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Pages 17 to 32

British Sovereign Visits Slums Of Scottish Seaport

Edward Inspects the New Liner, Queen Mary, Then Sees Workers' Homes.

London.—King Edward spent three hours aboard the Queen Mary in a seven-mile tour of the giant liner and then plunged into some of the worst Glasgow slums, where he found conditions that he branded "appalling," and where he assured an awed little boy of his identity.

"Are you really the new King?" asked five-year-old Charlie Storie when Edward visited one tenement.

"Yes, little man, I am," the King replied, patting the lad's head.

The ruler was in the heart of the "reddest" part of his kingdom. Before going to Glasgow he had been told that some Left Wing City Councillors refused to be presented to him.

"That's perfectly all right," said the King. "Tell them I'll come and have tea with them instead."

And so he did.

All work at the John Brown shipyard halted for ten minutes on the arrival of the King, who was welcomed by the spontaneous cheering of thousands of workmen, which was drowned out by the deep note of the Queen Mary's sirens, sounded for the first time. A test of the engines was made for the King, who learned that the ship's service speed would be 29 knots.

On the bridge he met Commander Sir Edgar Britten with whom he chatted for some time.

"This is a ship built for utility," the King declared. "I am very pleased with everything I have seen."

He told Sir Percy Bates, Cunard-White Star chairman, that he hoped to see the ship again before she went into commission.

As the King left the ship the workmen shouted:

"Good old Teddy!"

In his visits to half a dozen tenements Edward knocked at the door of each himself. His first call was on blind Hugh Queen, who asked, "Who's there?"

"I am your King. May I come in" was the answer. Inside, the King bent over a fortnight-old baby and remarked, "Bonnie baby."

To one woman the King said her house was "far too small"; to another that she was paying too much rent.

A Human Man

Glasgow, Scotland.—After King Edward had left for London on March 5, Lord Provost John Stewart said that the ruler was "a very human man."

"He's so human," the Lord Provost said, chuckling, "that in the afternoon, at tea in my private room, he showed me how to balance a penny."

"I tried to emulate him, and when I failed he said, 'Please give me back my penny. You know I am a Scotsman.'"

Speech From Throne In N. B. House Indicates Important Legislation

New Brunswick's House of Assembly is Opened With Usual Ceremonials—Department of Federal and Municipal Relations to Be Set Up.

The first session of the eighteenth Legislature of New Brunswick, which was opened on last Thursday afternoon, gave indications of being the most momentous in the history of the Province. The Speech from the Throne indicated legislation of the highest importance.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor MacLaren, attended by his private secretary, Major T. C. Barker, and aide-de-camp, Major W. Gordon Jones, with an escort of twenty officers from the permanent and non-permanent militia and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, made his entry into the House and delivered his speech. He approved the selection of H. F. G. Bridges, member for Restigouche County, as Speaker. The deputy Speaker is to be J. Gaspard Boucher, M.L.A. for Madawaska.

The address in reply was moved by J. J. H. Doone, of Charlotte County, and was seconded by W. V. Foster, of Kings.

Owing to the illness of George Bidlake, clerk of the assembly, John M. Keefe, former clerk, was acting in his place. The assistant clerk is E. Allison MacKay, of Fredericton. Karl A. Walker, of

Fredericton, continues as the Sergeant-at-arms.

The speech of the Lieutenant-Governor was as follows:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It affords me great pleasure to greet you here today in the first session of the fortieth Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

We assembly in an atmosphere of mourning, due to the death of our beloved Sovereign, King George V. Less than a year ago we joined in an Empire demonstration to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Throne. Today we grieve his passing and join in humble tribute to a man whose memory will live in the hearts of his people. You will have an opportunity during the present session to express to the Royal Family in a more adequate way our sincere sympathy for their personal bereavement and the deep sense of loss felt by the loyal subjects of the Crown in this British Province of New Brunswick.

To His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VIII., we pledge our

(Continued on Page 26, Col. 4)

Scotland Produces A Great Quantity Of Oil From Shale

Three-Quarters of World's Output Made By the Scots.

Scotland produces three-quarters of the world's total output of shale oil. The present output of shale in Scotland is about 1,500,000 tons per annum, drawn from 11 mines, retorted in five crude-oil works and refined at a central refinery at Pumphreston. In addition, there are two sulphuric acid works, one candle factory and coal mine. The raw material is a mineral consisting principally of hardened clay, rich in vegetable oil and animal remains. It contains no oil as such but a material named "kerogen" which, when heated to redness in the presence of steam, is decomposed and re-arranged, producing a variety of oils, wax and ammonia. Refining processes result in the production of sulphate of ammonia; coke used in the manufacture of aluminum; gasoline; solvent naphthas for the rubber, waterproofing and linoleum industries; lamp oil; fuel oil for motor boats and tractors; light-house oils; and refined paraffin wax. At the present time some 5,000 men are employed by the industry in Scotland. There are valuable deposits of oil shales in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and other deposits in Gaspé County, Quebec; in the southwestern peninsula of Ontario and in Manitoba and northern Saskatchewan, which some day may be expected to yield big returns, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. Those in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been the subject of special investigation.

HEAT FROM COLD WATER

An ingenious Italian has evolved a system whereby he claims it will be possible to heat cold rooms and supply heating anywhere it is wanted with cold water. His appliance consists of a rubber bag containing some "special salts." When heat is required, all that is necessary is to add two spoonfuls of cold water to the contents of the rubber bag, and forthwith a temperature of 122 degrees F. is produced in the bag. The contents of the bag are sufficient to supply heat with moderate and reasonable usage for 150 hours. The great value of the invention is, it is claimed, that it can equally well be used to heat a room or a car.

Nova Scotia Seeks The Monument Of Early Governor

That of Major Charles Lawrence Still Missing.

"Lost—one monument of one of Nova Scotia's early governors, Major Charles Lawrence, missing since 1768. Reported carried away to Boston." The loss of this monument has always been more or less of a mystery. Governor Lawrence was the second of Nova Scotia's governors, following the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the founder. According to the records, the legislature of Nova Scotia voted that a monument be placed in St. Paul's Church in Halifax, the capital of the Province, but there is no monument in the church which has stood since it was dedicated in 1750. Tradition steps in to explain that a monument costing £80 sterling was ordered in London, Eng., and arrived in Halifax in 1762, being then affixed to the wall in the southeast corner of the church. In fact, it was the first monument of several placed in this ancient edifice. In April, 1768, a tornado swept the city and did great damage, three windows of St. Paul's Church being destroyed and the monument damaged. The monument was removed for repairs and placed in a shed nearby from which it is claimed it was removed by some person or persons unknown and later carried away to Boston.

St. Paul's Church is a great object of interest among others to the many tourists who visit the city states the Tourist Department of the Canadian National Railways. So if any person should happen to know where this monument is, they will receive the gratitude of the church authorities, the city and the Province if they will advise its present location.

PEDIGREE CERTIFICATES

The pedigree certificates registered by the National Livestock Records approved by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture for the month of January, 1936, amounted to 10,029, including 416 for horses; 4,979 cattle; 1,386 sheep; 696 swine; 526 foxes; 624 dogs; 1,390 poultry, and 12 goats.

THE KING VISITS FAIR



KING EDWARD VIII, photographed in the Empire Hall when he visited the British Industries Fair at Olympia, London, is shown walking towards the camera. This was the king's first public engagement since the funeral of his father, King George V.

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

—Always worth a little more than you pay