have received loans, at reasonable rates of interest, for property improvement, and by it the building trade received a tremendous fillip, which was reflected in the ranks of the unemployed.

Of no less importance in its particular sphere was the youth-training program recommended by the Commission and begun by the Provincial and Federal Governments last autumn. According to the Prime Minister in the House of Commons this week, some 26,000 young people have received or are receiving training in various kinds of useful and profitable work. A feature of this program has been the co-operation between the Governments and industry, the Governments and the farmers, in finding jobs for youth. This program is to be extended by additional Federal grants.

When projected into the future, nothing the Commission has done can be said to be more worth while than the survey and detailed analysis made of the industrial situation. By cataloguing the various classes of workers, the prevailing schedules of hours, the character and extent of the various employee relations plans, the hiring practices, the seasonal occupations, it has begun a record that is indispensable to a practical understanding of industrial problems, and one which, if properly maintained on a permanent basis, should be invaluable as a guide to practical economic and social adjustments.

In this survey as in many of its activities the Commission was relying upon the co-operation of private business. In some instances it manifestly could have done with more than it got. But now that we can evaluate what its work has meant and can still mean there should be little difficulty in continuing what, for the present at any rate, must be accepted as the essentials of its program. The responsibility for this is divided among the Governments, private enterprise and the public. After our experience with the confusion, inefficiency and waste through ignorance which prevailed until the National Employment Commission took over, there can be little cause for debate upon that.

DEBT AND INCOME

CANADA'S national income in 1937, as estimated by the newly published Business Year Book, 1938, was \$4.9 billions. This is 8% greater than the previous year; 50% above the low point of 1933.

This makes good reading; but it tells only half the story. Every businessman will recognize at once that these are "gross" figures. They represent not profit or loss, but merely the estimated value of production in agriculture, manufactures, forestry, etc. Against this must be charged many items of cost, one of which is the cost of government—our national "overhead."

As H. F. Patterson pointed out last week at the annual meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotia, about \$1 out of every \$5 of Canada's national income has been absorbed by taxation in the past five years. Of each dollar paid in taxes, roughly 40 cents has been required for interest on the public debt. Mr. Patterson might have added that most of this debt has been dead-weight, unproductive.

These are staggering figures. They mean, in effect, that Canadians work one day out of every five for the tax collector; one day's earnings in ten must be set aside to meet interest obligations alone. Ten years ago it was one day in 30.

In five "lean" years, a billion dollars of public debt (largely unproductive) has been incurred. Yet Canada is an export nation. Every dollar of unproductive debt adds directly to our overhead, makes it more difficult to sell our goods, cuts into available national income.

It is a widely held view in Canada that an increase in national income would permit this crushing load of debt and taxation to be carried without recourse to repudiation or inflation. Increased income would of course make the present tax load easier to bear, but our national income would have to rise somewhere near the \$9-billion mark to restore the old pre-depression relation between interest charges and income.

It is wishful thinking to hope that our national accounts can be put on a profitable basis without an immediate programme of debt reduction.—Financial Post.

SNAP SHOTS

We remember vividly the first breakfast party that was ever staged in Fredericton. The guests all ladies were each one attired in fancy pyjamas. They vied with each other in color and style.

Neighbors sat up to watch the guests arriving but the guests being of the age of better discretion soon grew tired of the practice and among the older set the breakfast parties were short-lived.

Marriage is not a gamble but a formula; the gamble is the human conundrum whom you have chosen to help you bear it.

Sometimes you can tell just by the way he hounds the horn whether it's a lover saying, "I'm waiting, darling!" or a husband saying, "For goodness' sakes, get a hustle on!"

In Egypt, it seems, the bride is not allowed to be present at her own wedding. In this country with the bride, bridesmaids and all those camera men clogging up the place, it is the groom who is lucky if he gets in.

If you are a man's type, he will fall in love with you, no matter what you say, what you do, or how you look. And he will love you just as much in your old house pyjamas with your nose all shiny, as when you have just stepped out of a beauty parlor.

Money loaned to a cheerful spender is gone forever. If his own money doesn't seem important to him, yours won't either.

Women are so honest that one can trust her friends never to steal anything from her except a husband or a servant.

The proof of smartness is not what you have, whether wealth, fame or broken health, but the price you paid for it.

MANITOBA SHOWS SURPLUS FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH

WINNIPEG, Feb. 8.—The Provincial Treasurer revealed a \$611,096 surplus for the current fiscal year ending April 30, 1938, and estimated revenue of \$15,162,325 for the coming fiscal year in which he expects a \$51,000 surplus.

Sliced in half, the wage tax will yield \$850,000 less to the Provincial Treasury but the loss will be cut by 50 per cent. by the two new taxes.

Under the Wage tax, all wage earners pay two per cent. except single persons earning \$600 a year or less, and married persons with incomes of \$1,200 or less. Married persons with dependents are given \$200 exemption for each dependent.

C. D. HOWE

(Continued from Page One)

a "temporary situation" and will lessen in time, Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, told the Canadian Association of Broadcasters at Ottawa last night. The Minister did not amplify his remark.

The Association delegates who opened their annual conference yesterday, were entertained last evening by the City of Ottawa, jointly with Dr. C. M. Geldert, controller, who operates one of the local private stations. Mr. Howe's address was brief.

Delegates representing about seventy privately owned Canadian stations were reported in usually reliable sources last night to have passed a unanimous resolution favoring establishment of an independent nationwide broadcasting network to replace the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The resolution was said to have been passed during a private session. It was reported to propose asking the Dominion Government to establish a radio system similar to Australia's.

Under such an arrangement, an informant said, the Association claimed the license fee could be reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.

NORTH. IRELAND

(Continued from Page One)

of Lord Craigavon's Government to the electors. "Today the fate of Ulster is in your hands. Your rights and liberties are menaced. Maintain your British citizenship. One King, one Flag, one Empire."

DIED

LEWIS—The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Lewis who passed away on Monday, February 7, 1938, will take place Thursday afternoon, February 10, from the home, South Devon, at 2:00 o'clock. Service will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Burge assisted by Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

Our Mail Bag

THE "LAST STRAW"

The Editor, The Daily Mail, City.

Dear Sir:

According to the current issue of the local press, I notice where Mr. W. J. West of the Fredericton Town Planning Commission, spoke before a large group of representative citizens. During his intensely interesting discourse, Mr. West deplored the fact that the C.N.R. had seen fit to rebuild their new modern bridge on the site of the one destroyed by ice during the disastrous freshet of March 19th, 1936. He also went on to state that if the Town Planning Commission had been in existence at that time, the bridge would not have been built on the present site, but on the outskirts of the city. If this is the attitude of the Town Planning Commission we should thank the Lord, to use Mr. West's expression, that this body was not in existence at the time or we would have had no bridge whatever.

If the Lord saw fit to take away the old bridge, which had long been condemned, a horrible tragedy has no doubt been averted.

The Fredericton City Council, The Daily Mail, W. G. Clark, M.P. and the late W. M. Ryan, M.P. then led a fight which terminated in Ottawa, the result being that a modern, heavy type bridge, involving an expenditure of well over two millions of dollars is being erected in Fredericton, which according to Mr. West has not a very bright industrial outlook.

While the Town Planning Commission received a "black eye" in its fancy according to the present Deputy Mayor, according to its stand on service stations, it also received the plaudits of a large number of citizens. The present unwarranted attack on our new bridge of which the majority of people are justly proud, is evidently indication of immature and regrettable decision.

I trust that Town Planning "Commission" is not going to become bigotted and obnoxious like that of another existing local "Commission."

Thanking you for your valuable space, Mr. Editor, I remain,
Yours truly,
EX-ALDERMAN.

LABOR MINISTER

(Continued from Page One)

was being branded in language which in Mr. Rogers' opinion, was slanderous and libellous.

"I am liable to an action if he (MacKay) wants one," retorted Mr. Bennett.

To hold his position at Dalhousie University, MacKay had to forswear partisanship, Mr. Rogers stated. MacKay had never made a political speech or appeared on a political platform.

Not Advocated

Mr. Bennett had used a brief Mr. Rogers had prepared for a Nova Scotia commission as the basis of a charge that he had advocated the abolition of the tariff.

"My answer is I did not advise the abolition of the tariff either in my submission to the commission or at any other time," declared Mr. Rogers. There was nothing in the brief to justify Mr. Bennett's charge. He doubted if the Conservative leader had even read from end to end the brief from which he quoted.

Dealing with tariff principles, Mr. Rogers said it should be used in a federal state like Canada "with due regard to its effect upon the maintenance of national unity."

"Where you have a situation such as exists in Australia and Canada where secondary industries are largely concentrated in two provinces and where primary and export industries are largely concentrated in other provinces, you cannot move to extremes in tariff policy without endangering national unity and without undermining the foundations of federal public finance," he said.

Essential Today

Whatever might have been possible sixty years ago, the protective tariff could not be abandoned today without disrupting Confederation, Mr. Rogers said.

"But while we retain a tariff system, I submit we should keep in mind there are seven provinces in this Dominion whose income is largely supplied—in some provinces almost exclusively—by primary and export industries. We must be willing to study the unequal incidence of the tariff and be prepared to apply such compensating adjustments as may be practicable."

Indicating a healthier national outlook, Mr. Rogers said the number of Canadians receiving unemployment or agricultural aid decreased 20.3 p.c. between October, 1936, and October, 1937. Preliminary figures for November indicated a decrease of 40 p.c.

WHY SEND DOGS AWAY?

To The Editor, The Daily Mail, City.

Dear Sir:

In a recent issue of The Mail I read an article, The Widow and Her Dog. Now I am just wondering why they allow these dogs to be sent to the country to run around, and among the farmers, probably killing sheep. Why not dispose of the dogs in the first place. This dog no doubt was a great comfort to the widow and children and I feel it was just as much so to the poor man who lost the dog when the widow's husband picked it up on the street and kept it without even advertising the dog lost. I knew of a case a few years ago. A widow on York Street owned a dog she valued also, this dog had badly bitten a little girl, the father of the girl went to the Chief of Police who promised to have the dog destroyed at once. Instead, let the widow send the dog to friends near Woodstock. Not long after, a child in that locality was severely bitten by the same dog, which was destroyed at once, without any advice from the widow.

So why send dogs away from Fredericton to be a nuisance to some one else.

A reader of The Daily Mail.
Mrs. Waugh, Argyle St., City.

CHAIRMAN

(Continued from Page One)

but it needed improvement to make it an effective economic instrument.

"It is very desirable that the Dominion public debt shouldn't be increased but in a period of measurable prosperity should be reduced," Mr. Rowell said. "That's the problem we face when we come to consider our final proposals."

Mr. Macdonald said as far as Nova Scotia was concerned present revenue sources granted the provinces were insufficient for them adequately to discharge their constitutional functions.

"We must answer for the whole of Canada, not one province," said Mr. Rowell. "It is a question between the Dominion on one side and the provinces on the other."

Mr. Macdonald did not think it was exclusively that. The situation would be rectified partly by a general shift of duties and revenues for all the provinces and partly by subsidies for the weaker provinces.

LaPOINTE

(Continued from Page One)

sion of Parliament, but to "this Parliament," which will last the life of the present Administration, which took office in 1935. At the present time a Royal Commission under Chief Justice Rowell is studying constitutional problems from coast to coast. It is now in the Maritimes).

The Justice Minister declared it was "absurd" to think that the B.N.A. Act was something "sacred, something intangible and something that could not be touched."

"We are the only Dominion of the British Commonwealth, the only Federal nation, that hasn't the power in some way to amend its Constitution. Canada should have that power," he said.

Present System Vague

The present system was vague and uncertain, he asserted, and declared he was willing to do anything which in his judgment would find a successful solution.

Hon. C. H. Cahan joined in the constitutional debate and declared that, in his opinion, "the whole purpose of the British North America Act has been changed, if not obliterated" by decisions of the Privy Council.

The debate was started when the Justice Minister rose to defend the actions of his Government concerning the Alberta legislation which had been disallowed.

He denied the Government had practised discrimination against Alberta in disallowing its legislation and in not disallowing the Ontario Hydro legislation which cancelled contracts, and the Quebec "padlock law."

The Alberta bill was plainly an invasion of the powers of the Federal Government, while the others were not, he stated.

"The modern view is that, if an act is questionable only as to its validity and not on the ground that it interferes with any Dominion policy or interest, the question of its validity should be left to the determination of the courts."

Padlock Law Problem

"We took the stand that the courts could give redress to the grievance, if there was one, with regard to the constitutionality or the validity of the act, and what has happened since proves we were right in that assumption. It is for the electors of the

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and
ROBERT WOOLSEY
—IN—

"High Flyers"

ALSO:—
PRESTON FOSTER
—IN—

'The Westland Case'

FOUR MEN

(Continued from Page One)

Glading told her of his plans when she lunched with him that day, she testified.

When he arrived at Charing Cross officers arrested him and Albert Williams, until recently armament examiner at Woolwich, after Williams handed Glading a brown paper bag alleged to have contained plans for a detonator testing apparatus smuggled from the arsenal.

Accused with Glading and Williams under the Official Secrets Act were George Whomack, assistant foreman of the gun section at Woolwich, and C. W. Munday, assistant chemist. Whomack and Munday were arrested a few days after the other two.

Province to decide whether the legislation is unfair or unjust and to vote against the Government that enacts such legislation."

Referring to the Quebec padlock law, he said that only in the past few days had he received a petition asking disallowance. The question had to be considered in the time which was left to the Government. The law provides that the Government may disallow within one year after a Legislature has adopted legislation. That year would expire in March, he said.

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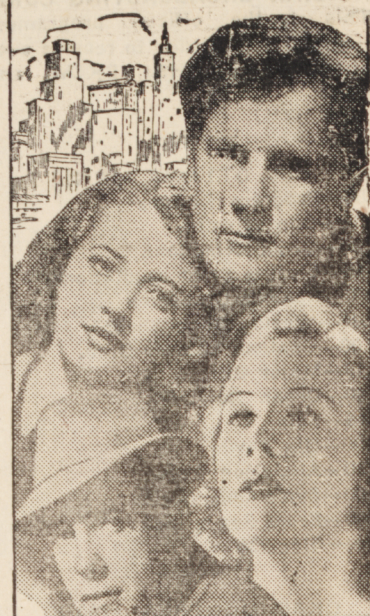
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NEWS SING SONG
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DICK POWELL in
"VARSITY SHOW"

Fredericton Rink Leaves for Bathurst To Defend Title

A rink representing the Fredericton Curling Club, holders of the Ganong trophy, emblematic of the New Brunswick singles championship, left this city last night for Bathurst, where the team will defend its title during the next three days in the annual New Brunswick bonspiel.

Members of the rink are R. V. Limerick, J. R. Howie, A. McF. Limerick and Walter Limerick, skip. The Fredericton club won the Ganong trophy last year after having been content with the second place McKenna trophy in 1936.

The Dominion
Department of Agriculture
has issued a report describing

WHAT EVERY CANADIAN SHOULD KNOW

about

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