

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.

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1938

Divorce In The Senate.

THE refusal of the Senate on March 24th to give third reading to the Means Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill and its reference back to the Divorce Committee occasion welcome surprise to a reader of the debate. It is, at the same time, a matter of regret that the motion for a six months' hoist was lost after the principle of the Bill was adopted on a second reading division of 40 to 29. The unexpected opposition of a majority of the Senate to the clauses making desertion for three years and cruelty grounds for divorce in Canada will send to the House of Commons a bill differing materially from the one passed last year in England which was suggested as a model for Canada.

The stand taken by the group of Senators was praiseworthy in its consideration of what is necessary and good for society in the matter of legislation on marriage. Their spokesmen took the solid ground that the law of God must prevail and that human law must be made to harmonize with it. They were as outspoken in declaring the divine law as they were clear in interpreting it and showing that from both its observance and the effects of its violation, it is still good legislation.

It is difficult to understand how legislators can fail to be effectively impressed by the story told in mounting divorce statistics in the United States, in England and in the provinces of Canada where the courts grant decrees. The two former countries are eloquent of the effect of widening the grounds and Canada shows, by its increasing figures, the result of making divorce easier to secure. It is equally difficult to understand how statesmen can be swayed by the logic which contends that the extension of divorce grounds does not weaken the law which is intended to strengthen the home and firm society: how their sympathies can be so moved by the particular case that, in an attempt to provide for it, they so easily expose the common good for which the law of God provides. There is no law which does not occasion sacrifice in individual cases and no body of law makers who can change that fact.

It is the way of those who would make divorce more easily available to an increasing number, to present their efforts in guise of blessing. The host of children, cursed by divorce into an unnatural orphanhood, stand as witnesses against them. The pages of the March 25th issue of the Windsor Daily Star reporting the comments of Mr. Justice Nicol Jeffery as he granted five divorces in one afternoon, show what they are seeking to multiply in Canada. It may be a long time before this country gets credit for Reno's record of 20,000 secret divorces in seven years, to say nothing of the public ones. But with the "cheap divorces" and "easy divorces" which Mr. Justice Jeffery scorned, given new spawning grounds, the Dominion is on its way.

Alberta Before The Commission.

IN its brief presented to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce implies that the 1930 special session of Parliament and the monetary policy adopted by the Dominion in 1931 were the straws that broke the Alberta camel's back. The disturbance created in price relationship within Alberta between net prices for primary products at the point of production and net prices for secondary products at point of use, "coming on top of various other disabilities already cited, and in association with unchanged freight rates and interest rates," is held responsible for producing havoc during the early part of the depression.

The Chamber devotes one section of its brief to the adverse effects of high tariffs. Although the Commission is not authorized to take up the tariff question, the points made help to explain the background of conditions. They emphasize also the difficulty of reconciling Prairie views with those of the Central Provinces—a difficulty which has to be met by compromise or otherwise for the sake of common unity.

It is unfortunate if the Social Credit Government carries its notion of Provincial sovereignty to the point of declining to participate in this all-important inquiry. Appointment of the Commission may be said to have originated with an Alberta demand for "a Duncan Commission." Expanding the thought to cover all Provinces with a view to a permanent adjustment in financial arrangements and service obligations does not disqualify the Alberta people for a hearing.

The Chamber of Commerce has provided a valuable review of economic history in the Province, and has pointed out what it conceives to be the remedies for misfortune. It is easy to understand the disabilities created by a settlement policy which scattered holdings far and wide without considering the cost of roads, schools and other Provincial services, and the request that the Federal Government make good now. The suggestion is made that machinery after the Australian Grants Commission be created for periodic adjustments in favor of Provinces suffering from the effects of national policies. Like most Provincial representatives, the Edmonton group would throw more responsibility on Ottawa, but has done better than some by recognizing the need of Federal compensation. It would amend the B.N.A. Act to enable the Dominion Government to assume all social services, including public health, old-age pensions, widowed mothers' allowances, administration of jails and reformatories. It would transfer to Ottawa the regulation of motor traffic and truck transportation, asks greater assistance for education, and would impose on the central Government the cost of construction and maintenance of main highways, both across Canada and from the international boundary to the various national parks.

Altogether two dozen recommendations are made, commencing with the principle that Canada revert to the original intention of Confederation by vesting in Parliament all matters of common import and confining the Legislatures to authority over local and municipal affairs. Doubtless having in mind current difficulties in that Province, the brief suggests that the Governor-General-in-Council exercise the power of disallowance as a constitutional duty for the purpose of preserving the fundamental rights of Canadian citizenship, including freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of religious worship, freedom of access to the courts, and freedom of the press. Although the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce cannot speak officially for the Province, it certainly is speaking here for the people.

As compensation for the additional obligations proposed for the Dominion and for more economical administration it is suggested that the Federal Government have exclusive jurisdiction over income tax, succession duties, sales tax and corporation tax. The Royal Commission has just been in British Columbia, where the Government approved Ontario's demand for Provincial command of the income tax. Conflicts of the kind emphasize the difficulties of the Commission's task. Probably it is unavoidable that each Province look at itself first, but a common denominator will be necessary in the end to determine what course serves best the interests of the Canadian people.

Snapshots

Parents are like nations and races. They spoil a kid till he becomes impudent and then lick him for it.

Armament doesn't promote war. Only the reckless car owner itches to find out how fast she'll go.

Buying gas is fun. It's so pleasant to see that many people eagerly giving service without holding out their palms.

Don't call it "the finest home in town" till you get inside. It may be just a fine house with unhappy people in it.

An American editor, home from Spain, lauds Franco for clearing the slums in the captured areas. Where an area is not yet a slum he wheels up the artillery.

Famed British actress urges that actors be given a chance to run European governments. She undoubtedly means the tragedians—the comedians seem to be in control now.

Many a woman who has helped a man climb the ladder of success has to sit patiently by and listen to him declaim before the company on how he did it all by his own unaided efforts.

C. H. BLAKENY

(Continued from Page One)

Mr. Blakeny also contended that in the Central region where men have been laid off a large increase in the number of men taken off had previously been made, whereas at Moncton there has been no increase made in the number of employees in the shops and that it is unfair to treat the Moncton shops proportionately with the rest of the Dominion in regard to the lay off.

Another point raised by Mr. Blakeny was that the C. N. R. if they are to compete with other railways in regard to traffic must make considerable improvement in their car equipment and this improvement might well be done in shops such as Moncton and thus give our men employment and keep the wheels of industry going at all times.

Members of the machinist lodge, I. A. M., in special session at Moncton, with the president, Walter Leaman, presiding, forwarded the following resolution to Prime Minister King, Transport Minister Howe, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, minister of labor; Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, opposition leader; J. S. Woodsworth, C.C.F. leader; A. A. Heaps, Labor M.P.; R. E. Finn, M.P., Halifax, and H. R. Emmerson, M.P. for Westmorland, in Ottawa, and Premier A. A. Dysart, Hon. J. B. McNair, K.C., C.H. Blakeny, M.L.A., Moncton, and E. R. McDonald, K.C., M.L.A., Shediac, in Fredericton:

"We are firmly convinced that reducing hours as has been suggested by the government and in the press or reducing staff as has been done is not a solution for the relieving of unemployment or the balancing of the railway budget.

"Whereas the much mooted co-operative scheme between management and men has been severely neglected thus enabling work formerly done in the C.N.R. shops to be obtained by private contract;

"Whereas this being a nationally owned railway, we feel the first obligation to be considered should be that work be retained in the Canadian National Railways shops which are adequately equipped to do the finest and most modern work required;

"Whereas we are firmly convinced that if the interest rate to shareholders and coupon clippers were reduced, perpetual bonds eliminated, considerable savings could be realized;

"Whereas we feel that in the reduction of only one class of employees, namely, the shopmen, discrimination has been shown without apparent alleviation of conditions;

"Therefore be it resolved that work now being let out to private concerns be retained by a better working co-operative scheme between management and men, interest rates be reduced and perpetual bonds eliminated.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees also protested the lay off of shops employees and despatched the following telegram to Mr. Howe and Mr. Emmerson:

"Division No. 5, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, strongly protest proposed layoff of Canadian National Railway shop forces, as this action aggravates an already serious situation by adding to the large number on relief, and we urge that you make every effort to prevent such reduction; also please say what assurance federal government is prepared to give that affected men and dependants will be adequately provided for."

(Signed) D. M. Biggs, president; G. E. Lowe, chairman.

The Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees, division 137, also met tonight and forwarded to Mr. Howe and Mr. Emmerson the following telegram:

"Canadian Brotherhood Railway

Daily Foreign News Comment

(By H. M. Paint of the Daily Mail Staff)

BIG BROTHER WIELDS BIG STICK

The Mexican oil expropriation bill has caused a situation which is ideal from the Japanese standpoint. Of late under President Roosevelt the United States has been making efforts to assume the position of big brother to the smaller Latin American republics. These advances were beginning to be accepted as sincere. The expropriation of the holdings of 17 American and British oil companies has maneuvered the United States again into the ungracious position of the Man with the Big Stick. The voice is still the voice of Franklin D. Roosevelt, but the club is the club of Theodore.

Suspension of the purchase of Mexican silver has started the peso on a rapid decline. Since the expropriation order a few days ago no Mexican oil has been bought by American or British interests. Although production has been curtailed approximately one-third, the countries oil tanks are filled nearly to capacity. Soon there will be no place to store the flow of liquid gold.

It is rumored that the American government is considering the revision of tariffs against Mexican goods on an upward scale.

At first sight it would appear that these measures will result in the complete economic collapse of the Mexican industrial economy. State Department officials at Washington have admitted unofficially that the aim of these measures is to remind Pres. Lazaro Cardenas of the value of American friendship.

The picture is by no means so rosy for the United States as it appears. The coercion of Mexico will lose America the trust, confidence and friendship of all the Central American and South American Latin nations. Economic pressure, if persisted in will undoubtedly have the effect of driving Mexico into the arms of foreign powers. Japanese capital will aid in the development of the Mexican oil fields and give sea transport in return for port concessions on the Mexican coast. Incidentally, such port facilities are between the west coast of the United States and the Panama Canal.

Outside of the oil and mining industry the economic set-up of the Mexican people is geared to such a low pitch of industrialization, that the nation can resist successfully the application of economic sanctions for a long time. Uncle Sam will be well advised to seek an amicable settlement of this quarrel.

CROWN COUNCIL

(Continued from Page One)

cessary for advice in running Rumania's authoritarian system. The council will be appointed by the King. Among the first appointed were the premier, Dr. Cristea, Liberal Leader George Tatarescu and former premier Alexander Valda-Voevod, a Nationalist.

Tatarescu's appointment set at rest rumors the King had broken with the long-time Liberal premier who is an exponent of close political relations with France.

King Carol seemed to be steering a careful course between Democratic and Fascist influences in his nation.

A third decree permitted Commerce Minister Mititza Constantinescu to continue holding the governorship of the national bank. Duplication of offices previously has been illegal.

Peterscu Comnen, former Rumanian minister to Berlin, became foreign minister tonight in the cabinet reorganized by the Patriarch Miron Cristea.

The new government was aimed at maintaining good relations with all neighboring countries, but it was described by a spokesman at King Carol's palace, as "conscious of realities of recent Danubian developments."

While some observers regarded Comnen's appointment as a gesture toward Germany, the rest of the new government was represented as being strongly opposed to the pro-Nazi Iron Guard organization. Comnen succeeded George Tatarescu, a Liberal.

The Cristea government resigned at noon for reorganization and quickly accomplished its purpose. The new cabinet is a coalition of adherents to the former Liberal and Peasant parties. Both parties have been traditionally friendly to France and the Little Entente, and opposed to extreme tendencies of the Iron Guard.

Jews were comforted by the character of the new government.

Employees, division 137, objects strenuously to layoff in Moncton shops. Reduction in staff will not only work hardship on employees but will retard upturn of business. Layoff at this time will deprive employees and families of necessities of life. As there is work to be done, full staff should be left intact unless government desires another depression, as layoff will affect purchasing power and discourage other employers of labor. Government should take action at once to prevent such reduction, thus adding to the number of unemployed.

(Signed) R. F. Gould, president; F. H. Gillespie, chairman.

ELECTION ACT

(Continued from Page One) People who are temporary inmates of almshouses should not be classed as paupers and disqualified as voters maintained Mr. Melville. C. H. Blakeny (Lib. Moncton) said care should be exercised in regard to this matter.

Mr. McNair said he believed that old age pensioners paying their board at almshouses would be eligible to vote. He made this statement in reply to a question by J. Hayes Doone (Lib. Charlotte).

Mr. Blakeny said the measure should not disqualify from voting these who received "casual aid" or occasional help but were not people who would ordinarily be in an institution.

Hon. W. S. Anderson, minister without portfolio, expressed the opinion that "so long as we're going to have responsible government the people who pay the bills are the ones who should have a vote."

F. H. Copp (Lib., Westmorland) said the section lay open to abuse because there were many persons who, possibly by receiving a small amount of aid might be disfranchised, whereas in his opinion they had "just as much right to vote as anybody." The contentious clauses read that among those ineligible to vote were "persons wholly or partially maintained as inmates of a municipal poorhouse or almshouse and receiving charitable support or care therein" and "paupers receiving aid toward their support or the support of their families from any county, city, town or parish."

The section was allowed to stand. "Where there has been no list for a number of years it's going to be a little difficult to get a list," Mr. Melville said on the section covering preparation of the voters lists.

"We'll probably get a much better list this year," contended Mr. McNair. In the past some revisors had depended too much upon the old lists and taken their duties in a perfunctory manner, Mr. McNair predicted that this time there would be a more careful checkup than there had been in the past.

The attorney-general explained that there was a new provision in the section relating to the preparation of the preliminary voters list. This gave the revisors power to take off and add names by their own knowledge and was designed to make the preliminary list more complete.

A petition for a private bill amending the Edmundston assessment act relating to District No. 1 was submitted today by J. Gaspard Boucher.

The following bills were reported from committee of the whole:

Relating to the South West Boom Company, authorizing Restigouche to effect temporary loans, authorizing Hartland to issue debentures, to separate the towns of Newcastle and Chatham from their respective parishes for alms purposes and for the appointment of almshouse commissioners, relating to the constitution of the board of commissioners of the Saint John General Hospital, to fix the assessment valuation in Westmorland of Swift Canadian Co. Ltd., to enable the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton to borrow money and to issue bonds and debentures, to authorize L'Hotel Dieu de L'Assomption to issue debentures to consolidate and amend the several acts relating to Fernhill Cemetery Company, respecting the Sackville Rural Cemetery Company.

The Legislature seems to be entering upon the final stages of the session's work. Most of the speech making of the session is over and it seems to be the general idea to have the public business transacted as speedily as is consistent with the important measures which are to be considered. Several bills of a contentious nature may crop up before the date set for the prorogation two weeks from now. There still remains the revenue measure which will provide the Corporations Tax Act and will be introduced by Hon. C. T. Richard, probably tomorrow. The consideration of the amendment to the British North America Act which would give the Federal Government control over unemployed insurance has yet to be dealt with. The Provincial Government will seek an expression of opinion from the House on this question. New Brunswick's assent to the amendment has been asked by Ottawa. Another motion which may cause considerable discussion is that of Opposition Leader Squires' tomorrow tabling all correspondence between Premier Dysart and the oil companies relative to fixing the price of gasoline in the province so that tomorrow seems to be more or less of a field day and there may be some fireworks in the House tomorrow afternoon. The Labor Act is on the order paper to come up following the elections bill which is now being considered but is not anticipated that much controversy will result.

On the order paper for today will be the further consideration of the estimates but this may be stood over until the first of next week in order to allow the House to dispose of some of the Legislation which is now before the committee of the whole.

Capitol

NOW PLAYING

"BULLDOG DRUMMOND'S REVENGE"

WITH

John Barrymore

John Howard Louise Campbell

ADDED ATTRACTION

Unforgettable Drama!

COUNSEL FOR CRIME

OTTO KRUGER

DOUGLASS MONTGOMERY

JACQUELINE WELLS

Matinee: 10-20c.

Evening: 15-25c, plus tax.

HERE MONDAY:

"You're Only Young Once"

with LEWIS STONE,

CECILIA PARKER

FIRST CLASS

(Continued from Page One)

The Atlantic and the Pacific will be achieved in the year 1938."

The report, which is for the period ending December 31, 1937, recalls that since the trans-Canada air lines act received assent on April 10 last, most of the activities have necessarily been preliminary to operation. Shortly after his appointment as Vice-President, Philip G. Johnson made a survey by air and on the ground of the entire proposed route between Vancouver and Montreal and a survey was later made of the section east of Montreal. Subject to the required approval of the Governor-in-Council, the route proposed for the initial stages is from Moncton to Vancouver, via Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, North Bay, Kapuskasing, Wagaming, Winnipeg, Regina and Lethbridge, with an extension from Lethbridge through Calgary to Edmonton and a branch from Vancouver to Seattle. The latter has been in operation since last September. The matter of other international mail routes is receiving consideration. The international routes involve an agreement between Canada and the United States and conversations have already taken place.

The provision of emergency landing fields, radio beam equipment and certain other facilities is the responsibility of the Dominion Department of Transport. There has been and continues to be, complete collaboration between the officers of the corporation and of the department in these matters, the report states. Satisfactory arrangements have been entered into by the corporation for use of the municipal airports and other facilities at Winnipeg, Regina, Lethbridge, Cranbrook and Seattle. Negotiations are in hand looking to a term agreement at Vancouver, where a temporary arrangement is in effect. There have been preliminary discussions with the municipal authorities at Calgary and Edmonton, and arrangements for the use of air ports east of Winnipeg are under consideration. Although it is the policy of the trans-Canada air lines to make use wherever possible of the existing facilities available at airports, not all of them have hangar space suitable for large transport planes and the corporation is building its own hangars at Winnipeg and Lethbridge.

The first commercial operation of the trans-Canada was the Vancouver-Seattle service, which was taken over from Canadian Airways Limited on September 1, 1937.

In referring to the personnel, which numbered 71 at the end of the year, the report says, a very high standard and a considerable background of experience are required of all operating staff engaged. An intensive programme of training and instruction is proceeding with respect to all operating positions. The co-ordinated effort of a highly trained personnel is the objective, with safety of operations the all important consideration. The quality of the personnel is high and there is already a splendid esprit de corps.

Passenger services will not be operated until all air port and airway facilities have been thoroughly tested and tried under actual operating conditions, the report goes on, after mentioning the scheduled flights on which mails are carried between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

In the initial stages, all routes will be flown with mails during daylight. As soon as facilities are available and in operation, night flying will be instituted to give the greatest expedition to the movement of mails. Negotiations are now in progress with the

GAITY

NOW PLAYING

"COME WHAT MAY I WANT TO LIVE I WANT TO BE LOVED EVEN THOUGH I KNOW MEN ARE NOT GODS"

Expect the unusual from Alexander Korda producer of "Henry VIII" and "Raiders" He presents...

Miriam HOPKINS MEN ARE not GODS with GERTRUDE LAWRENCE A. E. MATHEWS SEBASTIAN SHAW REX HARRISON Written and Directed by Walter P. Reuther London Film

COMEDY AND CARTOON

HERE FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Luise Rainer

Spencer Tracy

—IN—

"BIG CITY"

Notice of Legislation

Take notice that a bill will be introduced at the present session of the Provincial Legislature relating to the Harvey Settlement Grave-yard property and to vest the same in certain persons as trustees and to authorize such persons to convey the said property to a cemetery company.

Dated March 15th, 1938.

J. J. F. WINSLOW,
Solicitor for Applicants.

post office department regarding the mail contract provided for in the act.

Reference is made to the co-ordination which exists between the corporation and the Canadian National Railways. The railways company it is pointed out, furnishes services at present in the following departments: Accounting, advertising, legal, medical, purchasing, secretarial and treasury. This arrangement makes for convenience and economy.

The balance sheet reflects aggregate calls of 17 per cent (\$850,000) on the capital stock. Of the funds thus received \$492,597.92 has been expended for aircraft and other equipment. A deficit of \$111,005.07 is recorded for the period of June to December. This includes organization and development expenses of \$93,798.20 and interest on capital investment of \$5,054.79. It also includes the result of the separate operating and training service between Vancouver and Seattle from September 1 to the end of the year. The revenue from that service was \$16,278.68, and the operating expenses \$25,430.76, which includes \$6,206.80 for depreciation and \$2,667.66 for self-insurance.

Depreciation is being accrued on all equipment and property by charges to operating expenses. Rates are in line with those used by the major air transport companies of the United States, as similar operating conditions may be expected and a comparable type of equipment is used. Depreciation charges in 1937 totalled \$21,386.14.

Full insurance coverage is carried with outside underwriters for loss of aircraft, property or other equipment by fire, explosion, lightning, etc., and for passenger, public and employee's liability.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for You and Baby too