

**THE DAILY MAIL**  
NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1938

**THE CLOSED SCHOOL BOARD**

THE Fredericton School Board which holds its meetings behind closed doors came to the City Council last night and asked for a hundred and fifteen thousand dollars of the people's money for school purposes. Last year the closed door School Board asked for one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars and received from the Aldermen one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars. The Fredericton schools constitute the largest spending department of our city government. The probabilities are that the money is well spent. No one is suggesting that the ladies and gentlemen of the School Board are grafters. These people give their services free to the public and are entitled to credit so far as credit is due. The idea however of any body of people who spend one hundred thousand dollars of the public money and who each year ask for more, conducting all their business behind closed doors and not informing the public what is going on is an idea which is against all principles of responsible government and which no other town or city anywhere would stand for. It is an idea that has made Fredericton and its School Board the laughing-stock throughout the Dominion and has placed it in the joke columns of many Canadian newspapers. It is only a few weeks ago that a leading New Brunswick newspaper in referring to the situation remarked that it was a wonder that an indignant Fredericton public did not batter down the closed door of the Fredericton School Board. In our opinion the people are too slow to take any stock in what the School Board does and they just follow the line of least resistance.

The City Council in handing over the annual grant to the Fredericton School Board without any protest whatever in regard to the closed door methods and the exclusion of the press makes itself a party to this condition of affairs which while it is serious for us at the same time makes us a laughing-stock throughout the Dominion.

**RURAL EDUCATION**

THE proposed set up and improvements for rural schools and teachers in New Brunswick as outlined within the last few days by Hon. A. P. Paterson, Minister of Education, Federal Affairs and Municipal Relations should be given every consideration by the people of New Brunswick. In the past there has been a social cleavage between urban and rural people. If the Department of Education as at present constituted can produce results in bringing together the urban and rural population on a social basis much good will be accomplished. The reorganization of the rural school administration should accomplish this. Such a plan should have the hearty co-operation of the people of New Brunswick.

In an address during the past week Hon. Dr. Paterson pointed out that more than half of our teachers are working in single-roomed country schools where neither salary nor working conditions are as good as those obtained in urban centres. "In fact," he said, "there is a sense in which the towns and cities are using the rural schools as the training ground for their teachers. It is a source of weakness to the teaching profession to have over half its members feeling that they are unfortunately placed, and waiting for the first chance to move to some town where salaries and living conditions are better."

"Especially is it the policy of the department of education to provide improved conditions for teachers and pupils living in rural areas."

Dr. Paterson advocated equalizing of educational costs throughout the province. He pointed out that the cost of a city education to the urban tax payer is less than what the rural tax payer gives for a far inferior service.

His talk was given in connection with "Education Week." Climaxing this phase of his address, the speaker said that "New Brunswick should, without delay, modernize the rural set-up for education by adopting a larger unit for school administration." He outlined a proposed plan in detail along these lines.

Existing rural schools, he explained, could be improved and used for the elementary grades only. All pupils over 13 years of age would be transported to modern regional high schools, strategically placed so as to be within reach of all. In remote districts, correspondence courses could be arranged.

Subjects would be more along vocational lines than those now provided. "Rural pupils would be proud to attend such institutions, which would send them forth just as cultured and well equipped for life as their city cousins with whom they would associate on an equal footing."

**"BUSINESS STARTS WITH BUYING"**

IN an article written for Reader's Digest, Robert R. Updegraff focuses attention on a seldom-thought-of factor of everyday business. If, he states, the process were reversed and firms had to advertise for everything they buy instead of advertising what they sell, "the public would have an entirely different conception of what business means to the (national) life." He points out that "all business—in fact, all human enterprise—starts with buying, not selling."

Queer as it may be that we rarely think of it, the first step in processing or manufacturing anything is to buy raw materials—agricultural, animal or forest products, minerals or the produce of the sea. With it goes labor, the brains, the energy, the artistry and ingenuity of men and women, running the gamut of the employment scale. Often there is another need, credit. The hiring of dollars to work with, which, as Mr. Updegraff points out, "provides employment for the accumulated savings of all of us who have money in savings accounts, who are paying premiums on life insurance policies, or who have free dollars to invest in bonds or shares of industrial enterprises."

The writer illustrates his point by showing the farm produce purchased by the Ford Motor Company in a single year. It included 100,000,000 pounds of cotton, the equivalent to the production of 750,000 acres; over 4,000,000 pounds of wool, the crop from 1,000,000 sheep; the equivalent of a forest of 26,500 acres of wood products, and 90,000,000 pounds of rubber. That is only part of what went into cars. It does not take into consideration the other materials, iron, and so on, used in equipment and machinery to make those cars or what is required to maintain the plant. Merely to keep one plant clean and freshly painted, "its 333 acres of windows washed," takes an average of 86 tons of soap, 3,000 brooms and 16,000 gallons of paint every month, and requires the services of 5,000 workers.

The same is true of those who sell services, of the railroads, the telephone company, the light and gas companies. They are a market for supplies that create hundreds of thousands of hours of labor in addition to the work provided by the services they give. Even the corner-store merchant makes his start and keeps going as a customer. But, the writer points out, "we hear so much talk these days of the problems of production and distribution . . . that we habitually start out thinking along about the middle of the business process."

Going back to the very beginning in this way, taking a fresh look at the distance production and distribution have already gone, considering for a change how dependent production is on business, it is easier to see how impossible it is to control and regulate by merely inserting a plan here and a law there.

**SNAP****SHOTS**

Mr. Whitebone stated that he did not intend to take his policy from The Daily Mail but this paper's criticism of his remarks before the recent labor convention seems to have produced results. Mr. Whitebone found that he could not serve two masters.

Mr. Whitebone seemed to be more concerned with the C.I.O. than with the affairs of the Conciliation Board and he did well to resign. But if he had retained an open mind at the Board he could have done a considerable good.

Hon. Dr. Paterson's idea of educational regulations which will benefit conditions in the rural districts will fill a well filled want. Too long have the rural districts had to play second fiddle to the towns and cities in regard to its school system and to its cultural conditions. There is no reason why the son and daughter of the farmer should not put on as good a front as the son or daughter of the man in town. Hon. Dr. Paterson's scheme of things will bring this about. It should have the active support of the Women's Institutes and other rural organizations.

Beauty expert says women lose their figures only because they are lazy. Try telling that to a plumpish mother who raised eight children.

Sometimes a girl has to go almost as far out of her way to make a man "pursue" her, as Japan had to go to "defend" herself from China.

Some startling revelations have

**PROGRESS IN**

(Continued from Page One)

ed determination was to restore the value of that asset, to undo the damage that had been done by the dole and to provide work and fair wages for our people.

Our second fundamental objective was to restore the credit position of the province and its component municipalities, to put an end to pyramiding deficits, to place our public affairs on a sound business basis.

Thirdly, it was apparent to us, that in order to achieve any permanent results we must endeavor to revitalize industry. We must organize our natural resources to give continuous profitable employment to our people, to add to our wealth and increase the opportunities for gainful work.

Fourthly, we held a well-considered conviction that this province was lagging in the matter of social benefits. Consequently, immediate action was necessary to help to restore confidence.

Fifthly, in the wider economic field, it became clear that our position within confederation was not yielding what had been anticipated and steps must be taken to improve our trading connections within Canada and with export markets.

In these five principles, I have set forth the broad basic policy that we laid down. As to their soundness, I believe there will be no dispute. The question naturally arises, however, what has been done to give effect to these principles?

As to the first—the predominant asset represented in the people of this province—it is no idle platitude that they are the province. Napoleon, in his vanity proclaimed that he was the

been made about people on relief in Ottawa, but so far none of them has been found to have a seat in Parliament.

With every contented wife, her husband's general foolishness is an axiom. Prudent males however will not try to distinguish in this case between cause and effect.

The Chinese after 40 years playing the Japanese against the European treaty port powers now realize the truth of their old proverb: "It is unwise to bring a tiger into the house to drive out a dog."

**OUR MAIL BAG****PADLOCKS AND COMMUNISM**

Editor, The Daily Mail,  
Fredericton, N. B.,

Dear Mr. Editor:

Appropos "Padlock Laws and Communism."

Glad that The Daily Mail is giving its readers an opportunity to discuss Mr. Calder's contribution to our political and religious (?) education. We welcome, of course, any mat-

ters which arouse our sense of duty to our country, but as Padlock Laws and Communism are the palingenesis of things which are not very disturbing to us in these remote parts, and news which is not likely to command large captions, we cannot offer any assistance to his beloved Province, at least not while there are so many of us (including the Honorable Mr. Paterson) who still regard Upper Canada as a bramble in the side of "Maritime Rights." Besides, we are too busy with more important disturbances, such as building bridges, boycotting Japanese goods and trying to get rid of the Police Commission, to be mixed up in 'foreign affairs.'

Mr. Calder is an able speaker and we do congratulate him on his excellent address; and so far as his sincerity is concerned, we cannot have any doubt. We welcome him and thank him for giving us something to think about even if that something might lead to someone being shot for trumping his partner's ace.

However, this is but the opinion of one of your many readers. There are no doubt many others who will avail themselves of your kind invitation to say something; and they might even be a trifle more alarming and less optimistic than this writer.

And, by the way, Mr. Editor, you said quite a mouth-full (if I may be permitted to borrow a phrase from our neighbors) yourself . . . Splendid editorial.

What better way can I sign myself than

DUM VIVIMUS VIMAMUS.

state. In this modern age there are many who display a similar egocentric concept of the state. But without the human element there is nothing. The wealth and power of a state are measured by the degree to which the gifts of nature are made to serve the needs and demands of its people. The natural advantages are one thing and the application of brain and brawn to develop them is another.

No one will hesitate to admit that New Brunswick has been liberally endowed by Providence and the record of the past amply demonstrates that our people possess the native genius not only to solve our problems but to establish this province in a position of leadership. We have been neglectful of our material resources and we have been dissipating our human resources. We have permitted too many of our trained minds and trained hands to leave the province because opportunity was not provided at home. And during the depression years the dole system threatened to destroy the soundness of character of those who remained.

As I have said, our first objective was to check that trend. The dole, at best, was a temporary expedient but it was impossible to make an abrupt departure from the old order. The change had to be gradual. Opportunity for employment had to be provided to enable those unfortunate victims of the depression to re-establish themselves. We met that situation by launching an extensive programme to hard-surface our main arteries of travel. It was a work that had been greatly needed and the legislature as far back as 1930, recognizing that fact, had given permission for an initial bond issue of Ten Million Dollars to proceed with it. There could be no more opportune time. Our people were demanding modern roads.

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**BOY PREACHER IN ACTION**

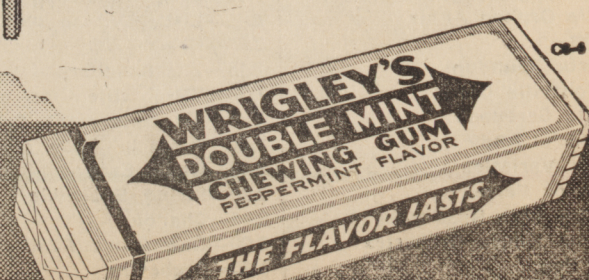
Seven-years-old Charles Jaynes, Jr., said to be the world's youngest ordained minister, who comes from Riverside, Cal., is in Boston at the moment, preaching to crowded congregations. Where this picture was taken this little minister was delivering a sermon to an estimated 8,000 with many hundreds turned away.



• The regular use of Double Mint Gum exercises teeth and gums. Always keep a package handy!

Write Wrigley's, Toronto, for new Mother Goose Book.  
Copyright—Wrigley's, 1938

Mother Spear Hubbard  
Found a bare cupboard,  
Said she, "there isn't a crumb!  
But, it's not so bad,—  
For which I am glad—  
I still have my gum!"

**Capitol**

—NOW PLAYING—

**6 Hit Songs!**

Looney but lovely.  
Natty but nice!  
A musical romance that runs  
the gamut of emotions! . . .  
Don't miss it!

JOE PENNER  
GENE RAYMOND  
PARKYAKARKUS  
HARRIET HILLIARD  
HELEN BRODERICK  
BILLY GILBERT  
ANN MILLER

**THE LIFE OF THE PARTY**

Shows at 3; 7:15 and 9:15  
Mat. 10-20, Evg. 15-25; Plus Tax

Here THURS., FRI., and SAT.

**Zane Grey's "Born to the West"**

With JOHN WAYNE and  
MARSHA HUNT

ADDED ATTRACTION:—

JACK HOLT in  
'Trapped By G-Men'

**PARLIAMENTARY**

(Continued from Page One)

ed by the prime minister that it "does not appear to be of a suitable character for disposition by question and answer."

The Toronto member sought information relating to Canada's representation at that Conference.

"What technique of diplomacy does Canada employ at these conferences?" asked Mr. Church.

The answer was that "Canadian delegations at international conferences observe the methods of procedure customarily followed on such occasions."

Canada did not separately, or with Great Britain, ask the United States to join in a note of protest to Japan.

John Blackmore, leader of the Social Creditors, was blocked today in an attempt to discuss the Powell-Unwin case in Alberta. Speaker Pierre Casgrain ruled his motion was not of "urgent public importance."

The motion sought to adjourn debate to discuss the advisability of the minister of justice granting the request of Premier Aberhart of Alberta for remission of sentences passed on Joseph Unwin and G. F. Powell.

Under House rules, the order of business may be upset only to discuss a matter of urgent public importance and the Speaker ruled the Unwin-Powell incident was not of that character.

Finance Minister Dunning sponsored a motion empowering the banking and commerce committee to investigate the operation of small loan companies which loan money on personal belongings. It will pay particular attention to interest rates and may lay the foundation for general legislation regulating the conduct of loan companies.

Transport Minister Howe announced the government was willing to establish a House committee to study the accounts and management of the

**GAIETY**

NOW PLAYING

**INCOMPARABLE**

... is Garbo... as the  
woman who won—  
and lost—the heart of  
the great Napoleon!  
M-G-M's Mightiest  
Triumph! Cast of  
Thousands!



(Above) Napoleon  
at Elba awaits the  
arrival of the  
woman he loves!

(Right) Napoleon's  
royal wedding  
a miracle of pag-  
entry



GRETA  
**GARBO**  
CHARLES  
**BOYER**  
in  
**CONQUEST**

A  
**CLARENCE BROWN**  
production with  
REGINALD OWEN · ALAN MARSHAL  
HENRY STEPHENSON · LEIF ERIKSON  
DAME MAY WHITTY · C. HENRY GORDON  
VLADIMIR SOKOLOFF  
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

ALSO NEWS

HERE WEDNESDAY!

**"My Dear Miss Aldrich"**

With WALTER PIDGEON and  
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in the same way as the Canadian National Railways is reviewed.

But he said the government could not make public contracts signed by the CBC dealing with American advertising programs or documents dealing with the internal management of the corporation.

The statement was prompted by a motion by E. J. Lawson (Cons. York South) which called for the production of the contracts. It was allowed to stand until he was present in the House and may lead to a general discussion on the question of parliamentary control of the CBC.

**RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS**

(Continued from Page One)

THE RESUME OF THE WORK DONE BY THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE PAST YEAR SHOWS A YEAR OF SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT AND ALL THIS WAS CARRIED OUT WITH A MINIMUM OF EXPENSE AND IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE PROVINCE SHOWED A SURPLUS AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR. AS WILL BE SHOWN WHEN THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT IS READ EACH DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CARRIED ON IN A BUSINESS LIKE MANNER, CONGRATULATIONS TO PREMIER DYSART AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.