

## Brawling Law Is Read From Pulpit In Baptist Church

As Police Wait at Door Minister Warns About Disturbing Service.

Newport.—A clause from the Ecclesiastical Act of 1860 dealing with disturbances at services was read from the pulpit of Siloam Baptist Church, Machen, Monmouthshire, by the pastor, Rev. Daniel Hughes.

Throughout the service a police superintendent waited outside. The congregation remained seated the whole time.

"In view of the most disgraceful things that have happened in this building recently, the officers of the church, in full conjunction with the law authorities of the county, have decided that any continuance of disturbance of services will be taken in hand," said Mr. Hughes.

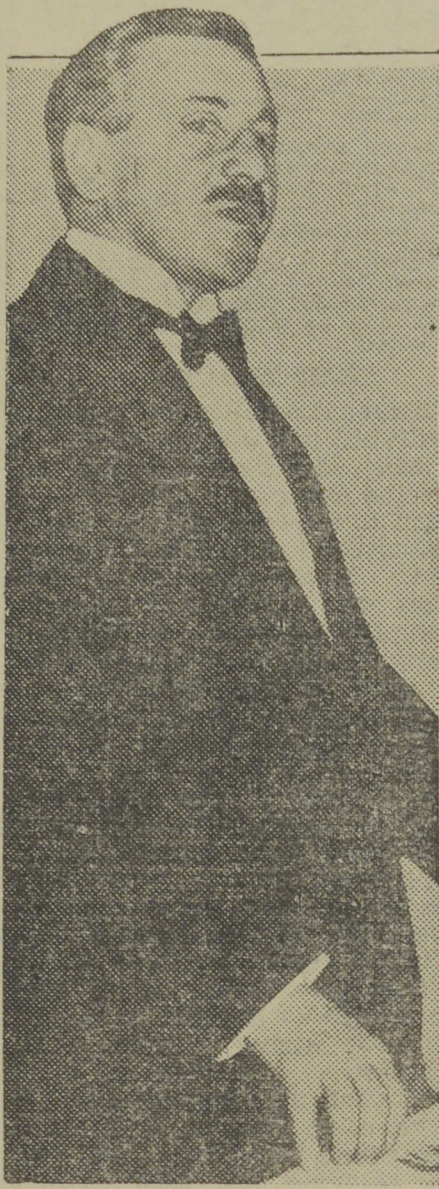
"We shall institute proceedings under the brawling law, and those taking any part will find that they will have to pay a \$25 fine. If they repeat it again it will be \$200."

He then read the clause from the act. It states that:

"If any person is guilty of riotous, violent or indecent behavior in any church or burial-ground or place of worship, or if he wilfully obstructs any burial or any service, or if he molests, disturbs, vexes or troubles any clergyman or minister celebrating any divine service, rite or office, he may immediately after the commission of the offence be apprehended by a constable."

"That is the law," said Rev. Daniel Hughes.

## To Raise \$15,000,000



Plans for an exodus of at least 100,000 of Germany's 430,000 Jewish population to Palestine for reasons of security, were outlined at the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Fund officials at St. Louis, where SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, former British High Commissioner for Palestine, announced a campaign to raise \$15,000,000 to finance the project.

## Mineral Deposits In New Brunswick Partly Surveyed

(Continued from Page 1)

small, overturned folds. Some of the veins carry a little pyrite accompanied in some places by pyrrhotite, but most of the veins are barren. Some of these veins have been reported to be auriferous, but though many were closely examined, no gold was seen, and samples of a number when assayed, did not yield more than a trace of gold.

In Carleton County, the district examined extended from Meductic in the south to Florenceville in the north and from the International boundary on the west to points eight to 12 miles east of the Saint John River. The major objective was to examine the sedimentary iron ores at one time worked in the vicinity of Woodstock. The district surveyed is about 800 square miles in extent and is mainly underlain by Silurian xalcareous slates steeply inclined and presumably closely folded along axes striking north-easterly. The iron ore consists of impure, manganese hematite in bed varying from a few inches to ten feet in thickness and interleaved with red and black slates. The varicolored slates, and the interbedded iron ore form a zone that in places is about 100 feet thick. This zone outcrops at intervals within a narrow band-like area that extends north-easterly across the district, and presumably continues in this direction to the edge of the granite area of Central New Brunswick. The zone may be continuous but the ferruginous part appears to be discontinuous. The zone is steeply inclined, in places is intricately folded, and in some localities is repeated by reason of minor folding. The zone lies in one limb of a major fold, and does not appear to be repeated within the confines of the district examined presumably because the ferruginous band is not again brought to the surface.

The geological examination of

a district of about 600 square miles in the latitude of Plaster Rock was commenced. The northern and southern boundaries lie respectively about ten miles north and ten miles south of Plaster Rock; the western boundary nearly coincides with the Tobique-Saint John divide, and the eastern boundary includes headwaters of the Miramichi River. An area of nearly horizontal carboniferous strata occurs in the vicinity of Plaster Rock. One member of the carboniferous series consists of gypsum beds. These extend east from Tobique River, are about 100 feet thick and underlie an area of 15 to 25 square miles in extent. The remainder of the district is underlain by folded pre-carboniferous Palaeozoic strata invaded in the east by a large body of granite. The pre-carboniferous strata in the district between the Miramichi River divide and the Tobique Rivers are traversed by many small quartz veins, and there are small showings of lead and copper-bearing minerals. None of these deposits so far examined, appears to be large enough to be of value.

A geological survey of the district bordering the Bay of Fundy in the vicinity of St. George was also commenced. The rocks underlying this district are typical of those occupying the seaward portion of Charlotte County and in which various occurrences of copper-bearing minerals have long been known. The nature and value of these deposits is imperfectly known, and this is largely so because the geology of the region has not been closely studied. It is hoped that a careful study of the St. George area will yield information applicable to the region of which the area is a part, and render it possible to evaluate the various mineral discoveries.

Investigations also were carried on in the vicinity of Stony Creek where the Olympic flame burned steadily day and night against its background of Alpine peaks as a

symbol of friendship above the broad floor of the busy valley. It slowly flickered and went out. Night had come. For a silent moment a good hundred thousand men of many tongues and nationalities stood looking into the sky at the spot where the flame had been. For a moment at least this meeting of many people became something more than a sports carnival.

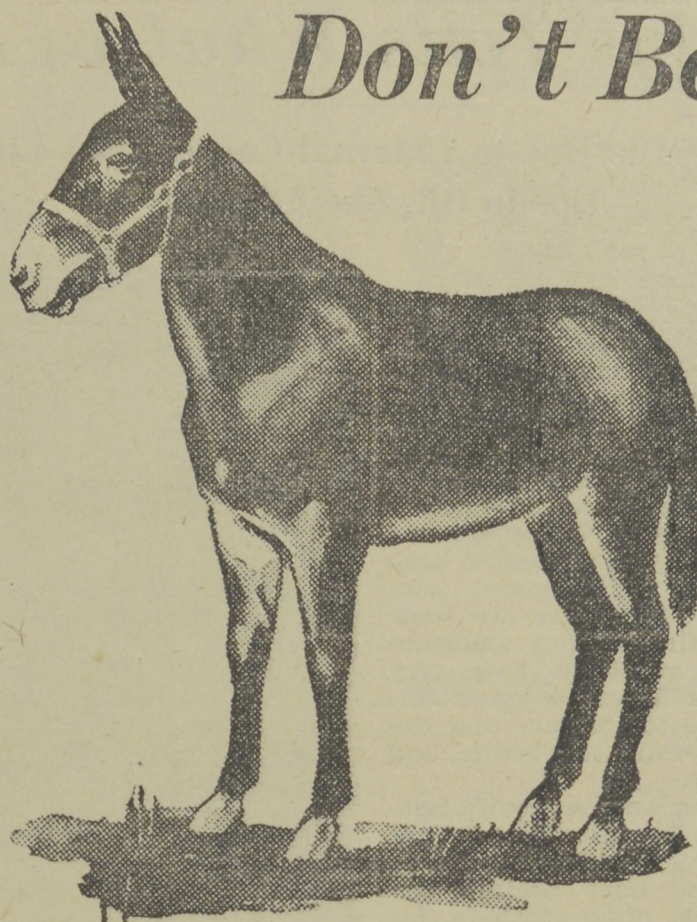
The cold wind blowing from the snowfields above was beginning to be felt, however. Most of the vast crowd began slowly to move off as a shower of rockets burst from the hillsides and lit up the countryside.

### Winter Olympics Come To A Close In The German Hills

(Continued from Page 3)

where the Olympic flame burned steadily day and night against its background of Alpine peaks as a

## Don't Be Like the Donkey!



HERE YOU see a rather dim-witted but good-natured donkey. Stubborn at times if he's worked too hard. Quite satisfied to live a nice lazy life because he's not interested in his community's welfare.

There are many of us humans who are satisfied to live in this manner—not particularly concerned in the progress of our country . . . if action is needed "let George do it."

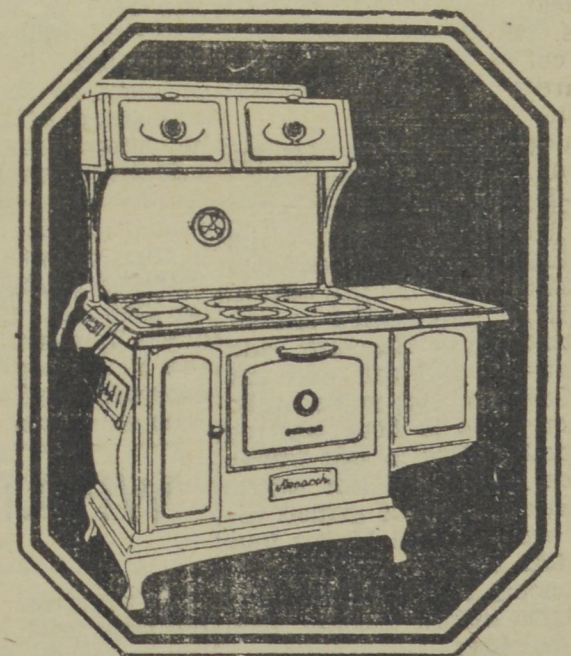
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### ENGLISH USE MORE TOBACCO

A steady increase is reported in the use of tobacco in Great Britain during recent years. For the first ten months of 1932 a total of 122,700,000 pounds were consumed in the United Kingdom and in 1934 this had increased to 132,400,000 pounds, according to the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways. There has been no lessening in the demand for empire tobacco. Nyasaland heads the list of empire countries supplying the British market, followed by Southern Rhodesia, British India, Canada and to a lesser extent Northern Rhodesia, South Africa. Canadian tobacco is generally well liked in Great Britain.

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