

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY — J. L. NEVILLE, Managing Editor.
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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1938

MARYSVILLE ELECTIONS

THE RESULT of the Marysville civic elections will be announced tomorrow night. The electors go to the polls tomorrow. The present town council at Marysville has given that town good government during the year just closed. To judge from conversations held with citizens of Marysville there seems to be considerable matter brought up in connection with the campaign which should not enter at all into town affairs. Some of those who are doing the talking are men who themselves would be afraid to enter an election fight for fear of getting trimmed.

The financial statement recently issued by the present council would be a credit to any town in New Brunswick. Men like Mayor Long, Ald. Pettigrove, Ald. Finnamore, Ald. Moore and Ald. Sloat are safe and sane men to have in any council. They have the apparent backing of the business men, the property owners and of those who have the good of the town at heart and it is not probable that the voters will be stampeded by a lot of irresponsible talk which has no bearing on town affairs. Citizens of a town generally get the kind of government they vote for. The affairs of the town of Marysville will be tomorrow in the hands of the voters. They will have control tomorrow. If they do not elect the right men the responsibility is their's.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WE WERE SURPRISED the other day when one of our readers of many years standing, a man of unquestioned intelligence, asked how much we charged for publishing a letter to the paper. Two days later a subscriber from the country, a business man and also a subscriber of this paper of many years standing, submitted a letter to the editor and asked how much it would cost to have it in the paper.

In both cases we were given a surprise. We never thought otherwise but that everyone knew that there was absolutely no charge for letters to the editor.

Letters to the paper are not only published free of charge but they are welcomed. The reception of them indicates that the paper is viewed as a medium for the expression of public opinion. And that is just the view that every paper wants its readers to hold.

There are one of two considerations that should not be lost sight of by those desiring to have letters published.

The first is that the views of the writer do not have to coincide with the views of the paper. As a matter of fact most editors prefer a difference of opinion. It gives a chance for a bit of controversy. And controversy, of the right kind, is life blood to a paper.

Another consideration,—every letter intended for publication must be, not only within the law, but also clean and impersonal. Letters to the editor should treat with principles and not with persons.

We know it is not always possible to keep one's wordage down. Sometimes matters of public interest require lengthy treatment. But keep this in mind—the letter, like the news article, that is brief is given more attention by the readers of the paper than one that is of great length. Readers of newspapers, and that embraces 99.99 per cent. of all readers, like to get at the point quickly.

A word about the physics of letters to the editor. They should be written legibly,—typewritten preferred. There should be generous spacing. Only one side of the paper should be used. If the letter is intended to be returned if not used there should be a stamped addressed envelope. The name of the writer must be given. The name does not have to be published, although it is very much preferred that it should be. A person having views of public value should be willing to stand by them publicly. But, we repeat, the name does not have to be published.

Once more we state, we welcome letters for publication; we publish them free of charge; we insist that they be clean and impersonal.

REPORT ON PRISONS ABOUT READY

IT IS EXPECTED that the report of the Royal Commission investigating conditions in Canadian penitentiaries will be ready for consideration at the forthcoming session of Parliament. It will provide one of the most important subjects to come before the House. Reasons for appointment of the Commission are well known. There had been a succession of revolts in penitentiaries throughout the Dominion—east, central and west—which indicated that something was wrong with the system. In fact, it was thought that there must be more "system" than humanity in the administration of these institutions. Not without reason do men—even hardened criminals—risk their lives in the wholesale destruction of property accompanying their uprising against authority. Officialdom was severely criticized.

The Commission has gone thoroughly into all charges and allegations; examined officials and inmates of prisons, and heard the views of those who have made a study of penology. Now there remains presentation of findings and recommendations.

In an interesting forecast of the Commission's report, the Winnipeg Tribune says that among the recommendations will be establishment of a central prison for hardened criminals and a similar institution for those convicted of sex crimes; more definite segregation of youthful first offenders, and adequate provision for their training in trades, and no doubt improvement of their general education.

Such recommendations would be in accord with an aroused public opinion. There have been demands by many public bodies that the system of penology in Canada be revised. In view of what has happened, that demand is justified. In their own peculiar way, crime and the criminal have "progressed," while prison administration has remained static. New types of law-breakers make necessary modern methods of dealing with them.

After all it has heard and seen, the Commission should be able to make suggestions that will assist in putting prison administration on a basis that will ensure adequate punishment for criminals, with always in view the reclamation of offenders, particularly the younger element, and better equipping them to face the world again after their offenses have been expiated. The rest will be up to Parliament.

SNAP SHOTS

Premier Dymally's address to the Labor delegates is sympathetic and reasonable.

Some one in Toronto addresses a letter to Charlottetown, N. B. The Toronto people should take lessons in Canadian geography. "The Island" does not seem to be known up there. On the other hand residents of Summerside and Charlottetown refer to New Brunswickers as "foreigners." They refer to letters for New Brunswick as "foreign mail."

Some person or persons are making a practice of dumping garbage on the river road back of the Provincial Normal School much to the annoyance of those who have to pass that way.

A thought worth considering: The Dominion government did not conquer the provinces nor purchase them. It is a creature of the Confederation of the provinces which ceded it certain of their powers knowing that the paramount powers remained with the British Parliament. That was the main protection the provinces retained against each other and without which they would not have confederated.

Some great Christian men and women are often real crabs in a social way. The good Lord used to sit on the hillside and was a brother to his people.

A Rotarian magazine says "There is always a tie between the father and the son." If there is, you can bet that the son is wearing the tie.

BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD

And all kinds of Home Cooking at W.M.S. Food Sale tomorrow at Maritime Electric.

PREMIER

(Continued from Page One)
has brought joy and comfort to the hearts of thousands. That organization is efficiently administered and the workers of the Province are receiving full benefits.

The matter of Vocational Education—a mighty forward step designed to improve the lot of the common people, became the law of the land in the face of most bitter opposition. The grant abandoned by the one party, was resumed by the present Government as one of its first acts. Was that evidence of antipathy towards labour, or one of goodwill?

Health Laws

With the support of labour, a modern Health Law became the law of the land under the direction and guidance of Canada's leading Minister of Health, Honourable Dr. Roberts. Its far reaching effects can scarcely be expressed in words.

Free school books—the gift of the Liberal administration, was hurried aside by the late administration, but restored by the present Government. Need further evidences be advanced?

Old Age Pensions

Old Age Pensions—introduced by a former Government as political bait, cloistered during the life of the late government, but brought into effect as one of the first steps of the present Government. This was one of the many pieces of legislation urged by your organization and, notwithstanding all the silly gossip of those who took part in that shameful breach of faith when the legislation in question was pigeon-holed, that Institution, under an able commission, is carrying full benefits to our deserving aged the Province over.

The Blind

It was my proud privilege to advocate before the Dominion-Provincial Conference the adoption of the request of the blind for the reduction of age limit to forty years. Happily, this Province became the first in Canada to give effect to that legislation.

Surely, these achievements carry some meaning, and I ask you to point to the unprejudiced mind who will say that the criticism of some of your leaders was justified.

Fair Wage Board

For long years your body recommended the appointment of a Fair Wage Officer. The Government in its

calm judgment, appointed Mr. Pettigrove to that post, as a man altogether familiar with labour and general working conditions, a man of integrity, a man of judgment and, above all, a man endowed with a broad sympathy with the work he has in hand.

I regret to have to say that instead of receiving the support of your organization, he has been ridiculed and blocked at every step. His love for those for whom he worked was great and he continued his work in the great cause backed by the Government.

Need I mention the creation of the Fair Wage Board? By this legislation, a mighty forward step was taken in the cause of labour. Its scope finds no parallel in Canada. The Government gave most careful study to the setup of this Board, taking a broad Province-wide view, giving full and careful representation to the various groups of labour as well as industry. In my judgment, as constituted, it represents one of the ablest bodies of its kind in eastern Canada. Yet what has been the attitude of labour towards it? We might as well be frank, and I am here to tell you that I very much question whether your representatives who met the Government spoke your views, but it is a fact that, when Honourable Dr. Roberts and I met with your representatives, Mr. Whitehouse and Mr. Melvin, we were virtually served with an ultimatum to the effect that, if we did not accept the two men suggested, Mr. Roy and Mr. McKinnon to places on that Board, these men reserved the right to withdraw both names. That was hardly what was looked for and it came to me personally as a great disappointment.

Mr. Roy was assigned a place on the Board and the other Canada-wide Labour organization was given representation in the person of Mr. Gillespie. We reserved for your labour veteran, John S. McKinnon, the position of secretary of that body.

It is indeed gratifying to me to have learned that Mr. McKinnon stands squarely with the Board and has assured his co-workers that, if he at any time observed that the Board was not working in the interest of labour, he would tender his resignation. The crisp fact is that he has not tendered his resignation and therefore, he rebukes, by his statement, the criticism of some of your organizations levelled against it.

Keep Out Politics

It is all too apparent that certain of your men have sought to inject politics into this controversy and, in that connection, it is gratifying to note that certain of your men within these halls yesterday advocated the forgetting of politics if labour was to get anywhere.

Any discussion at the moment respecting the Minto situation would, in my judgment, be highly improper. A competent Board has been set up to study the economics of the case and it is regrettable that your President should have seen fit to make the observations he did while the question is under study by the Board of which he is a part.

Miramichi Strike

I regard the present occasion as highly appropriate to discuss an incident that occurred last year in the Miramichi area. I refer to the so-called Miramichi strike and I ask you that if in your calm judgment today, you regard what then took place as fair and above board having regard to the efforts of the Government in the cause of Industry and Labour, May I say quite frankly that I yield to no Governmental body in this Province during the last quarter of a century in the honesty of its effort to promote Industry and thus benefit labour.

While the recently appointed Fair Wage Board was investigating working conditions in one of the lumbering operations in that area and virtually while orders were being drafted, certain labor agitators manned the public road leading to the mill in question and virtually withheld men from resuming their work. The whole aim doubtless was to precipitate a strike at any cost and the motive back of that was largely political. A general strike ensued, not because of working conditions, not because of wages—because wages in some of the mills effected had been stepped up substantially 50%. The cold result was that Industry was tied up and today operators are hesitant, a serious blow to the industry was struck by that ill advised move and I regret to say that a totally unwarranted tie-up was approved by certain of our officials. It is easy to slow down Industry but quite another matter to revive it. The pitiful spectacle is today that those very men who precipitated the strike are now asking the Government to provide employment for those who were thus adversely effected by the strike so precipitated.

Collective Bargaining

The difference, after all, between us is not great. A changed attitude of mind, however, is necessary in order that each endeavour to see the other's point of view. As I have said in this hall, in my judgment, labour ought to organize and the principle of collective bargaining is generally recognized as sound. The Government today is giving careful study to legislation suggested last year, which may be regarded as declaratory, making it both lawful for free men to join unions of their own choice as well as bargain collectively. Any constructive suggestions to this end will be appreciated by the Government.

There is another broad field that

Capitol

—NOW PLAYING—

"The Last Mile" For the Rats Who Think They're Bigger Than the Law!

Men that gangland's bullets couldn't touch . . . men that could beat the toughest rap . . . you'll find them all, forgotten numbers, on the dreaded "Rock"!

ALCATRAZ ISLAND

EXTRA ATTRACTION:—

The most lovable lug who ever slugged a mug . . . or chased a dame!

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH

Don Terry
Rosalind Keith

HERE MONDAY!

GLADYS GEORGE IN
"MADAME X"

CANAD. MAYORS

and to the general decline in real estate valuations and rentals in recent years.

Municipalities of the federation, representing five million Canadians, it is claimed, are unanimous for the Dominion relieving them of the burden of unemployment relief. They urge that unemployment is a national emergency and should be a national responsibility.

Provincial Governments in some cases cannot take on the duty. It has already broken down the financial structure of municipalities and caused discriminating taxation on property-owners, and these burdens also caused borrowing at different rates of interest.

Municipalities are creatures of the Provinces and it was decided as a matter of policy that individual municipalities would be heard only at the behest of Provincial Governments

commands attention today, namely, the matter of apprenticeship legislation. Some of the other provinces have adopted such and we are giving consideration to it here today. Dr. Fletcher Peacock of the Educational Department is to address you shortly, so I shall say nothing more as to this. It is my fervent hope that this "chip on the shoulder" attitude so much in evidence of late, be definitely ended and that we may go forward to the achievement of our common goal—the general improvement of the lot of our citizens.

GAIETY

NOW PLAYING

Romance makes a new debut when they sing songs of love by the composer of "Rose Marie"!



Here MON., TUES., NEXT WEEK!

"EBB TIDE"

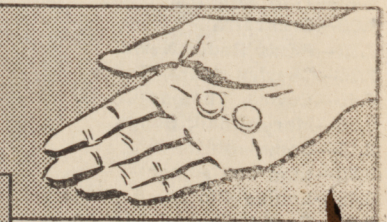
With OSCAR HOMOLKA and
FRANCES FARMER



SORE THROAT WITH COLDS

GIVEN FAST RELIEF

Take 2 "Aspirin" Tablets with a full glass of water.



Crush 3 "Aspirin" Tablets in 1/3 glass of water—gargle twice every few hours.

The speed with which "Aspirin" tablets act in relieving the distressing symptoms of colds and accompanying sore throat is utterly amazing . . . and the treatment is simple and pleasant. This is all you do. Crush and dissolve three "Aspirin" tablets in one-third glass of water. Then gargle with this mixture twice, holding your head well back.

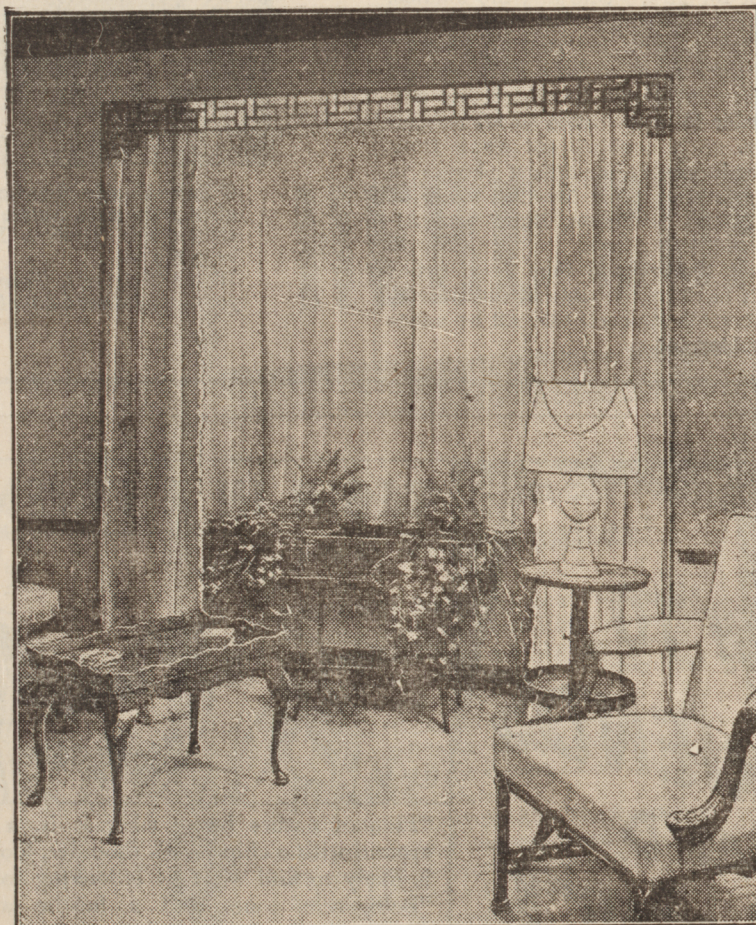
This medicinal gargle will act almost like a local anesthetic

DEMAND AND GET—
ASPIRIN



Sunlight or Moonlight Now Come Into Living Room At Flick of Switch

By Jean Prentice



A fresh note of modernism is injected into this Chinese Chippendale living room through the installation of a concealed lighting unit recessed behind the curtains. The effect produced is that of warm sunlight streaming through the window.

THERE seems to be simply no limit to the ingenuity of these lighting people nowadays. A press of a button, and they give you day, light, sunlight, or moonlight at any hour of the day or evening—right in your own living room. And it's almost laughably simple!

Lighting panels built into hidden places produce the effect. They are often used over the latest kitchen sinks, although in such cases, ordinary colorless bulbs are employed. Recently this type of lighting has become quite popular in living rooms, particularly where there is a bay window.

Easily Installed

The lighting unit itself consists of a metal box, approximately thirty inches long, six inches wide, and seven inches high. It contains three 40- or 60-watt bulbs, depending upon whether you have light or dark shades. The amount and color of light desired also determines the number of bulbs. Flashed opal glass is used at the bottom of the unit to diffuse and soften the light.

There are two ways of installing

such a unit, which is a regulation fixture, obtainable at many electrical stores. When built into a new house, it is recessed into the ceiling, adjacent to the window. In a house that has been already built, two polished metal reflectors containing 60-watt lamps can be mounted between the over-drapes and the glass curtains. These reflectors are also standard equipment, easily installed by your electrical contractor.

Choice of Colors

Where there is no space between the draperies and curtains, a row of small 10-watt bulbs or several luminescent lamps may be mounted behind the valance or curtain cornice. The wiring can be so arranged that a choice of colored light is simply a matter of which switch is pressed.

In these modern times, there's no need to permit the original architectural limitations of a room to stand in the way of modernity. And you'll find that the modest investment yields ample dividends in the added enjoyment you derive from your home.

MARITIME ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

594 Queen Street

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