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CARILLON REPLACES CHIMES AT PARK AVENUE CHURCH IN NEW YORK BUT SKYSCRAPERS CUT OFF NOTES

New York, Sept. 30—High above all Antwerp are its bells. The tower of the cathedral, from which they fling their music, can be seen far over the surrounding flatlands. And yet this tower, were it to be placed in New York, would not loom so large. The Woolworth Building pokes its summit almost twice as far into the air.

But the altitudinous structures of New York are not given to music. The Metropolitan tower has its chimes, but they are limited in their vocabulary. Church tops have others, but their turrets are so lost in the architectural maze that the chiming is buffeted about in a small area where it can be heard only if competing traffic stills at a "Stop" signal.

All this, of course, is just another of New York's unfortunate losses in being large on so small an island. For its own skyscrapings have cut off the music that was meant for all. As a result, its citizenry struggle for standing room at the opera and at the concert halls.

And at this late date the city comes into the possession of its first carillon, that instrument of bells which has grown up in the Flemish lowlands. Those who live within hearing situation (not necessarily distance) of the Park Avenue Baptist Church may have heard its music of late. There is no mistaking it if they have.

It is the largest in the world, fifty-three bells, arranged not as chimes but so that full melodies may be played. The largest of these bells weigh nine and a half tons, the smallest twelve pounds. They all are the gift of John D. Rockefeller, a memorial to his mother.

For the post of carillonneur the church has gone to the bell country. M. Anton Brees, of Antwerp, recently arrived in New York to take charge of this instrument, which might have seemed a whole orchestra to Mr. Poe.

He is young, just 27, and he might have just stepped off a Rubens canvas. He was born at Antwerp and has heard bells from that day on. His father is carillonneur and organist of Antwerp Cathedral. After he had completed his early studies at the Royal Flemish Conservatorium and the war had intervened the younger Brees studied under the older.

It was not long until his devotion to the carillon and his assiduity in practice began to win him fame in his own land for artistry and virtuosity. He was called to England, where the carillon was just beginning to win a sort of popularity against the British chimes. There he added to his fame.

A year ago he came to America and gave carillon recitals in Morristown, N. J.; Gloucester and Andover, Mass., and Birmingham, Ala. Then he returned to England. When the Prince of Wales set out for Africa M. Brees was on his way there, too. Capetown had just installed a carillon of fifty-two bells as a war memorial. It was to be played the first time when the heir to the throne arrived there, and M. Brees was chosen to play it.

So when the light-complexioned young idol stepped from a warship on to African soil he strode to the rhythm of M. Brees' playing, which, despite the shouts and cheers, could be heard over more than a few miles of the southern end of a continent. From that honor he came to his new post here.

"New York will be amazed and won by the carillon," he says. "Its music is the most glorious and the most democratic of all. It can be heard by thousands. The largest of concert halls can hold comparatively few, but all those within radius of the sound of the carillon are its audience."

"Thus it is the music of the masses, the music of the poor as well as that of all other classes. In Antwerp and in other cities of Belgium and Holland, where the carillon has long been held in great esteem, the crowds gather in the streets and at their windows whenever a concert is played. They often come in from the country for their music."

"In New York I feel sure that it will be as popular with those who hear it. Of course, there will be the trouble of acoustics among so many tall buildings. It is possible that if the people do like it traffic may be diverted during a concert from surrounding streets so that it may be heard over as wide an area as possible."

"Almost everything may be played upon the carillon—from operatic selections to sonatas and fugues and fantasies. Its bells are tuned to the chromatic scale. But because of the wide audiences for its music it is best perhaps for the popular melodies, such as 'Old Black Joe,' 'Come Back to Erin,' Mendelssohn's 'Spring Song,' Mozart's 'Minuet.' The folk songs of every nation are easily adapted to it with excellent results."

"Interest in the instrument is growing in the United States. There now

are eight here. Another Belgian carillonneur is now playing at St. Stephen's Church in Cohasset, Mass. He is M. Kamiel Lefevere, of St. Rhombold's, Malines, Belgium, where he is assistant to M. Jef Denyn."

The carillon is played from a keyboard with a set of pedals much like those used for the early organs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The bells hang stationary in the tower, and by mechanism the clappers are swung to strike them. The protruding keys are struck by the carillonneur with the upper part of the heel of the hand as it is loosely doubled. It appears to the onlooker as strenuous work.

The instrument is not a pianoforte, the tone of a good bell being unlike that of any other instrument. The art of listening requires development, and for that reason the carillon music here probably will begin with simple and familiar melodies.

"I am sure that America will love its music as the Flemish countries do," says M. Brees. "I only wish there were some way to send its notes past the big buildings to a large field."

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY TO CONVENE OCT. 5

Paris, Sept. 30—Germany's reply to the Allies' invitation to a conference on the security issue was delivered at the Quai d'Orsay Saturday afternoon by the German Ambassador.

The Germans accept the Allies' invitation contained in Foreign Minister Briand's note ten days ago. They suggest for the date Oct. 5, and for the place Lucerne. The Allies had unofficially suggested Locarno as the place for the conference. Therefore, while the exact Swiss city remains to be named, it may be considered certain that the Allied-German Conference to frame a Rhine treaty will open Oct. 5.

It is not yet certain whether the treaty will be finally drafted at this conference. M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain favor doing the whole job at once, whereas for some reason not yet clear the Germans wish to have the Swiss Conference preliminary to another bigger conference in London.

OPPOSED TO ALIMONY IF WOMAN HAS EQUAL CAPACITY TO EARN

Philadelphia, Sept. 30—Now comes a prominent Philadelphia jurist with a decision endorsing that of a New York colleague denying a woman's right to alimony when her situation and earning capacity put her on equal ground with her husband.

Judge Joseph H. Taulane of Common Pleas Court No. 1 decided that a woman who is content to be separated from her husband for ten years and then seeks to become divorced is not entitled to temporary alimony.

In reaching the decision Judge Taulane applied the same reasoning as Justice Strong of the New York court. The New York appellate judge decided in favor of a man whose wife had been receiving alimony for five years while her suit for divorce, begun five years ago, lay dormant.

"Everything considered," said Justice Strong in the New York case, "I believe alimony should be discontinued because it keeps certain women lazy, gratifies their revenge, makes men miserable and serves no good ends."

In the case before Judge Taulane, Walter Orth was accused of contempt of court for not complying with an order made last November 14 that he pay to his wife, Mary Orth, \$35 counsel fees in her divorce suit against him and also \$3 a week alimony pending the outcome of the case. Mrs.

Orth is said to be employed in Easton, Pa.

Judge Taulane discharged Orth, stating: "I believe that when a woman has been separated from her husband for ten years, as this woman has, and then concludes to sue for divorce, she is not entitled to alimony while her action is pending, regardless of what her allegations may be. It would seem as though she wanted to create a fund to pay the expenses of her suit."

The last sentence of the judge's statement was construed by lawyers in the courtroom to be criticism of certain practitioners who specialize in divorce cases.

FOSSIL REMAINS FOUND IN CAVES IN VIRGINIA

An expedition of the New York Explorers' Club to the Endless Caverns, near New Market, Va., found the fossilized tail of a trilobite, the fossil remains of a graptolite and a story of caverns and corridors of brilliant, grotesquely shaped stone. In one of the caverns visited is a noiseless waterfall.

The explorers reached a point a mile and a half from daylight, coming at last to the place that was hilly upland territory millions of years ago and in really ancient times was the bed of the Atlantic Ocean. In an examination of the rock shelves, the tail of the trilobite was found. This deep sea creature lived about 500,000,000 years ago. The graptolite found is of the genus clemacoptrus. In appearance it is much like a jig saw blade. The limestone of the entire region is made up of the shells of these bryozoa, or molluscolidae, of the Ordovician period of the Paleozoic Age.

The noiseless waterfall was found at the far end of a large pool in the cavern where the fossils were discovered. Its silence is caused by the even flow of the water over the edge of the limestone, which has been worn smooth. The rock formations in the caverns are of many hues, ranging from pale yellow through pinks, deep reds and purples.

Glaciers, although solid, flow like rivers, the center and surface moving nearly twice as fast as the sides which are retarded by friction with the valley.

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